THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY:

BEING

A GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1806.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LXVIII.

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1806.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1806:

With a Map of the Roads now forming in the HIGHLANDS *of* SCOTLAND.

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Dec. 26. 1805, to Jan. 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805. Dec.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.25	32	35	——	Clear
27	29.65	28	33	——	Ditto
28	29.3	38	43	——	Ditto
29	29.5	41	46	——	Cloudy
30	29.51	45	47	——	Ditto
31	29.42	42	44	0.15	Rain
Jan. 1806. 1	29.31	42	42	0.1	Snow
2	29.6	38	43	——	Clear
3	29.5	32	36	0.3	Snow
4	29.4	39	45	0.15	Rain
5	29.49	33	41	0.1	Ditto
6	29.25	48	48	0.06	Rain
7	29.4	41	45	0.1	Ditto
8	29.1	39	41	0.15	Ditto
9	29.15	32	36	0.2	Snow
10	28.1	34	38	0.29	Rain
11	28.7	32	35	——	Clear.
12	28.7	29	34	0.35	Snow
13	29.41	28	33	——	Clear
14	29.25	35	39	——	Ditto
15	28.97	32	38	0.21	Sleet
16	28.65	35	35	0.3	Snow
17	29.28	33	38	——	Clear
18	29.48	37	41	0.15	Rain
19	29.28	32	41	——	Clear
20	29.2	38	42	0.04	Snow
21	29.65	30	42	——	Clear
22	29.52	37	43	0.01	Showers
23	29.49	40	45	——	Clear
24	29.32	40	41	0.02	Snow
25	29.4	41	41	——	Clear
				——	
			Quantity of Rain	2.6	

High Water at LEITH For FEBRUARY 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Sa. 1	——	——	0	14
Su. 2	0	45	1	15
M. 3	1	45	2	13
Tu. 4	2	42	3	8
W. 5	3	35	4	0
Th. 6	4	26	4	51
Fr. 7	5	16	5	40
Sa. 8	6	5	6	29
Su. 9	6	54	7	19
M. 10	7	44	8	9
Tu. 11	8	34	8	59
W. 12	9	24	9	49
Th. 13	10	15	10	39
Fr. 14	11	4	11	28
Sa. 15	11	52	——	——
Su. 16	0	14	0	37
M. 17	0	59	1	21
Tu. 18	1	42	2	4
W. 19	2	25	2	46
Th. 20	3	7	3	29
Fr. 21	3	50	4	12
Sa. 22	4	34	4	57
Su. 23	5	21	5	45
M. 24	6	10	6	36
Tu. 25	7	3	7	31
W. 26	8	0	8	29
Th. 27	8	59	9	29
Fr. 28	9	59	10	30

MOON's PHASES.

FOR FEBRUARY 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	3.	10.	29. Morn.
Last Qurtr.	10.	9.	3. Morn.
New Moon.	18.	2.	36. Even.
First Qurtr.	25.	5.	23. Morn.

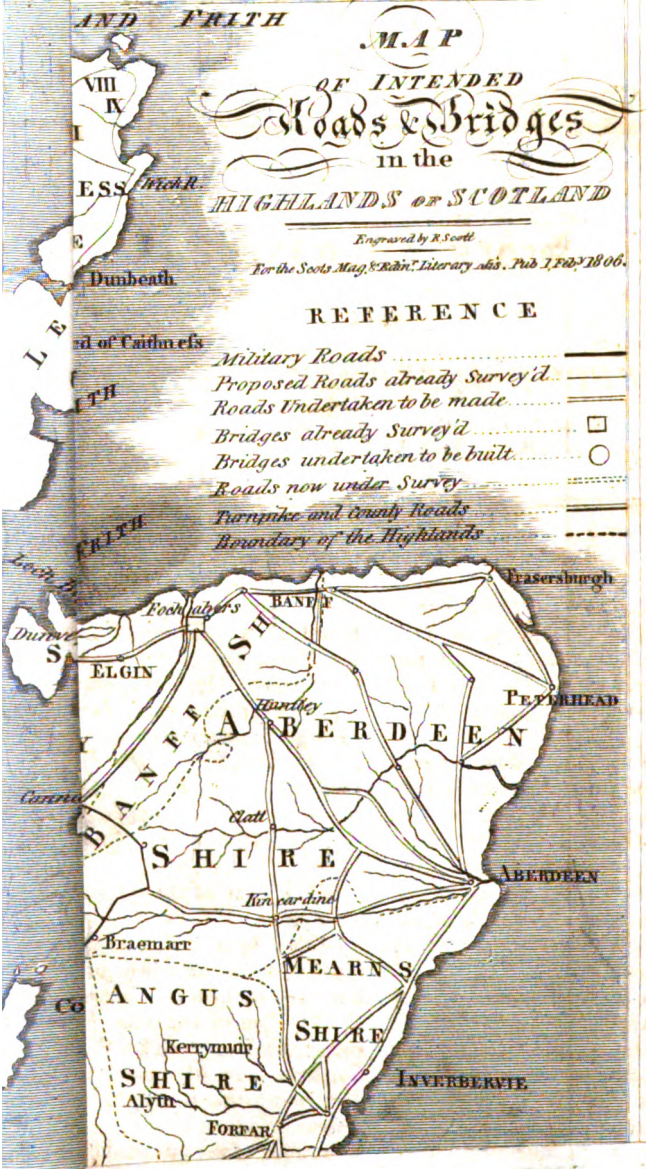
OBSERVATIONS.

February 2. Candlemas

24. Duke of Cambridge born (1774.)

27. Hare hunting ends

THE


MAP
OF INTENDED
Roads & Bridges
in the
HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND
Engraved by R Scott
For the Scots Mag.& Edin.r Literary Mis.y Pub.d 1.st Feb.y 1806.
REFERENCE
Military Roads
Proposed Roads already Survey'd
Roads Undertaken to be made
Bridges already Survey'd
Bridges undertaken to be built
Roads now under Survey
Turnpike and County Roads
Boundary of the Highlands
Fraserburgh
BANFF
ELGIN
PETERHEAD
ABERDEEN
INVERBERVIE
Braemarr
Kerrymuir
Alyth
FORFAR
BANFF SHIRE
ABERDEEN
KINCARDINE
MEARNS
SHIRE
ANGUS
SHIRE

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For JANUARY 1806.

REFERENCES *to* ROADS *described in the* MAP.

I. PLAN of the intended line of road from the kirk of Durness on the North sea, through part of Sutherland, to the Head of Loch Naver. Surveyed by George Brown 1798.

II. Plan of the intended lines of road from Tongue on the North sea, to Portinleck on the Dornock or Tain Firth (on the East sea) also from Tongue to the Kirk of Farr, and from thence up to Strathnaver, to join the Portinleck line of Road, at the head of Loch Naver. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

III. Plan of the intended line of road from the Kirk of Farr at the North sea, to Helmsdale, upon the Murray firth, across the county of Sutherland. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

IV. Plan of the intended line of road from the Kirk of Farr, on the coast of Sutherland, through part of that county and Caithness, to the Town of Thurso. Surveyed by George Brown 1797.

V. Plan of the intended line of road through the county of Caithness, from the Town of Thurso to Rumsdale. Surveyed by George Brown 1799.

VI. Plan of the intended line of road from the Town of Thurso on the North sea, across the county of Caithness to Dunbeath, on the Murray firth, or East sea. Surveyed by George Brown 1797.

VII. Plan of the intended line of road from the Town of Thurso, across the county of Caithness, to the Burgh of Wick. Surveyed by George Brown 1799.

VIII. Plan of the intended line of road from Houna-Inn, along the Pentland firth and north coast of Caithness, to the town of Thurso. Surveyed by George Brown 1798.

IX. Plan of the intended line of road from Dunbeath by Wick (thro' Caithness) to Houna Inn on the Pentland firth. Surveyed by George Brown 1798.

X. Plan of the intended line of road from Scourie bay, on the North sea to Portinleck ferry upon the Dornock or Tain firth on the east sea, across the west end of the County of Sutherland. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

XI. Plan of the intended line of road from Helmsdale to Riviedill. Surveyed by George Brown 1794.

XII. Plan of the intended line of road

road from Rumsdale in Caithness, leading through the County of Sutherland, to the Ferry of Portinleck. Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XIII. 1. Plan, continuing the Portinleck line of road from the Eastward of Dunrobin to Dunbeath in Caithness. Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XIII. 2. Plan of an intended line of road from Dunbeath to the little ferry of Dornoch, passing through part of the Counties of Caithness and Sutherland. Surveyed by Charles Abercrombie 1802.

XIV. Plan of the intended road from Loch Inver to Portinleck ferry. Surveyed by George Brown 1793.

XV. Plan of the intended line of road from Portinleck ferry (or head of the Dornoch firth) across the County of Sutherland, to Dunbeath in Caithness. Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XVI. Plan of the intended road from Ullapool to Portinleck, *alias* Culrain. Surveyed by George Brown 1790.

XVII. Plan of the intended road from Dingwal to Ullapool. Surveyed by George Brown 1790.

XVIII. Plan of the intended road from Portinleck, *alias* Culrain, to Dingwall. Surveyed by George Brown 1790.

XIX. Plan of the line of road from the ferry at Portinleck, near Culrain, along the west side of the Dornoch firth, to the town of Tain. Surveyed by George Brown 1797.

XX. Plan of the intended road from Poulewe to Auchna-Sheen. Surveyed by George Brown 1793.

XXI. Plan of the intended road from Loch Carran to Auchna-Sheen, and from thence to Dingwall. Surveyed by George Brown 1793.

XXII. Plan of the intended line of road, from Sheal-house on the head of Loch Dowick, to Beauly on the head of the Murray Frith, (on the east sea.) Surveyed by George Brown 1795.

XXIII. Plan of the intended line of road, from Kyle-Rhea through the isle of Skye, to the new fishing village of Stein, at the North-west thereof. Surveyed by George Brown 1799.

XXIV. Plan of the intended road from Inver-Morrison to Kyle-Rhea. Surveyed by Geo. Brown 1792.

XXV. Plan of an intended road from Inverness, by the bridge of Morrison, to Fort Augustus. Surveyed by Geo. Brown 1792.

XXVI. Plan of the intended line of road from Aberchalder and Laggan (near Loch Oich,) to Loch Hourn head. Surveyed by William Cumming Sept. 1803.

XXVII. Plan of the intended road, from Loch-nevish head, to Loch Lochy below Auchnacarrie, by the North side of Loch-Arkegg.—Surveyed by George Brown 1796.

XXVIII. 1, Plan of the intended road, from Fort William to Arasaig on Loch-na-gaul (on the west sea.) Surveyed by George Brown 1796.

11. Plan of the same road as re-surveyed by William Cumming, November 1803.

XXIX. Plan of the intended road from the kirk of Kilmallie to the head of Loch Lochie, at the junction with the military road by Auchnacarrie and the north side of Lochie, and continued all the way from Fort William to Fort Augustus.—Surveyed by George Brown 1796.

XXX. Plan of the intended road from Fort William to Pitmain.—Surveyed by Geo. Brown 1792.

XXXI. Plan of the intended road to the quay of Crinan from the rock of Craighachorrie.

Roads at present under Survey.

Line of road from Inversaigag, Strathnairn, and Strathearn, to Cragoin.

Line of road from Loch Moidart, (in Inverness) to the Corran of Ardgour.

Line of road from Bunnessan-Loch upon the west coast of Mull to Auchacraig.

Continuation of the Lochnagaul road (XXVIII.) to Lochnevish.

Continuation of the Glengarry road, (XXVI.) to Bernera.

References to bridges,

1. Bridge over the Conan, in the county of Ross, by Mr Telford.
2. Bridge over the Urrin, in the county of Ross, by Mr Telford.
3. Bridge over the Beauly, county of Inverness, by Mr Telford.
4. Bridge over the Spey at Fochabers, in the county of Banff.
5. Bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld, in the county of Perth, by Mr Telford.

Expenditure of the HIGHLAND ROADS.

Survey and *Estimate* of Line of Road from Loch Oich, up Glengarry to Loch Hourn.

Cash paid to James Donaldson,	51	0	6
Cash paid to William Cuming,	35	7	6
		86	8	0

Survey and *Estimate* of Line of Road from Fort William, to Loch-na-Gaul.

Cash paid to James Donaldson,	55	11	11
Cash paid to William Cuming,	36	17	0
		92	0	0

Cash advanced to James Donaldson, on account of Surveys and Estimates now making, viz. Roads in Strathnairn, Ardnamurchan & the Isle of Mull.	100	8	11
Cash paid Mr Thomas Telford for Travelling expences, directing the Surveys, and other general services.	115	2	11

Prospective Account.

Probable payment towards making the Loch - na - Gaul Road. -	3,000	0	0
Ditto Glengarry road.	4,250	0	0
Ditto towards building Conan and Orin bridges, and towards purchase of the present Ferry over the Conan.	2,950	0	0
Ditto towards building the bridge at Dunkeld, and making approaches thereto.	5,500	0	0
Ditto towards Road at Crinan Quay.	140	0	0
	15,840	0	0

By Act 43d. Geo. III. c. 80, the sum of L. 20,000 is granted for this purpose. Of this, the Commissioners have already received 10,000l. and the rest is receiveable on application to the Treasury.

An Account of a curious MS. relative to the TOWN *of* EDINBURGH *in the* LIBRARY *of the* FACULTY *of* ADVOCATES.

W. 2. 25. THIS is a manuscript towards the end of the 16th century, being extracts from the burgh records of the City of Edinburgh, from the earliest period of their existence, down to the year 1579. These extracts are not very well written, and are arranged in the following order.

1. Acts concerning Offices and Officers in Edinburgh.

A number of curious points occur under this head. A few specimens are given.

"15. Augusti 1487. The quhilk day, the Provest, Baillies, Counsale and deikynis of the Towne, gart ye commoune pypers of the Towne be

feyit for the honour of the Towne, on yis wyse, that yai sall pas to all honest personis of substance yat may sustene the same, and tak yair meit of ilk ane of yame ane day of bout, and hip nane: and gif yai tak wedge, yat yai sustene yameself, yairupon yat day, and at ye persoun that gevis yame yair meit, gif to yame IXd. on ye day, yat is to ilk pyper IIId. at ye leist."

"19. Oct. 1492. It is ordainit, be ye hale dusane" (duodene Burgi) "of the Toune, yat gif any of ye dusane beand wairnit, cumis nocht betymes for ye halding of ye Counsale, in ye working of ye commoune proffeit; yat he sall pay for ilk defalt VId. unforgevin, to be drukkin, be ye dusane; and gif ye dene, or Baillies, or any of yame cumis not in due tyme, yai sall dowbil as meikil unforgevin."

"It is statute and ordainit, be ye Provest, Baillies and Counsale, yat all nicht houres within this Toune, merchants and craftsmen, as yai ar of power, till furnish torcise (torches) till pas and convey ye provest fra ye Kirk till his awin hous efair Evinsang, in the haledays of Zule, New Zeir day, and uphalyday under ye payne of XVIII. S. to be tane of yame yat wantis torcise; and at everie Deykin haif power till poind his craft for ye samin. 16. Nov. 1535.

2. Acts concerning Burgesses, Stallangers, Strangers, Freemen and unfree Merchants.

The following minute appears among these acts.

Charles Saudeman, cuik maid, Gild and Oblist; yat fra yat day furth, he sall nocht be sine upoun ye calsay as ye remanent commoune cuiks with meit to sell in commoune howses, bot sal caus his servands pas with ye sam: and yat he sal hald his Taverne on ye hiegait, fra Whitsonday furth nixt, and behaif himself honestly in all tyme cuming, under payne of Esheit of his wynes; and he peyit for his fredom L. 10 20 Nov. 1567.

3. Acts made by the Council respecting the crafts, or trades of the Town.

4. Acts respecting fairs, markets wiers, drink, &c.

Under this are comprehended the regulations against regraters, forestallers, &c. of meal, fish, or other provisions.

5. Acts concerning the rents of the common good, the privileges of the town, &c. Among these is the following enactment in February 1478.

"It is thocht expedient, that the Provest of the towne, for honour and worschip of the town, haif zeirlie to his fee L. 20. of the Commoune purs: and to endure perpetuallie."

This chapter also contains a state of the Tack duties of the Customs and Harbour of Leith, and of the mills, shops, and houses belonging to the Town, so far back as the year 1458.

In the year 1527, is the following entry: "The gaitt, dichting, and dewteis yairof, is set yis zeir in to cum, with the aventure of deid and weir, to Alexander Pennecuik, for ye soum of L. 20. to be dicht and clengeit sufficiently, ilk VIII dayes anis, with a dosane of servands; and that he tak na mair of dewties for ye dichting yairof, except and allenerly of fische, fleshe, salt, and victuals."

A great many pages are occupied in giving excerpts from the protocols of the different Town Clerks, or Notaries, to shew the *several pieces of property holding of the Burgh.*

Regulations respecting Leith, and the different kinds of merchandise, and victuals arriving there: Orders respecting the entering of ships cargoes, &c.

7.

7. Accounts and statements of different taxations or extents imposed upon the Town.

8. Acts of the Town Council, respecting "Mettis, Mesouris, and Wechtis."

9. Certane practiques or exampills of punishment, of all crymes within burgh, conforme to ye aulde use and consuetude yairof yat it may be knawin quhow ilk cryme of law or consuetude owcht and suld now be punist according to the wecht and gravity yairof.

10. Enactments respecting the ordering of the Towne watches in peace, pest and war; serving women, vagabonds, weaponshawingis, beggars, &c.

11. Many acts, from the year 1497 to the year 1535, "penes mundationem ville," principally relating to those infected with the *Grand-gore* or Lues, who by an order of James IV. at length inserted, are caused to be sent along with "the personis qlks takis sic cuir upon yame to Inch Keith," yair to remane quhile God provyde for yair helth." This order is dated 22 Sept. 1497; and on the 14 Oct. 1500, the Magistrates of the Burgh ordain, "that all maner of personis yat hes ony guids closit in hous within this Towne, quhilk hes ben infect or presumit infect, that yai pas to the Pow-burne, to morne, and clenge yair guids and geir be fyre and wattir at ye rynnand burne;" with intimation if they fail that the goods shall be burned and destroyed.

Celestial Phenomena *for February* 1806.

Saturday, February 1st.

THE *first* satellite of *Jupiter* will immerge into his shadow at 10'..25" after six o'clock in the morning, mean time *.

The planet *Juno* is situated in longitude 5s..26°..45', and latitude 3°..0' South.

Wednesday, February 5th.

The moon will eclipse s *Leonis*, a star of the 4-5 magnitude, situated in the claws of the Lion, in longitude 5s..21°..40'..17", and latitude 5°..42'..10" South. The star will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the moon at 32½' after nine o'clock in the evening, apparent time at Edinburgh, at which time it is situated about 13 minutes South of the moon's centre; after continuing eclipsed for the space of 38 minutes, the star will immerge from behind the obscure limb of the moon, at 10½' after 10 o'clock, when its distance from the Moon's centre is 11¾' South. At the middle of this occultation, the Moon's horizontal parallax is 59'..58", her horizontal semidiameter 16'..21", and the time of her southing 2h..5' in the morning.

On the same day, the right ascension of the planet *Ceres* is at present 97°..56', and her declination 31°..11' North.

Friday, February 7th.

The planet Mars will be in conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, in longitude 10s..18°..31'..42", and latitude 1°..5' South.

On the same day, the planet Saturn will be stationary in longitude 6s..28°..27', and latitude 2°..36' North. He comes to the meridian at 16 minutes after 4 in the morning.

Saturday, February 8th.

The planet Pallas is at present situated in right ascension 69°..37', and declination 21°..54' North.

Tues-

* The Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are computed to exact time, and the other Phenomena to apparent time.

Tuesday, February 11th.

The planet JUNO is situated in longitude 5ˢ..25°..19′, and latitude 2°..22′ North.

On the same day, the longitude of the GEORGIUM SIDUS is 6°..25′..35″, and his latitude 36′ North. His declination is 9°..20′ South, and the time of his southing 3ʰ..50′ in the morning.

Thursday, February 13th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with the planet JUPITER at 3 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, February 14th.

The planet CERES is situated in right ascension 97°..13′, and North declination 31°..22′.

Sunday, February 16th.

At a quarter before 6 in the morning, the *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, the *fourth* is situated in the same side, but farther from the planet, and the *second* on the other side of Jupiter.

Monday, February 17th.

The right ascension of PALLAS is at present 71°..26′, and her declination 19°..3′ South.

Wednesday, February 19th.

The SUN enters the sign *Pisces* at 11 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, the longitude of JUPITER is 9ˢ..20°..14′, and his latitude 19 minutes North. He has 23°..8′ of south declination, and souths 7ʰ..50′ in the morning.

Friday, February 21st.

The MOON and VENUS will be in conjunction at 33 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning. Venus being then stationary in longitude 0ˢ..1ʰ..46′.

On the same day, the longitude of Juno is 5ˢ..23°..20′, and his latitude 1°..44′ South.

Sunday, February 23d.

The *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction at 47 minutes after 5 in the morning, on the left hand of Jupiter. The *second* and *fourth* are on the other side of his disc, the *second* being nearest the planet.

On the same day, CERES has 97°..10′ of right ascension, and 31°..26′ of North declination.

Wednesday, February 26th.

The planet PALLAS is situated in right ascension 73°..45′, and declination 16°..10′ South.

Thursday, February 27th.

The planet SATURN is stationary in longitude 6ˢ..28°..7′, and latitude 2°..40′ North.

Friday, February 28th.

The MOON will eclipse *μ Geminorum*, a star of the third magnitude, situated in longitude 3ˢ..2°..35′..38″, and latitude 50′..24″ South. The occultation will commence at 10¾ minutes after 2 o'clock in the morning, the star being about 15¼ minutes south of the Moon's center; and after continuing eclipsed for 24 minutes, the star will immerge from behind the enlightened limb of the Moon, at 42 minutes after 2 o'clock, when it is 13 minutes south of her centre. About the middle of this occultation, the Moon's horizontal parallax is 59′..47″, her horizontal semidiameter 16′..18″, and the time of her southing 7ʰ..10′ in the evening.

Murray field, Jan. 29th 1806. } *D. B.*

Stric-

Strictures on "a Tour thro' some of the ZETLAND *Islands in* 1804."

(Concluded from our last, p. 916.)

FOR the sake of such readers as never have attended to the subject before, I shall give as short and clear an account as I can, of the present state of the connection between the proprietors of Zetland and those of their tenants who are fishers, both because those fishers compose the greater part of the tenantry of Zetland, and because their condition is more liable to be misrepresented than that of the other renters of land.

The landlord advances to the tenant the necessaries of fishing, generally at prime cost, frequently under it. When crops or fishings have been bad, the landlord advances the necessaries of life to the tenant, in expectation that he will be able to repay in more fortunate years, and never charges any interest on the debt: if there is a balance in favour of the tenant, he receives it in cash at the settlement of accounts, or on any future occasions in such portions as he chooses. The tenant is bound to deliver all his merchantable fish to the landlord's factor, at fixed prices, who is bound to receive them, cures them on an extensive scale, by far the best mode of curing, and the landlord takes his chance of the foreign market.

The good effects of this system have been, that the tenant feels the vicissitudes occasioned by unfortunate seasons less than he otherwise would; that he is always sure of a good market in his immediate neighbourhood, for whatever he may produce; that he can pursue the fishing in the proper season uninterruptedly; that the quality and price of Zetland salt fish, the principal production of his industry, have been raised much above those of the salt fish of any other country. In short, if he is industrious and frugal, he has the means of enjoying much more of the comforts and conveniences of life than his ancestors 50 years ago could command, with the most industrious dispositions. The original intention of the landlords, in paying attention to the fishing, was to increase the gross produce of their estates, that they might have better opportunities than formerly of having their rents regularly paid.

On the greater part of the lands in Zetland, every occupier of land holds his little farm immediately of the proprietor. In no other part of Great Britain is it so much the interest of the proprietor to attend to the welfare of each individual on his estate as in Zetland, and in no other part will there be found so great a number of neighbouring proprietors, so systematically attentive to promote the interests of every one who lives on their lands. It has been frequently observed, that the owner of a few acres, when obliged to sell his land to his richer neighbour, has, while a tenant on the very same spot, attained to comfortable circumstances, tho' while a proprietor he had been always needy.

There is one circumstance however, the consequences of which counteract these good effects very much. It is to be regretted that it has not been done away, especially as it is not in the least necessarily connected with the system I have been describing, and by means of which the Zetland islands have been much improved in spite of its operation. It is this, the rents are so excessively below the real value of the lands, that the landlords have been obliged to make up the deficiency, by not allowing the tenants a price for their fish equal to their full value. Thus, the tenant is under every temptation to break through the pactions with his landlord, and to sell his fish clandestinely to others, and that almost always

always for pernicious articles of consumption. A dishonest tenant often drains from the landlord's store those resources which ought to be reserved for the support of the honest in time of need, and he returns to the landlord as little as he possibly can, the landlord not being always able to distinguish the pretences of the designing from the real necessities of the unfortunate till after dear bought experience. If ever complaints are heard from the Zetland tenantry, it is from those who in this manner often grievously oppress both their landlord and their fellow-tenants.

All money rents ought to be abolished, and the rents made payable wholly in the most common productions of the country; for those, while the landlords are resident, and the exporters of the produce of their own estates, are the most convenient articles for the tenant to pay his rent in, as well as the most equitable. The rents ought likewise to be raised to the full value of the lands; and strictly exacted, unless in the case of evident misfortune: for in Zetland, young men, who are generally the strictest landlords, are found to be in so far the best; it is observed there, that the proprietors, as they advance in years, become personally attached to their tenantry, and over indulgent in the distribution of provisions, and in allowing their rents to run in arrear. And likewise the price given by the landlord for fish ought to be raised to the highest which any merchant can afford to give for it. All those modifications must take place before the Zetland system can be expected to produce its best effects.

The tenant in Zetland pays for his farm, from one third, to two thirds less rent than the landlord could obtain from a tacksman; while the landlord allows the tenant for the merchantable fish he catches during the summer months from 6 to 25 per cent. less than the tenant might obtain from a merchant. The prejudices of the tenants have hitherto prevented the rents from being raised, but the landlords have not been nearly so tenacious of their interests, for they have often augmented the prices which they give the tenants for fish. See pamphlet subscribed "No Zetland Laird," by Lieut. W. Scott, R. Navy.

During the last fishing season (1805,) the landlords paid on an average 5s. per cwt. for wet ling, and tusk, including the great bone; some gave nominally less than 5s. per cwt. but in general the deficiency was more than made up by the allowance of a boat and lines to the fisher, without his paying any hire for the same: it requires 2½ cwt. of fish in that wet state to make one cwt. of dried fish ready for market.

	L.	s.	d.
Hence the Cwt. of dried fish costs the landlord, in the first instance, -	0	12	6
And for splitting, salting, drying, and shipping the same, - -	0	3	0
Total cost, when the tenant could clear accounts - -	0	15	6
The export price of one Cwt. dried fish (debenture included) is .	0	18	0
And the landlord's profit on 15s. 6d. is -	0	2	6

or about 16 per cent. instead of "*above* 400 *per cent.*" as *P. N.* can pretend to believe, and industriously repeats twice, no doubt with the laudable intention, that the impression should remain strong in the reader's mind.

For the principal misrepresentations, which have been propagated with respect to the Zetland islands, and whose refutation would require some time, I refer the reader to several

ral printed tracts, in which they have been clearly exposed—To the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the Zetland fisheries in 1786, finding that the Zetland tenantry, and fishing, were in the best situation it could devise—To the pamphlet by Lieut. W. Scott, R. Navy, signed, No Zetland Laird, and to the letter by the Rev. Mr Sands of Tingwall, printed therewith—To the Zetland landholder's letter to the Highland Society, and to Observations on the Zetland fishery, reprinted therewith, and to the pamphlet signed "A friend to Zetland," printed in 1804. There is also a paper in the Transactions of the Highland Society in some respects tolerably correct; there are some remarks on the same subject in Knox's British Empire.

Besides the paper by *P. N.*, and the two other pamphlets of which I have already spoken, I do not recollect that I have seen any publication which mentions the mode of managing land in Zetland in terms of decided disapprobation, except a letter from some mercantile house in Glasgow, in the Appendix to Knox's British Empire: whether the reader takes any interest in the present question or not, it is highly worth his while to read that letter; it is, I firmly believe, the most compleat specimen of bare-faced selfishness that ever was committed to paper.

A concise list of some of the most palpably rare things which have been published on the subject, though it may startle the belief of readers of ordinary intelligence, may be of use to such others as, in future, may be disposed to publish philosophical remarks.

List. That population encreasing rapidly for a number of years, is *no indication* of prosperity. *Vindicator.*

—That the Zetland landholders, by their mode of managing their lands, have wickedly increased the population of their country:—That Zetland is by far over peopled: and, notwithstanding, he soon after proposes methods for making it soon double its numbers. *Ditto.*

—That business is carried on with advantage when the capital is soon sunk, and the business wholly laid aside. *Ditto*, p. 46.

—That the Zetland tenantry, who at the out-set of life have nothing, grow every year poorer and poorer, and that the proprietors in that country have continued for many years, and still continue, to enrich themselves by robbing large sums from such people. *Ditto*, page 16.

—That it is disgraceful in the Zetland landholders to enforce the execution of the laws against foreigners violating the laws of this kingdom. *Ditto*, page 21.

—That in addition to the commonly known tenures of land, there is in Zetland the "tenure" of robbery.—That lands have often been robbed in former times, and that even in our own times, a man who died only two years ago, had a great part of his estate so robbed; and, what is more, that the robber inserts in his own rental the names of those lands, stating that he holds them by the "tenure" of Robbery or "*Gripping.*" The *Observations* and *Vindicator.*

—That when a Zetland landholder enters into trade, it is a high crime in him to make a profit on what he buys, and a profit on what he sells; and that in the definite language of some new theories of business, this is to be denominated "*Double profits.*" *Ditto Ditto.*

—That services paid as rent of *land* are "*marks of slavery.*"—Rev. Jo. Menzies's statistical account, Vol. X.

—That in the kingdom of Great Britain, men not bound by any engagement which lasts longer than a year, have yet continued for many years, to fish to other men, for "a

fee

fee *entirely inadequate* to their labours and their dangers." *Ditto.*

—That men without permanent interest in land, even without one year's lease over it, are the persons principally aggrieved by the increase of the weights, by which certain feuduties, and permanent taxes, are paid from *lands*. *Remarks* in the *Edin. Mag.* 1805, by *P. N.*

—That it is for the interest of the landlord that his tenant should be poor. *Ditto.*

—That it would be of advantage to a country if government was to interfere in the management of private and indisputed property. *The whole in one chorus,—Observations, Vindicator, and P. N.*

—That the same truths, and just principles, are every day discovered by a number of persons who have had no communication, direct or indirect with each other, is a belief which the hourly conduct of every individual testifies to be strong and universal among mankind. Though not so strong, yet almost as universal, is the disposition to conclude, that the same, or remarkably similar errors, especially if they are very extravagant, and dissonant to the plainer and shorter deductions of reason, are seldom found in different minds, without a positive communication of sentiment, more or less direct."

From what common source, the very similar, though extravagant misrepresentations which have been published of late by three or four different persons, with respect to the Zetland islands have been derived, it is most natural to enquire on the islands themselves, and that too, among the least intelligent of their inhabitants. But considering the universal extension of some tolerable degree of intelligence among all the individuals of the less complicated societies, and knowing the general acuteness of the natives of those islands, even of the lowest ranks, I cannot for one moment entertain the suspicion, that a set of positions, which never could have been put in words, without the grossest ignorance of the very rudiments of knowledge, and common affairs of the world, could ever have originated with them.

I will therefore venture to predict, that if ever those misrepresentations be traced to their real source, they will be found to have originated with some wrong-headed man, not a native of Zetland, who has most probably misspent his days in some pedantic occupation, and having been late in life removed to that country, will be strongly prejudised against the state of society into which he has been transported, exactly in proportion to his ignorance of the structure of that in which he was reared. It is well known, that in all the more populous countries, the most unskilful in the different trades and professions, are continually forced to seek a livelihood beyond the sphere of active competition; and that all countries little advanced in improvement, and, like Zetland, scantily supplied with distinct occupations, afford an asylum to several, who either through want of the abilities which command employment, or thro' want of those humanised dispositions which gain patronage, have never been able to succeed in their native country. *Thule.*

October 6th, 1805.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for December last, there appeared certain "strictures," by a person styling himself a *Zetland Landlord*, on my "tour thro' some of the Shetland Islands."

Some gross misstatements in these "strictures" require immediate contradiction:

1. I am represented as the "partisan" of a clergyman's assistant near Edin-

burgh, who, it seems, is the author of one of the pamphlets lately published on the state of Shetland. This gentleman, it appears, did not choose to give to his writings the sanction of his name, but assumed the title of *Vindicator*. His essay, I find, has (whether with or without reason, I do not enquire) proved exceedingly offensive to some of the Shetland landholders. But I thus publicly declare, that I am no "partisan of Vindicator;" and that, so far from being his partisan, I do not even know the gentleman.

2. Although I had in the concluding paragraph of my "tour," explicitly stated that I had not enjoyed any opportunity of consulting the pamphlets lately published about Shetland, an ungracious attempt is made to show, from some trifling coincidence in expression and opinion, (which I affirm to be entirely fortuitous,) that I must, notwithstanding my previous negative statement, either have perused these tracts, or that I must have implicitly adopted what was dictated to me by Vindicator or his abettors. This last supposition is out of the question. As to the former, it is not without feelings of indignation and disdain, that I find myself called upon to declare, a second time, that at the date on which I transmitted the concluding packet of my MS. for publication, (which was in the beginning of July last,) I had read *none* of the pamphlets in question;—and I must add, that hitherto I have only been able to procure a perusal of the publications on one side of the question,—not on that factious side, however, to which I am alleged, by this *Zetland Landlord*, to be so trusty an adherent, but on the side of that landlord himself and his friends *.

3. The *Zetland Landlord* is pleased to say, that immediately on seeing the Magazine for June last (which was publised on 1st July,) he "wrote a note to the Editor of the Scots Magazine," correcting various mistakes into which *I* had fallen, and warning *me* of the difficulty of the subject I had proposed to treat, viz. the state of the common people of Shetland. He then proceeds to affect to regret that his friendly private cautions (which, he says, were not intended for the public eye,) had little good effect on *me*, &c. Now, all this seems very strange; for the truth is, that I never saw these kind and secret warnings † till they appeared *in print* in

* My remarks were drawn up from slight notes taken in Shetland, chiefly from conversations with the little fishing farmers (who possibly never heard of Vindicator, nor of the literary campaigns, in the south, of their own lairds.) These notes I afterwards revised (at the particular request of the former editor of the Scots Magazine,) and compared with the accounts of Shetland published in Arctic Zoology, vol. i.; in Bath papers, vol. vi.; in the Transactions of the Highland Society, vol. ii.; and in Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Volumes; the only sources of information to which I had access. I know that some gentlemen, of the same pleasure-party in Shetland, did, while the vessel was lying wind-bound in Lerwick Roads, borrow and peruse various pamphlets on the state of that country; but I spent my time in traversing the hills and shores around Lerwick, and had no opportunity of reading these pamphlets, (which were left at Lerwick.) I heard, indeed, of the *name* Vindicator; and I heard his performance *condemned*. But I never learned more of him, till the inventive faculty of this Zetland Landlord dubbed me his partizan. From the specimen, however, which I myself have now received of the candour of *a Zetland Landlord*, I confess that I am inclined to receive with extreme caution his heavy charges against Vindicator.

† The truth is, the Editor immediately after receiving the letter happened to learn that Mr Neill had had some com-

in the Magazine for December last, four months *after* the publication of the last of my remarks on Shetland.

I would be sorry, after all, to accuse this anonymous Zetlander of intentional falsehood; but I must at least affirm, that he has fallen into the grossest mistakes, and has indulged in personally injurious insinuations with reprehensible carelessness. While *he* declines to undertake the responsibility which would attach to his name and character, I feel myself, in this instance, called upon to follow a different line of conduct.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Patrick Neill.

Old Fish market Close,
Edin. Jan. 7. 1806.

P. S.—When the *Zetland Landlord* shall have finished his strictures, I shall take the liberty to make some observations on them in detail; remarking, in the mean time, Mr Editor, that the "supplement" to my "tour," sent in the beginning of November last ‡ (and which, in your "notes to correspondents" in last number, you mention has been delayed for want of room) would have superseded several of the *Landlord's* triumphant criticisms, as in that supplement I have candidly pointed out such mistakes as had come to my knowledge.

Memoir of Captain GEORGE DUFF, *Late of the Royal Navy.*

THIS officer, born in 1764, was the son of the late James Duff, Esq. of Banff, a younger brother of the family of Hatton, in the county of Aberdeen, and nearly related to the Earl of Fife. At eleven years of age he entered the Navy as a Midshipman, under the protection and command of his grand uncle the late Admiral Duff. Before he completed his sixteenth year he had been in thirteen engagements; and, in consequence of his gallant services, was, in 1779, made Lieutenant. He was afterwards in many actions during the American war, and was one of the Lieutenants of the Montagu of 74 guns, on the glorious 12th of April 1782.

Admiral Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, to whom the merits of Lieutenant Duff were known, intended to promote him; but his Lordship having been unfortunately recalled before the news of his splendid victory had reached England, and peace soon after taking place, Lieut. Duff continued to serve in the same rank, chiefly in the West Indies, till 1787, when he was obliged to return from Jamaica for the recovery of his health. He had been First Lieutenant of the Europa, of 50 guns, when Captain, now Rear-Admiral Vashon, was appointed to that ship, who found her crew in so excellent a state of discipline as gained Lieut. Duff the esteem both of his Captain, and of Commodore, now Admiral Lord Gardner, who at that time commanded upon the Jamaica station.

In 1790, Lieut. Duff, then employed upon home service, was recommended by the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, in the handsomest and strongest manner, to the protection of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Minister for Scotland, the ready patron of merit, and the zealous promoter of the prosperity of his country. Mr Dundas, since created Viscount Melville, then filled the office of Treasurer of the Navy; and upon know-

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communication with a Zetland landlord, and proposed making alterations in consequence. He naturally supposed that it must have been with the same gentleman, though it turns out to have been otherwise. *Ed.*

‡ But, by some accident, not received till December. *Ed.*

knowing the services of Lieut. Duff, was pleased to prefer his claims in such terms to the Board of Admiralty, that he was immediately appointed Captain and Commander of the Martin sloop of war, upon the Scotch station.

Soon after his promotion, Captain Duff married Miss Sophia Dirom, second daughter of Alexander Dirom, Esq. of Muiresk, to whom he had been from childhood attached, and fixed the residence of his family in Edinburgh.

Upon the breaking out of the last war, in the beginning of 1793, the same influence was again most kindly exerted for Captain Duff's farther promotion, when he was one of a very few Masters and Commanders who were appointed Post Captains by the Earl of Chatham, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty, to whom indeed he had the honour to have been personally known in the passage to and at Gibraltar, during the former war. At his Lordship's desire, Captain Duff soon after relinquished the command of a frigate then fitting out for him, in which, at so early a period of the war, he would probably have made his fortune, in order to go upon an expedition to the West Indies as Captain of the Duke, of 90 guns, bearing the flag of the Hon. Commodore Murray. This ship led the attack of the batteries at Martinico, and, at the close of the action, after silencing the battery to which she had been opposed, the powder magazine had but just been secured, when she was struck by lightning, her mainmast shivered to pieces, and her hull so damaged that it was necessary to send her home to be repaired.

The farther attack upon Martinico having been deferred, the Commodore returned to England in the Duke. He expressed the highest esteem for Captain Duff, and reported his conduct to have been so meritorious, that he was immediately appointed to the command of the Ambuscade frigate, of 32 guns, and two years after to the Glenmore, of 38 guns. In these ships he served in the North Seas, and upon the coast of Ireland, till 1801, when upon a general promotion in the navy, he was appointed to the Vengeance, of 74 guns, belonging to the Channel fleet.

This ship, after having been detached to the Baltic, to reinforce the fleet that attacked Copenhagen, became one of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Campbell, which, after cruizing for some time off Rochefort, was sent to Bantry Bay for the protection of that part of Ireland. Upon this station they continued till the signature of the preliminaries of peace, when, instead of returning to their homes, to which, after so long a war, the officers and men anxiously looked forward, they were ordered to Jamaica, to watch the movements of the armament sent from France to attempt the recovery of the French part of the island of St Domingo from the usurped government of the Blacks.

Capt. Duff had no opportunity, in the course of the last war, either of farther signalizing himself, or of materially improving his fortune; but he was always active and vigilant, and, though strict in discipline, had the happiness of being respected and beloved by the officers and men of every ship which was under his command. On the trials at Portsmouth, it came out in evidence, that, when the ringleaders of the mutiny, which arose in the squadron in Bantry Bay, sounded the crew of the Vengeance, they found them so attached to their Captain, that they could not be moved. That ship, there is reason to believe, was the only one in which no mutinous spirit broke out; and upon the squadron coming to Portsmouth, previous to their sailing for

the West Indies, her crew was indulged with leave to come on shore by turns, while all the others were confined to their ships.

Not more than eighteen months had elapsed after Captain Duff had returned from the West Indies to the bosom of his family and friends, when the present war broke out.—He again solicited employment; and a general invasion of these united kingdoms being threatened by the French and their allies, he, in the meantime, without pay or emolument, assisted the General and Staff Officers in examining the coasts of the Frith of Forth, with which he was well acquainted, and in making arrangements for its defence. His steady patron, the Duke of Gordon, with his excellent son, the Marquis of Huntly, seconded his application to be again called into active service; and General the Earl of Moira, Commander of the forces in Scotland, by whom he had been appointed to the command of a division of the craft which had been voluntarily offered for the defence of the Frith of Forth, generously and unsolicited, wrote to the Earl of St Vincent, then First Lord of the Admiralty, in his behalf.

Upon the general promotion in the Navy, which took place in April 1804, Captain Duff was appointed to the command of the Mars, of 74 guns, and immediately proceeded to join her off Ferrol. He cruized off that port, and successively off Rochefort and Brest, as one of the Channel Fleet, till, in May last, he was detached to Cadiz, under Vice-Admiral Collingwood, whose small squadron of four ships of the line, afterwards encreased to eight, continued to keep their station off that port, unawed by the arrival of the combined fleet.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson having, in the end of September, returned from England, to resume the command upon that most important station, made a disposition of his increased force into two divisions, one of which was to be led by himself, and the other by Vice-Admiral Collingwood. Rear-Admiral Louis having been detached to the Mediterranean with 7 sail of the line, Captain Duff had the honour, upon his departure, though there were senior Captains in the fleet, to be appointed Commodore of the advance squadron of four sail of the line, by the recommendation, no doubt, of Vice-Admiral Collingwood, who selected the Mars to be second to himself in his division of the fleet. On the 21st of October, in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, Captain Duff acted with such judgment and intrepidity, that, though his ship sailed ill, and there was little wind, he was the third in action; and was one of four ships which, owing to an unfortunate calm, had to maintain the conflict for a considerable time with the leeward division of the enemy's fleet. He continued to exert himself with the most undaunted heroism, having at one time to contend with no less than four of the enemy's ships, till he was struck dead by a cannon shot, one hour and five minutes after the commencement of the battle; about the same time that the companion of his youth, Captain Cooke, was killed in the Bellerophon, and that their Commander in Chief, the Great Lord Nelson, was mortally wounded on board the Victory!

Captain Duff was a man of fine stature, strong and well made, above six feet in height, and had a manly, open, benevolent countenance. During thirty years service, he had not been four years unemployed; about twenty months after his return from the West Indies in 1787, and not quite two years after the last war. Although he went early to sea, he lost no opportunity of improving himself in the theory, as well as in

the practice of his profession, and acted the part of an instructor and father to the numerous young men who were under his command. By his beloved wife he had five children, of whom a boy and two girls remain, together with their disconsolate mother, to mourn their father's death. His son, thirteen years of age, had joined him as a midshipman on the 19th September last; and soon after his arrival on board the Mars wrote exultingly to his mother, that his father's ship had been put in the post of honour, next to Vice Admiral Collingwood, in his division of the fleet. This spirited youth, who has commenced his career in so interesting a manner, was, after the transcendent victory of Trafalgar, removed by Admiral, now Lord Collingwood, with the kindest attention, from on board the Mars to the Euryalus frigate, which was soon after sent with dispatches to England. The Hon. Captain Blackwood, the distinguished officer who commands that ship, has undertaken, in the handsomest manner, to continue to take charge of the son of his respected friend, the late Captain Duff, than whom, he has been pleased to say, "His Majesty's service could "not boast of a better or more gal- "lant officer." We can add with the greatest truth, that he was also a tender husband; an affectionate parent; a dutiful son, and a sincere friend: — In the navy, he was called WORTHY DUFF!

Letters on Poetry, by the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

LETTER II.

DEAR FRIEND,

I am much disappointed in not hearing from you since my last.— I am certain you have time enough and you need never want matter: for if once you get it begun, just write down whatever comes uppermost.—You are certainly to blame in not writing much oftener than you do; for I am fully persuaded, that by reading one hour and writing two, you will better improve your understanding, and correct your taste, than by reading all the three. How can you be so selfish? What does it signify to your friends how much knowledge you have, if you use no means to communicate it to them? It is certainly incumbent on us who live in this wild country, where useful information is so hard to attain, to communicate to each other every new idea that strikes us; and if you do it not at all times when you may, you cannot when you would, but are in the same predicament with the Irishman:—Coming into a house one asked him if he could play upon the violin? He replied he did not know whither he could play upon one or not, for that he never had tried it. And tho' our observations on things could be of no use to the generality of mankind, they may be of very much utility to one another. For my part when I write a good letter, as I expect this will be, I am always sorry that none can be the better for it save one or two.—I forgot where I left off at last time, about natural and attractive writers, but I remember that the rule I mentioned whereby to distinguish them was, "What oft' was thought, but ne'er so well express'd." I have since been thinking, that it is possible for an author to describe actions, manners, and scenery, infinitely above, and as far below, what was generally ever thought, acted, or seen before; and still never lose sight of Nature. Shakespeare is a great instance of the former, who having 'exhausted worlds and then imagined new,' presented us with many characters and scenes that no fancy but Shakespeare's could ever have given birth to: for certainly, if ever the spirit of in-

inspiration was bestowed on a man in these latter ages, his was the gift. Yet to say that these flights are unnatural, would be the most palpable impropriety; for in fact they are the most natural of his works, and, contrary to all other instances, his peasants and clowns are the most unnatural characters. I shall only trouble you to read the Midsummer night's Dream, where you find a number of the most wild and extravagant ideas imaginable, delivered in a manner the most elegant, and withal so very natural as to be exactly correspondent to the several characters of the whimsical airy beings which he brings in to deliver them.—Yea so accurately do they suit our notions of these flimsy spirits, that the oldest man in Ettrick or Eskdale, although they have seen and spoke with the fairies many a time, cannot impress you more with the reality of their existence, altho' the one believes he tells you the truth, and the other knows he does not. I conclude then, that though his thoughts were not as our thoughts, still he must be ranked with the first of natural writers. There are others again, such as Goldsmith, Thomson, and Burns, who follow the plain path of life; their works are literal copies from the book of nature. In them every man meets the same ideas that have floated on his mind; the same feelings which have touched his heart; and the same scenes in which he hath been an actor; yet he never thought, felt, nor acted them to such purpose as he finds them there delineated. In short, every reader finds there something of himself, and every body you know loves to hear or read of himself.—This is the reason why they are so generally approved; for where there is nothing of self, there is seldom any interest. I hope you will improve these loose hints, and believe me your ever faithful

James Hogg.

Account of Alexander Selkirk.

[As we had lately an opportunity of presenting our readers with some curious particulars respecting Alex. Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe; (see the Scots Mag. for Sept. 1805. p. 670-5) our readers may not be displeased to see the present extract, on the same subject, from the Harleian Miscellany, a publication which, from its great value and scarcity, is in very few people's hands. The passage, we believe, has hitherto passed almost unnoticed.]

Providence displayed: Or, a very surprizing account of one Mr *Alexander Selkirk* master of a merchantman, called the *Cinque Ports*, who, dreaming that the ship would soon after be lost, he desired to be left on a desolate island in the *South Seas*, where he lived four years and four months, without seeing the face of man, the ship being afterward cast away as he dreamed. As also, how he came to be miraculously preserved and redeemed from that fatal place, by two Bristol privateers, called the *Duke* and *Dutchess*, that took the rich *Aquapulco* ship, worth one hundred ton of gold, and brought it to England. To which is added, an account of his birth and education; his description of the island where he was cast; how he subsisted; the several strange things he saw, and how he used to spend his time. With some pious ejaculations that he used, composed during his melancholy residence there. Written by his own hand, and attested by most of the eminent merchants upon the *Royal Exchange*. *Quarto*, containing twelve pages.

IN the voyage of the Duke and Duchess privateers, belonging to Bristol, who took the rich *Aquapulco* ship, they came to an island called *Juan Fernandez*; where, sending their pinnace on shore, she re-

returned, after some time, bringing with her a man cloathed in goat skins, who seemed as wild as the goats themselves.

Being brought on board the Duke, he said he had been on the island four years and four months, having been left there by Capt. Stradling in a ship called the *Cinque ports*, the year 1705, of which ship he was master, and Capt. Dampier, who was then with him, and now on board the *Duke*, told Capt. Rogers, he was the best man on board the *Cinque ports*, who immediately agreed with him to be a mate with him on board the Duke. His name was Alex. Selkirk, a Scotchman and the manner of his being found there was by making a fire the night before, when he saw the two privateers aforesaid, judging them to be English, by which, judging it to be a habitable island, they had sent their boat to see; and so he came to be miraculously redeemed from that solitary and tedious confinement, who otherwise in all human probability, would have ended his life there.

He said, that during his stay there, he had seen several ships pass by, but only two of them came in to anchor, which he judged to be Spaniards, and retired from them, upon which they fired at him; had they been French, he said he would have submitted himself, but choose rather to hazard dying on the island, than to fall into the hands of the Spaniards in those parts, because he believed they would either murder him, or make him a slave in their mines.

The Spaniards landed so near him, before he knew where they were, that he had much ado to escape; for they not only shot at him, but pursued him into the woods, where he climbed up to the top of a tree, at the foot of which they made water, and killed several goats just by, but went off without discovering him.

He told them, that he was born at *Largo*, in the county of *Fife*, in *Scotland*, and was bred a sailor from his youth.

The reason of his being left on this melancholy island, was a difference betwixt him and his Captain, which, together with the ship's being leaky, made him willing rather to stay there than to go along with him at first, and when he was at last willing to go, the Captain would not receive him.

He had been, he said on the island, to wood and water, when two of the ship's company were left upon it, for six months till the ship returned, being chased thence by two French South-sea ships.

He had with him his cloaths and bedding, with a firelock, some powder, bullets and tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a kettle, a bible, some practical pieces, and his mathematical instruments, and books. He diverted and provided for himself as well as he could; but, for the first eight months, he had much ado to bear up against melancholy, and the terror of being left alone on such a desolate place,

He built two huts with Pimento trees, covered them with long grass, and lined them with the skins of goats, which he killed with his gun as he wanted; so long as his powder lasted, which was but a pound; and, that being near spent, he got fire by rubbing two sticks of Pimento wood together upon his knee. In the lesser hut, at some distance from the other, he dressed his victuals, and in the larger he slept, and employed himself in reading, singing psalms, and praying, so that he said he was a better christian, while in this solitude, than, he was afraid, he should ever be again,

At first, he never eat any thing, till hunger constrained him, partly for grief, and partly for want of bread and salt; nor did he go to bed,

bed till he could watch no longer, the Pimento wood, which burned very clear, served him both for firing and candle, and refreshed him with its fragrant smell.

He might have had fish enough, but could not eat them for want of salt, because they occasioned a looseness, except craw fish, which are there as large as our lobsters, and very good. These he sometimes boiled, and at other times roasted, as he did his goats flesh, of which he made very good broth, for they are not so rank as ours; he kept an account of five hundred that he killed, while there, and caught as many more, which he marked on the ear and let go.

(*To be continued.*)

To their High Mightinesses, The SUPREME JUDGE *and* SUPERINTENDANTS *of* POLICE *in the* CITY *of* EDINBURGH,

The Petition of the Right Hand and the Left.*

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have, for a great number of years, laboured under the most painful and unjust oppresions. That, unwilling to come forward with complaints which chiefly concern themselves, they have hitherto patiently waited in expectation of something being *generally* adopted that might contribute to their relief; but finding that amidst all the late regulations to benefit the inhabitants of this city, nothing has been done, or is likely to be done, to alleviate their sufferings, a sense of justice due to themselves, compels them to lay this case before your High Mightinesses, humbly hoping that in this plain simple statement of their grievances they will not only obtain your forgiveness but your protection.

That it is now upwards of 30 years since your petitioners have suffered the double mortification of daily insult and insensible neglect. That instead of respect and protection, they have been hourly exposed to the rude attacks of all descriptions of ranks, and so far from experiencing that attention due to their importance, or that reward due to their services, they have been jostled and thrust out of their direct path by the lowest and most contemtible of the populace, intermingled with disorderly crowds, when they should have proceeded regularly forward: and buffeted and shouldered about the streets, when they ought to have glided smoothly and pleasantly on without interruption or vexation. That, in defiance of their utmost exertions and precautions to avoid these evils, they have hitherto found all their efforts unavailing. That no urgency of business, no call for expedition, no perambulation of pleasure or recreation is exempted from these attacks; and that, deprived of every comfort, conveniency and advantage, they are force to take to bye-paths and lanes, however circuitous and dilatory, rather than subject themselves continually to perplexities, which fail not to irritate their temper, and teaze them out of that patience which for such a length of time has so particularly distinguished

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* Lest any of our fellow-citizens should be at a loss to know what particular grievance is here alluded to by our humorous correspondent, it may be proper to mention, that in London, and other well regulated cities, it is a rule, that in walking the streets, all those who have the wall on their right hand shall keep close to it, while those who have it on their left shall keep at a certain distance. The adoption of this rule effectually prevents all interruption or jostling of persons moving in opposite directions. *Ed.*

guished them. That, no longer able to endure what has already worn them out with fatigue and vexation, your Petitioners have at last come to the determination of making one effort to obtain redress, by appealing to the candour, justice and humanity, of those who are qualified to relieve them, and who must be conscious in their own minds, that what has already been represented is neither imaginary nor exaggerated.

That it appears to your Petitioners, that the particular grievances under which they have so long laboured originate from *Causes*, which, with much deference, they beg leave to state to your High Mightinesses for your serious consideration. That after the most minute investigation, they are humbly of opinion, that these causes are, 1st, an *unnatural* quality or power in the walls of this city to make all bodies move irregularly and improperly that come in contact with them; and, secondly, a *natural* disposition in these bodies not to resist what is disorderly, inconvenient, and detrimental. Your High Mightinesses must well know, that the common and established laws of matter in the walls of all well-regulated cities are such as attract powerfully the *Right* hand, and as powerfully repel the *Left* hand, when proceeding in opposite directions. By this simple law all motion is regulated without confusion, interruption, or delay; for while all the right hands are, by the power of attraction, kept close to the wall, all the left hands by that of repulsion are kept at a proper distance, and consequently all intermixture, crowding, jostling, and obstruction, are completely prevented. Now, it is evident to your High Mightinesses, that for these last 200 years the walls of this city, and those of every other *ill-regulated* city and town in Scotland, have possessed qualities or powers diametrically opposite to these established laws of nature; and that in addition to this singular deviation, they possess an alternate power of repulsion and attraction, by which bodies moving along, instead of proceeding directly forward, are perpetually drawn to, and thrust back, every ten or a dozen yards, so that they form a waving or serpentine course, similar to that of a snake winding its laboured way through a field of beans or strong wheat, opposing its progress.

Your Petitioners have already remarked, that as the natural disposition of bodies is uniformly to comply with these unnatural laws in matter, in other words, not to struggle against powers which by practice have become habitual, and which by resistance would be *troublesome*, it is apparent, that, till the *first* cause be removed, it is next to impossible that any provision can be made against the *evils* of the second. Your High Mightinesses will readily perceive that these evils are precisely the grievances of which your Petitioners complain, and from which they have so long suffered. These sufferings, they humbly conceive, entitle them to state specifically, and they hope clearly, what appears to them to be the *radical* cause or origin of all the hardships they have experienced; and as the high powers vested in your Mightinesses are sufficiently great to remedy or controul what is detrimental to the comforts of society, they flatter themselves with the fond hope that ere long the walls of this city will possess very different qualities, and that every thing will proceed directly and easily forward without confusion or obstruction.

May it therefore please your High Mightinesses to take under your serious consideration the complaint of your distressed Petitioners, and afford them that relief which their long and

patient sufferings lead them to expect from the Guardians of order and conveniency. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

The Right Hand and the Left.

Edinburgh, 17th Dec. 1805.

The Description of a Mausoleum, or Sepulchral Monument, of King HENRY DARNLEY, *Husband of* MARY *Queen of* SCOTLAND, *and Father of King* JAMES *the 6th of that Kingdom, and 1st of* GREAT BRITAIN.—*From an old MS.*

THIS Mausoleum, or Monument, consist of a curious and very remarkable piece of historical painting upon canvas seven foot four inches long, and four foot seven inches and an half broad; containing a great variety of figures and inscriptions, wherein several words of the inscriptions there are abbreviations, but for the better understanding of them, they are here writ at full length so far as they appear to be legible.

In the higher right corner of this picture is an insription, being the title of the whole work, thus:

" TRAC . . . A Lamentabilis
int. necio
" SER . . SS . . . . Henrici Scotory Regis.

Which very probably is
" Tragica et Lamentabilis Internecio
" Serenissimi Henrici Scotorum Regis,

And being rendered into English, is,
" The Tragical and Lamentable Slaughter
" Of his Highness Henry King of Scots.

This is only to give an example of words abbreviated and at full length, and of words defaced in this and the following inscriptions, where what letters, words, or sentences are wanting, there is blanks left with points answerable to their length, and any letters here above points, are added, from great probability, if not certainty, that they were there at first.

The title of the picture is translated into English, that every body may know the design and subject matter of this historical piece of painting.

Next to the inscription containing the title of the work, is an altar covered, whereupon is the figure of our Saviour, treading under foot a death's head, pointing with his left hand toward the wound in his side, and supporting the cross with his right, on the top of which cross are the four letters I. N. R. I. and there is a representation of two green curtains upon rods and rings on each side of the altar.

In the lower right corner of the picture is an oblong frame, wherein is a landskip of twenty three inches and a quarter in length, and seventeen inches in breadth, which, because it represents many things very remarkable, is hereafter described by itself.

Upon a side wall near to the altar is an inscription as writ on paper pasted on a board, whereof one corner of the paper seems as if it had been fixed with a wafer, but loosed, upon which are the title and paragraphs following:

" En Subsequentium Heroum Ef-
" figies Vivas Henricus ejus Nomi-
" nis primus Fama Dignissima nu-
" per Scotiæ Rex, a Comite Both-
" wello Suisq. Conjuratis . . .
" . . . . . .
" atrocissime Cæsus unacum Servo
" Camerario . . . . . .
" . . . uxoris ejus . . . .
" . . . . . .
" ESI' Prudentiss. Hic Speciosis-
" simusque Princeps non, sine Mag-
" no Civium Suorum dolore, luctu-
" que cum Annos Vixerat tantum
" 21; Cujus Animam Deus Suscipiat
" sibi in Gloriam.

" Jacobus ejus Nominis Sextus
" Interempti Henrici Filius Dei gra-

" tiâ Regni illius jam Rex ætatis in-
" ter faciendum, hoc Mensium 16.
" Quem Conservet Deus Incolumem,
" Longævum Regnoque fælicissi-
" mo.

" Matheus Comes Lennoxæ de
" Sanguine Regum Scotorum Su-
" periorum Principum Pater et
" Avus ætatis inter faciendum hoc
" Annis 50.

" Domina Margareta Dowglas il-
" lius uxor Cometessa Lennoxæ uni-
" ca Filia et Hæres Archibaldi Co-
" mitis Angussiæ et Margaretæ Sco-
" torum Reginæ Senioris Filiæ
" Henrici Septimi Angliæ Regis
" Superiorum Duorum Principum
" Mater et Ayia ætatis inter facien-
" dum hoc Annis 51.

" Carolus Stuart illorum Filius
" ætatis inter faciendum hoc Annis
" undecim."

It is at first view very evident, that about two lines and an half in the first paragraph (each line consisting in length of $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches,) of this inscription are artfully defaced and vitiated, partly by raizing to the very threads of the canvas, and partly by superinducing other letters, so as most of that paragraph might not be understood, yet two significant words are still to be seen.

Next to this inscription, in the middle of the Mausoleum, is a magnificent tomb, where King Henry Darnley is lying on his back at length in armour, gilt, with his hands in a devout posture, having under his head a cushion, embroidered and tossel'd gold upon a black marble tomb.

At his head, is a King's crown, supported by two unicorns, collared and chained, being the supporters of the Royal Arms; at his feet are two lions couchant.

Above the body, upon a board hung by a wall with two rings on an iron rod headed with brass, fastened at the end in the wall, there is the following epitaph in Latin, in two columns, with this title:

" In Interitum Excellentissimi Hen-
" rici Scotorum Regis, Carmen
" Heroicum.

" Quem jam depictum videas hac
" mole jacentem
" Grande Britannorum quondam
" resplenduit astrum
" En in nos Darnlæus erat Flos dic
" Deorum
" Qui modo Regina rutilans uxore
" Maria
" Scotorum celebrum rex est me-
" morabilis ortus
" Sacrato Britonum luxit de stem-
" mate Regum
" Indole magnifica venerandi cultor
" honestus
" Ingenio prestans linguarum numi-
" ne fusus
" Flosculus eloquij literis insigniter
" Musicus, armipotens, animosus,
" mitis in omnes
" . . . celsæ florebat munere
" mentis
" Corporis encomium quantus quan-
" tumq. beatus
" Vultus membrorum vario superan-
" te decore
" Emicuit certe cælestis imaginis in-
" star
" Extitit heu vitæ brevis heu finis-
" que dolendi
" Quem cum sors annis uno tulit esse
" viginti
" Et pater infantis fuerat cum . . ris
" almi
" Spe rex eximia mira . . .
" Occidit O Tristis sors . .
" . . . . . Truculento . .
" Occidit hoc rutilum numen, sed
" corpore
" Mente deo vivit mundoque vivit
" honore

Some words in this poem seem to have been industriously defaced.

On the side-wall behind the tomb, are three pilasters, embellished with Go-

Gothic carving, upon each of which is fixed a spear, red and yellow, with a streamer; that on the right has Darnley's arms as King of Scotland, that on the left has the arms of * * *Cætera desunt.*

Chronological List of Remarkable Occurrences in 1805.

January.

2. GENERAL Beckwith appointed Governor of the Grenadines, in America: The Earl of Rosslyn, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, dies suddenly at Baylis, near Salt Hill: succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, Sir James St Clair, Bart.—3. General Maitland appointed Governor of Ceylon.—4. Five men (soldiers, Inverness militia,) lost in the snow near Grantown, in the north of Scotland.—5. Proclamation for a general fast: Marquis Cornwallis appointed Governor of India.—7. The Spanish declaration of war intimated to the several powers: A French officer arrives in the Downs with overtures of peace from Bonaparte, in a letter to his Britannic Majesty, wherein the King is styled, *Mon Frere et Cousin*, ("My Brother and Cousin.")—11. Accounts arrive in Britain of a great fire which took place in the Danish island of St Thomas, and an amazing number of valuable stores destroyed, only one house being left standing.—12. General promotion of officers in the army takes place: Letters of marque issued against Spain: Lord Mulgrave appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State: Mr Addington created a Peer, with the title of Lord Sidmouth: French Papers received, wherein is the annual exposition of the state of France, and Bonaparte's speech to the Legislators: The Doris frigate, Captain Campbell, lost near the mouth of the Loire.—14. Lord Sidmouth (Mr Addington) appointed Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—15. Commencement of the Session of Parliament: In the speech from the Throne his Majesty took notice of pacific propositions having been received from France: A French squadron sailed from Toulon, and some of the ships returned to that port, while others went into Spanish ports.—22. The Spanish Ambassador and his suite left London: A manifesto addressed to the Spanish nation by the Prince of Peace, against the British.—23. Accounts are received of a dreadful fire at New York.—26. Declaration of Great Britain against Spain, in reply to the Spanish manifesto: Captain Jervis, of La Tonant, of 84 guns, nephew to Lord St Vincent, unfortunately drowned in Quiberon Bay.—27. A dreadful fire at London, wherein seven people are burnt to death, and a woman killed by throwing herself over a window.—31. Accounts received of the sailing of the French fleet from Rochefort.

February.

1. The Earl of Abergavenny East Indiaman, outward bound, lost near Weymouth, and above 300 people drowned; she had on board 70,000l. in dollars.—5. The Earl of Errol appointed Knight Marshal of Scotland.—11. A very interesting debate takes place in Parliament respecting the Spanish war; in the Commons, it is continued for two days; and Administration has a majority of 78 in the House of Lords, and 207 in the Commons.—15. Mr Pitt bargains for a loan of 22 millions.—16. Sir Tho. Troubridge appointed Commander in Chief of the East India Squadron: Bonaparte's letter to the King of Great Britain, relative to peace, with the answer of the British Government, makes its appearance

a the French papers—18. Mr Pitt opens the budget—21. A French squadron, which had sailed from Rochefort, landed troops in Dominica, and made an attack on that island, but were repulsed by General Prevost. They afterwards visited other West India islands, levied contributions, and returned to France. Long debates in the House of Commons respecting the defence of the country—28. The bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade again rejected in the House of Commons. Remarkable hurricane takes place in Aberdeen, and its vicinity.

March.

4. Lord Somerville's grand cattle show takes place, attended by a vast number of Nobility, and distinguished agriculturists—5. Sir Francis Burdett declared duly elected M. P. for Middlesex—6. Long debates in the House of Commons on Mr Sheridan's motion for repealing the Defence Act, which is negatived by a large majority—9. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex admitted a member of the London Highland Society—11. Two London sheriffs committed to Newgate, for misconduct at the Middlesex election 1802. A deputation from the Irish Roman Catholics wait upon Mr Pitt, with their petition for an extension of privileges—13. Mr Foster, in the House of Commons, opens the Irish budget—15. Intelligence arrives from India of the defeat of a detachment of the British army under Colonel Monson by Holkar—17. The Benevolent Society of St Patrick, London, celebrate their anniversary in grand style—19. Admiral Bruix, commander of the French flotilla at Boulogne, dies at Paris—21. Marquis Cornwallis sumptuously entertained by the East India Directors, on his being appointed Governor General in India: The Dutch Government completely new-modelled, and the office of Pensionary revived.

April.

1. Bonaparte proclaimed King of Italy, at Milan—2. Accounts received of the plunder of Dominica, one of the Carribbee islands, by the French—8. A long and interesting debate in the House of Commons on the misconduct of Lord Melville, when treasurer of the Navy; which is carried against his Lordship, by the Speaker's casting vote, both sides being 216—9. His Lordship tenders to his Majesty his resignation as First Lord of the Admiralty, which is accepted—10. The Edinburgh new Police Bill receives the royal assent—11. His Majesty on the throne receives the resolutions of the Commons respecting Lord Melville—13. Marquis Cornwallis sails for the East Indies as Governor General—16. Advice received that the Prince of Wales East Indiaman (supposed to have foundered,) after being captured by the French, was carried into the Mauritius—29. An expedition, under the command of Sir James Craig, sails from Great Britain—23. Ceremony of the installation of the Knights of the Garter takes place at Windsor—24. An elegant new theatre opened at Glasgow—25. Vice-Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth tried by a court-martial for oppression, and honourably acquitted—27. An official account of Holkar's defeat in the East Indies, by the British, received in England—30. Sir Charles Middleton created a Peer, by the title of Lord Barham, and appointed first Lord of the Admiralty.

May.

1. Bonaparte and the Empress Josephine arrive at Alexandria in Italy: Lord Barham appointed one of his Majesty's Privy Council—The Edinburgh city guard reduced, agreeably to the new police act—9. His Majesty in Council erases the name of Henry Viscount Melville from the

list of privy Counsellors—13. Long debates, in both Houses of parliament, on the Irish Roman Catholic petition, which is thrown out by large majorities—16. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meets at Edinburgh—19. Madame Bonaparte, Jerome's wife (late Miss Paterson,) arrives in England from America. Her Majesty's birth-day, who completes her 62d year, celebrated at Windsor—20. The New Batavian States General opened by the pensionary—22. and 23. Long and keen debates in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, respecting a complaint from the ministers of Edinburgh, of the appointment of Mr Leslie as professor of mathematics, on account of his supposed approbation of the sentiments of Hume, which concludes, by all proceedings against Mr Leslie being dropped—The coronation of Bonaparte, as King of Italy, takes place at Milan, with every demonstration of joy—Lord Melville, in a speech of much eloquence, and delivered with great firmness and ability, in the House of Lords, defends his conduct during the whole of his naval administration—23. Master Betty, the young Roscius, makes his last appearance for the season in London, his gains said to exceed 8000l. The London docks opened a second time with much splendour and ceremony —30. Sir Wm Pulteney, Bart. M. P. for Shrewsbury, dies at London—31. Mr Foote, banker, London, accidentally drowned in the Thames, while sailing in a pleasure-boat—The navigation of the Aberdeenshire canal, a work of great national utility, takes place with much ceremony and rejoicing.

June.

2. Bonaparte annexes Genoa, and the Ligurian republic, to that of France—4. His Majesty's birth-day celebrated with much splendour; he enters into his 68th year: part of the sailors and marines belonging to his Majesty's ship La Loire attack a Spanish fort with uncommon fortitude and magnanimity, and carry their point, occasioning great slaughter among the enemy; Lord Nelson arrives in the West Indies, in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain—10. Admiral Milbanke accidentally killed by a fall in his own house—11. Visc. Melville introduced into the House of Commons, and delivers a long speech against the charges brought against him by parliament—12. Her Majesty and the Royal Family visit the Bank of England, and are courteously entertained by the Directors—14. the Countess of Loudon and Moira gives a grand fete at Duddingston house, near Edinburgh, to a great number of nobility and gentry: Interesting dispatches received from India, relative to the defeat of Holkar, and capture of the fort of Deeg: His Majesty, &c. attend a review and sham-fight on Wimbledon Common—15. A disgraceful riot takes place at the Opera House, or King's Theatre, London, and damage done to the internal part of the house to the amount of 1000l.—18. Arthur Murphy, Esq. the celebrated dramatic author, and venerable ornament of British literature, dies at Knightsbridge in his 78th year—24. The Hon. Wm Maule of Panmure unanimously elected M. P. for the county of Forfar; Earl Moira arrives at Ayr, in the course of reviewing the forces in the western district—25. After a long debate in the House of Commons, it is determined to impeach Lord Melville at the bar of the House of Lords—26, Mr Whitbread, accompanied by several members of the House of Commons, impeaches Lord Melville accordingly of high crimes and misdemeanors: A dreadful fire broke out at Plymouth, and property, (stamps, &c.) to a large amount destroyed—30. An alarming fire

fire happens at Woolwich, supposed wilful.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Tour thro' the SOUTH *of* IRELAND *by an* AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

(Concluded from our last Nov. Mag. p. 831.)

WE embarked under the Castle in a fine six-oared pinnace, with a horn-player in the bow. At a musquet shot from the Castle the boatmen lay on their oars, while the French horn sounded a few notes, the echo of which from the Castle was admirably loud and distinct, but only once repeated. Proceeding round Ross island, our guide pointed out an irregular heap of rocks, resembling books in confusion, called O'Donaghoe's library, while on the right we passed a high insulated rock called O'Donaghoe's prison, from a legend here, that a great antient chieftain, named O'Donaghoe, used it as a prison for such of his enemies as unfortunately fell into his hands. Steering between Ross and Innisfallen islands, we turned round the North point of the former, and proceeded to the Southward, about two miles, to a small flat island called Darby's garden, near the foot of the beautiful mountain of Glenaa, whose base is washed by the lake. We here landed a swivel gun, with two men to load and fire it, while we remained in the boat about sixty yards from the shore. The gun was fired, and the echo astonished us beyond any thing of the kind we had ever heard before. It was first repeated quickly four times, then, after an interval of fifteen seconds, it burst out again like heavy distant thunder from the opposite mountain of Turk, and at last gradually died on the ear, leaving us in a maze of astonishment.

From this situation the view towards the upper lake is grand and sublime: mountains, some wooded, others bare and rocky, overtopping, or projecting past each other, the passage into the upper lake between Turk and Glenaa, being only marked by the different projections. The similarity of the view to that of the Highlands in the river Hudson, in the state of New York from a little below Beeks-kill, is very striking to whoever has seen both, only with the difference of the American mountains being covered over their summits with great variety of forest trees, and their having their sides only partially wooded, and their tops uniformly bare. Half a mile from Darby's garden, we passed on the right a banqueting cottage of the Countess of Kenmare, pleasantly situated at the foot of Glenaa, and at the southern extremity of the lower lake, which it fronts in its whole length of about seven miles to the northward. This cottage, with the bridge, of one fine arch, which unites the peninsula of Mucruss to Brickun island, are beautiful objects in the view upwards from Darby's garden. The channel between Brickun and Glenaa is very narrow and crooked, and contracts to the size of a brook, in which the rowers have scarcely room for their oars, and at last becomes so shallow above Brickun, between Denis and Glenaa, that we were obliged to land on Denis, while the boat's crew hauled the boat over the flats, against the current. On landing we were met by a woman who said she would shew us the island; we accordingly followed her, altho' we could have explored it as well without a guide, but the poor all round Killarney make a trade of forcing their attentions on strangers, that they may obtain a few shillings in return. Denis, which is about ½ a mile in circumference, is covered with young timber and underwood, through which foot paths are cle-

ed in every direction.—It has no particular beauty to recommend it, except in one spot on the banks of Mucruss lake,—where a few large old trees have been left, and the underwood cleared away, so as to leave a little open lawn, from whence we had a good view of Mucruss, or the middle lake, surmounted by Turk, with the river Laune, tumbling in a torrent down the middle of the mountain from its source near the summit, into the lake beneath, and on the right, a handsome lodge and gardens of Mr Herbert; while on the left, the beautiful Longlow peninsula and demesne of Mucruss, which separates the middle and lower lakes, presented itself to us in its whole length of two miles, which is the longest extent of the lake, it being about one and a half broad. The spot from whence we had this view, seems designed by Mr Herbert, the proprietor, for parties on the lakes to rest and refresh at, and is a very good situation for that purpose. Returning to our boat across the center of the Island, we passed the cottage of our guide, who with her husband and family reside here, being allowed their cabin, a little garden, and some trifling annuity by Mr Herbert, but depending chiefly on the presents they receive from curious travellers. Having no change, we gave our guide a credit on our coxswain for half a crown, for which he wished long life to our honors, and said that Biddy might depend on his paying it to her.

Landing again on the opposite side, we walked along the bank of the little river, through which the upper lake discharges itself into the lower, while the boatmen set the boat up against the stream through the old weir bridge of one arch, which connects the two banks immediately above Denis, and though old and out of repair, is a good object in the scene. Taking boat again above the bridge, we proceeded up the river, which in proportion as we advanced, became less rapid and a little deeper, tho' still in some places so narrow as to admit of rowing but with difficulty. With all due deference to the panegyrists of Killarney, I remarked nothing particularly striking in our passage from Denis to the upper lake, up a narrow and very crooked rivulet of near four miles long, which in a direct line would not exceed one and a half, until we arrived at the foot of the eagle's nest, about a mile below the upper lake. This is a projecting spur from Glenaa, perpendicularly impending over the river, and of a conical shape on the two other visible sides. It is about a thousand feet from its base to the top, and partially wooded the whole height, at about two thirds of which, in the middle of an inaccessible cliff, our guide pointed out a grey rock exactly resembling an eagle with its wings expanded, immediately under which, he made us observe something like a large bird's nest, sheltered by the impending rock, which they have a tradition has been, during time immemorial, and still is, the habitation of that monarch of the winged race, which gives name to this part of the mountain. As I did not see his Majesty, I could not help doubting his existence. We landed our little cannon, and fired it opposite the Eagle's nest. The echo was very fine but single, and much inferior to that at Darby's garden, but the tones of the French horn, or bugle, which accompanied us at a little distance on the shore, and which we heard occasionally, were very fine, and the effects charmingly varied by the different situations from whence they issued. On the left in all this distance, is a low wilderness, with a few irregular risings or hillocks, partly barren, partly swamp or marsh, and partly copse, extending

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to the base of Turk about a mile.—
—Three quarters of a mile above the Eagle's nest, we were shewn a narrow pass between two rocks, of about ten yards wide, which seemed to have been separated by a convulsion of nature, to permit the waters of the upper lake to escape, which the great height of the surrounding mountains in every other part of its circuit completely forbid. This pass is called Coleman's Eye, from a tradition that a person of that name when pursued by an enemy sprung over it at a leap, and so escaping left the impression of his feet on the rock, which they did not fail to shew us.

Doubling a projection of this rock, we found ourselves suddenly in the upper lake, without having any previous view of it, and turning our eyes back, we could not see the pass, by which we had entered it, so compleatly does the rock on the right hand project beyond that on the left.—Imagination could not form a scene more wild, more sublime, and more solitary than that which now presented itself to our view: A fine piece of water, four miles long by about one broad, studded thick with wooded islands, and entirely surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of stupendous mountains, presenting a different shape in every point of view, and not a human habitation in sight, except one solitary cabin on the side of the purple mountain; on the right, a banqueting cottage still farther, at the very N. Western extremity of the lake, owned, if I mistake not, by a Mr Ronan, and an octagon rustic temple, lately built by Lady Kenmare, and just finished, on a small island about a mile at this side of Ronan's cottage, which being whitewashed, forms a beautiful object, contrasted with the arbutus, and other dark green copse, with which the island is covered, while an elevated pyramidal hill, with a bare rocky top, peeps out from among the foliage, immediately above the temple, and commands a prospect of the whole lake, and all the islands. We directed our course to this island, passing several others of different forms and dimensions, and all covered with a vast variety of small forest timber, flowering shrubs, and evergreens, in every shade of that delightful colour. We landed in a little bay near the foot of the temple, whichwe entered, but found just as the workmen had left it, without being yet prepared according to the intention of its amiable proprietor for the reception of visitors. While our guide and coxswain spread our table cloth, on some boards placed on stools taken from the temple, under the shade of some dwarf oaks, we sauntered by a circuitous ascending path towards the top of the hill.—About half way up we were suddenly arrested by a fine note from the bugle horn, the horn-player having ascended by a more steep and direct path, and placed himself behind some rocks on the left of our path.—He then continued at intervals to blow, sometimes the bugle, and sometimes the French horn, which, as we continued to wind round the hill, in ascending from their great variety of tones, and echoes, particularly from the purple mountain opposite, had a fine effect. He had placed himself so as to command a view of the top of the hill, on our arrival at which, he gave a preconcerted signal with the bugle, when the people below fired the cannon, the report of which, confined by the surrounding mountains, was astonishingly loud, but the echo by no means so fine as that at Darby's garden; which gives me cause to suppose that the effect of echo is much greater where there is some passage for the sound to escape, than where it is confined on all sides. The view from this rocky pinnacle was very beautiful

beautiful. The lake with its glassy surface, with all the islands and surrounding mountains, reflected in it, the sides of the mountains illuminated or darkened by every variety of light and shade, which the passing clouds floating through a fine azure sky variegated with every tint of colouring, aided by the natural colour of the purple mountain, spread out before us, in a bold but regular slope, and finely contrasted by the Alpine tops of M'Gillycuddy's rocks, bare and barren, with their peaked tops, proudly rising above it and every surrounding object. I thought that had Claude Lorrain seen this scenery, his pencil would have been furnished with subject to outdo any thing he has left to the world.

Descending to the temple all our aerial feelings were put to flight, by some fine cold roast Kerry mutton and boiled ham, provided the night before, by our hostess Mrs Coffy, who took care also that we should have wherewithal to make a libation to the genius of the lakes, which we did in excellent old port, while our boat's crew laid in a new stock of vigour, with the plentiful remains of our table, qualified by good Irish porter and whiskey, which latter, however, I took care to proportion to them, lest they should have been rendered incapable of discovering the outlet from the lake, which, however beautiful in the day, would have afforded but a sombre night's lodging.

We bade adieu to this charming spot, with a discharge of our cannon, and descended the lake, but not before our boatmen insisted on naming a small island, which they said was without a name, after my companion, who happened to be their greatest favourite. They accordingly broke a bottle, which, they said, was full of whiskey, against the rocks, chearing the name of Fortescue three times. These sons of St Patrick are too much attached to their native beverage to throw it away, so, notwithstanding their assertions, I am inclined to think the bottle was filled with water, and was only one of many, which had been used in the same place, and for the same purpose—but as this was a harmless way of obtaining a christening glass in our return to Killarney, we winked at the deceit, and permitted them to enjoy it. Nothing remarkable occurred in descending the current of the river into the lower lake, except in shooting the old Weir bridge, in the boat, which was carried through it with great velocity, one man ready to set with an oar on each bow, while the rest of the boats crew lay on their oars.

When we returned to the lower lake our boat's crew would fain have persuaded us to steer directly for Ross Castle, and to employ another day in visiting those parts of the lower lake which we had yet seen only at a distance, but as it was yet only four o'clock, and the weather remarkably fine, we rejected this advice, tho' evidently much against their inclination, as it would have been their interest to have made themselves useful to us as long as posible.

We intended to have proceeded first to O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls from Tomies on the west side of the lake, but our guide assuring us, we had reason to believe with truth, that at this season, in times of drought, it is very inconsiderable, we alter'd our course and steered for Innisfallen Island, towards which we observed a small handsome boat on our right with a lady and gentleman. At about five o'clock we landed on this most beautiful Island, and directed our steps to the few remains of a very large Benedictine Abbey, which was founded here in the first ages of the Irish Christian church in the sixth century by St Finian. Nothing now remains but about half

the walls of the choir of the church, and the foundations of the rest of the building now overrun with brambles, weeds, and underwood, but which shew themselves sufficiently to impress sentiments of its former greatness. Lord Kenmare has repaired and modernized one of the small dependant buildings, so as to answer the purpose of a lodge or banqueting house. We here met an old man who with his family inhabits a comfortable cottage near the ruin, and who is allowed that, pasture for one Cow, and ten pounds per annum, by Lord Kenmare, for herding the the sheep, (of which some are the finest I ever saw,) and acting as ranger of Innisfallen.

The old man accompanied us unasked in our walk of about a mile round the beautiful island, in a path through a copse which skirts it in its whole circumference, while the middle, rising gradually from every side by a gentle slope, is kept as a lawn, interspersed with clumps of a variety of forest trees, among which I observed some of the largest Ash and Holly I ever saw before, particularly two Hollys of immense size. This lawn is said to afford the finest pasture in Ireland, and the appearance of the sheep feeding on it justify its character in that respect, while for mild rural beauty I never saw a spot which exceeded it *. After chearfully paying the expected tax for the honor of the ranger's company, we quitted this enchanting spot with regret, that the lengthened shadows reminded us so soon, that we should scarcely have day light sufficient to reach Killarney. Committing ourselves therefore once more to the care of our good coxswain Darby Minaghan, we bade adieu to Innisfallen, and just as the sun was setting landed at the foot of Ross castle.

I had ordered our gig to meet us at Ross Castle, at sunset, but the hostler not being punctual in sending it, gave us the pleasure of a most delightful walk, which we relished doubly after so much sitting in our boat. We supped, and chatted over the various beauties of the day until a late hour, when we retired with our heads so filled with them, that my night's sleep was a continued dream of mountains and valleys, woods and lawns, rivers and lakes, old castles and abbeys, inhabited by crowds of appropriate phantoms, appearing and disapearing without method, to a mind really surcharged with too great variety of natural beauty.

(To be continued.)

* Returning to the abbey under which the boat awaited us, we saw the gentleman and lady we had observed in the small boat, they seem'd to be employed as we were; our boatmen inform'd us they were a Mr Russel, who has a handsome house adjoining Lord Kenmare's demesne, and a lady from Cork on a visit to his family.

Address by Sir James Mackintosh *to the Grand Jury of Bombay, 7th January,* 1805.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I HAVE neither the same subject for congratulation, nor the same reason for addressing you on general topics, as I had on former occasions. The offences in the Calendar are neither so few in number, nor so slight in guilt, nor quite so simple in their legal character. The time which we can now afford will, therefore, be fully occupied, by giving you such information as may be useful in the discharge of your immediate duties.

It is scarcely necessary for me to promise, that I shall speak only of the crimes, and not of the persons accused, whom the humanity of the Law presumes to be innocent, and whom I shall certainly treat as possessing

sessing all the legal privileges of innocent, till a Jury of their country shall decide that they have lost that character and the privileges that belong to it.

In this Calendar I observe some persons charged with *Stealing in the dwelling house*, a most abominable offence, which invades, and where it is frequent, almost destroys the most valuable part of the security of human life. What a strict execution of Law can do to repress so pernicious a crime, shall certainly be done as long as I preside here. But as long as the scandalous acquiescence, I had almost said connivance of the English Inhabitants lasts, as long as our houses are filled with servants who have been detected in fraud and theft, so long ought we to consider ourselves as the corruptors of our servants, and, through them, of the body of natives, and so long I fear will the efforts of Laws and Magistrates be vain. The cause of this criminal toleration is, I admit, often good nature, and never worse than indolence. If a system were unanimously adopted and firmly adhered to, for a considerable time, to dismiss servants on the detection of the most petty fraud, if we were to receive no servants without the most ample testimonials of honesty from their former Masters; especially, if this were combined with a small provision for sickness and age, which might be made the reward of those who persevere in well-doing, I am persuaded that, in a course of years, a most serious improvement might be expected, and that, with some trouble to ourselves in the beginning, we might leave the domestic comfort of our successors very different from what our own is at present. I shall perhaps, on a future occasion, lay before you a plan of reformation on this subject.

The next case is one of *obtaining money under false pretences*, an offence of so simple a kind that you will require no legal information respecting it from me. I have only to observe, that the magnitude of the crime does not depend on the magnitude of the sum fraudulently obtained. There are cases in which the most inconsiderable sum obtained by fraud will deserve your serious consideration; especially if the fraudulent pretences be of a nature to disturb the peace of families, and to wound the feelings of innocent and deserving persons. You will not consider the case as unworthy of your investigation, because the fraud has not been so profitable as it was wicked.

A Bill will be preferred against one person for the offence *of receiving presents* contrary to the Stat. 33 Geo. III. C. 52. Sect. 62. As this is the first proceeding under this statute which has been instituted in this, and I believe, in any other of his Majesty's Courts in India, I will shortly state to you the substance of the above Section, in the way in which I understand it. So great is the temptation and so enormous have been the mischiefs, arising from the practise of British Subjects *receiving presents* from the Natives of this country, that, in this statute, which is the present political and commercial code of India, the legislature have taken away so convenient a cover for corruption and extortion altogether, by making the mere act of *receiving a gift* criminal. Such receiving must indeed be by a person "holding or exercising an office or employment under His Majesty, or the Company." The person charged before you is a clerk in an important public office in this island; and though, perhaps, immediately *appointed* by the Chief of the department, whose confidence he is charged with abusing, is yet, in my opinion, without the least doubt, to be considered "as exercising an employment under the East India Company," and in that cha-

character subject to prosecution under the Act of Parliament. A more important doubt remains. He is a Native of India, and it may be questioned whether the words "British Subject" extend to him. That, for many purposes, he is a British Subject, cannot be doubted. If he were to commit high treason, he would be rightly indicted for acting "against the duty of his allegiance." If you should be of opinion that it is doubtful whether he be a British Subject, to satisfy the provisions of this act of Parliament, I should still advise you to find the Bill; because he will have all the benefit of these doubts in a future stage of the proceeding; and because it is fit that a question so important should be put into such a course as to receive legal discussion and determination.

A Bill will, I understand, be preferred against the same person, founded on the same criminal act, for BRIBERY, which, in those who exercise any public trust, is, and always has been, a misdemeanor of the highest nature, by the common Law of England.—No difficulties will arise respecting the Law on this last bill.

There only remains one offence, which, of all crimes, is perhaps the the most odious in the court of justice, because it most directly tends to defeat the administration of justice; an offence, of the frequency of which I formerly spoke from information, but can now speak from large and deplorable experience.

I mean *Perjury*. One case of that detestable crime is, I believe, likely to come before you. It is attended with a peculiarity which may perhaps for a moment a little perplex your judgement. The perjury is charged for swearing falsely to *handwriting*; and it may, at first sight, seem that this swearing, which must be matter of opinion, is not so properly the subject of criminal proceeding, as a swearing about what is called a place, it is my duty to lay it down as ascertained and decided Law, that "if a man has sworn that he believes "what you are thoroughly convinced "he never could or did believe, he is "guilty of perjury." And if you will honour me with your attention for a very short time, I hope I shall convince you of the justice of this principle of Law, as to persons accused, as well as its necessity to the well-being of society. Inquiries into the foundation and distinctions of probability and certainty, of opinion, belief, and conviction, are very well adapted to the schools of philosophy, but they are scarcely fit for this place, or this occasion. Such refined discussions seldom afford us any immediate result, which can guide us in the rough and gross business of human life.—Criminal law must be administered on plain principles, on a level with the ordinary understanding of mankind.

If a man of a sound mind, who knew the English language, were to swear before you that he believed *three and three to be seven*, you would no more hesitate in pronouncing that he had sworn falsely, than if had sworn that the sun does not, at this moment, shine in the heavens. And if he were to vindicate himself, by pretending that the one was *matter of opinion, and the other matter of fact*, I believe you would not be much embarassed by his distinction; that you would feel more indignant at his effrontery, than perplexed by his sophistry.

Precarious indeed would be the tenure by which every British Subject would hold his property and his life, if such a pretext were sufficient to protect the false swearer from the punishment due to his crime. You are not to learn, that upon such testimony as that which is the foundation of the charge of Perjury before you, upon evidence of belief as to hand writing, your property may be taken away;

convicted of Forgery, and consequently receive the judgement and suffer the punishment, of death. But it is a principle, common, I believe, to our Law, with the Codes of all Civilized Nations, that no testimony is admissible evidence, for which, if it be false, the witness is not punishable for perjury. There may be some difference, therefore, between this and other perjury, in the facility of proof, but there can be none in the legal responsibility of the offenders.

I will not detain you longer from your important duties. I trust that you and I will one day have the unspeakable satisfaction of reflecting, that we have not only discharged those duties which preserve the order of Civil Society, but that, by a firm though moderate execution of just Laws, we may have contributed, in some slight degree, within the narrow sphere of our influence, to revive those moral sentiments which every where naturally spring up in the human heart, but which seem so long to have languished in the breasts of the Inhabitants of India.

Plan *of a* New Charitable Institution *in* Edinburgh.

THE numerous and extensive charitable institutions which already exist in this city, might seem, on taking a general and cursory view of the subject, to preclude the necessity of any other. There are many Hospitals, in which complete provision is made for certain descriptions of the Young and the Aged, and one that opens its friendly gates to ALL ORPHANS, preferring only the most destitute and forlorn. Many of the Diseased are taken under the protection of the Infirmary, an Institution worthy of its Founders, and in the highest degree honourable to the city of Edinburgh: and those who are dismissed as incurable, will soon obtain relief from a permanent Fund, which Female bounty has lately established for that laudable purpose.

Among all the Societies, whether temporary or permanent, which have been formed for the purpose of relieving the wants of the Poor and the Diseased, those are unquestionably the most useful, whose Committees or Managers pay weekly visits to the objects of their bounty, and, after a minute inquiry, give supplies according to their own personal knowledge of the wants, the industry, and the character of the persons and families, who in this respect are committed to their care. Every substitute for this benevolent and self-denied attention, is more liable to imposition, and less adapted to promote the real happiness and comfort of the wretched objects who ought to enjoy the benefit of such Institutions.

Of this description are—the Society for Relief of the Destitute Sick, and the two Female Societies. Their plan is excellent, and the Funds committed to them are judiciously expended, principally because they give no supply without first visiting the distressed and needy persons, and obtaining every necessary information respecting them; and this rule is followed, not merely when new applicants are put upon their lists, but in relation to every stated or occasional aid that may afterwards be given them.

Still however there is room for doing more good, without interfering with the business of Societies already established, or taking any measures that would have the smallest tendency to impair the means of their support. On the contrary, it is intended to co-operate with them, and to give and receive mutual aid and encouragement. There are many objects of compassion in this city and its neighbourhood, who are not provided for by any charitable institution. Incurables dis-

missed from the Royal Infirmary will obtain relief, as has been already noticed. But there is no provision for a numerous class of the same description, whom disease or old age has disabled from working, and who have never sought admission into the Royal Infirmary.

Besides these, there are multitudes of widows, and fatherless children, and friendless strangers, who, though not diseased, are in circumstances which irresistibly solicit the aid of the benevolent. And, in times of scarcity, or when constant employment cannot be obtained by the labouring poor, are there not many thousands who, without such aid, must be in want of daily food? Nay, is it not a fact, that, at all times, a considerable number of our fellow-creatures suffer the miseries of pinching poverty from want of employment, merely because they know not what to do? They have no friend to point out to them a method of subsistence, or to aid them in procuring it.

Many advantages would accompany the operations of a Society who should have it as their object, not merely to give money to the poor, but to take what may be called a fatherly charge of them; who should aid them with their counsel, furnish them with clothes and other necessaries, when totally destitute, and be careful that all their exertions tend to encourage industry, when the objects of their bounty are able, in any degree, to earn their own bread.

In forming a new Society, the plan originally proposed was merely to provide for those who labour under chronical diseases, or are otherwise incapacitated for labour. But upon mature deliberation, it has been thought more advisable, as it certainly will be more extensively useful, to establish a Society for the relief of all who cannot in any other *lawful* way obtain necessary subsistence. The attempt is arduous. But what obstacles may not be overcome by zeal, and diligence, and perseverance, depending on Him who "preserveth the strangers, and who relieveth the fatherless and the widow," while the hearts of all are in his hand? There will be no want of funds for carrying into effect a plan so extensively useful and beneficent. And if it should require an hundred persons to visit so great a number of families, and to manage the business with every degree of care and attention that is necessary for the comfort of the Poor, and for the satisfaction of the Contributors, it will be no difficult matter to obtain them.

The following are some of the proposed regulations.

Quarterly and Annual Contributers to any amount, and those who give at once a donation of Five Guineas, shall be accounted Members of the Society.

The business of the Society shall be conducted by twelve Directors, of whom five shall be a quorum. The same number shall retire annually, and be replaced by five members of the Society, to be nominated by the Directors to the General Meeting for their approbation or refusal.

The Directors are empowered to appoint a Treasurer and Clerk, and as many assistant visiters, being members of the Society, as they shall find necessary, two for each small district, both of whom shall in general visit the poor under their charge. But they may, on some occasions, visit separately for their mutual accommodation.

The Treasurer and Clerk shall have a voice in the meetings of the Directors, and shall not be changed; but shall continue in office as long as they find it convenient, and give satisfaction to the Directors, and to the Society at large.

The Directors, Treasurer, and Clerk, in common with the other Visitors, shall take charge of small

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Districts, to be visited weekly. They shall likewise meet regularly once a week, at such time and place as may be found most convenient; when they shall examine the lists given in by all the Visitors, so as to enable them in a judicious and discerning manner to give a due proportion of the funds to each District, and general instructions with regard to the distribution of it. But the Visitors shall have a discretionary power to deal out the sums allotted to them, in the manner which they think best adapted to the necessities of all the Applicants.

The operations of the Society are confined to the City and Suburbs within the Toll-bars, and places at equal distances. A district of a convenient size, not very extensive, is to be allotted to every two of the Visitors, and to be so exactly defined as to prevent any danger of mistaking its limits. Those Visitors shall either reside in their own Districts, or so near them as to prevent their duty from being burdensome; and they shall take charge of all the persons who are objects of the Society's bounty, within their own bounds, but have no immediate concern with any other; and their weekly visitations are indispensable.

Persons who stand in need of the Society's bounty, and those who wish to recommend them, whether Members or not, are invited to apply, at any time, to the Assistant Visitors of the bounds where the poor people live; and, if they know not where to find them, any of the Directors or other Visitors will give their names and places of residence. A state of facts, written in any form, will in general be necessary, but not in every case indispensable.

Description of LERWICK.

DEAR M——N,

I SPENT a week in the month of December last year at Lerwick, the capital of *Ultima Thule*; and notwithstanding its northen latitude, and variable climate, I could have wished that my stay had been protracted somewhat longer. The winter is the season of mirth and festivity in that country, and business is altogether laid aside until the white and downy mantle of nature is withdrawn, and returning spring permits a communication with others.

Although my stay was but short, yet from the frequent and easy nature of my intercourse with many of them, I had an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the character and disposition of the Lerwegians. I think they are naturally kind and hospitable; for they seem to feel a pleasure in shewing civility to strangers even where no interested motive can be supposed to influence them; and when a person has been formally introduced to their acquaintance, if he be a man of character and agreeable manners, he can literally make their houses his own. Yet several of them confessed to me, that, on the score of hospitality, Lerwick was much inferior to what it had been some years ago, when a few worthies flourished among them, who, like the patriarchs of antiquity, sat before their doors for the express purpose of inviting under their roof the stranger as he *sojourned on his way*, and whose chief delight consisted in diffusing happiness around them.

The inhabitants of Lerwick are extremely loyal, and feel a lively interest in the glory and independence of the British nation. I never heard Lord Nelson's name mentioned but with rapturous enthusiasm, and I have repeatedly seen tears trickle down the cheeks of the fair, at the recital of any new instance of his bravery os patriotism.

The gentlemen are intelligent, and fond of disputation, particularly on political subjects, which seem to engross the whole of their attention.

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The ladies are modest and sensible, and those of the first class have their minds polished by education. Indeed it did not appear to me that they suffered in the least, by a comparison with the Belles of this metropolis, whose opportunities of improvement are so greatly superior.

Although they live in apparent good fellowship with each other, yet I think I could discover among the people of Lerwick a disposition to censure the conduct, and envy the success of their neighbours. This is one of the constant attendants on all small communities, and it is more likely to be carried too far, in situations where there exists a similarity of object and pursuit, without a union of interests among the individuals. This propensity, if it does exist, seems to arise more out of the necessity of the case than from any natural turn to be censorious; and under opposite circumstances, I have seldom met with men of more enlarged and liberal sentiments.

Brassy Sound, the harbour where we lay, is large, safe, and commodious. It is formed by the receding shores of the island of Brassy, and the opposite main. The South entry by which we went and returned can be safely approached at any time, but the northern passage appears to be narrow and intricate, and, as I was informed, ought never to be attempted, but with a leading wind, and under the guidance of an experienced pilot.

The town is about half a mile long, terminated at one end by Fort Charlotte, where there is a garrison, and at the other by a small, but rather abrupt hill. It is very irregularly built, although containing several very good houses. There is one main street, or rather row, of very unequal dimensions, extending from one end of it to the other, on the side towards the sea. In some places there are houses built on the very beach, defended by a kind of bulwark or wharf projecting into the sea, and forming in these places a kind of double street. But as uniformity is never studied in the construction of these edifices; when viewed from the bay, they give the whole a whimsical and grotesque appearance.

The country in the neighbourhood of Lerwick, is extremely bleak and ill cultivated; but I should recollect, that winter is the season of general sterility, although indeed it is said, that at any season of the year, the environs of the capital are but ill calculated to impress the traveller with a favourable idea of the agricultural advancement of these islands: yet if deficient in the more pleasing accessories of recluse retirement, they abound in the grand scenes of gloomy solitude. A tempestuous and ever varying sky, high and rugged rocks, and the useless roar of the sea are objects of peculiar delight to some minds, and in the winter months may be enjoyed in Shetland in the utmost perfection.

Yours, &c.

Z.

Edinburgh, 1st January 1806.

Manners *of the* Neapolitan Nobles.

From Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

IF I were to say of a people, without naming them, that they are lazy, dirty, sensual, superstitious, violently fond of gaming, perfectly indifferent to the sciences, attached alone to ragged shew, strangers to honesty and fidelity, would it not be thought that I was speaking of Hottentots and Iroquois? Right: the higher classes in Naples are indeed the *savages* of Europe. They eat, drink, sleep, and game. They neither have nor want any other occu-

pation than this last. The states of Europe are overthrown: they game not the less. Pompeii comes forth from its grave: they game still. The earth shakes; Vesuvius vomits forth flames: yet the gaming table is not left. The splendid ruins of Pæstum, a few miles distant, shining as it were before every eye, must be discovered by strangers; for the Neapolitans are gaming.—The greatest dukes and princes are keepers of gambling-tables. A Prince Rufando, one of the most considerable noblemen of the country, keeps the first gaming-house in Naples; and besides his there are twenty others of the same description. Thither all the great world are driving at the approach of evening. Strangers must be presented by some acquaintance; yet this is only for form. The stranger makes a slight inclination to the host, and the latter as slightly returns it; but it is a rule that not a word is uttered. In other respects it is like being at a coffee-house: or worse than a coffee-house, for there one can have what one will for money; but here are no refreshments, except perhaps a glass of water after having ordered it ten times of the servant.

A large but ill-furnished drawing-room is the rendezvous of *rouge et noir* and faro. A pile of chairs heaped up in a corner of the room, proves that a numerous company is expected. Scarcely have the gaudy throng rushed in, when they seat themselves, with greedy eyes fixed on the heaps of gold which glitter on the table. These meetings are called *converzationes*, but no one here must begin to *converse*. We hardly dare whisper single words: if any thing more is attempted, an universal hiss commands deep silence and attention to the mysteries of the game. Old women, particularly, sit either gathering up money with their long bony fingers; or with their green outstretched eyes fixed on the *rouge et noir* table, lamenting the capriciousness of fortune. Even handsome young women here degrade the dignity of their sex, setting beauty and the Graces at defiance. The princess N., for example, is a professed gamester. Many others come to make new conquests, or to secure their old ones; in both which businesses they lay no restraint on themselves. A stranger is at the first look apprised of each lady's favourite; the husbands are either absent, or concern themselves not the least about the women; for of the execrated Italian jealousy here is not a single vestige. Even divines and children game; for example, the daughter of the marquis Berio, who is not more than eight years old. The marquis is one of the most enlightened noblemen.

Some maintain that this degrading conduct brings the prince Rufando yearly five thousand ducats. Others say that he receives no more than twelve ducats a day for converting his palace into a gaming-house. He himself does not hold the bank; but perhaps he has a share in it, and so both accounts may be true. The holder of the bank is *in his way* esteemed an honest man. This, at least, is certain; that he plays without suspicion; and sometimes, by express desire, tells out the sum gained twice, as an attentive by-stander assured me he had seen. Another, no less to be depended on, informed me that the winner must in general be very quick in taking up the money gained; for if he does but turn round, some neighbour will ease him of the trouble. Perhaps this was only done through inadvertence, but *done* it is.

Whoever has been once introduced to these parties, may go daily in and out as he would to a tavern; and can in his turn present other strangers, whose

whose names are no longer remembered than his own is, unless he plays very often and very high, for that is the only possible way of attracting the attention of the polite circles in Naples.

Thus, till two o'clock in the morning they play away their time, money, health, and property. They then drive home, and sleep till noon; at which time they take a ride in the Villa Reale, where it is now the fashion to catch at the fresh air. The young gentlemen drive thither in a curricle, in order to shew their horses. Two, or at latest three, is the hour of dinner; after this follows a walk, either in the Santa Lucia, or upon the Magdelene bridge, or wherever the sun shines in the winter. They would, in reality, even care very little in their minds about the sun; except for the sake of displaying their charms, their dress, or their carriages, which last are of great importance to the Neapolitans. It is not absolutely necessary that these should be either costly or elegant; if they only appear tolerable, with a pair of horses to them, it is enough; for nothing is dreaded more here than the terrible evil of going on foot. Thus they say of any one who has ruined himself by gaming, not "Poor man! he is starving;" but, "Poor man! he goes on foot" The Neapolitan horses have survived their fame: since the French, who have a laudable passion for every thing they can steal, have carried off their finest stallions. After this they repair to the theatre, to chatter; or home, to kill the time in solitude till the wished-for hour again approaches. This is the daily round of a fashionable Neapolitan. Some among them (prince Angro, for example) who possesses eight or ten villas, yet never stir out of Naples.

Estimated Amount of British Manufactures.

From Reinhard's British Commerce.

IT is acknowledged that many of these estimates must be essentially defective, from the want of public documents respecting important branches of trade. However, they serve to shew, in a general view, the relative extent of our principal manufactures, as in the following summary.

	Annual Value.	Persons employed.
Woollen,	L. 15,500,000	425,042
Leather,	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton,	9,500,000	322,140
Silk	2,700,000	60,000
Linen and Flax,	2,000,000	60,000
Hemp,	1,500,000	35,000
Paper,	900,000	30,000
Glass,	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin, and Lead,	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Brass	3,500,000	60,000
Steel, plating &c.	4,000,000	70,000
	63,600,000	1,585,000

Some Account of the British Trade in GERMANY.

From the same.

BY the way of Tonningen, Germany, and all the countries of middle Europe, receive large quantities of British woollens, cottons, hardwares, pottery, malt liquors, sugar, rum, coffee &c. The late and present war have occasioned, on most parts of the continent, a prodigious demand for the woollens, cottons, and hardware of Great Britain.

The produce and manufactures of Great Britain exported to Germany, with the exception of consignments to particular mercantile houses, are sold

sold at the great fairs held at certain seasons of the year, at Frankfort, Leipsig, Brunswick, and Nuremberg. The Easter fair at Leipsig is justly celebrated for the immense quantities of British manufactures sold there. Toward the latter end of March, numberless bales of printed and other coloured cottons, of the finest cambrics, and of the most beautiful muslins, are sent from Glasgow, Paisley, Rutherglen, and other manufacturing places, to Hamburgh. The manufacturers proceed themselves, or send their agents forward to Leipsig, where Macnab, a descendant from the celebrated family of Highland blacksmiths in Glenorchy, is now the principal agent of all the Scottish muslin manufacturers for transacting their business at those fairs. Besides Macnab, there are generally the agents or principals of from ten to twelve other Scottish commercial houses, among whom Guthries from Glasgow particularly distinguish themselves.

The Manchester manufacturers also transmit large quantities of their cottons, &c to Humphries, their principal agent, besides whom several other merchants go themselves with the goods to the fair. It is astonishing to see the loads of leather, cloths of every kind, steel and iron wares, the thousands of buttons, buckles, needles, stockings, and a variety of neat patent inventions, which are for months before prepared and collected for their Leipsig customers by the speculating and enterprising merchants of England. From London in particular, large quantities of the produce of the East and West Indies are shipped for Hamburgh and Bremen, to supply the wholesale dealers of those cities who visit Leipsig.

Stettin, in Pomerania, has lately become a great market for British goods, which pass there, into the Prussian and Saxon dominions, without danger of seizure by the French.

Soon after the commencement of the present war, Embden became the depot of British produce and manufactures intended for the German market, which induced the French commercial Agent Chevaliere to remove from Hamburgh to the former place, where he practised all kinds of chicanery, to impede or obstruct the passage of British troops to the interior of Germany: being unable to effect this, he advised his government to take possession of Meppen, a neutral town, which they accordingly did, and in consequence produced an actual scarcity of English goods at the succeeding fairs of Frankfort and Leipsig; but on the King of Prussia acknowledging Bonaparte in his new capacity of Emperor, Meppen was evacuated by the French troops, and Chevaliere was recalled. During the stay of this *disinterested* republican at Embden, he contrived to make a handsome sum of money, by granting certificates, stating that *British goods were Prussian property*, which were seldom obtained under several louis d'ors each. In justice to this citizen it must be observed *that for money he refused nothing*, and sold even French passports to British subjects, with which they and their goods passed unmolested through Hanover, Holland, and even on the French side of the Rhine.

Medallions *of* Buonaparte.

From Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

An artist of Rome, whose name I shall take good care not to mention, has composed two beautiful, but at the same time extremely malicious designs. In the centre of one is represented Buonaparte, standing, in a general's uniform, and with his sword

sword drawn. In eight small medallions, surrounding the principal figure, are depicted his most celebrated achievements; as, for example, the battle of Marengo, the bridge of Lodi, &c. Underneath this picture is the inscription *Achievements of Buonaparte the general.* The second drawing is a companion to the former. In the center is Buonaparte in his imperial regalia. He is again surrounded by eight small medallions, in which are represented the following subjects: 1. the murder of the duke d'Enghien; 2. the conversation with Lord Whitworth; 3. the building of the flotilla for the invasion of England; 4. the institution of the legion of honour; 5. the seizure of the English minister at Hamburgh; 6. reception of the mayor who, in his harangue, said "God created Buonaparte, and rested from his labours;" 7. his parting from his brother Lucien; 8. his coronation. Under the whole is the inscription: *Achievements of Buonaparte the ruler of France.* Who would imagine that the rudeness and audacity of an artist could proceed to such lengths? Fortunately he will never meet with an engraver who will venture to multiply his ill-mannered productions.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New Island was lately discovered by Captain Crocker of the ship Nancy, Boston, New England, when on his way from Europe to Canton. It is situated in latitude 5°..12′ north, and longitude 162°.. 58′ east of Greenwich. It is 11 or 12 miles long, the land high, and mountainous in the middle.

A new metal has been discovered by M. TROMSDORFF, in a fossil, found in a mass of rock, by M. THON of Eisenach. The metal is volatile, and different from Mercury, Bismuth, and the other volatile metals. M. Tromsdorff concludes from his experiments, that the fossil is a combination of sulphur with a metal hitherto unknown.

A new air pump, which exhausts and condenses at pleasure, has been invented by Mr ELIZUR WRIGHT of Connecticut, America. As we cannot convey an idea of Mr Wright's improvements without the aid of diagrams, we must refer the reader to Nicholson's Journal, vol. 12. p. 306.

It appears from the experiments of M. GIOBERT, that the magnesian earth of Baudissero contains in 100 parts;—magnesia 68, carbonic acid 12, silex 15.6, sulphate of lime 1.6, water 3.

M. DODUN has discovered that factitious *puzzolana* may be made from ironstone, and superior to the Italian kind. See Nicholson's Journal, vol. 12. p. 331.

The malleability and ductility of zinc, at a certain temperature, which we stated to have been lately discovered by Messrs Hobson and Silvester, appears to have been known long ago to Mr SHEFFIELD of Somers Town, who drew considerable quantities of zinc into wires, and laminated it into plates 1-200 of an inch thick, long before the annunciation of Messrs Hobson and Silvester's patent.

Dr Joseph Baronio has published at Milan, an account of a galvanic pile, composed of vegetable substances. The discs are made of horseradish and beetroot about two inches in diameter, and between each pair of these is interposed an equal disc of walnut tree wood, so raised at its edges as to contain a little solution of acidulous tartarite of potash in vinegar, in which they have been previously boiled, in order to free them from the resinous principle contained in the walnut tree. By means

of a pile with 60 pair of these discs, Dr B. obtained galvanic effects in a prepared frog, the spinal marrow of which he made to communicate with the base of the pile by means of a leaf of cochlearia, while by a double band of grey paper, well moistened in vinegar, he made its muscles communicate with the top of the pile. Instead of horse-radish and beetroot, discs of other vegetables may be substituted with success.

The new Comet, which we mentioned in our last memoir as having been discovered by Mr Firmager of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the 8th December last, was like a star of the 1st magnitude, when covered by a cloud thro' which it might be faintly seen, or rather like Jupiter in similar circumstances: But when viewed thro' a night glass it seemed to have a bright nucleus, surrounded by a coma. It passed the meridian at $6^h..24'..7''$ mean time, with right ascension, $11^s..23^0..6'..49''$, and south declination $23^0..41'..8''$. On the following evening it could not be seen, tho' the sky was favourable. It is therefore very probable that it may be moving towards its perihelion, and if this be the case, we may expect to see it again in its return from the sun.

A curious paper has been laid before the Royal Society by Captain FLINDERS, relative to the differences in the magnetic needle on board his Majesty's ship Investigator, arising from an alteration in the direction of the ship's head. The Captain infers, 1. That there was a difference in the direction of the needle when the ship's head was East, and when it was West. 2. That this difference was easterly when the ship's head was West, and *vice versa*. 3. That when the ship's head was North, or South, the needle was not affected by the ship. And, 4. That the error in variation was nearly proportional to the number of points which the ship's head was from North or South. Captain Flinders supposes that these phenomena are produced by the attractive power of something in the ship which seems to reside in the ship's centre where the iron shot are kept.

Murrayfield,
Jan. 29. 1806. } D.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Ferguson's lectures on select subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Penumatics Optics, Geography, Astronomy, and Dialing. A new edition, corrected and enlarged. With Notes and an Appendix, adapted to the present state of the Arts and Sciences. By DAVID BREWSTER, A. M. In two volumes, with a quarto volume of Plates, 1l. 1s. Bell and Bradfute, J. Fairbairn, Mundell and Son, Edinburgh. T. Ostell, London.

THE author of these lectures has been always numbered among those whose labours in the cause of science have been most valuable and useful. He made several important discoveries; and rendered himself still more serviceable by divesting mechanical science of its rugged and repulsive aspect, and by illustrating it in a manner familiar and easily understood. This is particularly the case with his lectures, which, as the Editor observes, "have enjoyed an uncommon share of public patronage; and we hesitate not to affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that no book upon the same subject has been so generally read, and so widely circulated, among all ranks

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* *Errata* in last Number.—Page 892, col. 1. line 4. from bottom, *for* $8^s..$ *read* 3^0. P. 893. col. 1. line 19. *for* at *read* or. — line 26. the note should have been in the text. P. 894. col. 1. l. 26. *for* Firmagen *read* Firmager. P. 895. col. 1. l. 7. *for* THUSARD *read* THENARD.

ranks of the community. We perceive it in the workshop of every mechanic. We find it transfused into the different Encyclopædias which this country has produced; and we may easily trace it in those popular systems of philosophy which have lately appeared." Pref. p. x.

At the beginning of the first volume we find a very interesting account of the author's life written by himself. He was born near Keith, a little village in Banffshire, of parents in the lowest rank of life. His father taught his children to read and write, but before beginning to teach James his letters, was agreeably surprised to find that he had learned to read, by merely listening to his brothers. He then gave him farther instructions, and put him *three months* to the grammar school of Keith; all the education he ever received.

"My taste for mechanics (says he) arose from an odd accident. When about 7 or 8 years of age, part of the roof of the house being decayed, my father, desirous of mending it, applied a prop and lever to an upright spar to raise it to its former situation; and, to my great astonishment, I saw him, without considering the reason, lift up the ponderous roof, as if it had been a small weight. I attributed this at first to a degree of strength that excited my terror as well as wonder; but thinking further of the matter, I recollected that he had applied his strength to that end of the lever which was furthest from the prop; and finding, on enquiry, that this was the means whereby the seeming wonder was effected, I began making levers. P. xxi.

In the same way he discovered the axis in peritrochio, and made drawings of these machines, which were now, he conceived, invented for the first time, but was much surprised to find them already known. Being then put to the employment of a Shepherd, he amused himself in the night with viewing the stars, and in the day time with making models of mills, spinning wheels, and other things which he happened to see. A Farmer, whom he served next, was so indulgent as often to take the threshing flail out of his hands and work himself, in order to allow him leisure for his ingenious operations. He then spent some time in the family of Mr Grant of Achoynaney, and received a great deal of instruction from Mr Cantley, his butler, who, like himself, was a self-taught genius, and to whom he was so much attached, that, on his leaving the family, young Ferguson could not be prevailed upon to stay any longer.

The following is an account of his next atchievement.

He had made me a present of Gordon's Geographical Grammar, which at that time was to me a great treasure. There is no figure of a globe in it, although it contains a tolerable description of the globes, and their use. From this description I made a globe in three weeks at my father's, having turned the ball thereof out of a piece of wood; which ball I covered with paper, and delineated a map of the world upon it; made the meridian ring and horizon of wood; covered them with paper, and graduated them; and was happy to find, that, by my globe (which was the first I ever saw) I could solve the problems.

But this was not likely to afford me bread, and I could not think of staying with my father, who I knew full well could not maintain me in that way, as it would be of no service to him, and he had, without my assistance, hands sufficient for all his work. P. xxviii.

He next spent a year with a miller, where he hoped to have enjoyed a good deal of leisure time; but was kept constantly at work, and got nothing to eat but a little oatmeal and water. As soon as he had recovered from the weak state to which this regimen reduced him, he went to a Dr Young, who promised to teach him surgery, but instead of

that, made him work so hard, that in three months he was almost disabled, and it required a long stay at his father's to recruit him.

During his convalescence he amused himself with clock and watch-making, and as soon as he was able to go abroad, carried his globe, clock, and some maps, to Sir James Dunbar of Durn, who he had heard was "a very good natured, friendly, inquisitive gentleman." Sir James received him with great kindness, and made him take up his residence in his house. As he discovered a talent for portrait painting, Lady Dipple, sister to Sir James, carried him to Edinburgh, and procured him employment among her friends. Thus, says he, "a business was providentially put into my hands, which I followed for six and twenty years." He acknowledges, however, that he never strove to excel in it, because his mind was "always pursuing things more agreeable."

After a fruitless attempt to become a medical practitioner, he returned to his astronomical studies. While residing at Inverness, partly from recollection, and partly from immediate observation, he contrived his *Astronomical Rotula*, and shewed it to the Rev. Mr Macbean, one of the Ministers of Inverness. This gentleman advised him to write to Mr Maclaurin, professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, who approved of it so highly as to procure a handsome subscription for its publication. The author then returned to Edinburgh, and was received in a very friendly manner by Mr Maclaurin. Having seen an orrery in the possession of that celebrated mathematician, Mr Ferguson, of himself, discovered the machinery by which it was moved, and made one, which he shewed to Mr Maclaurin, "who commended it in presence of a great many young gentlemen who attended his lectures. He desired me to read them a lecture on it, which I did without hesitation, seeing I had no reason to be afraid of speaking before a great and good man who was my friend."

He went soon after to London, with a recommendation to Mr Poyntz, who had been preceptor to the Duke of Cumberland, and of whom he speaks in the highest terms. This gentleman had a mathematical school in view for him, and wrote to an eminent professor of that science, requesting him to take Mr Ferguson into his house, and give him the necessary instructions. But after a favourable answer had been received, the author suggested the difficulty of maintaining his wife during the time he must be under tuition.

What, says he, are you a married man? I told him I had been so, ever since May in the year 1739. He said he was sorry for it, because it quite defeated his scheme; as the master of the school he had in view for me must be a batchelor. P. xlix.

He had therefore recourse again to drawing pictures. His next adventure we shall give in his own words.

Soon afterward, it appeared to me, that although the moon goes round the earth, and that the sun is far on the outside of the moon's orbit, yet the moon's motion must be in a line that is always concave toward the sun: and upon making a delineation, representing her absolute path in the heavens, I found it to be really so. I then made a simple machine for delineating both her path and the earth's, on a long paper laid on the floor. I carried the machine and delineation to the late Martin Folkes, esquire, president of the Royal Society, on a Thursday afternoon. He expressed great satisfaction at seeing it, as it was a new discovery; and took me that evening with him to the Royal Society, where I shewed the delineation, and the method of doing it.

In the year 1747, I published a Dissertation on the phenomena of the harvest moon, with the description of a new orrery, in which there are only four wheels. But having never had a gram

grammatical education, nor time to study the rules of just composition, I acknowledge that I was afraid to put it to the press; and, for the same cause, I ought to have the same fears still. But having the pleasure to find that this my first work was not ill received, I was emboldened to go on, in publishing my Astronomy, Mechanical lectures, Tables and Tracts relative to several arts and sciences, the Young gentleman and lady's astronomy, a small Treatise on electricity, and my Select Mechanical exercises.

In the year 1748, I ventured to read lectures on the eclipse of the sun that fell on the 14th of July in that year. Afterwards I began to read astronomical lectures on an orrery which I made, and of which the figures of all the wheel-work are contained in the sixth and seventh plates of my Mechanical exercises. I next began to make an apparatus for lectures on mechanics, and gradually increased the apparatus for other parts of experimental philosophy, buying from others what I could not make for myself, till I brought it to its present state. I then entirely left off drawing pictures, and employed myself in the much pleasanter business of reading lectures on mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, electricity, and astronomy, in all which my encouragement has been greater than I could have expected. P. li.

He concludes, (P. liii.)

It is now thirty years since I came to London; and during all that time I have met with the highest instances of friendship from all ranks of people both in town and country, which I do here acknowledge with the utmost respect and gratitude; and particularly the goodness of our present gracious Sovereign, who, out of his privy purse, allows me fifty pounds a-year, which is regularly paid, without any deduction.

By a short supplement which Mr Brewster has added to this memoir, it appears that the author lived only four years after writing this account of himself. His character is described as religious, mild, worthy, almost without a fault; and even the wonderful simplicity of his manners, which in a state of artificial society is too apt to be regarded as a failing, tended only to heighten the respect in which he was constantly held.

In this history of Mr Ferguson's progress, we may in some degree trace that capacity of communication, which forms so peculiar and valuable a feature in his intellectual character. Having spent a long time in acquiring the elementary parts of these sciences, and having discovered many of them without any foreign aid, he had these parts strongly impressed on his mind. From the full experience which he had of the difficulties that obstruct the first avenues of knowledge, he was both qualified and disposed to facilitate their entrance to others. More conversant with things than with words, he had not learned to employ pompous words without any determinate meaning. All his works therefore have had a wide circulation, and the present we believe beyond any other; which may be easily accounted for, by the wide compass of information which the lectures contain. But tho' they have passed through ten successive editions, they have hitherto been always presented to the public in their original state, without any attempt either to supply deficiencies, or to enable them to keep pace with the rapidly advancing progress of scientific discovery. This task was reserved for Mr Brewster, who has executed it with very great diligence and success. The addition which his notes have made to the original work is not merely confined to the bringing it down to the present time. Ferguson's information seems derived chiefly from experiment and observation, without any great knowledge of books. By an extensive acquaintance with the writings of others on the same subject, Mr Brewster has been enabled to supply what was wanting, as well as to correct some errors into which he had fallen. A few perhaps might be pointed out as

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unnecessary; but these are rare instances, and by far the greater number are curious and valuable.

The appendix is of considerable length, and is in some respects more important, even than the work to which it is annexed. An absurd prejudice has long confined philosophy to subjects of mere curiosity, and which can be of no use for the purposes of common life. Even in these lectures a comparatively small portion is devoted to subjects of this kind. Indeed it must be owned that the French have here been more industrious than us; their greatest philosophers have sedulously employed themselves in rendering their knowledge subservient to useful purposes. From these and other sources, Mr Brewster has given a full description of the best mode of constructing the machinery used by the husbandman, the manufacturer, and the merchant. The best mode of giving an idea of the variety of information contained in this part of the work, will be by the following abstract of its contents,

Mechanics,

On the construction of undershot water wheels for turning machinery—On the construction of the mill course—On the water wheel and its float boards—On the spur wheel and trundle—On the formation, size, and volocity, of the millstone—On the performance of undershot mills—On a new mill-wright's table—On horizontal mills—On double corn mills—On breast mills—Practical remarks on the performance and construction of overshot water wheels—On the method of computing the effective power of overshot wheels in turning machinery—On the performance of overshot and undershot mills—On the formation of the buckets, and the proper velocity of overshot wheels—Account of an improvement in flour mills—On the formation of the teeth of wheels and the leaves of pinions—On the formation of epicycloids, mechanically, and on the disposition of the teeth on the wheel's circumference—On the formation of cycloids, and epicycloids, geometrically, and the method of drawing lines parallel to them—On bevelled wheels, and the method of giving an epicycloidal form to their teeth—On the formation of the teeth of rack work, the wipers of stampers, &c.—On the nature and construction of windmills—Description of a windmill—On the form and position of windmill sails—To find the momentum of friction—To find the velocity of the wind—On the effect of windmill sails—On horizontal windmills—On the nature of friction, and the method of diminishing its effects in machinery—On the nature and operation of fly wheels—On wheel carriages—On the formation of carriage wheels—On the position of the wheels—On the line of traction, and the method by which horses exert their strength—On the position of the centre of gravity, and the manner of disposing the load—On the thrashing machine—On thrashing machines driven by water—On thrashing machines driven by horses—On the power of thrashing machines—On the construction and effect of machines—Description of a simple and powerful capstane—A mechanical method of finding the centre of gravity.

Hydraulics.

On the steam engine—On the power of steam engines, and the method of computing it—Description of a water blowing machine.

Optics.

On achromatic telescopes—On achromatic object glasses—On achromatic eye-pieces—On the construction of optical instruments, with tables of their apertures, &c. and the method of grinding the lenses and mirrors of which they are composed—On the method of grinding and polishing lenses—On the method of grinding and polishing the mirrors of reflecting telescopes—On the single microscope—On the double microscope—On the refracting telescope—On the Gregorian telescope On the Cassegrainian telescope—On the Newtonian telescope—Description of a new fluid microscope, invented by the editor.

Dialing.

Description of an analemmatic dial, which sets itself—Description of a new dial, invented by Lambert.

Astro-

Astronomy.

On the cause of the tides.

The essay on the construction and effect of machines was furnished to the author by his friend Mr Leslie, now professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, a gentleman whose name must render any farther recommendation superfluous.

Biographia Scotica; or a Scottish Biographical dictionary. By J. Stark. 18mo. 5s. Constable & Co.

THE title of this work will sufficiently explain the nature of its contents, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to the Scottish public. The idea of a Biographia Scotica seems first to have been conceived by Lord Hailes, and he actually published a few biographical sketches as specimens. The present, however, is the first time that any complete attempt has been made to supply this important desideratum in Scottish literature. Considering the vast extent of this subject, and the great variety of sources from which its materials must be drawn, it would be uncandid to expect that it should be produced at once in a state of perfection. We can say, however, that it discovers marks of great industry, and is very creditable to its author, especially as we understand it was composed under such unfavourable circumstances, as required great assiduity and activity of mind to surmount. The author intimates, that the present volume is merely thrown out with a view of feeling the pulse of the public, and that should he meet with encouragement, he intends to undertake a future edition, on a more extended scale. We are glad to understand that its reception has been sufficiently favourable to encourage the author to proceed in this intention. Such being the case, we shall endeavour to contribute to its improvement, by pointing out such deficiencies as have occurred to us in the present edition. Beginning with names which have been entirely omitted, we find those of Darnley, husband to Q. Mary; the Earls of Mar (one of whom was for some time regent of the kingdom, and the other acted a conspicuous part in the union of the kingdoms;) De Foe, an author universally known; Dr Moore of Glasgow; Dr Macknight, author of Harmony, &c.; Dr Wilson St Andrews, author of Hebrew Grammar, and Commentary on the Apocrypha. These omissions, tho' they may be pardoned in consideration of the merit of the work, and of its difficulties, are yet sufficiently important, to call forth the author's vigilance in avoiding similar ones on a future occasion.

We would suggest the following names as deserving to be more fully treated of: Barbour, Melvil, Blacklock, Maclaurin, and Gerard. Smollet, on the other hand, seems extended to a disproportionate length.

In the lives of noblemen, the narrative is given under the name rather than the title. This we do not object to; but as it is the latter by which they are chiefly known, there ought certainly to be a reference from the one to the other. We do not readily look for the lives of Murray, Morton, and Bothwell, under the heads of Stewart, Douglas, and Hepburn.

As a specimen of the author's style, we shall insert a life of an ingenious friend of his own, which will of itself form an interesting biographical article.

RICHARD GALL, a Scottish poet of considerable talents, was born at Linkhouse, near Dunbar, in December 1776. At an early age he was sent to the school at Haddington, where he acquired a proficiency

ficiency in English grammar, writing, and arithmetic. When he had attained the age of eleven or twelve years, he was put under the care of a relation, to learn the trade of a house carpenter. This occupation not suiting the genius of young Gall, he soon left it, and went to a respectable builder and architect, to acquire the practical part of his profession. Here, however, he did not long continue. Disliking this as much as the former occupation, he resolved to leave it; and in consequence of this determination left Haddington, where he then was, and walked on foot to Edinburgh (a distance of sixteen miles), to which his father's family had some time before removed. In 1789 he was put apprentice to Mr. David Ramsay, a respectable printer in Edinburgh. This line of life being more congenial to the inclinations of Mr. Gall than any of the others he had formerly made trial of, he remained in that gentleman's service during the future period of his life. While in this situation, he made considerable progress in several branches of learning, under a private teacher, retained in his father's family, with whom he spent, in receiving instruction, those hours that were not necessarily employed in the duties of his avocation. For literary studies he early felt a propensity, which the occupation he had chosen could not fail to encourage. Scottish poetry, in particular, attracted his distinguished notice; and the "Gentle Shepherd" of Allan Ramsay, awakened the latent seeds of poetry in his own breast, and prompted him to sing his "wood notes wild" with emulating ardour. Of the poetry of Burns he was an ardent admirer; and during the latter part of the life of that unfortunate poet, Mr. Gall enjoyed his friendship and correspondence. With Mr. Hector Macniel, the ingenious author of "Will and Jean," and other pieces of high literary character, the merit of Mr. Gall soon led to a kindred friendship, and admiration of each others talents, which ended not but with the life of the latter. Of Mr. Gall's pieces a few detached songs only have been published; excepting an epistle to Mr. Hector Macneil, printed in the works of that author. These songs, however, bear evidence of his abilities as a poet; and at a time when those of Burns seemed to preclude any successful effort in this department of poetry, those published of Mr. Gall's songs, have obtained a share of popularity, scarcely inferior to the best songs of that admirable writer. One of Mr. Gall's songs, in particular, the original manuscript of which I have by me, has acquired a high degree of praise, from its having been printed amongst the works of Burns, and generally thought the production of that poet. The reverse, indeed, was only known to a few of Mr. Gall's friends, to whom he communicated the verses before they were published. The fame of Burns stands in no need of the aid of others to support it; and to render back the song in question to its true author, is but an act of distributive justice, due alike to both these departed poets, whose ears are now equally insensible to the incense of flattery, or the slanders of malevolence. At the time when the "Scots Poetical Museum" was published at Edinburgh by Mr. Johnston, several of Burns's songs made their appearance in that publication. Mr. Gall wrote the following song, intituled a "Fareweel to Ayrshire;" prefixed Burns's name to it, and sent it anonymously to the publisher of that work. From thence it has been copied into the latter editions of the works of Burns. In publishing the song in this manner, Mr Gall probably thought that it might, under the sanction of a name, known to the world, acquire that notice, which, in other circumstances, might have made its fate to be "to waste its sweetness in the desert air."

FAREWEEL TO AYRSHIRE.

Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure!
Scenes that former thoughts renew;
Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure,
Now a sad and last adieu.

Bonny Doun, sae sweet at gloaming,
Fare thee well before I gang:
Bonny Doun, whar early roaming,
First I weav'd the rustic sang.

Bowers, adieu! where love decoying,
First enthrall'd this heart o' mine;
There the saftest sweets enjoying,
Sweets that mem'ry ne'er shall tine.

Friends so near my bosom ever,
Ye ha'e render'd moments dear!
But, alas! when forc'd to sever,
Then the stroke, O how severe!

Friends

Friends, that parting tear reserve it,
Though 'tis doubly dear to me;
Could I think I did deserve it,
How much happier would I be.

Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure;
Scenes that former thoughts renew;
Scenes of woe and scenes of pleasure,
Now a sad and last adieu!

Another song of Mr Gall's, "My only Jo and dearie O," has also attained a considerable degree of celebrity. During the late war, when the circumstances of the country rendered a general armament necessary, Mr Gall joined himself to the Highland regiment of volunteers, and stimulated the ardour of their patriotism by many elegant productions. One of these was printed at the public expence, and copies distributed to every individual in the regiment. But while thus emerging into that notice which his merit entitled him to, and which his friends fondly looked upon as the prognostication of future eminence, his life was fast hastening to a close. His poetical powers were just beginning to expand themselves, and he had formed the plan of, and partly executed, several larger poems, when all his youthful hopes were blasted, and the hopes of his country in him ruined for ever. About the beginning of the year 1801, an abscess broke out in his breast, which, in the space of a few months, notwithstanding all that the most skilful in medicine could devise, brought him to his grave. During his illness, his favourite pursuit still occupied his mind. "He felt his ruling passion strong in death;" and when unable from weakness to use a pen, committed his thoughts to writing with a black-lead pencil. Several of his pieces thus written are still preserved. Mr Gall died on the 10th of May 1801, in the 25th year of his age. His companions in arms, anxious to pay the last testimony of respect to his memory, followed him to the grave; and his remains were interred in the Calton burying-ground with military honours. Of all the writings of Mr Gall the tendency is uniformly virtuous. But this is not their only merit. A rich vein of poetry pervades them; the sentiments are striking; and the language simple and unaffected. I have read his unpublished poems with a high degree of pleasure; and it is to be hoped the friends of the author will soon see the propriety of giving them to the public.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

MEMORABILIA of Perth. 8vo. 10s.

Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. By the Rev. James Nicol. 2 vols. small 8vo, 10s.

Postscript to Mr Stewart's short statement of facts relative to the election of Professor Leslie; with an Appendix, consisting chiefly of Extracts from the Records of the University, and from those of the city of Edinburgh. 8vo. 1s.

A third letter to Principal Hill on the case of Mr Leslie, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, 8vo 2s 6d.

A short Criticism of the terms of the charge against Mr Leslie, in the protest of the ministers of Edinburgh, as explained by them in their last pamphlet. By Thomas Brown M. D. 8vo. 1s.

A letter to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, respecting the late election of their Secretary. By the Rev. David Savile. 8vo. 1s.

The Farmer's Magazine for 1805. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons by J. Halliday, M.D. 8vo. 6s.

Observations on Mr Hume's doctrine on the relation of Cause and Effect. By Thomas Brown, M. D. Second edition enlarged. 8vo. 5s.

Examination of Mr Stewart's pamphlet. By one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, second edition, with an Appendix. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence

MR *Stark*, author of "Biographia Scotica," will publish, in a few days, "The Picture of Edinburgh;" con-

containing a history of the city from the earliest periods; a general description of the Scottish Metropolis; a particular account of its Antiquities, Political, Civil, and Municipal Establishments; Banks; Literary Establishments, including a history of the progress and present state of Literature and Printing; an account of the periodical publications, and of the progress and present state of the Arts, Religious Establishments, Charitable Institutions, Public Amusements, including a history of the Theatre, Music and Dancing; progress and present state of Manners, Public Markets, Water, Fuel, &c. Miscellaneous Remarks; history and description of Leith; Trade of Edinburgh and Leith; Population;—Objects of Natural History in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh; and a description of the romantic Scenery and remarkable Objects in the environs of the Scottish Metropolis. Should the execution of this work be answerable to the design, which we have reason to think will be the case, it will be a very interesting and popular one.

Lord Selkirk has in the press, a new and enlarged edition of his valuable treatise on Emigration from the Highlands.

In consequence of the rapid sale of the second edition of "the Lay of the Last Minstrel," a *third* will soon make its appearance.

Mr *Gray* is preparing a second edition of his useful work, entitled the Experienced Mill Wright."

The following is a view of the contents of the first volume of Dr Playfair's "System of Geography." He begins with a History of Geography—Physical Geography.—A survey of of the Ocean—ancient and modern measures—population of the globe—table of longitudes and latitudes. After a general description of *Europe*, he completes, in the first volume, that of Spain, Portugal, France and the United Provinces. The following is the manner in which he proposes to treat of France, which may serve as an example of the whole work.

GAUL—its boundaries—extent—principal rivers, and subdivisions into six provinces. A description of each province, together with its principal towns, and the tribes with which it was peopled, in the time of Ptolemy, Cæsar, and Tacitus.

Roman Military Ways in Gaul.

France during the Middle age.

MODERN FRANCE—Its extent and boundaries — mountains — rivers —climate, surface and soil—population —products —mines and minerals—manufactures and commerce —canals — religion—literature—government—revenue—army and navy.

History of France from the middle age to the present time.

Division of France into Generalities, &c.—Maps.

A circumstantial description of every province, city, and market town.

NETHERLANDS — extent—climate and soil—rivers—canals—population —products —manufactures and commerce—religion—learning—government, &c.

Division of France into departments. A description of every department—its subdivision into circles, extent, products, population, &c.

Alphabetical list of the hundred and two departments into which the French empire is divided.

French possessions and settlements in various parts of the globe.

Distances betweeen the most noted places; and routes of travellers through the most frequented parts of France.

The

The work will be completed in six volumes quarto, each volume containing seven or eight hundred pages of letter press, and eight or ten ancient and modern maps. The price to subscribers will be 2l. 2s. per volume.

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

THE long-desired measure of restricting the Medical Profession to the hands of none but well-instructed practitioners in the country as well as in London, is at length about to be carried into effect. The provisions, as far as they concern regulars, are intended to be prospective, and consequently will not operate upon the present generation; but as these die away or retire, their situations will be occupied by persons of suitable and competent education. Plans of the same kind have lately been introduced into Divinity and the Law, and no good reason can be assigned for not extending a principle to Medicine which has already done so much good in the sister-professions.—The plan has already obtained the countenance and support of many of the most respectable physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, and we anticipate a speedy and zealous co-operation of the faculty in all parts of the kingdom, in support of a measure which is eminently calculated to increase the credit of the profession, and to make its followers infinitely more useful to the community.

In consequence of a fire which, on the 12th of December, consumed the extensive printing-offices of Mr Gillet in Salisbury-square, the publication of the First Part of Dr Gregory's New Cyclopedia is deferred till the first of March. Several printed sheets, together with the new types, are in a course of preparation, and the work will in several respects be improved by the delay.

Mr Duppa will publish, early in the spring, a Life of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, containing his character as a poet, painter, sculptor, and architect.

M. Villiers, the author of the "Essay on the Reformation of Luther," has received, in consequence of that valuable work, the degree of doctor from the University of Gottingen.

In the Electoral Library at Munich have been discovered the four Gospels, and a Liturgy of the eleventh century, in small folio, on fine white parchment, written in a beautiful distinct character, and in the highest state of preservation. They are splendidly bound, and adorned with precious stones and pearls: the clasps are of gold, and they are lettered on the back with ivory.

M. Esmenard, author of a poem intitled Navigation, has received, from the Marquis Lucchesini, the Prussian Minister at Paris, the golden medal of the Berlin Academy.

At Berlin is established a German Lutheran Academy for the instruction of the natives of Sierra-Leona, the expences of which are paid by remittances from England. The institution is already attended by twelve pupils, most of them handicraftsmen. They are instructed in various departments of learning, besides the arts of preaching and catechising.

Dr Rush, of America, is preparing a complete edition of his Medical Works, which will be comprized in three volumes octavo.

The Russian Government purposes to form at Petersburg an institution for the improvement of the naval service, to be denominated the Museum of the Marine. This institution will not be merely a school: lessons will be given in all the sciences ne-

cessary for a naval officer; and the Museum will besides publish a journal treating on every subject relative to the marine. It is to possess a library, and a cabinet of natural history, which will be continually open to the pupils. This establishment will be under the direction of the Minister of the Marine; and its members will wear an uniform similar to that of the navy.

An important work on Siberia and the contiguous countries will shortly appear at Petersburg in the French language, from the pen of M. Delaunay, counsellor of state.

One of the most intimate friends of Winkelmann, the celebrated German antiquary, named Berendis, lately deceased, left among his papers several letters of that celebrated man.—These have been published by Gothe, who has added various pieces of his own composition, in which he endeavours to place the character of Winkelman as a writer and as a man, in a new light, by delineating the most remarkable circumstances of his life. Counsellor Wolfe, of Hale, has enriched this volume with a very curious piece on Winkelmann's literary and philological studies. Lastly, professor Meyer has contributed a well-written History of the Arts in last century, which concludes the work, to which Gothe has thought fit to give the title of "Winkelmann and his Age."

Professor Vince has nearly completed the third volume of his Astronomy.

A Life of Romney the painter, from the pen of Hayley, will shortly appear, and will be accompanied with a variety of engravings.

The long expected Tour of Colonel Thornton through various parts of France, a splendid work, which has been nearly three years in hand, is now nearly ready for publication. It will be comprised in two volumes imperial quarto, illustrated by about eighty beautiful engravings in colours, by Mr Scott and other artists, from original drawings, descriptive of the country, customs, and manners, of the people, taken by the ingenious Mr Bryant, who accompanied the Colonel expressly for that purpose. This tour was performed during the cessation of hostilities, toward the conclusion of the year 1802, and the route being entirely different from that usually taken by English travellers, no small degree of information and interest is expected to result from the perusal of the work. To the sportsman in particular it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying, as we have no account whatever of the state of sporting in that country. Another edition of the work will appear at the same time in royal quarto, with the plates uncoloured.

The Croonian Lecture for the present season has been read at two of the meetings of the Royal Society by Mr Carlisle. The subject was, "The power and particular Structure of the Muscles of Fishes." After several minute physiological explanations of the nature and peculiar structure of the muscles of fishes, and their invariable insertion in fleshy instead of tendinous matter, he proceeded to detail his experiments on their power and particular use, in enabling the animal to move with rapidity through a fluid so dense as water. He ascertained that the muscles of the fishes are solely those by means of which the fish advances: that the pectoral and abdominal fins serve only to raise or lower, and balance it in the water.

Dr Wollaston, secretary of the Royal Society, has read the Bakerian Lecture, "On the Force of Percussion."

POETRY.

Poetry.

ALFRED.

By George Dyer.

AH! why should song, enchanting song,
Her vot'ries lead thro' Error's maze?
Why Folly, pois'ning future days,
Give Pride those laurels, that to Truth belong?
Avaunt! thou bard of ancient time,
That the base insidious lyre,
That bids the dazzled crowds retire,
While Tyrants sit as gods sublime.

But hail the man of ardent frame,
Who teems with love of human kind,
Who leaves the vulgar great behind,
Scorning the splendid treach'ries of a name.
Heroes have bask'd, a serpent brood,
Hatch'd by ambition's baneful ray,
Conqu'rors, high-mail'd in war-array,
Have reel'd mere dæmons, drunk with blood.

Where Discord holds her torch on high,
Recount the warrior, Romans dead;
The blood of generous Britons shed:
O'er vassal-sons, hear humbled Gallia sigh
How streams the Rhine with German gore!
Let Cæsar mount the victor's car,
And Rome, amid the spoils of war,
Her conq'ror, and the world's, adore!

Ah! vain the pomp, th' imperial sway!—
When Justice shakes her watchful stand,
Actions she weighs with patient hand,
Nor will she rashly throw her palms away.
She spurns the mad heroic race!—
And oft, while Pæans rend the skies,
While altars, breathing incense, rise,
The victor marks for long disgrace.

Yet, Fame, thy fair Elysium raise;
And genius, call thy wreath of flow'rs;
And, seated in unfading bowers,
Alfred, ennobled shine thro' endless days!
I see, I scale the mount sublime!
Lost in the beams of heav'nly light,
I see, mid streams, as chrystal bright,
The bards, who rais'd the lofty rhyme.

"Blest, Alfred, be thy honor'd name,
"(A people's voice of praise is sweet)
"And sweet the songs, the Prince that greet,
"The Prince, whose bosom glows with Freedom's flame.
"Still blossom, 'mid the lapse of years,
"The laurels wreath'd on Virtue's brow;
"In richer pride her honours blow,
"And age her mem'ry more endears.

"See Britain rising from her seat,
"Proud of her rights and equal laws,
"Ardent in honour's sacred cause;
"She found thee wise, and has proclaim'd thee great.
"'Twas thine each citizen to fire;
"They pant the thirsty lace to wield;
"They rush impetuous to the field,
"And Freedom sees her foes expire."

They ceas'd: and cease the lyric strain,
For Alfred lives to bless no more;
Tho' still, its day of splendour set,
Downward the sun, but sinks, to rise again.
Thus Alfred shines in deathless fame,
And darting golden glories high,
Still marches stately thro' they sky,
While gazing nations bless his name.

JOCK AN' SAMUEL.

A Scots Pastoral.

NOVEMBER wind had wad the flow'rs away,
An' ca'd the leaves frae ilka bendin' spray:
Pale grew the green, an' Hertfell's hoary brow;
An' faint the verdure on the vale below,
When Samuel dander'd out to Queensb'ry cairn,
An' sat him down, a lesson gude to learn:
His flocks were feedin' round, sae fair to see;
Of ilka care his 'onest heart was free.
Of prospects careless he so oft' had seen,
From Arran black, to Cheviot hills sae green;
From Skiddaw, Man, and Erin's fertile shore,
To where the pointed paps of high Ben-More
Erect, amid the Grampian desart, drew
His notice, like a distant vapour blue.
The day was pleasant like a day in May,
An' Jock cam' stridin' up the muir-land way.
Some learned fock will listen wi' delight
To twa young shepherds crackin' on the height.

Jock.

Hech, Samuel, sure the day we fear'd is come;
A day that will of thousands seal the doom!
I've nearly tint my breath, wi' hastening here,
To see if you could tell me what's asteer,
But it appears owr evident to me
The Cadiz fleets have reach'd the Irish sea;
For hear, on ilka side the Sol'way shore,
Peal after peal, the cannons loudly roar:
There groans I hear through Gall'way hills around,
An' Queensb'ry dinnles wi' the dreadfu' sound.
We maunna now the glorious contest shun,
The danger's near, let's get our guns an' run.
They wadna, save an' some prodigious fray,
Sae loose their cannons on the Sabbath day

Samuel.

At leisure, Jock, at leisure; you shall hear
How little you the Cadiz fleets need fear:
Wil'd frae their hole, by Nelson's art profound,
Their pride has got a deep and deadly wound;
That mighty fleet, who thought the seas their ain,
Are a' mishacker'd, tatter'd, taw'd, an' ta'en.
These distant vollies which our echoes raise,
Are sounds of triumph for the joyful news.

Jock.

Blest be the Ruler o' the the earth an' sea,
For grantin' us sae great a victory.
But O 'tis worthy our eccentric days,
Wi' guns an' powder to exalt his praise.

Samuel.

A roughsome way o' praisin' God indeed;
I think it queer; in that we're baith agreed.

Jock.

But a' that ever sail'd aneath the skies
By Nelson are outdone in enterprise:
He's sic a terror to our en'mies a',
He'll nouther leave them ship nor boat at a'.
'Tis past belief what he has sunk an' ta'en.

Samuel.

At leisure, Jock, at leisure; Nelson's gane!

Jock.

Good God! is Nelson kill'd?

Samuel.

'Tis truely sae.

Jock.

Then deil tak' them, an' a' the ships they ha'e:
For though enrich'd by a' the fleets in Spain,
Our loss had still been greater than our gain.
Ah, heavy news for Britain and for me!
Yes, Nelson, I maun drap a tear for thee.

Samuel.

Yestreen at Slack's, I tauld as I cam' bye,
An straight amazement kyth'd in ilka eye;
The smearers glowr'd, an' cry'd, Is Nelson gane?
An' swore their guardian frae their side was ta'en.
The tar they lately up like ribbons drew,
Fell frae their hands an' slaister'd a' the woo'.
If a' the fock wad mourn as sair for me,
I wadna grudge at ony time to die.

Jock.

When news arriv'd that faes war on the seas,
His very name set a' our hearts at ease:
The very dullest herds amang us a'
Of Nelson's valour never miss'd to blaw:
My uncle strak' John Millar on the face,
For ca'ing him lazy in his Southern chace.

Samuel.

But, Jock, I have a project in my head,
Our grief can naething ser' the valiant dead;
Here, on this spot, a mighty cairn we'll rear,
In mem'ry o' the chief we held so dear.
I spoke to Hogg, on every project keen,
An' see the lines he penn'd for it yestreen.

THE INSCRIPTION.

Let all the lads on Nith and Annan learn
The Queensb'ry shepherds rear this rustic cairn
In mem'ry of a great and noble tar,
A gen'rous soul, a thunderbolt in war:
On Britain's foes, who British vengeance hurl'd,
In ev'ry quarter of the wond'ring world:

The muddy Nile his mighty prowess saw;
And Afric's sable sons were kept in awe:
Round It'ly's shores the conquering flag he heav'd;
And Western India his name reliev'd:
It made the shores of France and Holland shake;
The French to tumble, and the Dutch to quake:
He cow'd the haughty pride of silly Spain,
And pour'd destruction on the frighted Dane.
After a life of glorious dangers past,
In Vict'ry's arms, resign'd, he breath'd his last.
But evermore shall shine his honour'd name
With gilded splendour in the rolls of fame:
That name with artless pen we here insert.
'Tis NELSON! dear to ev'ry British heart.

A Shepherd.

MARY's LAMENT.

Air—Banks of the Dee.

HOW swift flew the time, when I stray'd with my Jamie,
On flower-fringed vallies by Yarrow's fair stream
But all I held precious is now taken from me,
Sure every excess of delight is a dream.
Of fate I had never complain'd as unkindly,
Had it to a bed or a prison confin'd me;
Reproach, shame, and ruin, before and behind me,
Had Jamie been by me in every extreme.
But there, where my heart I had treasur'd for ever,
Where all my affections on earth were bestowed,
With one fatal stroke to destroy and to sever
Two bosoms with purest affection that glow'd.
Now mute is the tongue, such delight that could render,
And cold is the heart, that was constant and tender,
Those red rosy cheeks to the worm must surrender,
While deep in the clay his fair body is stow'd.

Hence, comfort and pleasure, I cannot endure ye:
Here on this new grave will I bid you adieu:
My reason is bleeding; and here will I bury
That mirror where clearly my mis'ry I view;
O Thou who the days of all mankind hast measur'd,
A fate with my Jamie I'll chearfully hazard.
Then drive me distracted to roam in the desert,
Or bear me to him that our joys may renew.

Else, even in death, my fond arms shall enclose him,
And my dust mix with his as we moulder away:
For here with my hands will I dig to his bosom,
Where closely I'll cling till the dawn of the day.
When the moon and the stars with a sob shall expire,
And the sun burst away like a dragon of fire;
Then higher and higher we'll jointly aspire
To pleasure that never shall end nor decay.

Ettrick. *A Shepherd.*

By a Young Lady, whose affections were pre-engaged, on being forced into Marriage.

OH! ye whose souls of lofty mould are form'd,
Whose tender breast by feeling's fire are warm'd!
Come—o'er these lines let pity's tribute flow,
And drop the tear of sympathetic woe.
What tho' in me there glows no poet's fire,
To paint the pangs of duty to a sire,
Yet shall these artless lines my feelings speak,
Ease my poor heart, e'er it in sorrow break.
Call Heaven to witness how I firmly strove
To keep the bands of early plighted love;
But strove in vain, for, ah! relentless pow'r,
With tyrant sway has fix'd that hated hour,
When I a victim to the altar hie,
Spite of the streaming tear, the murmur'd sigh,
Forc'd to declare, but in a perjur'd vow,
How to a husband's will I'll ever bow.
Break my first love, and fainting with alarms,
Look round, and sink into a dotard's arms.
Oh, God of nature, thou who reign'st above,
Where, where was pity, where a parent's love!

Could

Could not my tender years, my shriekings wild,
Call forth compassion for a wretched child!
Erase Ambition from its flinty bed,
And place the angel Pity in its stead?
And thou, my mother, gentle as the gale,
That sighs at twilight down the blossom'd vale,—
Sure thy mild looks, thy supplicating tone,
Must wake soft pity in a breast of stone.
But ah! thy tears were nought, thy sighs were vain,
The sun-beam cannot calm the angry main.
And thou, O wretch, whom no fine feeling warms,
How could'st thou meanly force me to thy arms?
How could'st thou make me break my early vows,
Dissolve my promise to my destin'd spouse?
Make me a stranger to repose and rest,
And shoot the stings of sorrow thro' my breast!
But tho ungenial ties have made me thine,
My soul its early love will ne'er resign,
For ah! dear youth, tho' far from thee I go,
My heart thy worth, shall never cease to know;
And tho' consign'd unto another's care,
My soul's affections thou shalt ever share,
And when the panting tenant of this breast,
Shall sleep within the silent grave at rest,
Yet e'er its motion shall for ever cease,
E'er it shall hail the bourne of wish'd-for peace,
One sigh to thy remembrance shall be giv'n,
Clos'd the dim eye, and breath'd a pray'r to heav'n.

Ophelia.

ELEGY.

"The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath "taken away; blessed be the name of "the Lord."

AND where is now the parent's fondest hope?
The well known youth, their joy for ever fled!
Lo, pale and silent lies the lovely clay,
Life's fairest sunshine sets, to rise no more,
And gay-eyed Health now withers in the dust!
Too soon, alas! I heard of late the voice,
Of harmless mirth, of innocence, of joy.
That mind, so pure, ingenuous and sincere,
With truth which needs no ornament, itself;
Most lovely, and those merits which adorn
The scene of youth, now sink into the grave,
And sorrow shuts the scene.
So falls by wintry blasts the short-liv'd hope,
The future honour of the parent stem.
Such fate the tender germ, the rising bud,
The witness of surrounding worth has met
Not all th' expanding beauties can avert
The dictates of the fated hour, nor yet
Can destiny admit a plea, hence then
Derive a lesson, man, proud man, the sport
The insect of an hour, with all thy heart
In early youth remember well thy God.
And ye who mourn in anguish, ye who feel
Affliction sore, whene'er the mind reverts,
To scenes where Henry once could find delight,
Exceed the fervor of that youth who saw
His merits, and his friendly name reveres;
Who sympathising, humbly dares to urge
The voice of consolation, well reflect
That Providence is just, though dark its ways,
He who with many a tear you now deplore
Rests in that height to which our birth but leads,
And rests in peace, for him an early doom
Was fix'd, no rising manhood brought to him
Its many mingled cares, unconscious yet
Of mis'ries which mark life's checquer'd scene.
But hark! the voice of universal praise
From all who knew his worth resounds farewell!
And breathing fervent blessings on his soul,
Consign it to the bosom of his God.
But stop, my breast, for Nature claims a tear,
Now sorrow's dread solemnity revere;
Friends!—what can fill this blank?

T. A.

University of Edinburgh 1805.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

War on the Continent.

HAVING given an account of the too successful progress of the French army in Germany, we come now to a detail of the military operations in Italy, where we are sorry to find that fortune has not more befriended the arms of the Austrian Emperor.

During last summer a very considerable army had been collected in the Venetian territory, which in the beginning of October amounted to 70,000 or 80,000 men, when the Archduke Charles arrived from Vienna, and took the command. He had under him several experienced Generals.—On the other hand, the French forces had been assembling in Italy during the same period, and we understand out-numbered the Austrians.—These were under the command of Marshal Massena, who was assisted by several officers who had distinguished themselves in the former war, Gardanne, Duhesme, Molitor, Lacombe St Michel, Verdier, Monnet, Partonneau, d'Espagne, and St Cyr, who joined Massena with 22,000 men from Naples, about the 1st of November.

It appears that the Commanders of the respective armies had agreed to a kind of truce, by which neither party should commence hostilities, until after the expiration of a certain time. This also appears to have been the 17th October, at midnight. For at four o'clock in the morning of the 18th, the French general put his army in motion, attacked the bridge of the old castle of Verona, and passed the Adige, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance on the part of the Austrians, who continued the action with great obstinacy till six in the evening. The Austrians (according to Massena's account) lost 1200 killed, and a great number wounded, besides 1400 prisoners, seven pieces of cannon, and 18 waggons. The French lost but few men, and had 500 wounded.

On the morning of the 29th October, the French advanced against the Austrian divisions posted at Veronette and St Michael, when the latter were again defeated, with the loss of 1600 men and two pieces of cannon.

Next day (the 30th) the Austrians were attacked the whole length of their line near Caldiero, when a very severe engagement took place. The Austrian reserve of 24 battalions of grenadiers, and several other regiments, were ordered forward by Prince Charles, with 30 pieces of cannon, and fought with great bravery, but were at length forced to retreat, with the loss of 3500 prisoners, and as many killed and wounded. So say the French accounts, who state their own loss to be very insignificant, though it is said it fell little short of that of the Austrians.

A part of the right wing of the Austrian army consisting of about 5000 men, and commanded by Gen. Hillinger, was separated from the main body, in consequence of the retreat, and was summoned next day to surrender by an aid de-camp of Massena's. This the Austrian General, not seeing any French troops, at first refused; but finding himself unable to effect a junction with the main army, and being surrounded by the advanced guard of the enemy, capitulated on the 2d Nov. on conditions,—the officers to retire to Vienna, not to serve during the war till exchanged, and the soldiers to become prisoners of war.

The Austrian accounts of the battle of Caldiero state the result as more favourable on their side;—that the Archduke took 2000 prisoners, with the standard of the 5th regt. and that the French lost at least 5000 men in the engagement. But with all the talents of the Archduke, and the firm courage of his army, it appears he was unable to oppose with any chance of ultimate success, the superior numbers of the French under Massena. On the 14th of Nov. he commenced his retreat from Vicenza, and with so much skill and courage was it conducted, that he finally effected his arrival in Hungary about the 26th, without suffering any attack on his rear from the French.

The Venetian territory being thus left entirely at the mercy of the French General,

General, we are told that he levied a contribution of half a million of florins on Verona, and a whole million on Padua. It has not yet been said whether Massena entered Venice or not.

We come now to take a view of affairs in the north of Germany, a quarter, which, looking to the conduct to be pursued by the King of Prussia, had become not a little interesting. We formerly stated the evacuation of Hanover by the French General Bernadotte, in the end of September, leaving a garrison in Hameln of 8000 men, under Gen. Barbou. And it would appear that the allied powers, Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden, had received some kind of assurance, that the Court of Berlin was, if not to join them in actual hostility against France, at least determined to preserve the neutrality of that quarter of the continent more especially under his protection, and to oppose by force the return of a military power which should disturb its tranquillity. Accordingly, in the course of the month of September, a body of about 25,000 Russians were shipped on board of English transports (hired for that purpose) at Cronstadt, and were landed at Stralsund in Swedish Pomerania, under Gen. Tolstoy. In the same month a corps of 18000 Swedes likewise arrived at the same port, and on the 2d of Nov. the King of Sweden himself arrived at Stralsund in a yacht from Ystadt in Sweden, accompanied by Mr Pierrepont the English Ambassador at Stockholm, Baron Armfeldt, his confidential minister; and a numerous suite. These troops were quartered throughout Mecklenburgh.

As Britain had no doubt agreed to support her allies in this part of the Continent as far as she was able, a considerable force was accordingly embarked at Ramsgate, consisting of the German Handverian legion, (near 8000,) the brigade of Coldstream guards, the 4th, 14th and 23d regiments of foot, with another regiment of riflemen (the 95th), and a strong detachment of artilery, (in all about 13,000 men); and having sailed on the 4th Nov. from the Downs, with a fair wind, under convoy of the Leopard man of war and some small vessels, they reached the Weser on the 20th, and landed at Bremen in safety, where they were welcomed by the inhabitants with every mark of kindness. This army was commanded by Gen. Don. with Gens. Finch and Paget under him.

Immediately on his arrival, Gen. Don published the following Proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover:—

"I George Don, Lieutenant General in the service of his Majesty of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Commander in Chief of a corps of British troops upon the Continent, hold it my first duty, upon my arrival in his Majesty's German States, to make known and hereby declare to the inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover, that the principal object of the troops I have the honour to command, is to effect the evacuation of his Majesty's German States, and to undertake the defence of the same against the enemy.

"The well known discipline of the troops under my command, is to me the best assurance of their good conduct towards the subjects of their lawful Sovereign—but, contrary to my expectation, should any well grounded complaint be brought before me, I shall investigate its merits with impartiality, and remedy the same accordingly without delay.

"His Britannic Majesty, my gracious Sovereign, is convinced, that his beloved German subjects will receive his troops in the most friendly manner.—I, therefore in his Majesty's name, and by his express command, invite all persons, whose circumstances will permit, to enter into the military service, particularly those who have previously belonged to the Hanoverian army. I invite them, without delay, to join the British standard, where I shall ensure to them every privilege attached to his Majesty's German Legion. With our forces thus united, we shall then oppose a check to the unlawful demands of the enemy; and we may thus the more confidently reckon upon the good consequences of our efforts, being armed with our cause, in behalf of our King and country.

"Given at Stadt, Nov. 20. 1805.

(Signed) GEORGE DON, Lieut-Gen.

On the 2d of Dec. Count Munster, the Hanoverian minister at London, who had

had come over with Gen. Don, arrived at Hanover, and immediately published the following Declaration:

"We GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, &c.

"Our warmest wishes for the liberation of our beloved German estates have at length succeeded; the enemy, in consequence of the efforts of our high allies, having been compelled to evacuate them. We had indulged a hope, that this would have been effected some time since, by our own troops; but the execution of the same has been retarded by contrary winds. In the interim, the King of Prussia, while the Russian troops required by his Majesty were advancing, took possession of the city of Hanover, when evacuated by our enemies, under the most friendly assurance.

"It is one of the first objects since the restoration of the ancient administration of affairs, thus publicly to make known to the country, our joy upon this happy change; and to testify to our faithful subjects, that the repeated proofs of their unshaken fidelity and attachment, during the oppression they suffered from the enemy, have not been unnoticed by us, but have been observed and acknowledged with increased affection and good will. Our next object will now be directed to the healing of the wounds inflicted by the enemy in every possible way; and, as far as in our power lies, to cause the calamities of the past to be forgotten in the prospect of the future. But we confidently expect from our faithful subjects, that each of them will co-operate with us to the extent of his abilities, never losing sight of the reflection, that this country has been by the enemy most unjustly involved in the war—and which still calls for our strongest efforts, to ensure those happy consequences which must be the result of our perseverance.

"We are, therefore, convinced, that the country will be gratified in receiving the information, that it is our intention to entrust the direction of the administration of the military affairs of this country to the Duke of Cambridge, as soon as he can conveniently arrive. This notice, is, therefore, previously given to all whom it may concern. With respect to civil concerns, we have found it necessary to send our Cabinet Minister, Count Munster, who, with other charges, will undertake a more minute investigation of the necessities of the country, and will adopt such measures as may be necessary for their alleviation. And we hereby command all and every person, with this view, to afford him all possible aid and assistance.

"Given at our palace of St James's, on the 4th of November 1805, and in the 46th year of our reign.

"GEORGE REX."

His Swedish Majesty also issued a Declaration on his arrival on the Continent, which is a very temperate and dignified exposition of his motives for making a common cause with the other powers against French ambition.

"We Gustavus Adolphus, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths and Vandals, Heir of Denmark and Norway, &c. declare, That, when we entered upon the government of our kingdom, the unfortunate French Revolution had prevailed for years, while the most sanguinary scenes there perpetrated, had spread discord, insurrection, and war, over the greatest part of Europe. During the nine succeeding years, the French Revolution never ceased to threaten an interruption of the general tranquillity, and to excite the attention of every country. Trusting in the fidelity of the Swedish nation, and favoured by its distance from France, we witnessed, without alarm, the furious zeal of the factions, and their tyranny over a divided state, persuading ourselves, that the experience of these great calamities, produced by dissension and oligarchy, might at length be the means of restoring order, and an equitable government, for the security of the French people, and other states. This pleasing hope was not fulfilled. The government was indeed frequently changed; but the fundamental principles, so dangerous to all Europe, still remained unaltered. They were not only retained under the Consular government, but in proportion as power came into the hands of the First Consul, his ideas of law and justice were diminished: every thing was now sacrificed to that ambition, which usurped an authority over the rights of nations and treaties, and even over that respect which all Governments wish to preserve for themselves. The blood of one of the

the worthy descendants of the ancient and honourable family of France was not long since shed by the hand of violence. This shocking circumstance was not only a specimen of the ideas which the French Government entertained of law and equity, but also a most disgusting picture of the system it had adopted, and in every respect affording a signal warning to all governments. While this incroachment furnished the great states with such a view as enabled them to draw the most genuine conclusions respecting the irresistible power of France, the smaller states were converted into provinces, by violence or intrigue; and the danger appeared not less general than overwhelming, as it seemed that security against these menaces was no longer to be found in any distance from the scenes of action.

"The most justifiable claims, made by us upon the French Government, were fruitless in obtaining indemnities for the demands made by several of our subjects, respecting unlawful captures, arbitrary freightage, and an illegal embargo—as the lawless proceedings of the French Government were carried on to such a pitch, as to lay the Swedish commerce under considerable embarrassment in the French ports. Such proceedings could only increase the apprehensions entertained of this dangerous conduct, and excite a wish for the organization of an adequate counterpoise against a power which had so rashly committed itself in its endeavours to obtain a superiority, and availed itself of every unjust means to obtain the end proposed.

"But as no state was powerful enough to escape the effects of these practices, we hoped that the general experience of these outrages would finally unite and concur, in their efforts to remove this common nuisance, and effectually to resist that power, the object of which was, by degrees, to subjugate all others.

"This period has at length arrived, and the greatest powers in Europe have taken the field, to support their own dignity and independence. We have united ourselves with them in every worthy and friendly connection, and for the purpose of sharing in all undertakings, have drawn closer the ties of amity; and we hope with the assistance of Providence, to contribute to the restoration of the general tranquillity. With this view, we have now passed over, with a part of our army, to Pomerania, there to unite our power with the Russian forces; and, further, to act with energy in such a manner as circumstances may require.

"In consequence of this laudable and weighty determination, we fully expect to be accompanied by the blessings and prayers of our faithful subjects, as it is our purpose to contend for the future independence, and the honour of the Swedish name."

On the 30th October, a considerable corps of Prussians, under the command of Gen. Kalkreuth, entered the Electorate, who, after the arrival of the English troops, held several consultations with Gen. Don, and the Russian Gen. Tolstoy. It has been reported, upon some authority, that the King of Sweden, who took the command of his own army, was not a party to these conferences; and it was generally surmised that his Majesty's landing in Pomerania, was viewed with an eye of jealousy by his Prussian Majesty. It is certain, that when the subsidiary treaty between England and Sweden was in agitation in the spring of 1805, the King of Prussia issued a declaration, addressed to the King of Sweden, purporting that he would consider the landing of any military force in Pomerania, as a hostile movement against the Prussian dominions.

The Emperor of Russia having engaged in the grand alliance against France, seems to have been desirous of a personal interview with the King of Prussia; a power, as we have already said, of which it was of the last importance to obtain the co-operation. The intended meeting, it was at first supposed, would have taken place at a town on the confines of Polish Prussia, while his Imperial Majesty was on his journey from Petersburgh, to join his army destined for the support of the Emperor of Germany in the approaching campaign. But the Prussian monarch, as we are told, had been for some time threatened with an attack of the gout, which made it inexpedient for him to travel. And in consequence of an invitation from his Majesty, the Emperor set out for Berlin. The King's brothers, Prince William and Prince Henry, met his Imperial Majesty at the

country palace of the Princess of Holstein-Beck, near Fredericksfield, and complimented him in the name of his Prussian Majesty. The Emperor joined the two princes in their carriage, and arrived at Berlin on the 25th October, amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, and under a discharge of artillery. From the Long-bridge to the portico of the Palace, three battalions of grenadiers stood under arms, together with the regiment of Mollendorf, while the body-guards and the gens-d'armes paraded in the garden. The Emperor was received at the colonade of the grand portico by the King, accompanied by the Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick of Prussia, and conducted to the apartments of King Frederick William II. which had been prepared for his reception, where the Emperor found the whole Royal Family and the Court assembled.

The Queen met the Emperor at the door of the apartment, and when all the persons present had been presented to him, his Imperial Majesty, accompanied by the King, and the Royal Princes, walked again to the grand colonade, and saw the troops march off, at which they expressed their satisfaction. The Emperor then returned to the Royal apartments to breakfast.

In the suite of his Imperial Majesty were the Chief Marshal Count Tolstoi, Prince Czartorinski, Prince Dolgorucky, Count Liewen, the Emperor's own physician and Counsellor of State Ville, and Counsellor of State d'Oubril.

His Imperial Majesty continued for several days at Berlin, domesticated with their Prussian Majesties. During this period, it would appear that several conferences were held with the Prussian ministers on the important business of the alliance, and it has been positively said that his Prussian Majesty, on the 3d of November, actually signed some contingent agreement in favour of the allies. It may however be inferred, from the events which have since occurred, that this agreement chiefly regarded the preservation of the tranquility of the north, particularly Hanover.

In the beginning of November Lord Harrowby embarked at Yarmouth for Germany. He arrived at Cuxhaven on the 8th, and at Berlin on the 16th, and was followed some days afterwards by Lord Harrington. Several conferences were held between them and the Prussian Minister, all supposed to relate to the same important object. The Prussian Minister Count Haugwitz was about this time dispatched on a secret mission to the French Emperor. On the 17th December Lord Cathcart arrived at Bremen from England, and took the command of the British army, which at that time was quartered at Bremen, Delmenhorst, Oldenburgh, and Hanover.

ENGLAND.

TRIAL OF SIR ROBERT CALDER.

The Court Martial to inquire into the conduct and proceedings of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with his Majesty's squadron under his command, on the 23d day of July last; and also his subsequent conduct and proceedings, until he finally lost sight of the enemy's ships, and for not having done his utmost to renew the engagement, and to take and destroy every ship of the enemy, which it was his duty to engage, assembled on Monday, Dec. 22. on board the Prince of Wales, at Portsmouth. It was composed of the following officers:—

Vice-Admirals Montagu (President), Holloway, and Rowley; Rear-Admirals, Thornborough, Sutton, and Coffin, Captains R. D. Oliver, Jas. Atholwood; T. B. Capel, Jas. Bisset, John Irving, John Seater, and John Larmour.

Mr Bicknell conducted the prosecution for the Lords of the Admiralty. After the usual preliminary proceedings, he proceeded to call his witnesses. The first witness was Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Stirling, whose evidence was to the following effect:—

On the 23d of July his flag was on board the Glory; the British fleet consisted of 15 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a lugger, and a cutter. At day-light on the 23d, part of the van was far advanced to the enemy, the body of the fleet lying to. The Malta, the Thunderer, the two frigates, and the two prizes taken the day before, were not in sight. The enemy's force appeared to be 18 sail of the line, and 7 or 8 others.

"When the day advanced," the Admiral proceeded, "the British van bore up to join the Admiral, and soon after the fleet wore, and ran to leeward, till we joined the Malta and Thunderer,

with the prizes, when we hauled our wind with the main topsail to the mast; the enemy had come down towards us, and the British fleet had lowered their colours, but about the time of our hauling our wind, they hauled theirs. We were not in any order of sailing or of battle, and therefore we sometimes had our main topsail full, or kept it aback, to keep such distance from the Admiral as I thought he would approve. A look-out frigate from the enemy having come down to reconnoitre, in the course of the forenoon, the Triumph was sent to chace her, and afterwards lay to between the two fleets. The Dragon was sent to take the Windsor Castle in tow. About noon, the enemy, I think, bore for north-west by north to west, and by north; the wind was northwest and by north. The crippled ships stood on the larboard tack, and it appeared to me that the Admiral's object was to keep company with them. The enemy sometimes during the day, besides the time I before mentioned, bore up in line of battle, and then again hauled their wind, not approaching us, I believe, nearer than four leagues, or farther than six from us, keeping near in the same line of bearing. About midnight, firing was heard in the direction where the enemy was, when the wind shifted to the northward, or rather came to the eastward of north, and, at daylight in the morning, they were seen steering away about south-east. I do not remember seeing them from the deck any part of the day, therefore can only speak of their bearings from the report of such officers as I sent up to look after them, who told me they kept receding from us, till about six o'clock, when I understood they could be no longer seen from the Glory. About eight, the British fleet wore with their head to the north-west; the wind, as the day advanced, had come more round, to the eastward."

Questioned by the Court.—Admiral S. stated, that on the morning of the 23d, the Vice Admiral made a signal, to ask what ships had occasion to lie by to refit? The answer from the Glory was in the negative. The British fleet, by going to leeward, would have increased their distance from the enemy, had the latter lain to, but, as they bore up, they neared our fleet as the day advanced. Had the British fleet kept their wind, they could have afforded no protection to the captured ships. When the enemy *vauntingly* bore up, (they could have brought our fleet to action when they chose during the 23d), the Vice-Admiral occasionally hauled his wind, and then edged down to near the prizes. He could not say, whether the British could have brought the enemy's fleet to action on the 23d; they did not lay their heads towards them. As the wind was, and as the enemy bore, they could not have been fetched on the 23d, if they chose to avoid it by going on a contrary tack. At no time during the 23d or 24th, did the Vice-Admiral make any signal indicative of a disposition to renew the attack; it appeared to be his object to keep company with the crippled ships. The fleet continued steering from the enemy. He knew nothing to prevent it from following the enemy on the 24th, had the Admiral thought proper. No ship appeared to be disabled but the Windsor Castle.

In reply to some questions from Admiral Calder, the witness said, that on the morning of the 24th there was a considerable swell, and little wind in the early part of the day; that when he left Rochefort on the 12th, the enemy's force there consisted of one three-decker, two 80 gun ships, three 74's, and several smaller vessels, ready to take the first opportunity of pushing out; that the British fleet was always placed between the enemy's squadron and the captured ships, and also so placed, as long as they were in sight, as to prevent them from fetching Ferrol.

The other witnesses examined were, Mr Craddock, master of the Glory, Admiral Martin, and Captains Durham and Inman. They all agreed in stating that no ship appeared to be disabled, but the Windsor Castle, and that the Admiral made no signal on the 23d or 24th, indicative of a disposition to renew the action. This latter fact was admitted by Admiral Calder, who said he should afterwards state his reasons for it; and this admission of course greatly shortened the evidence for the prosecution, which was all to the same effect as that of Admiral Stirling.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday, and from that (Sir R. Calder not being prepared with his defence) to Wednesday,

day, when they met at ten o'clock, and permission was given to Mr Gasalee, Sir Robert's Counsel, to read his defence.—It began with adverting to the singular situation in which he appeared before the Court. "Having," said Sir Robert, "served my King and Country not only without reproach, but I may add, with some degree of reputation, for 46 years, during which I have been more than once honoured with marks of approbation from my Sovereign; having for the last ten months been employed on a most severe and critical service, without once being in port, and having in the course of it, with a very inferior fleet, forced a superior one of the enemy, who had the advantage of wind and situation, into action, and obtained a decisive victory over them; I felt myself impelled to solicit the present inquiry, for the purpose of vindicating my honour and my character from a variety of injurious and unfounded aspersions which have been cast upon me, in consequence of not having renewed the engagement during the two days the enemy afterwards remained in sight."

After a variety of observations to the same effect, he proceeded to say that his was not the only instance of a British fleet lying in sight of the enemy, without attempting to renew an engagement. Such was the conduct of Admiral Keppel in 1778, and of Lords Howe and St Vincent, after the brilliant victories of the 1st of June 1794, and 14th February 1797. In his case, the exercise of that discretion which must, in every case, be vested in the Commander of a squadron, was more particularly necessary. They had no force to contend with but that which they had already engaged: it behoved him to be on his guard against the Ferrol and Rochefort squadrons, consisting of 21 sail of the line, both which he had reason to believe were at sea.

In February, Sir Robert was detached with only seven sail of the line to blockade Ferrol and Corunna, in which were ten ships of the line and seven frigates nearly ready for sea, and three Spanish line of battle ships getting ready. With this small force he kept his station, and from time to time reported to the Commander in Chief the state of the enemy's fleet. In April the Toulon and Cadiz fleets joined, and the Brest fleet was on the move, when Sir Robert's situation become so dangerous, that Lord Gardner directed him, in the event of its being ascertained that the enemy had directed their course northwards, to join the squadron off Brest, or elsewhere. The combined squadrons however went to the West Indies, and as it was expected that they would return, and attempt a junction with the fleet at Ferrol, he was cautioned to be on his guard in case of that event. In the mean time, the preparations at Ferrol continued. On the 5th of July, Sir Robert received information, that 13 sail of the line, besides frigates and corvettes, were to leave Ferrol, and be at Corunna by the middle of the month, and that three other line of battle ships were getting ready. The enemy had erected signal posts from Cape Finisterre and Cape Ortegal to Ferrol, so that the combined squadron, on their return from the West Indies, might have easily communicated by land, their approach to the squadrons at Ferrol and Corunna, and directed them to be ready to push out, upon the signal posts announcing their being off the coast.

On the 15th, Sir Robert was joined by Admiral Stirling, but the same wind which enabled him to leave Rochefort, enabled the fleet which he had been blockading to escape to Corunna, which they did on the 18th, from whence they could get out at any time, and, had they availed themselves of two days favourable wind which ensued, they might have joined the enemy. At this time a letter was received from Lord Nelson, recommending a careful watch to be kept on Ferrol, as a port which the combined fleets might be supposed to attempt to enter. Accordingly, on the 21st, they came in sight, much more numerous, however, than had been supposed; not consisting of 16 sail of the line, as Admiral Cornwallis's accounts led to expect, but of 20 sail of the line, seven frigates and two brigs, and a lugger; while to oppose them were only 15 sail of the line, two frigates, and two cutters. Notwithstanding this superiority, and every disadvantage of wind and weather, he effected his object of forcing the enemy to battle; and by the valour of his second in command, and

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the bravery of his fleet in general, he had been enabled to atchieve, what he presumed to think was, in such circumstances, a great and important victory.

Sir Robert then proceeded to detail the operations which he was of necessity compelled to adopt, in compliance with the instructions received from the Admiralty Board. Finding the blockade of Ferrol was raised, and the enemy put to sea, he judged it expedient not to renew the engagement, being surrounded on all sides by the different squadrons, and especially from the disabled state of many of his own squadron. He complained that his dispatches in the *London Gazette*, although professing to be copies of his letters, were not published whole and entire; if they had, he would not have been accused of trifling with the feelings of the public.—He read a paragraph which had been suppressed in his letter to the Commander in Chief. In giving an account of the action of the 22d, he says—"At the same time it will behove me to be on my guard, on account of the squadron at Ferrol and the two captured ships. I have sent them and the Windsor Castle away." If this had been stated, the public could not have expected so much. He also pointedly alluded to the report circulated on the authority of Lieut. Nicholson, that he had authorised him to assure the Commander in Chief, that he had it in his power, and was determined to force the combined fleets to renew the action.—He solemnly declared that he never sent any such message. It was never his intention to renew the action, until he had placed the Windsor Castle in a place of safety. He could not have renewed it on the 23d, and on the 24th, although the wind was favourable, he could not renew it without separating the squadron, and even then it was doubtful with what success. The question for the Court to decide was, whether the discretionary power vested in him, had not been used for the benefit of the country.

He called upon the Court to consider, what would be the situation of every officer in the British fleet, if he were not allowed to use his own discretion. He looked to its decision to restore to him, unpolluted, that character and that honour which had for nearly half a century been unpolluted, and on which, till the present moment, not the least shadow of suspicion could attach.

Sir Robert Calder, having concluded his defence, called a number of witnesses in support of the averments contained in it. The principal facts which their evidence went to prove were, that several of Sir Robert's ships were considerably damaged, that the enemy did not appear to have sustained much damage; that on the 23d Sir Robert could not have brought them to action, if they chose to avoid it, nor could he have compelled them to it on the 24th, without approaching so near the shore as to enable them to communicate by signals with Ferrol.

The evidence for the defence being closed, the Court adjourned to Thursday, when it met at ten o'clock, and continued in deliberation for six hours, when the doors were opened, and Sir Robert Calder being called in, the Judge Advocate read the sentence, which, after recapitulating the charge, &c. in the usual form, states, "That the Court is of opinion, THAT THE CHARGE HAS BEEN PROVED, and that the conduct of Vice Admiral Sir ROBERT CALDER has been HIGHLY REPREHENSIBLE; but they are of opinion, THAT HIS CONDUCT HAS ARISEN FROM ERROR IN JUDGMENT, and not from cowardice or dissaffection; and therefore this Court doth order and adjudge, that the said Vice Admiral Sir ROBERT CALDER be SEVERELY REPRIMANDED, and he is hereby REPRIMANDED SEVERELY."

Sir Robert, during the whole of the trial, manifested an uncommon degree of firmness. In the examination of the witnesses he discovered a considerable degree of acuteness. He wore an undress uniform. When the sentence of the Court was delivered, it seemed to make a very deep impression upon him; and he retired evidently very much affected. He was accompanied by a great number of friends, and on descending from the deck of the Prince of Wales into his barge, scarcely lifted up his head, which was apparently bowed down by the weight of the sentence.

The Court was uncommonly crowded; and a general feeling pervaded the auditory, who sympathized with the Admiral, on the result of the trial.

Funeral

FUNERAL OF LORD VISCOUNT NELSON.

THE funeral obsequies of the illustrious NELSON have been solemnised in a stile of magnificence and grandeur, that does equal honour to the memory of the departed Hero, and to the feelings of a grateful nation. The preparations for the ceremony were ordered, by special royal authority, to be upon a scale the most splendid and extensive possible to be accomplished, and the public have participated in the same sentiments of regard for martial virtue, when they contemplated with admiration the most solemn, sublime, and affecting spectacle they ever witnessed. The article, though long, will be perused years hence with considerable interest.

On the 4th of December, the Victory, Capt. T. M. Hardy, arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar, with the remains of the immortal Nelson. It was intended by Lord Collingwood to have sent home the body by the Euryalus frigate; but the crew of the Victory remonstrated with his Lordship against parting with so precious a relick, and their feelings on such an occasion were kindly gratified. On the appearance of the Victory at St Helen's, all the ships there and in the harbour lowered their flags half-mast, and fired minute guns. As the ship had only jury-masts, and required other repairs, it was not till the 14th that she sailed for the Nore, where she arrived on the 28th. Next day the body was put on board one of the King's yachts, and carried up to Greenwich hospital, where most extensive preparations were made in the Painted Chamber for its lying in state.

On Sunday the 5th January, conformable to official orders issued from the Secretary of State's office, the public exhibition of the illustrious Nelson lying in state, accordingly commenced.—At an early hour in the morning, the road from the metropolis was covered with carriages and foot passengers of every description, as was also below bridge the River with boats filled with anxious spectators, and by nine o'clock the town of Greenwich was crowded with visitors of every rank and degree. It was not however till 12, after divine service, that the great gates of the Hospital were thrown open to admit the crowd that pressed for entrance.—A proper force of volunteers and police officers were stationed to prevent any confusion, and only 500 persons were to be suffered to pass at a time, who, having indulged their curiosity, were directed to go out at an opposite gate, while an equal number should succeed them. This order, however, was rendered unavailing, from the overwhelming crowd impetuously rushing forward, and bearing down every thing in its way. The scene now became very alarming. The most frightful female shrieks assailed the ear. Several persons were trodden under foot, and greatly hurt. One man had his eye literally torn out, by coming in contact with one of the gate posts. Vast numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen lost their shoes, hats, shawls, and the Ladies fainted in every direction. When these alarming perils were surmounted, the crowd had another difficulty to overcome before they could gratify their eager curiosity, namely, to ascend the great flight of steps which lead into the Painted Hall, where the solemn scene is exhibited. Happily no accident happened here during the whole of the day, which may be accounted for by the good conduct of the officers and privates belonging to the Greenwich volunteers. Every obstacle being overcome, the crowd passed up into the Painted Chamber on the right hand side, and returned on the left.

The hall was hung with black cloth, and lighted up with 28 silver sconces, with two wax candles in each. Ascending seven steps, (at the upper end of the hall) the coffin appeared placed on a bier, covered likewise with black velvet, and very fully adorned with gilt nails. The foot of the coffin only was uncovered. At the head appeared the senatorial robes, &c. belonging to the deceased.

The inside coffin is composed of a fragment of the mainmast of the great French ship l'Orient, of 120 guns, which blew up in the battle of the Nile on the 1st of August 1798. It was picked up by order of Sir Edward Berry, and presented to the Admiral, who accepted and carefully preserved it for the purpose, as his Lordship declared, of being made his coffin. The intention has been actually fulfilled. This inside coffin

fin is put into a leaden one, which is soldered up, and the whole placed in a large coffin of elm. Altogether it was computed to weigh more than four cwt.

The following were the principal ornaments and devices on the external coffin:—

The Head-Piece (No. 1.) is a correct copy of the allegorical engraving, lately published to the memory of Lord Nelson. It represents a monument supported by Eagles, the emblems of victory, with the portrait of the deceased Hero in basso-relievo, surmounted by an Urn, containing his Ashes; over which reclines the figure of Grief. At the base are seen the British Lion, with one of his paws laid on the Gallic Cock, Sphinxes, and other trophies, intended to commemorate the memorable victory which the gallant Admiral obtained on the shores of Egypt, and to indicate, that he might fairly claim the sovereignty of the Ocean.

No. 2. Is a Viscount's Coronet.

(Next follows the plate with the inscription.)

No. 3. Is the first crest granted to him by his Majesty after the battle off Cape St Vincent, when his Lordship boarded and took the San Josef; the motto is "Faith and Works."

No. 4. Is a weeping Figure, a cast from an antique, wrapt up in drapery, &c. The face is hid, and it is altogether one of the most chaste and exquisite symbols of grief that we have ever seen.—All the foregoing ornaments and devices are on the lid of the coffin.

No. 5. Is affixed to the left-hand side of the coffin next to the head; it represents the British Lion holding the Union Flag.

No. 6. Is the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, with the motto "Tria juncta in Uno."

No. 7. Which is directly in the centre, is a beautiful composition of Britannia and Neptune, riding triumphant on the Ocean, drawn by Sea-horses, and led by Fame, while Neptune is pointing to a shield, which bears this motto, "Viro Immortali."

No. 8. Is the Order of St Ferdinand, which he received from the King of Naples, with its motto, "Fide et Merito."

No, 9. Is a Crocodile, an attribute of the glorious victory of the Nile.

No. 10. Is placed at the foot of the coffin; it is a Naval Trophy of appropriate composition.

No. 11. Is affixed on the right side of the coffin, towards the foot; it represents a Dolphin.

No. 12. Is the order of St Joachim, transmitted to him by the Emperor Paul, as Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, with its Motto, "Juvat nos Amor."

No. 13. In the centre, on the left hand, are again Britannia and Neptune, riding triumphant on the Ocean, drawn by Sea-horses, &c. as before.

No. 14. Is the Order of the Grand Crescent, which was transmitted to the Noble Admiral by the Imperial Sultan, after the glorious battle of the Nile.

No, 15. Is a Sphynx, the emblem of Egypt.

No, 16. At the the head of coffin other naval and military trophies, with his Lordship's arms on a shield.

The plate on the coffin was of solid gold, 13 inches by 9, and contained the following inscription:—

DEPOSITUM.

The Most Noble Lord HORATIO NELSON,
Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of
Burnham Thorpe, in the County of Norfolk;
Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hilborough in the said County;
Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath;
Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet;
and
Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean:
Also
Duke of Bronte in Sicily;
Knight Grand Cross of the Sicilian Order of St Ferdinand, and of Merit;
Member of the Ottoman Order of the Crescent;
Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St Joachim.
Born September 29, 1758.

After a series of transcendant and heroic Services, this Gallant Admiral fell gloriously in the moment of a brilliant and decisive victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October 1805.

Six

Six Gentlemen from the College of Arms were seated near the coffin, in full dress, bags and swords, two at the head and four at the foot, who were occasionally relieved by six others. 12 Naval officers in their uniform were also stationed round the body as mourners, and the whole area was lined by the Greenwich volunteers, with arms reversed, &c.

At a few paces from the coffin were placed ten flags, emblematical, with the word *Trafalgar* in the centre of each. At the foot of the coffin was a smaller flag, and on a direct line, at the platform, appeared one of the same description, but of much larger proportion. To do justice to the crowd, they were not wanting in respect. Every countenance expressed, more or less, the most becoming feelings on the occasion.

Notwithstanding the immense number of people who were gratified this day by admission to the solemn spectacle, and many other thousands of whom went away unsatisfied, at finding an entrance wholly impracticable; the concourse on Monday was even greater, and from nine in the morning, until four in the afternoon, the rushing torrent of the multitude was so impetuous, that numbers experienced similar disasters, and in many instances severely unfortunate; many were crushed in a dreadful manner, in the competition for entrance through passages so narrow; others were beaten down by the impetuosity of those who rushed forward from behind, and were severely trampled —in many cases almost to death.—Shoes, pattens, muffs, tippets, coat-sleeves, skirts of pelices and gowns, without number, were despoiled from their owners, and trampled in the mud: and, though the guards were more numerous, more vigilant and peremptory, than on Sunday, still it was scarcely possible to check the impetuosity of the multitude, or prevent the entrances to the great hall from being carried by force.

Within, however, all was conducted with order. The volunteers posted in the area of the elevated saloon, round the farther end of which the spectators passed to view the coffin, continued to urge onward the multitude at a quick pace; so that none could indulge more than a short and sorrowful glance at that mournful casket which contained, perhaps, the most brilliant of all the gems that ever decorated the Naval Crown of England.

Tuesday being the third day, the crowd of spectators was still greater and more eager for admission than on the former days. But the Governors of the Hospital had the precaution to get a large party of the King's life guards, who were judiciously posted in different divisions at the several avenues, which prevented the impetuosity of the multitude, by which the former serious accidents had happened. At the steps leading to the entrance of the great hall, the pressure was at one time so great, that several ladies fainted, and were carried out. No other mischief occurred. A great number of the nobility and of military gentlemen attended this day to pay their respects to the memory of departed heroism. A small alteration was made in the arrangement of the funeral saloon. The sable pall was cast from the coffin, which was fully exposed to view, with the cushion bearing the coronet placed upon it.

At four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a brig arrived at Greenwich from Chatham, with a chosen band of 60 seamen and marines, belonging to the Victory, under the command of Lieut. Brown, who were intended to join in the procession. Lord Hood, the Governor, being informed of their arrival, immediately proceeded to the north gate, accompanied by a party of the river fencibles, armed with their pikes, and ordered the heroes of Trafalgar to come on shore. The brig hauled alongside the quay, and the brave tars jumped ashore, amid the warmest acclamations of an immense multitude. His Lordship desired them to stow their baggage in a ward of the Hospital, (each of them having a hammock), and they should be gratified with a view of their heroic Leader's body lying in state, which he was sure, however, would be to them no pleasant sight. The brave fellows bowed assent to this remark. The hall being entirely cleared of strangers, they were accordingly conducted to the funeral scene. They eyed the coffin which contained the remains of their beloved hero, with melancholy admiration and respect, while the manly tears glistened in their eyes, and stole reluctant down their weather-beaten cheeks.

cheeks. On the return of this brave band to the parade in front, they were received by the river fencibles with presented pikes, while a deep and affecting silence reigned throughout the crowd during their march.

PROCESSION FROM GREENWICH TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Wednesday the 8th being the day appointed for the public funeral procession, at an early hour in the morning the road from town to Greenwich exhibited a numerous train of mourning coaches, each drawn by four horses, in progress from the Admiralty to Greenwich, in which were the Admirals, Naval Officers, and Pursuivants at Arms, and other officers in the solemn procession. These were shortly afterwards followed by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London, with the Master, Wardens, and Officers of the several companies, all in mourning, and in their respective carriages. The whole arrived at the western gate, in succession, about eleven o'clock, and were set down in order at the Governor's house.

The Life Guards, who had arrived at a much earlier hour in the morning, were posted at the gates; and persons not connected with the ceremony were not permitted to enter.

At twelve, the whole of the persons appointed to attend the ceremonial being arrived, a gun was fired from one of the River Fencible boats, as the appointed signal for an immediate assemblage in the Great Painted Chamber, whence the corpse was to be conveyed.

A lane of guards, consisting of the Greenwich and Deptford Volunteers, was formed across the grass plat between the houses of the Governor and Deputy Governor, to the northern gate, opening to the River; another lane was also formed by the River Fencibles, armed with their swords and pikes, from the Volunteer line to the entrance of the Painted Chamber.

At half past twelve precisely, the procession began to move forwards, passing through the lines of Volunteers, who received it with presented arms.

The whole passed onward through the north gate, down the steps, to the River side, along the causeway, and to the barges, the drums and trumpets halting, and continuing to play.

The body being placed on board the State Barge, the several members of the procession took their places on board their appointed barges, when the Lord Mayor of London, Corporation, &c. proceeded from the Painted Chamber uncovered, to the River side, and went on board their respective barges appropriately decorated for this solemn occasion, the great bell over the south east colonade chiming a funeral peal the whole time.

The ceremonial for the public funeral procession having been arranged at the Herald's office, by command of his Majesty, and published in the London Gazette, the solemnity accordingly took place in the following order:—

First Barge—covered with black cloth.
Drums—Two Trumpets, with their banners in the steerage.
The Standard at the head—the Guidon (borne by Captain Durham,) and supported by two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, in full uniform coats, with black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, and crape round their arms and hats.
Two Pursuivants of Arms, in close mourning, with their tabards over their cloaks, and hatbands with scarfs.
Servants of the deceased in mourning.

Second Barge—covered with black cloth.
Four Trumpets in the steerage.
Officers of Arms, habited as those in the first barge, bearing the Surcoat, Target, and Sword, Helm and Crest, and the Gauntlet and Spurs of the deceased.
The Banner of the deceased, as a Knight of the Bath, at the head, (borne by Capt. Rotheram.)
The Great Banner with the Augmentations, (borne by Captain Moorsom,) and supported by two Lieutenants habited as those in the first barge.

Third Barge—covered with black velvet, the top adorned with plumes of black feathers, and in the centre, upon four shields, the Arms of the deceased, joining in point, a Viscount's Coronet. Three Bannerolls of the family lineage of the deceased, on each side, affixed to the external parts of the barge.

Six

Six trumpets, with their banners as before in the steerage.

Six Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, habited as those in the other barges—one on each Banneroll.

THE BODY, covered with a large sheet, and a pall of velvet, adorned with Six Escutcheons.

Clarencieux, King of Arms, habited as the other officers of Arms, and bearing at the head of the Body a Viscount's Coronet, upon a black velvet cushion.

At the head of the barge the Union Flag of the United Kingdom borne by Capt. ———.

Fourth Barge—covered with black cloth.

Chief Mourner—Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart.

Train Bearer to the Chief Mourner—Hon. Captain Blackwood.

Supporters to the Chief Mourner—Admirals Lords Hood and Radstock.

Six Assistant Mourners—Vice-Admirals Caldwell, Hamilton, Nugent, Bligh, Sir Roger Curtis, and Sir C. M. Pole, Barts.

Four Supporters of the Pall—Vice-Admirals Whitshed, Savage, Taylor, and Rear-Admiral E. Harvey.

Six bearers of the Canopy—Rear Admirals Alymer, Domett, T. Wells, Drury, Sir Isaac Coffin, and Sir W. H. Douglas;

All in mourning clokes over their respective full uniform coats, black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, crape round their arms and hats.

The Banner of Emblems (borne by Captain T. M. Hardy,) and supported by two Lieutenants habited as those in the other Barges.

The State barge was rowed by 24 seamen of the Victory, the other barges by picked men from the hospital.

The barge of his Majesty, and that of the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, followed singly; and immediately after, the Lord Mayor in the City State Barge, followed by the barges of the several companies of the City of London, singly, according to their rank; their respective colours *half-staff.*

The private barges which followed the Lord Mayor's, were the barge with the Committee specially appointed by the Corporation of London on occasion of the funeral; the barge of the Corporation for improving the navigation of the river Thames; and the respective barges of the companies of Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant Tailors, Ironmongers, Stationers, and Apothecaries.

The procession was flanked by gunboats and row-boats of the River Fencibles; three of which preceded to keep the river clear for the line of procession, and three guarded the rear.

The *coup d'œil* was sublime and impressive beyond description. The mournful attire, more or less deep, from a crape on the arm, to the very deepest; the oars painted black, the minute guns of the River Fencibles, and those of the Tower while the procession passed it, the splendid barges of the City Companies decorated with the flags of all nations, but above all, the immense crowd assembled on every side to behold a sight which gave rise to sensations at once the most mournful and the most exalted: all these things combined, excited ideas never perhaps before felt together, and impressed the mind with feelings the most awful, the most sublime, and most interesting.

The whole in the above order, with the flood tide in their favour, though the wind against them, proceeded up the River for London; the boats of the River Fencibles firing minute guns the whole way to Whitehall stairs, where the procession arrived precisely at half past three. The whole of the boats then drew up, and formed columns, in the order of a crescent, suffering the barge with the body to shoot a-head, and pass the stairs some short distance. It then tacked, and brought to at the landing place, when the coffin was landed and received with military honours, under a sable canopy, decorated with the armorial insignia of the deceased, &c. sent from the Admiralty for its reception.

The different members of the procession then landed in their order, and formed in Whitehall Yard, in the same arrangement in which they proceeded from Greenwich Hospital. The procession was here joined by Garter Principal King at arms, who took his station immediately after the corpse; and the coffin being placed on a bier, carried by eight seamen of the Victory, the whole

whole moved towards the Admiralty, where a clear and extensive area was kept, by parties of the military, horse and foot; and the whole entered, in a solemn pace, the Admiralty gate; when the body was conveyed into the apartment on the left of the Great Hall, called the Captain's room, which was lighted with forty-six wax lights fitted in sconces, and, on each side the coffin, were six candles. On the top of the coffin were placed the coronet and cushion. The Rev. Mr Scott, chaplain of the Victory, who has sat up every night with the corpse, since it has lain in state, remained with it the whole of the night in the Admiralty.

The Lord Mayor, Corporation, &c. did not land at Whitehall-stairs, but proceeded in their barges to Palace-yard stairs, where they landed, and returned in their carriages to the city. The boats of the River Fencibles, and others of the procession, except the city barges, returned in order with the tide down stream, firing minute guns the whole way; and, by six o'clock, the streets were quite clear of the populace.

Procession to St Paul's.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

Long before day light the whole metropolis might be said to be in motion. Carriages were driving in every direction with families of the first distinction; and groupes of men, women, and children of every class and description, felt so much interest in the scene, that they flocked together from every quarter, for many miles round London, hoping to have at least a glance of the wonderful spectacle. In the principal streets thro' which the procession was to pass, the crowd was beyond calculation. The day dawned (and continued throughout) bright and cheering, when all the tops of the houses, and every window from the Admiralty to St Paul's, were instantly filled with spectators. A paviour, one Johnson, had undertaken to clean the streets, and gravel them all over in 24 hours; and by the assistance of a vast number of labourers, so well did he conduct the business, that the Herculean task was completely accomplished before nine in the morning.

About eight o'clock, a detachment of 48 seamen belonging to the Victory, and 48 pensioners from Greenwich hospital, arrived in cars in St James's park, to take their appointed stations in the procession. At same time, a numerous detachment of the royal artillery at Woolwich, with their field-pieces, marched over Westminster bridge to St James's Park, where they took post on the right of the troops previously assembled, consisting of the 21st, 31st, and 79th regiments infantry. The 92d, or Duke of Gordon's Highlanders, a corps which particularly signalized itself in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, drew up in Westminster-road, facing Mount-row, and soon after followed the royal artillery. In St James's Park were two battalions of foot guards, four squadrons of life guards, the 10th, or Prince of Wales's light dragoons, 14th and 17th.

By ten o'clock, all the volunteer corps within the bills of mortality had taken the stations allotted to them; and so well was this part of the business managed, that no vacancy was left between any corps. The volunteer musters were particularly strong on this occasion, and amounted to upwards of 20,000. Along with four regiments of regulars, they formed a double line on both sides all the way from the Admiralty to the Cathedral. The Duke of Sussex was at the head of the Loyal North Britons, stationed near Bedford street in the Strand. All the Standards were hung with black crape, the officers and men wearing the same round their left arms.

Before nine o'clock, according to notification from the Herald's office, the carriages of the nobility and gentry who were to join the procession, were assembled in St James's Park, and duly marshalled according to the established order of precedency. The dress ordered to be worn, was mourning, without weepers, and with mourning swords; the Knights of the several orders to wear their respective collars, and the naval and military officers in their full uniforms, with crape round their arms and hats.

At half past ten, the procession began to move from the front of the Admiralty, in the following order:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, with his Marshal's Staff, led the line.

Three squadrons of 10th dragoons.

Part

Part of the 79th Regiment.
The band playing "Rule Britannia," drums muffled.
92d Regiment, in echelons—a considerable depth between each—Colours with Egypt on them, hung with crape—band playing muffled.
The Buffs—drums muffled, playing the dead march in Saul.
Rest of the 79th Regiment, Officers all with Black Scarfs—Colours in crape.
The 21st Regiment.
Rest of the 10th Dragoons—Officers on horseback, with black cloaks—Trumpets sounding at intervals.
14th Dragoons.—17th Dragoons.
2d dragoons, or Scots Greys.
Trumpets preceding them sounding a dead march.
Horse Artillery.
With Guns and Tumbrills.

The civil procession immediately commenced in the following order:—

Marshal's men, on foot, to clear the way.
Messenger of the College of Arms, in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the College on his shoulder, his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.
Six Conductors, in mourning cloaks, with black staves headed with Viscounts coronets.
Forty-eight pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, two and two, in mourning-cloaks, with badges of the crests of the deceased on the shoulders, and black staves in their hands.
Forty-eight seamen of his Majesty's ship the Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dress, with black neck handkerchiefs and stockings, and crapes in their hats.
Watermen of the deceased, in black coats with their badges.
Drums and Fifes.—Drum Major.
Trumpets.—Serjeant Trumpeter.
Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach), in close mourning, with his tabard over his cloak, black silk scarf, hatband and gloves.
The Standard borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain of the Royal Navy, supported by two Lieutenants, in their full uniform coats, with black cloth waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, and crape round their arms and hats.

Trumpets.
Blue Mantle Pursuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach) habited as Rouge Croix.
The Guidon borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain of the Royal Navy (Capt. Durham) supported by two Lieutenants, dressed as those who bear and support the standard.
Servants of the deceased, in mourning, in a mourning coach.
Officers of his Majesty's Wardrobe, in mourning coaches.
Trumpets.
Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms (alone, in a mourning coach), habited as Blue Mantle.
The Banner of the deceased as a Knight of the Bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain of the Royal Navy (Capt. Rotheram) supported by two Lieutenants, dressed as those who support the Guidon.
Officers who attended the body while it lay in state at Greenwich, in mourning coaches.
(Here followed the private persons in the procession, according to their precedency, from Knights Bachelors to the Prince of Wales, the juniors always going first.)
A Herald (alone in a mourning coach) habited as the other Officers of Arms.
The Great Banner, born in front of a mourning coach, in which were Captain Moorsom, and two Lieutenants, as with the other banners.
Gauntlet and Spurs, Helmet and Crest, Target Sword, and Surcoat, in front of four mourning coaches, in which were Heralds, habited as before.
A mourning coach, in which the Coronet of the deceased, on a black velvet cushion, was borne by Clarencieux King of Arms, habited as before, and attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.
The Six Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, habited as before, bearing the banerolls, in two mourning coaches.
The six Admirals, in like habits, bearing the canopy, in two mourning coaches.
The four Admirals, in like habits, supporting the Pall, in a mourning coach.
(These were the same as in the procession from Greenwich.)

THE

THE BODY,

Covered with a black velvet Pall, adorned with six Escutcheons, under a Canopy, and placed on a Funeral Car, decorated with Escutcheons, Bannerolls, and Emblematical Devices, the Car drawn by six led horses.

Garter Principal King of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms, with his Sceptre, attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Chief Mourner, Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. (as Admiral of the Fleet), in a long mourning cloak, with his two Supporters, Admirals Lord Hood and Radstock, and his Train-bearer, Hon. Capt. Blackwood, all in mourning cloaks, over their full uniform coats, black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, crape round their arms and hats.

Six assistant mourners, Vice-Admirals Caldwell, Hamilton, Nugent, Bligh, Sir Roger Curtis, and Sir C. M. Pole, (in two mourning coaches) in mourning cloaks as before.

Norroy King of Arms, (in a mourning coach) habited as the other Officers of Arms.

The Banner of Emblems, in front of a mourning coach, in which were Capt. T. M. Hardy, and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, as with the other Banners.

Relations of the Deceased in mourning coaches.

Officers of the Navy and Army, according to their respective ranks, the Seniors nearest the Body.

The servants, who attended the carriages in the Procession, in mourning, or with silk or crape hatbands and gloves.

Some of the Royal Dukes carriages were filled with Equerries or Officers belonging to the Household, others were empty; the Prince of Wales had two carriages in his place in the procession; the first carried Mr Sheridan and some other Gentlemen belonging to the establishment of the Prince; in the last the Prince himself was seated, with the Duke of Clarence on his left, the Earl Moira and another nobleman in the front.—Before the Princes of the Blood were seen the following persons:

The Lord President of the Council.

Dukes—Norfolk, Earl Marshal; Devonshire, St Alban's, and Montrose.

Marquisses of Douglas and Blandford.

Earls—Dartmouth, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household; Buckinghamshire, Scarborough, Leicester, Cowper, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Winchelsea, Moira, Westmeath, Fife, Besborough, Clancarty, Darnley, and two more.

Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Viscounts—Sidmouth, Gosford, Chetwynd, Hawarden, Melville, Hampden, Sydney, and three others.

Eldest Sons of Earls—Lord Ossulston, Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Kirkwall, and Lord Delvin.

Younger sons of Marquisses—Lord Henry Petty, Lord Henry Moore, Bishop of Exeter.

Barons—Lord Hawkesbury, Mulgrave, Hutchinson, Holland, De Blaquiere, Aston, and four others.

Eldest Sons of Viscounts—Hon. Henry Hood, and Hon. Thomas Knox.

Younger Sons of Earls—Hon. ——— Bennet, Hon. Col Fermor, and Hon. Alexander Murray.

Eldest Sons of Barons—Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw.

Privy Councillors—Right Hon. William Windham, Sir William Scott, Knt. and George Tierney.

Younger Sons of Barons—Hon. Cha. James Fox, Richard Ryder, and Christopher Hely Hutchinson.

Relations of the Deceased.

Earl Nelson, Viscount Merton, Thomas Bolton, Esq. Geo. Matcham, Esq. Thomas Bolton, jun. Esq. Geo. Matcham, jun. Esq. T. French Berney, Esq. Rev. Robert Rolfe, Hon. G. Walpole, Hon. H. Walpole.

The following is a general view of their Numbers.

Peers, Peers' Sons, and Privy-Councillors, 51. Baronets, 17. Knights of the Bath, 2. Law Officers, 2. Serjeants at Law, 2. Knights Batchelors, 5. Officers of the Household of the deceased, &c. 20. Divines, 57. Esquires, about 209. Naval officers, 164. Total, 529.

When the procession came to Temple-bar, the gates were shut; they were, however, presently opened, and the Lord Mayor, mounted on horseback, and bare-headed, took his place in the line immediately after the Prince of

Wales. The Sword of State was carried before his Lordship, and his immediate attendants were all uncovered. The Court of Aldermen followed in carriages, and thus by slow degrees the cavalcade attained the front of the Cathedral about three o'clock. Inside of the rails, some time was consumed in arranging the order of procession up the great steps, pursuant to the published regulations. At length every thing being settled, and each mourner in his proper situation, the procession ascended the steps at a slow and solemn pace.

The six Conductors, forty-eight pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, and forty-eight Seamen of the Victory, ascended the steps, divided, and ranged on each side, without the great west door; the rest of the Procession entered the Church, and divided on either side according to their ranks; those who had proceeded first remaining nearest the door. The Officers of Arms, and the Bearers of the Banners, with their Supporters, entered the Choir, and stood within, near the door; and, as there was not sufficient space in the Choir to admit a large portion of the procession, the Nobility, Great Officers of State, Dukes of the Blood Royal, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, only proceeded into the Choir, with those who had especial duties in the solemnity. Near the entrance of the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choir, fell into the procession immediately after the Great Banner, and before the Heralds who bore the trophies.

The Prince remained in the Choir about half an hour, and then returned towards the western door, to join the procession when the corpse should arrive. In this quarter his Royal Highness remained bare-headed for nearly half an hour, when the corpse entered about a quarter past three. The body was borne into the church and choir by eight seamen of the Victory, followed by the Chief Mourner and two Admirals his supporters; the pall supported by four Admirals, and the canopy by six.

The Chief Mourner, and his two supporters, were seated on chairs at the head of the body, and the six assistant Mourners, and four Supporters of the Pall, on stools on each side. The relations of the deceased also sat near them in the Choir. The Officers of the Navy and Army, who followed in the procession, remained in the body of the church.

The carpet and cushion (on which the trophies were afterwards deposited) were laid by the Gentleman Usher, on a table placed near the grave, and behind the place to be occupied by the Chief Mourner.

The coronet and cushion, borne by Clarencieux King of Arms, were laid on the body, and the canopy borne over it. The bearers of the bannerolls stood near those of the banners.

On the entrance of the body into the church, Dr Croft's burial service was performed until it arrived in the choir. The voices, to the number of 88, 26 of them boys, then sung, "*I am the Resurrection,*" without the organ. The effect of this solemn and sublime music, exceeds all description; it was sung most correctly in time, by a number of principal singers.

This part of the service was finished just as they had got under the organ loft. The funeral service then commenced by the Bishop of Lincoln (Dean of St Paul's,) within the choir, which occupied near an hour; after which, as the corpse was carrying to the grave, the Gentlemen of the Choir went up to a temporary orchestra, erected in the front of the organ, where they performed a new *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis*, composed for the occasion by Mr Attwood. Dr Greene's funeral anthem was then sung. The organ afterwards began to play a solemn dirge, composed for the occasion by Mr Attwood, as the body moved from the choir to the grave.

After the dirge was finished, the burial service, composed by Dr Croft and Henry Purcel, was sung by the gentlemen over the grave, as well as by those in the orchestra. The whole concluded with a selection from Handel's *Funeral Anthem*, which was extremely grand and appropriate. Indeed every thing was conducted with such regularity and precision, as to confer equal honour on those who planned and those who executed it.

During the service in the choir, the dome of the cathedral was lighted up by 160 brilliant patent lamps, suspended upon an ingeniously contrived frame

from the centre of the dome, which produced a very striking effect. While the last service was performing at the grave, the chief mourner stood at the head of the coffin, surrounded by the assistant mourners, the Prince of Wales, and his royal brothers, on the right, and Earl Nelson, with the other relations of the deceased, on the left. The nobility and those who had places in the procession stood behind round the dome.

And now commenced the most impressive, the most awful and affecting part of the whole ceremony: the coffin was uncovered, and the coronet placed upon it; the moment was approaching that was to consign to his last home the mortal remains of a consummate hero; the degree of light was sufficient to give effect to the splendour and magnificence of the scene, but not to afford a distinct view of its actual limits, so that the mind insensibly was impressed with that image of sublimity which belongs to infinity.

At thirty-three minutes past five, the coffin was lowered into the grave, whither it was followed by the regrets of all that witnessed the affecting scene. Every bosom heaved with unfeigned emotions of sorrow and gratitude; and if that moment were to be the last, every soul of the 10,000, that were present, would be willing and sincere witnesses to the merits of the departed Hero. Oh! immortal NELSON! If it were possible for thy spirit to hover over the place where thy remains are deposited, what bliss ecstatic must thou not have enjoyed in the contemplation of the tribute of feeling and respect paid to thy memory by all descriptions of thy fellow-subjects!

Garter King of Arms then proclaimed the style, and the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward of the deceased, breaking their staves, gave the pieces to Garter, who threw them into the grave.

The standard, banners, bannerolls, and trophies, were then deposited on the table behind the Chief Mourner; and the procession being arranged by the officers of arms, returned. The whole assembly then gradually withdrew from the scene, deeply penetrated with the feelings which the awful ceremony was calculated to inspire.

The Funeral Car was, to use (and not improperly) a nautical expression, from stem to stern, nearly twelve feet in length, resembling the hull of the Victory man of war—the name of that ship being inscribed in its proper place; the word "Trafalgar" on each side, and "Nile" on its head, which was formed by a figure of the Goddess of Victory. On the deck were raised three platforms, one over the other, on the upper of which was placed the splendid coffin with the body, which has been already accurately described, partly covered by a magnificent velvet pall, over which rose a most tastefully constructed canopy, to an elevation of above twenty feet from the ground, surmounted by rich plumes of black feathers. The canopy was supported at the corners by four palm-trees, the stems of silver, and the foliage of burnished gold. On the entablature on each side was the appropriate motto of the arms of Lord Nelson,—"*Palmam qui meruit, ferat,*" over which was some elegant silver scroll work, in the Greek taste. The car was drawn by six led horses, in funeral trappings.

We have now only to remark on this extraordinary occasion, the wonderful order and regularity which were uniformly preserved throughout the whole of this interesting ceremony. The arrangement in every department had been planned with so much judgement, in regard to practicability, that with the exception of such unavoidable obstructions as the presence of so large an assemblage of persons must necessarily create, no confusion or inconvenience ensued, nor was any impediment encountered, and to the honour of the country be it said, that of all the public exhibitions that ever drew together so vast a concourse of all classes, ages, and sexes, did ever less of riot, disorder, or tumult, occur. In St Paul's, though the number exceeded 10,000, the utmost decorum uniformly prevailed. We lament to state, that on the first day several melancholy accidents happened on the water. A boat was run down off Lambeth, when three men were unfortunately drowned; and a young woman with a child in her arms, fell off a lighter near the Temple, and both shared the same fate.

Scot-

Scottish Chronicle.

Highland Society of Scotland.

ON Tuesday Jan. 14. this Society held their half yearly general meeting, in terms of their charter, at their hall in Edinburgh, when upwards of 100 members attended. The Earl of Dalhousie, Vice President, in the chair. Lord Primrose, Lord Glenbervie, and 28 gentlemen were admitted members. Sir John Sinclair stated, that he had had the honour of receiving a letter from his R. H. the Duke of Sussex and Earl of Inverness, approving in high terms of the institution, and wishing to be admitted a member. The Society accordingly elected his R. H. an honorary member by a shew of hands, and ordered his name to be put at the head of the list. The Rt. Hon. George Rose was likewise elected an honorary member. Thereafter the Duke of Argyll was re-elected President, and the Marquis of Lorn, the Earls of Dalhousie, Moira, and Mansfield, Vice Presidents for the current year. Donald M'Lauchlan, Esq. Secretary.

The Board of Directors' report for last year was then read by the Secretary, by which it appeared that a number of essays had been received, (for which premiums had been adjudged) containing much useful information on different subjects, particularly on the species of our native plants and grasses most proper for cultivation, the properties and uses of peat moss, and the diseases of sheep; the Society directed these to be published in the 3d vol. of their transactions. On hearing the report of the Treasurer's accounts, the Meeting was gratified to find that the funds were so considerably increased, that a larger sum could be voted this year for premiums than on any former one.

The Treasurer then stated, that their noble President, the Duke of Argyll, actuated by a truly patriotic spirit, and in pursuance of his intention formerly announced, had lodged with him the sum of 1000l. for the purpose of beginning and establishing a fund under the patronage and management of the Society, for the education of the younger sons of Highland gentlemen for the navy:—That his Grace had been induced to make this generous donation, from observing that comparatively few gentlemen from the Highlands entered into this honourable profession, which his Grace attributed to the expence of the necessary education, and their maintenance while midshipmen. His Grace considered that gentlemen of that country becoming officers of rank in the navy, would be an inducement to the people of the Highlands and Islands to engage in the service as seamen, where, as in the army, they would have an opportunity of being under the command of those to whom they felt a natural attachment.—The Society expressed, in the strongest terms, their approbation of his Grace's liberality and patriotism, so well becoming his high rank and dignity, and so consonant to his uniform conduct:—And directed the noble Chairman to write a letter to his Grace, thanking him for his munificent donation, and expressing a hope that an example so truly praiseworthy would be followed by many other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Society, so that the institution now so nobly founded by his Grace, would not only be useful to those who were the objects of it, but would ultimately prove beneficial by adding to the naval strength of the empire. The Society remitted to the Directors, to consider and arrange a plan for the management of the Fund, and for promoting its increase.

Sir John Sinclair then rose, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at being able to lay before the Society, the printed sheets of the Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with a Latin translation; the whole of which work would be completed in about three months. This publication he was persuaded would not only remove the doubts which had been entertained, regarding the authenticity of these poems, but would also tend to excite a greater desire, than had lately prevailed, to be acquainted with Gaelic literature, with the music by which the Gaelic Poetry was generally accompanied, and with the language which contained those ancient effusions of natural feeling and genius. He would therefore submit the following motion,

"That this General Meeting do instruct the Directors to take under their consideration the most effectual means of collecting and of preserving what yet remains of Gaelic literature and Music; and also take such steps, as may seem most advisable, for preparing and publishing a Gaelic Dictionary:—That a general subscription for defraying the expence be opened among the Members of the Society, and other friends of literature, both at home and abroad, and that the Directors are hereby authorised to subscribe One Hundred Guineas in the name of the Society."

Sir John MacGregor Murray stated his conviction, that the object of it was of great

great national importance; that he was satisfied a store of music, with some valuable gleanings of Gaelic literature, might still be collected.

"I am old enough," said Sir John, "to have been delighted in successive seasons, before any translation was heard of, with many of the poems, which have been the subject of so much discussion, and I am happy to find that the publication of them in the original Gaelic, is now in such forwardness. Without pretending to be a critic in Gaelic, I know so much of it as to enable me, if necessary, to shew that in very many instances, even the talents of Mr MacPherson had proved unequal to do justice to his original. I believe no gentleman will be found, who is enabled, from a proper knowledge of the Gaelic language, fully to perceive and enjoy the incomparable beauties of these poems in the original, and has compared them with MacPherson's translation, who is not convinced that he was not the author of that original. I am most anxious that the Gaelic language, which possesses so much energy and excellence, should be preserved, and I think the publication of a proper dictionary will contribute greatly to that object."

Sir J. M. Murray concluded by giving the motion his most decided support; which was unanimously approved, and the Directors instructed accordingly.

The Secretary stated, that a Committee having been some time ago appointed for collecting the ancient Scottish music, General Robertson of Lude had, at the request of the Committee, sent to the Society two Harps, long preserved in his family, one of them brought from Argyleshire in 1460, the other a present from Mary Queen of Scots to a Lady of the family of Lude. That Mr Gun, of Edinburgh, who had turned his attention much to the subject of our ancient music and musical instruments, besides being a general scholar, had, at the desire of the Committee, drawn up a paper, which threw much light upon the objects of their enquiry, and containing a description of these harps.

The Meeting voted their thanks to General Robertson, for his ready attention to the request of the Committee; and recommended to the Directors to have Mr Gun's paper, with proper drawings of these harps, published in the Society's Transactions, and empowered the Directors to give a suitable recompence to Mr Gun for his ingenious treatise.

Mr Stewart of Allanton called the attention of the Society to a treatise lately published by Mr Wm. Aiton, Strathaven, entitled, "On the Origin, Qualities, and Cultivation of *Moss Earth*," which he stated to possess great merit, and would prove particularly useful to practical farmers: it had been read by many Members of the Society, and others, who understood the subject, and was generally approved of: That this subject, being one to which the Society had particularly directed its attention, and had offered high premiums; he submitted to the Society the propriety of taking some notice of the author, and recommending the work to public attention.

General Dirom, Mr Hagart of Cairnmuir, and other Gentlemen, having expressed their conviction of the utility and merit of Mr Aiton's essay; the Meeting authorised the Directors to afford such encouragement for the publication of a second edition as they should think proper.

The Secretary stated that General Vallancy had lately transmitted to the Society some additional publications of the Dublin Society, with others of his own. The Society expressed their acknowledgements to that respectable and learned Gentleman for his continued attention, and recommended to the Secretary to communicate to him any additional publications made by the Society.

In the afternoon, about fifty of the Members attended the anniversary Dinner, at Fortune's Tavern, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. in the Chair, when many loyal, constitutional and appropriate toasts were drank.

Court of Justiciary.

Monday Dec. 23. came on the trial of Andrew Belch, banker and merchant in Glasgow, accused of forging indorsations on several bills, at the instance of Mr James Dundas, accountant in Edinburgh, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Merchant Banking Co. of Stirling; when objections were stated to the relevancy, and to the title to pursue, upon which the Court ordered informations upon these points. On the 3d Jan. the Court advised the informations, and unanimously found Mr Dundas had no sufficient title to pursue the action, upon the facts charged in the libel, the same being only with the concourse, and not at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, and therefore dismissed the complaint, and the pannel from the bar, and found him entitled to expences.—Mr Belch was, however, recommitted on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and subornation of perjury, but was afterwards liberated on bail.

Thursday the 9th Jan. came on the trial of Joseph Tod, labourer, for horse-stealing and highway robbery, when the pannel having

having pleaded guilty, the Jury found him guilty accordingly, and the Court ordained him to be transported beyond seas for life.

Friday the 10th, Thomas Watling, some time painter in Dumfries, was tried for forging and uttering or vending, notes in imitation of the five pound notes of the Bank of Scotland. The prisoner pled *not guilty*. After two or three witnesses had been examined, the Lord Advocate intimated, that he believed he could not bring home the crime of uttering to the pannel; he therefore declined proceeding farther in the cause. The Lord Justice Clerk then shortly addressed the Jury, who returned a verdict finding the libel *not proven*, on which the pannel was dismissed from the bar.

John Binns, soldier in the 2d West York regiment of militia, who was indicted to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary, for a rape on Jean Eason, near Moreham, on the 23d September last, was married to her on the 10th by a Magistrate, and has since been set at liberty.

Wednesday January 8, the Town Council of Edinburgh unanimously elected Archibald Campbell, Esq. to be City Treasurer, vacant by the death of James Dewar, Esq.—and also elected John Fairbairn, Esq. to be a Councillor, in character of fourth Old Bailie of said city.

On Thursday Jan. 2d the Town Council of Edinburgh unanimously elected Mr Carson, Rector of the grammar school of Dumfries, to be one of the Masters of the High School, in room of Mr Christison.

The Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge held their annual meeting on the 2d Jan. when the Rt. Hon. Lord Napier was re-elected President, Alexander Duncan, Esq. W. S. Treasurer, and the Rev. John Campbell, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, was elected Secretary of the Society.

The Committee for managing the subscriptions have remitted to the Patriotic Fund in London, Six Thousand Pounds, in part of the sums already collected.

The Committee for the erection of Lord Nelson's Monument are taking every necessary step to forward this measure. Mr Naismyth has made a drawing of the intended Monument on the Caltonhill, as well as a sketch, exhibiting from Prince's Street the grandeur of its effect, and which the Sub-Committee have ordered to be engraved, for the general inspection of the public.

We regret to find, that notwithstanding the penalties of the law, and the universal public reprobation of duelling, the practice still continues as frequent as ever. Among military men, the nice point of honour may be admitted as some excuse for their having recourse to such a mode of justifying hasty words or actions. But in the civil lines of life, the practice has met with just and general condemnation.

On Thursday Jan. 9, a duel was fought on Portobello Sands, between Major Tulloch and Capt. Mackay, both of the 10th or Inverness-shire regt. of militia, when the Major unfortunately received a ball in his thigh, which had nearly proved fatal,—as notwithstanding the assistance of the most skilful surgeons, it was not extracted till the fifth day after. The Major is now in a fair way of recovery. The cause of the quarrel was some hasty expressions by the Major to Capt. Mackay, which the latter considered as reflecting upon his character as a gentleman.

On Thursday Jan. 16th, another duel was fought on Musselburgh Links, between two young gentlemen, merchants in Leith, when, after exchanging two rounds without effect, the seconds interfered, and the matter was adjusted. The cause of this quarrel was a dispute at a game at cards.

On the 20th Dec. a meeting of the same kind took place near Liverpool, between Col. Bolton of a Volunteer Corps, and Major Brookes of the Liverpool Fusileers, when the latter was shot through the head at the first fire, and died on the spot. It was an old quarrel, and they had been bound over to keep the peace, and their bond only expired the day of the duel.

On the 1st of January, another meeting took place near Nottingham, between Ensign Butler of the 36th regt. and Ensign Brown on the recruiting service, when the latter was shot through the heart, and instantly expired.

A melancholy accident happened near Queensferry, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7. A King's boat having gone out with Mr Petrie, the Surveyor, and the following seamen, viz.—Wm Annan, James Davidson, William Neil, Thomas Neil, and James Muckle—they were out for some time, when Mr Petrie went ashore on business, but ordered Mr Annan, his depute, to go and visit a sloop; they had not proceeded far, when a sudden squall came on, which upset the boat, when all on board perished, except Thomas Neil, who was picked up by the sloop they were going to visit. They have all left large families to lament their loss. A subscription was immediately opened for their wives and families.

The Life Boat procured for Fraserburgh, by subscription, is safely arrived there. It was on Monday the 20th December during a severe gale, launched, and without the least hesitation manned by Mr John Dalrymple,

rymple, ship-builder in Fraserbourgh, and ten seamen belonging to the port, who, for experience sake, and much to their credit, rowed some considerable distance among the breakers; and although the sea ran very high, they returned without shipping a single sea; full of confidence from the security which they felt in the boat. On this occasion, no other boat would have lived in the sea; and at a place where so many wrecks happen, it is to be hoped this ingenious invention may be the means of saving many valuable lives.

On Saturday the 4th January, a boy, with a horse and cart, in crossing the water of Leith, at the ford below Stockbridge, was carried down by the violence of the stream, and unfortunately drowned. The horse got out alive.

Early on Thursday morning the 9th, John Thomson, driver of the Carlisle long coach, on the way from Cumnock to Kilmarnock, fell off and was killed on the spot. The guard, owing to the inclemency of the weather, having gone inside, the horses ran near two miles before he was missed.

Military Appointments.

Major-General the Marquis of Huntly, appointed Colonel of the 42d regiment of foot, in room of Sir Hector Monro deceased; Major-General the Hon. John Hope, Colonel of the 92d, and Lieut.-Gen. Napier Christie, Col. Com. of a battalion on of the 60th.

Lieut. Gen. Geo. Nugent to be Col. of the 62d regiment, vice Gen. Mathew deceast, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Ross to be Col. of the 86th regt. vice Nugent.

Gen. Sir Geo. Prevost is appointed Lieut. Governor of Portsmouth, in room of the Hon. John Hope, appointed to a command on the continent.

DEATHS.

1804, *Aug.* 21. Of the wounds he received in the Hon. Col. Monson's retreat, John Burgh, Esq. of Eastmiln, surgeon to the 5th regt. of native infantry, Bengal: And soon thereafter his brother, Capt. A. Burgh, of the 8th regt of native infantry Bengal.

Dec. 24. At Kotch, in Bengal, Lieutenant Robert Davidson, of the 12th regiment of Native Infantry, eldest son of Robert Davidson, Esq. of Pinnacle-hill.

1805. *July* 9. At Calcutta, Capt. Robert Brown, of the Bengal artillery, son of the late Mr John Brown, merchant in Glasgow.

July 15. At Delhi, Capt. George Carnegie, fourth son of the late George Carnegie, Esq. of Pittarow.

Aug. 10. At Berbice, Patrick Keith, Esq. eldest son of the Rev. Mr Keith, Golspy, Sutherlandshire.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, Mrs Haig, wife of Mr David Haig.

At New York, aged 83, Israel Wilkes, Esq. brother of the celebrated John Wilkes, Esq.

At Antigua, of the yellow fever, Capt. T. Henry Gray, of the 96th regiment.

Oct. 11. At St Helena, Mr Benj. Mason, sen. aged 81 years, the oldest inhabitant of that island.

Oct. 13. At his estate of Argyll, Tobago, aged 69, James Campbell, Esq. President of the Council of that island.

16. At Jamaica, C. Scott Esq. third son of the late Francis Scott Esq. of Harden.

Nov. 18. At New York, Mr Francis Kerr, second son of the late William Kerr, Esq. Surveyor General, Post-Office, Edin.

Nov. 18. At Greenock, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, and on Dec. 5. Miss Susanna Campbell, both daughters of Alex. Campbell, Esq. at Dallingburn.

31. Mrs Heard, of High-street, New Radford, after lying apparently in a trance for 8 days and 9 nights; at the expiration of which period, she recovered the use of her faculties, but shortly afterwards gave up the ghost

—. At Thurlow, in Suffolk, at the advanced age of *One hundred and twenty-five*, Mr Crick, who had been upwards of 83 years a schoolmaster in that parish.

—. Suddenly, aged 55, John Pearce, Esq. of Standen Hussey, near Hungerford, Capt. Com. of the Hungerford Volunteer Cavalry; a gentleman universally esteemed; but a nervous affection had brought on a despondency, and, tho' he was possessed of 40,000l. he thought that he should become a parish pauper.

Dec. 10. At Chertsey, Surry, in the 81st year of his age, Mr Tho. Love jun. master in the Navy, who lost his leg on board his Majesty's ship Prothee, (commanded by Admiral Buckner) in the glorious action of the 12th of April 1782, under Lord Rodney. He was the last of those officers who had received pensions for their services on that memorable day.

14. At Kildonan, Rosshire, Mrs Mackenzie of Kildonan, at the advanced age of 109 years, who retained her faculties till the last.

19. At Kirkaldy, Mr David Anderson, writer.

20. At Tullybelton House, Rob. Robertson, Esq. of Tullybelton.

20. At Totteridge, Hertfordshire, the Hon. Mrs Maitland, spouse of the Hon. Gen. Alexander Maitland.

Mr

21. At Canongate, after a long illness, Mr William Purcell, late clothier at Water of Leith, much regretted.

Dec. 21. At North Queensferry, Mr Alex. Greig, Superintendant of Quarantine, Inverkeithing.

21. At Annan, Andrew Johnstone, Esq. of Johnstone Field.

24. At Forfar, Mr John Barry, manufacturer there.

24. At the Manse of Sorn, the Rev. Geo. Gordon, minister of that parish, universally regretted.

24. At Edinburgh, in the fourteenth year of his age, much and justly regretted, Henry Francis Duncan, youngest son of Dr Duncan, sen. physician in Edinburgh.

24. At ditto, Mr James Dewar, merchant, and late one of the Magistrates of the city.

25. At Glasgow, Grizel Dick, daughter of the late Dr Rob. Dick, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Glasgow.

25. At London, the Hon. John Scott, son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of England, and Member for Boroughbridge. Mr Scott was one of the most amiable men of the age; his manners were engaging, and his talents of a superior order. He had an unfortunate hesitation in his delivery, which would have prevented him from shining in public, but his attainments and judgement made him truly dear to all who knew him. Mrs Scott (the only daughter of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.) to whom he had not been married twelve months, was delivered of a son but a few days previous to this melancholy event.

25. At Finnich Malice, parish of Drymen, in her 93d year, Mrs Ann Stewart, relict of Mr John Smith, late one of the Commissioners of the Duke of Montrose. She was the last of four sisters, whose ages, taken together with that of their father and a brother, amounted to 509 years.

25. At Edinburgh, John Carnegie Fullerton, Esq. of Pittatrow.

26. At Clanville Lodge, in Hampshire, aged 78, after a few days illness, General Edward Mathew, Col, of the 62d regt. of foot, many years Governor of Grenada, and Commander in Chief in the West Indies.

26. At London, the Hon. Mrs Erskine, wife of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, M. P. an eminent counsellor.

27. At Riga, Mrs Ouchterlony, widow of John Ouchterlony, Esq. of Gwynd.

27. At Edinburgh, Robert Monteith, Esq. of Rochsoles.

28. The Rev. Mr James Sands, minister of Tingwall, Zetland.

28. At Totness, Capt. R. Cuthbertson, of his Majesty's royal marine forces.

30. At Musselburgh, Mr Patrick Gard-

—. At London, Robert Lambert, Esq. Commissioner of the Navy,

—. At ditto, Thomas Knox, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 1st Foot Guards.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Vere, relict of Richard Fisher, Esq. of Holbeach.

29. At ditto, Mrs Janet Home of Homebank, relict of James Smith, Esq. of Bonside.

30. At Edinburgh, in the 85th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Dundas, relict of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Esq. and daughter of Charles Earl of Lauderdale.

—. At Lisbon, Mr Charles Hope, second son of Charles Hope Esq. commissioner at Chatham.

—, At Dublin, Mrs Heatly, relict of William Heatly, Esq. first cousin to his Grace the Duke of Argyll, and daughter of William Montgomery, Esq. of Rosemount, by whose decease, without issue, the Earldom of Mount Alexander becomes extinct.

Jan. 1. At Edinburgh, David Simpson Esq. of Teviotbank.

—. At Dunse, Mrs Cunningham, spouse of the Rev. George Cunningham minister of that parish.

2. At manse of Kirkoswald, the Rev. Mathew Biggar, minister of that parish for 54 years.

3. At Leith, Mrs Ramsay, wife of Mr M'Naughton Ramsay, shipmaster.

4. At Dublin, Thomas Needham Esq. banker.

6. At Benham in Berkshire, after an illness of three days, his Highness the Margrave of Anspach. He has left his lady, (formerly Lady Craven) 150,000l.

—. At Novar house, Rossshire, aged 80, Gen. Sir Hector Munro, K. B. and Col. of the 42d or Royal Highland Regiment.

6. At Dumfries, after a short illness, the Rev. Dr Wm. Burnside, minister of St Michael's Church.—His elegant taste, cultivated talents, and impressive manner, rendered him, as a minister of the Gospel, highly useful and acceptable to his flock. His virtues as a man, his warmth of heart, his cheerfulness, vivacity, and information, as a companion, in a particular manner endeared him to his friends and acquaintance. —As he was thus eminently esteemed and loved, his death is therefore the subject of general and deep regret.

6. At Musselburgh, Mr George Grinton merchant.

6. At Clifton, Miss Agnes Mackinlay, only child of Mr Archibald Mackinlay, merchant, Edinburgh.

—. At Dublin, Lady Carberry.

—. At North Shields, Wm. Lamshaw, bagpiper to the Dutchess of Northumberland, and the most famous performer in all

Jan. —. At London, the infant daughter of the Hon. James Abercromby.

—. At ditto, Mrs Catherine Paterson, wife of Mr James Thomson, and last surviving daughter of the late Sir John Paterson of Eccles, Bart.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Armstrong coppersmith.

7. At ditto, Mrs Elizabeth Don, relict of Mr Robert Auld, writer in Edinburgh.

7. At ditto, aged 56, Mrs Esther Brown, spouse of John Jackson Esq. manager of the theatre royal there, and daughter of Mr Brown, a celebrated comedian about thirty years ago, particularly in the part of the *Copper Captain*, in which he stood unrivalled. Mrs Jackson very early in life acquired a high character as a general actress.

10. At Arbroath, aged 87, Mrs Eliz. Deas, relict of Provost James Butchart, merchant there.

10. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Robertson, merchant.

—. At Bath, Miss Anne Lee, the youngest of the celebrated authoresses of that name.

12. At Corke, Mrs Napier of Milliken, relict of the late Col. Napier of Culcreuch.

12. At Paisley, Mrs Montgomery, spouse of Mr Richard Montgomery merchant.

13. At Edin. Miss Campbell of Shirvan.

15. At ditto, aged 84, Mrs Jean Mercer, daughter of the late James Mercer of Kirklands Esq.

16. At Aberdeen, Miss Jane Maxwell Gordon, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Gordon, minister there.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Jan. 3.	193	5 6 pr.	——
11.	193	5 4¾ ——	58½
16.	192¾	6 ——	58 59
20.	192	5 ——	59 ¼

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Jan. 3.	60	73	31	35	23	30	32	38
13.	60	73	30	37	23	31	30	36
17.	60	74	30	36	23	29	34	41
24.	60	72	27	33	20	26	34	41

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peale
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. 3.	33 0	25 0	18 0	18 0
10.	32 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
17.	32 0	26 0	18 0	18 0
24.	33 0	25 0	18 0	18 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
Dec. 31.	310	15	14½	60	15	1
Jan. 7.	340	15	14½	40	15	1
14.	260	15	14½	40	15	1
21.	280	15	14½	50	15	1
28.	310	15	14	40	15	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Observations of *Crito* discover a considerable degree of taste and discrimination; but they cannot, we think, be inserted, without unwarrantably hurting the feelings of individuals. If, as we suspect from the similarity of hand-writing, we are indebted to him for some elegant little poetical pieces, we shall always think ourselves obliged to him for such communications.

In the title of "Strictures on the Tour through Zetland," we are desired to correct the expression "*by a Zetland landlord.*"

T. M. C., and the humorous poem on SNUFF, have, from an unexpected want of room, been unavoidably delayed.

The Communication of *Cleanthes* does not suit our Miscellany.

Errata in our last.—P. 934. col. 1. line 5. from bottom, *for* British, *read* Pictish. P. 915. col. 1. line 11 from top, *for* these most *read* their most. Ditto col. 2. line 43. from top, *for* event he *read* even the.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR FEBRUARY 1806:

With a View of the Monument intended to be erected on the CALTON HILL, EDINBURGH, *to the Memory of* LORD NELSON.

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Jan. 26. to February 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom.		Rain.	Weather.
Jan.		M.	N.	In. Pts.	
26	29.2	32	36	——	Clear
27	29.3	33	35	0.15	Snow
28	29.41	26	37	0.02	Ditto
29	29.35	30	35	0.03	Ditto
30	29.19	32	34	0.01	Ditto
31	29.2	34	39	0.02	Ditto
Feb. 1	29.71	29	34	0.03	Ditto
2	29.9	20	31	——	Clear
3	29.75	24	36	0.01	Snow
4	29.48	23	35	——	Cloudy
5	29.4	37	40	0.19	Rain
6	29.31	35	45	——	Clear
7	29.15	38	47	——	Ditto
8	29.28	39	45	——	Ditto
9	29.15	38	46	0.1	Rain
10	29.27	37	45	0.05	Ditto
11	29.6	32	45	——	Clear
12	29.71	36	44	——	Ditto
13	29.4	35	39	——	Ditto
14	29.11	35	44	——	Ditto
15	29.22	38	43	——	Cloudy
16	29.31	42	45	0.15	Rain
17	29.78	35	46	——	Clear
18	30.1	34	45	——	Ditto
19	30	34	45	——	Ditto
20	29.75	36	41	0.12	Rain
21	29.54	35	41	0.05	Ditto
22	29.2	39	46	0.1	Ditto
23	29.2	36	52	0.02	Shower
24	29.75	38	46	——	Clear
25	29.65	48	50	0.01	Shower
				——	
				Quantity of Rain 1.06	

High Water at L

For MARCH 18

Days.	Morn. H. M.	
Sa. 1	10 59	1
Su. 2	11 57	—
M. 3	0 26	
Tu. 4	1 21	
W. 5	2 13	
Th. 6	3 5	3
Fr. 7	3 55	4
Sa. 8	4 46	5
Su. 9	5 38	6
M. 10	6 29	6
Tu. 11	7 21	7
W. 12	8 13	8
Th. 13	9 3	9
Fr. 14	9 51	10
Sa. 15	10 38	11
Su. 16	11 23	11 4
M. 17	—— ——	0
Tu. 18	0 27	0 4
W. 19	1 10	1 3
Th. 20	1 53	2 1
Fr. 21	2 38	3
Sa. 22	3 25	3 4
Su. 23	4 14	4 4
M. 24	5 7	5 3
Tu. 25	6 2	6 3
W. 26	7 0	7 3
Th. 27	7 59	8 2
Fr. 28	8 58	9 2
Sa. 29	9 56	10 2
Su. 30	10 50	11 1
M. 31	11 43	—— ——

MOON's PHASES.

FOR MARCH 1806.

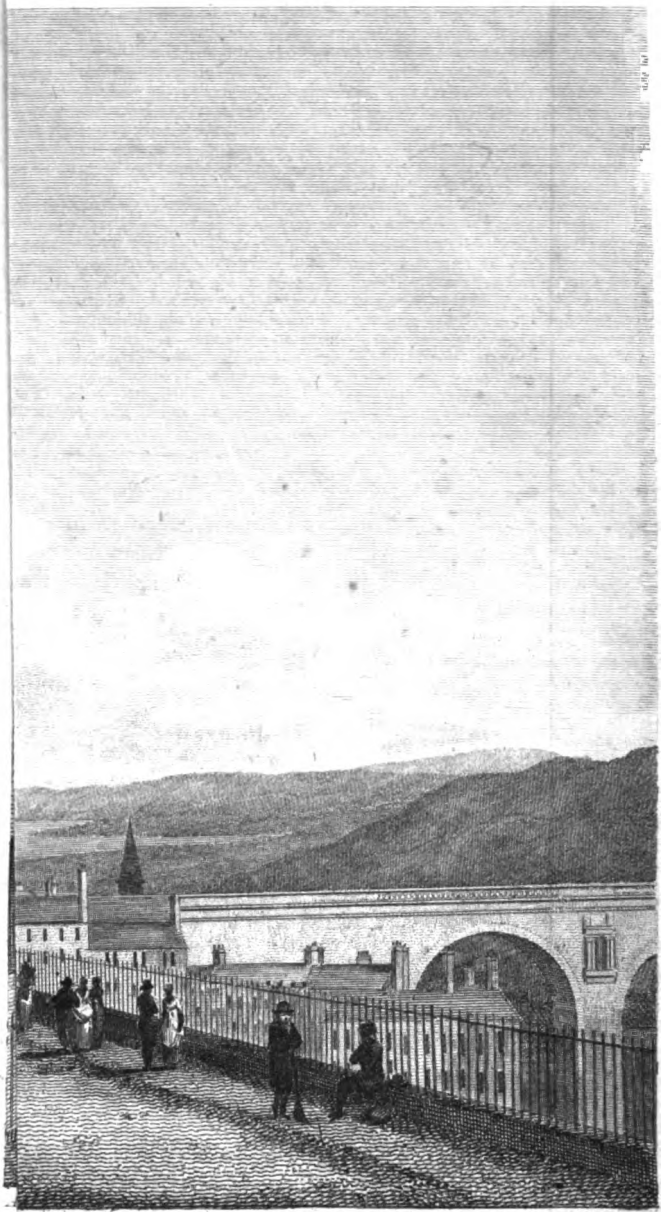
Apparent time at Edinburgh

D. H. M.

Full Moon, 4. 9. 3. Even.
Last Qurtr. 12 3. 33. Morn.
New Moon. 20. 7. 8. Morn.
First Qurtr. 27. 1. 39. Even.

March 11. Session rises.

THE



PRINCE OF WALES

R. Scott Sculp.

, Street Edinburgh. of the

is most humbly Inscribed by his most devoted Serv.t the Author

. V. Nasmyth.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR FEBRUARY 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

THIS view represents the monument which is to be immediately erected on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, to the memory of *Lord Nelson*. The point of view is from Princes Street, to the west of St David Street.

In this monument a variety of objects are combined. It will transmit to posterity the fame of the *Gallant Hero* of *Trafalgar*, and will excite others to imitate his great example: besides, from the grandeur of the situation, it will form one of the greatest possible ornaments to this city. In the inside there is to be a convenient stair-case leading to the top of the monument, whence the spectator will command a *coup d'œil* perhaps not to be equalled in Europe. It cannot therefore fail to become one of the first objects of curiosity and resort in this metropolis.

In the lower part of the edifice there is accommodation for the naval officer who is to repeat the signals from the flag-staff on the tower; and it has been proposed to furnish him with flags of the *various* Admirals (from *Rodney* downwards,) by whom *great* victories have been gained. These are to be hoisted on the anniversary of the respective engagements, so as to perpetuate the memory of the brilliant atchievements of our illustrious *Naval Heroes*.

Another plan, which has met with very general approbation, is, that part of the Edifice should be fitted up into half a dozen of neat cabins, for the gratuitous reception of *deserving wounded Seamen* or *Marines*; the preference to be given to those who have bled with the *Great Nelson*.

A large tinted engraving, or elevation of the monument itself, has been published by the Committee who are to superintend its erection; and we are authorized by them to say, that such individuals, or public bodies, as approve of the measure, and wish to give it their support, may be furnished with copies, by applying either to the Committee at Merchants Hall, Edinburgh, William Coulter, Esq. Treasurer to the Fund, or to the Publishers of this Magazine.

The height of the whole, including the Flag Staff, will be upwards of One hundred and sixty feet; which, with so elevated a base as the Calton-hill, will appear one of the most stupendous objects in this island.

Account of Expenditure on the CALEDONIAN CANAL.

(See Report and Map in Magazine for December 1805.)

1. Management and travelling expences,			L. 3382 14	8¾
2. Timber, and carriage thereof,			10,239 17	0
3. Machinery, cast iron work, tools, and materials,			10,763 14	7
4. Quarries and masonry,			2434 9	0
5. Shipping,			2548 11	5
6. Houses and temporary buildings,			1499 9	1
7. Labour and workmanship, day-work,	L.2025 19 9			
8. Ditto, measure-work,	13,008 15 9½			
			15,034 15	6½
9. Purchase of land, and payments on account of damages,			183 8	6
10. Horses' provender and occasional horse-hire,			34 18	9
11. Incidental expences,			514 1	6
Balance in the hands of the Commissioners, 6th May 1805, invested in Exchequer bills,	L.25,000 0 0			
At Messrs Hoares, Fleet-street, in account current,	1033 5 8			
			26,033 5	8
			72,669 5	9

Total Expenditure, in LABOUR and WORKMANSHIP, at *Corpach* and *Clachnacarry*, performed immediately under the direction of the Engineer, or Superintendants, as far as can be distinguished in the articles above specified:

N°.	*Corpach.* L.	s.	d.	*Clachnacarry.* L.	s.	d.
1.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. About	386	10	9¾	386	10	9¾
3. About	900	0	0	900	0	0
4. About	500	0	0	1562	1	9
5. About	100	0	0	100	0	0
6.	568	19	8	930	9	5
7. and 8.	6421	10	5½	8913	5	5½
9. 10. and 11.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, labour and workmanship,	8577	0	10½	12,792	7	4½
				21,369	8	3

Remarks on ANCIENT COINS *lately found at* HATTON-MILL *in the County of* ANGUS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THERE were lately found near Hatton-Mill, in the parish of Kinnell, and County of *Angus*, about 700 Ancient Coins contained in an earthen jar. I have seen about 60, and picked out 5 different Coins. They are all about the size of a sixpence. The Inscriptions are as follows: viz.

No. I.

ALEXANDER. DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTORUM.

Alexander by the Grace of God King of the Scots.

No. II.
EDW. R'. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
LONDON CIVITAS.

Edwardus Rex Anglorum, Dominus Hyberniæ, London Civitas.
Edward King of the English, Lord of Ireland, London City.

No. 3.

Has EDWARD at full; in all other respects the Inscription is the same as that on No. 2.

No. 4.

Has on the reverse EBORACUM. CIVITAS *i. e.* York City; on the obverse, the same Inscription as No. 2.

No. 5.

Has on the reverse WATERFORD. CIVITAS. *i. e.* Waterford City; and on the obverse, round an equilateral triangle, the same Inscription as No. 2.

The coin No. 2. is exactly the same with that transmitted by your respectable correspondent the Rev. Mr Playfair, and delineated in your Miscellany of Jan. 1804. This gentleman has indeed committed a mistake in ascribing this coin to *William Rufus*, and assigning it a date; but still the solution he gives is consistent with itself, and reconcilable to the rules of grammar. His whole error has originated in mistaking E. D. for G. D. and in endeavouring to make the inscription correspond to the reign of W. Rufus.

Your other correspondent, a Galloway officer, who replies to Mr Playfair, (Feb. Mag. 1804. p. 108.) has also evidently mistaken the inscription, which he renders, "Edward Rex Angliæ, Domini Nostri Salvatoris, Hybernia." This is in English, "Edward King of England, of our Lord and Saviour, Ireland." There is evidently nothing in the inscription with which "Domini nostri Salvatoris" can stand connected, or to which it can relate, in conformity with the rules either of syntax, or of common sense. These words might indeed relate to a date, but there is no date on the coin, and this gentleman owns that dates were not affixed on coins till the reign of Edward 6th. The letters D. N. S. do not therefore mean "Domini Nostri Salvatoris," but Dominus."

It is well known, that "Lord of Ireland" was a title assumed by the English Kings prior to the reign of Edward 1st. The first who enjoyed this title was John, son of Henry the 2d. The obvious meaning of the inscription is therefore, "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland."

If you think these remarks deserve a place in your useful Miscellany, you may insert them, and oblige,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

R. H.

L——n, 20th Jan. 1806.

Celestial Phenomena *for March* 1806.

Saturday, March 1st.

THE longitude of the planet Juno is at present 5ˢ..21°..33′, and latitude 1°..15..′ South.

On the same day the longitude of Mars is 11ˢ..5°..35′, and his latitude 1°..3′ South. His declination is 10°..27′, South, and he comes to the meridian at 40 minutes after 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Tuesday, March 4th.

The right ascension of Ceres is 97°..49′, and his declination 31°.. 25′, North

Thursday March 6th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 58 minutes and 27 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, mean time.

Friday, March 7th.

The *fecond* satellite of Jupiter will

and 35 seconds after 5 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, the planet PALLAS is situated in 76°..33′, of right ascension, and 13°..20′, of South declination.

Tuesday, March 11th.

The planet JUNO is situated in longitude 5ˢ..19°..0′, and latitude 33′ South.

Wednesday, March 12th.

The first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow, at 33 minutes and 22 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, March 13th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Jupiter at 48 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning. The longitude of Jupiter is then 9ˢ..5°..28′, and his latitude 18 minutes North. His declination is 23°..3′ South, and he comes to the meridian about 45 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, March 14th.

About five o'clock in the morning the *first* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of Jupiter. The third is situated on the same side at a greater distance from Jupiter, and the second on the other side of the planet.

On the same day, about 40 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, the planet VENUS will arrive at her inferior conjunction with the Sun.

Saturday, March 15th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun at 41 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, March 16th.

The right ascension of Pallas is at present 79°..44′, and her declination 10°..35′ South.

Wednesday, March 19th.

The planet Saturn is situated in 45′ North. His declination is 7°..53′ South; and he souths about 20 minutes after one o'clock in the morning. The ring of Saturn is now pretty open, and may be seen very distinctly about midnight.

Thursday, March 20th.

The Sun will enter the sign *Aries* at 21 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning. His longitude is then 0 signs, and the days and nights are equal over the whole world.

On the same day, the longitude of the Georgium Sidus is 6ˢ..24°..36′, his latitude 37 minutes North, his declination 8°..58′ South, and the time of his southing 1ʰ..19′ in the morning.

On the same day Juno is situated in 5ˢ..16°..41′ of longitude, and 10′ of North latitude.

Saturday, March 22d.

The planet Ceres is placed in right ascension 100°..43′, and North declination 31°..11′.

Tuesday, March 25th.

The right ascension of Pallas is at present 83°..16′, and his declination 7°..59′ South.

Friday, March 28th.

The planet Jupiter will be in quadrature with the Sun at 17 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, March 31st.

The right ascension of Ceres is at present 102°..57′, and his declination 30°..58′ North.

Murrayfield, Feb. 25, 1806. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New comet was discovered in the hindmost foot of the Great Bear, between the stars ν and ξ, on the 22d of October last, by M.

It was scarcely visible to the naked eye; but could be easily seen with a common telescope. It was almost circular, and in other respects similar to the great Nebula in Andromede, both in magnitude and brightness. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, its right ascension was 166°..30′ with 30°..40′ of North declination. In the space of an hour, its right ascension was encreased 2 minutes, and its declination 2°..52′, its course was therefore Southerly and somewhat Westerly. It showed no nucleus even with a power of 359. Professor Bede of Berlin discovered the same comet on the 23d of the month, in right ascension 174°..25′, and 70°..40′ North declination.

J. Horsburgh, Esq. has found, from a variety of accurate observations made in 1800 and 1801, that in calm settled weather there is a regular elevation and depression of the mercury in the barometer, twice in every 24 hours. In the Indian seas, from eight A. M. noon, the mercury was generally stationary, and at the point of greatest elevation. After noon it began to fall, and continued falling till four P. M. at which time it arrived at the greatest point of depression. From 4 or 5 P. M. the mercury rose again, and continued rising till about nine or ten, at which time it had again reached its greatest point of elevation, and continued stationary nearly till midnight; after which it began to fall till four in the morning: it was again as low as it had been at four in the preceding afternoon; but from this time it rose till seven or eight o'clock, when it reached the highest point of elevation, and continued stationary till noon. The same phenomena have also been observed by Lamanon and Dr Balfour of Calcutta.

Mr Dalton has given us the following weights of the different gases which constitute the atmosphere. The weight of the azotic gas is equal to 23.16 inches of mercury. Oxygenous gas 6.18 inches. Aqueous vapour 44 inches. Carbonic acid gas .02 inches.

The experiments of Mr Brandt on Guiacum were laid before the Royal Society of London on the 9th ult. He found that 100 grains of this substance contained 82½ grains of water and oil, 30 grains of empyreumatic oil, 30 of carbon, 9 of lime, and 8 of carbonated hydrogen gas. This chemist also observes, that a solution of guiacum assumed the appearance of caoutchouc; but when reduced to the solid form, it became brittle.

M. M. Callias and Co. the manufacturers of carbonised turf, have found that this species of charcoal produces no deleterious effects; that it yields more heat than wood charcoal; and that it causes water to boil four times as speedily. In eight minutes it fused 11 ounces of gold; whereas the same quantity of wood-charcoal required 16 minutes to produce the same effect.

According to the common method of adjusting a transit instrument, it is necessary that the clock keep time for at least 24 hours. The following method, however, discovered by J. S. Butt, Esq. requires that the clock should keep time only for a few minutes. Observe the difference of the transits of two stars, one above, and the other below the pole, whose right ascensions differ nearly 180 degrees. At any future period, repeat the observation on the same stars when their situation with respect to the pole is reversed; *i. e.* when the star which was formerly below the pole is now above it. If the difference between their transits is still the same, the transit-instrument is properly placed. The stars in this latitude most proper for this purpose are α Cassiopeiæ, and ε Ursæ majoris; β Cassiopeiæ, and δ Ursæ: and likewise *Draco* and

Auriga, Cepheus and Ursa; Perseus and Draco.

We mentioned in a former memoir the discovery of Pachioni respecting the composition of muriatic acid. A number of experiments on this subject were made at the Galvanic Society of Paris by M. RIFFANT, from which it would appear that Italian philosopher has committed some mistakes in his investigations.

It appears from Caulomb's experiments on magnetism, that at 200 degrees of heat *two* fifths of it are destroyed, and the whole magnetism is destroyed at 700 degrees of heat.

Humboldt has found, that the shock of the torpedo is different from that of electricity. Its power is superior to electricity, but inferior to that of the gymnotes. A shock can only be obtained by irritating the animal. Its electricity is not conducted by metals, flame, or probably any other substance, and has no influence on the electrometer.

A new method of purifying oil, by M. CURADEAU may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 51. p. 150.

Murrayfield,
Feb. 25th 1806. } *D. B.*

View of the Administration and Character of Mr PITT.

THE life of this distinguished statesman affords almost as few materials for what can properly be called *Biography*, as that of the most obscure individual. No part of his life can be said to be private; from the first maturity of his powers, all his time and exertions were devoted exclusively to the service of the public. Although however there be little room for a *memoir* of Mr Pitt, yet a short view of the character which he maintained during so long an administration, cannot, at the present moment, be altogether uninteresting.

Mr Pitt was born the 28th of May 1759. Perhaps no man ever entered the career of politics with so many advantages both of nature and fortune. His father, the most illustrious statesman whom Britain had ever known, early discerned his talents, and spared no pains in cultivating them. We may form an idea of the ardour with which he applied himself, when a child, to those objects which were to occupy his manhood, from the order of Lord Chatham not to take William to the House of Lords, because if he heard any opinion differing from his own, he would infallibly rise up and oppose it.

Mr Pitt, after the usual course of study in the University of Cambridge, was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and made so rapid a progress in his legal studies, as to be soon called to the bar with every prospect of success. We understand that he once or twice went upon the Western Circuit, and appeared as junior council in several causes. But he was destined to fill a more important station in the government of his country, than is usually obtained through the channel of law.

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

as it were, in him. His first speech was in favour of Mr Burke's bill; and one of the first acts in which he took the lead in the House, was that which related to a reform in the representation.

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

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

The combined powers having recently experienced great humiliations, afforded an opportunity which was not to be lost. A general peace accordingly took place; the terms of which however were reprobated by a considerable part of the nation. On this occasion, Mr Pitt delivered a most masterly defence of himself and his colleagues, which failed however of producing the desired effect. The administration, of which he was one of the most distinguished members, was therefore, short lived. On its dissolution, the young statesman withdrew into retirement, and afterwards went abroad for some time, visiting Italy, and several of the German Courts.

Soon after, at the age of 25, he triumphed over the efforts of the coalition, and was called to the head of affairs, during a period of extreme difficulty and depression, when many were disposed to exclaim that "the Sun of Great Britain was set for ever!" Her debts were immense, her finances exhausted, her commerce was reduced to a low ebb, and after a long and ruinous war, a great Empire, the fruit of former victories, had been wrested from her hands. Mr Pitt soon shewed himself eminently possessed of those talents which were requisite in order to raise his country from this depressed situation. An attention to commerce, which has raised Great Britain to such a high rank among the nations, has peculiarly distinguished his administration. The oldest and most experienced merchants have been astonished at his readiness in conversing with them upon subjects of which they thought themselves exclusively masters. Many who have waited upon him in full confidence that they should communicate some new and important information, have, to their great surprize, found him minutely and intimately acquainted with all those points to which they conceived he was a stranger. By the close attention which he uniformly paid to the mercantile interests, he also secured to himself an exclusive basis of support, which enabled him not only to resist a most vigorous opposition, but to carry into effect financial measures until his time deemed impracticable. He was particularly acquainted with figures. Before he came into office, the public accounts were involved in obscurity, but he instituted such a plain and simple method of stating them, that every person could at the first glance comprehend them.

An inflexible constancy of purpose, equally proof against casual failure, and the most unsurmountable difficulties; a love of his country, and of the British constitution; an erectness of principle, and a pride originating in, and supported by conscious integrity: these were his

chief characteristics as a Minister. —At the period of his coming to office, the most pressing and alarming circumstance was the immense load of public debt, which had accumulated without any effectual means provided for its redemption. Here, his most determined political opponents have proclaimed his merits, both in the adoption of a well-devised plan for its gradual extinction, and in the steadiness with which he adhered to it under the most pressing exigencies.

Mr Pitt had studied deeply the science of political economy, and had decidedly adopted those liberal and enlightened principles which had been recently unfolded upon that important subject. The fruit of these views soon appeared in his commercial treaty with France, by which the illiberal and pernicious restrictions, which had long encumbered the trade between the two rival nations, were almost entirely removed. In an admirable speech upon this occasion, Mr Pitt reprobated the idea that any two nations could be natural enemies. There ought, on no account, to be any jealousy between them; each gained by the vicinity of the other, which afforded a ready market for the productions of its industry. To the honour of the country it may be observed, that this measure was received with universal approbation. Soon after, a treaty of commerce with Ireland, founded on similar principles, was proposed, and carried in the British parliament; but was unaccountably rejected by that of Ireland, though chiefly calculated for the benefit of that country. The Union, which has been lately effected, will embrace all the advantages of this measure, besides others peculiar to itself.

The exertions of Mr Pitt, joined to the auspicious influence of the British constitution and national character, were followed with the most complete success. In a few years after this calamitous war, Britain not only repaired her losses, but rose to a degree of prosperity which eclipsed that of any former period. And, notwithstanding the enormous expences of the last war, its commerce and wealth continued yearly increasing. Of this the wonderful extent to which inland navigation was carried during that period, is at once a proof, and a sure ground to expect its future continuance.

In a subsequent period of his administration, Mr Pitt was placed in a situation of peculiar difficulty, by that violent tendency towards innovation which was produced by the example of a neighbouring country. The firmness, energy, and decision of his character, was on this occasion of inestimable value; and was perhaps indispensably necessary for the preservation of our best interests. Internal commotions require strong exertions of authority; and Mr Pitt has been accused of carrying these to a length which endangered the British constitution. Now, however, that the storm has passed, and that the government alluded to has ceased to contain any thing contagious, we find that our liberties have survived unimpaired; nor has any House of Commons more strongly asserted its independence, than that which is now sitting.

As a peace minister, Mr Pitt must we think be allowed to rank higher than his illustrious father; but in his warlike operations we do not altogether discover the same energy, promptitude, and ample provision of the means of success, which, with the latter, secured the prosperous issue of every measure which was undertaken under his auspices. As a war minister, Lord Chatham seems still unrivalled. It was under Mr Pitt, however, that the British Navy rose

to

to a pitch of glory hitherto unparalleled, to which the wise and steady system of patronage adopted during his administration essentially contributed.

Perhaps the greatest defect in Mr Pitt's character, was in his calculation of future events, of which he was always disposed to form too sanguine an estimate. This has appeared on many occasions; and particularly at the conclusion of the war between Austria and France in 1800. At that period, Mr Pitt continued to urge the Emperor to a renewal of the war, and expressed high expectations of success, after the resources of that unfortunate monarch, exhausted by repeated overthrows, were obviously unequal to such a contest. Few indeed will now be disposed to deny that the general principle upon which he acted in his continental relations was founded on the most wise and liberal views of policy; but this characteristic disposition rendered him not always sufficiently judicious and temperate in its application.

Mr Pitt never shewed much inclination to become the patron of literature, or learned men; but was rather suspected of a hostile disposition towards them.

> Few friends are found for poetry and wit
> From *North*, well natured, to Imperial *Pitt.*

Perhaps this may have been partly owing to the part which was embraced by many of them during a critical period of his administration.—Yet possibly this hostility of theirs may have been in a great degree owing to that neglect which can be ill brooked by a race so jealous of public attention.

There was something peculiarly melancholy in the closing period of the life of this great man, so soon after witnessing the calamitous issue of the late struggle for the deliverance of Europe. To rouse the powers of the Continent to an effectual resistance against French aggressions, had long been his favourite object, not only with the view of securing the safety of this country, but as he himself expressed it, from a regard to the happiness of mankind, because he thought it might afford, to the nations who were suffering under French tyranny, an opportunity of throwing off the yoke. At length, after many difficulties, he succeeded in organizing a confederacy, to which the nation in general looked with a considerable degree of hope, and from which his sanguine mind had doubtless anticipated every thing that was brilliant and prosperous. It is needless to say how deeply he must have been affected by those disasters which followed each other with such an unforeseen and terrible rapidity. His constitution, weakened by recent intense application, was unable to withstand the shock, and after a short illness this great man paid the debt of nature on Thursday the 23d Jan. 1806.

The following particulars of his last moments have been published by authority.

"Upon being informed by the Bishop of Lincoln of his precarious state, Mr Pitt expressed himself perfectly resigned to the divine will, and with the utmost composure asked Sir Walter Farquhar, who was present, how long he might expect to live. He then entered into a conversation of some length with the Bishop of Lincoln upon religious subjects. He repeatedly declared in the strongest terms of humility, a sense of his own unworthiness, and a firm reliance upon the mercy of God thro' the merits of Christ. After this he received the Sacrament, the Bishop of Lincoln prayed by his bedside for a considerable time, and Mr Pitt appeared greatly composed by these last duties of religion. Mr Pitt af-

ter-

terwards proceeded to make some arrangements and requests concerning his own private affairs, and declared *that he died in peace with all mankind.* His last words were, *Oh! my country.*"

The most lofty disinterestedness formed a prominent feature in Mr Pitt's character. He shewedhimself superior, not only to every thing dishonourable, but to every thing which could have been in the least unsuitable to the dignity of his situation. Mr Fox, much to the honour of both, has repeatedly been the first to acknowledge this distinguished excellence in the character of his political rival. Never surely was there an example of a minister so long in possession of the public money, who died *in debt*; and it must also be considered, that this debt was not the consequence of any tendency to profuse expenditure, but merely of that devotion to the public, which left no leisure for the arrangement of his domestic economy.

Letter from a Scots Gentleman to a friend in EDINBURGH, *giving an account of the manuscripts which were then in the Scots College at* PARIS *.

Paris, Sept. 23. 1716. *N. St.*

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE several times thought with much concern about you and our other good friends, since we pairted, and I assure you that neither distance or time shall ever extinguish the least valuable pairt of our friendship on my side. I have troubled you with this, pairtly to put you and all the honest club in David's to the expence of a bottle to an old commerads health, and that you may acquaint our friends of my health, and that I go to-morrow for Angiers, to study there this winter, for I have been expensive in this place, contrary to my inclination, and no ways suitable to my present circumstances.

Now, dear Gip, as to business, I'me ignorant by prescription, and my humour is so peevish, that I abhorr all politicks at present, so I resolve to entertain you with a delicat French Ragout of old charters and writts belonging to our countrey in ancient times, and in this I'me the more intent, because I love the Land of Cakes, and will always reverence the memory of our ancestors. I was yesterday for 4 or 5 hours closed in the Scots College in this place, together with a very learned antiquary and keeper of the records and library: understanding that I was remitted to my study of the law, he produced all their old writts on the table, and first we read ane old chartour granted by Robert the second, which is without doubt a clear solution of the debate concerning his marriage: the writt contains a donation of severall lands near to Hamilton in favours of a chappele founded in memory of his beloved spouse Elizabethe *More, dum in humanis ageret*; and indeed the whole stile of the chartour runs with the outmost love and respect to her memory. This chartour is dated very distinctly 1363. One Olifant, Lindsay, and severalls more, insert as witnesses, ten years before he was marryed to Eupham Ross; nor do I see the least ground of suspicion in this writt, it is writt very clear, all in contractions usuall in those days, but no such affected antiquity as very probably a forgerer would have used: the scalls are distinct, the first the Arms of the family of the Stewarts, sett in its ordinary way, and no supporters, the inscription *Robertus rex Scotorum*; the other seall is not so distinct, but represents the same arms in a shield sett angularly, or like a lozen (excuse my ignorance of Heraldry) with a horse issuing from the angle as the crest and no motto.

* From the original, in the possession of the publishers.

motto. The parchment is very small, and only 7 or 8 lines in the whole, in a chancery hand. It has the word Guarantizare in the clause of warrandice. The next proof of this affair shewn to me was a chartour granted by K. Robert of severall lands to the diocess of Glasgow, containing these words, *Testibus Roberto filio nostro primogenito et hæredi Senescalli Scotiæ*, and dated in the year 1371, about 3 years before his second marriage. It's true, slanderers will not allow this to be demonstrative, because his legittimation might occasion this title, but the former chartour proving the marriage joyned with this, will corroborat the matter, and make it as evident as the sun at mid-day. This chartour was never controverted; and truly by comparing I think the writer is the same with the former, though it be in larger characters and not so many contractions; the seall is larger, but the same tsamp and inscription: this produetion may suffice to your conviction to conclude the improbation. The nixt production was a currency of chartours, from Alexander, Malcom Kenmure's son, to the end of Robert Bruce's reign, for they have none in Malcom's days. I think they are 13 or 14 in number, all of them belonging to the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, and containing lands granted to the severall Bishops: the oldest is very musty, small, but still legible, containing the lands of Cadyou. The sealls varys, some small, but most of them large, with the King on horseback on the one side, and his effigies on the other, with the continuall motto *Rex Scotorum*; but, in John Baliol's time, they have one chartour, and no more in his days, with this inscription—*Johs Rex Scotiæ*, as well as his . . . . . the chartour. But Robert Bruce soon changed Joh . . . . novelty, and in the first chartour I saw granted hills, he is designed *Rex Scotorum*: it is the only that wants a seall, and writt in confusion, amongst all this collection; but in another, which is one year after Bannockburne, the seall is magnificent. He is on the one side sitting in a chair of state, with the globe in one hand, and sword in the other, the motto *Robertus Rex deo Rectore*. His countenance is full and lively; one the other side he is one horseback, trampling under foott his enemies, the motto *Scotorum Rex, Hostium terror*; the two chartours together is ane embleme of the world. I suppose it will be needless to enlarge on the severall other chartours, writt distinctly and fine sealls, especially that in King David's time. Nixt I saw a notoriall instrument, or rather the contract in K. James the first's days when he was prisoner, with the acknowledgement of the King and Parliament in England, that they had no right or title to the crowne: this is signed by 3 nottars and 3 instruments; it was at the time of his liberation, but I do not think it matteriall or valuable, if true: what I saw nixt was a very great collection of original letters writt by Queen Mary, with her testament writt the day before she was murthered, and her codicill the same day in the morning. The writt is large, but not good, the testament contains severall donations to her servants as well as the codicill, with a declaration of her faith, signed Mary: her letters are to the Duke of Guise, and several other persons of distinction in France, and many to the Bishop of Glasgow, all in French; and many to the Earls of Argyle and Atholl, in one of which she expostulates with Argyle in pathetic terms that her son may not be delivered to the English, of which she was afraid; puts him in mind of the loyalty of his ancestors, and bounty of her predecessors to his fa-

licat, and solid sense, writt the same day with Argyle's: she says, she had writt to Argyle, and concludes, that if both their familys continued loyall and dutiful to the Crowne, there was no fear of either enemies abroad or parties at home: most of them signed Marie Reine. In one of her letters, when she was prisoner in England, she bewails her misfortunes, and says she wept at writing: and indeed the paper is spoiled a little, with a small blank of 3 or 4 words. I saw one also from Lochleven when she was prisoner, which made myself tear at reading.

There is a collection of originall letters and writts from 1568 to 1580, of 13 volumes in folio, very necessary for a history, I cannot insert them in a letter, and severalls in K. Charles time. Nixt, I saw a collection of letters, journalls, and many other papers, in four volumes in folio, finely bound, all writt by the late King James, beginning about the time of his father's imprisonment, (with several letters from his father to him,) continued to 1698. They are very pointed when he was in the army under Turrane's command, and generally very handsomely done, though not so well writt as his father's, whose writt is very fine.

There was a large book showen nixt writt extreamly fine, with various collours on parchment, and many figures, as the seasons of every moneth, and country affairs in every moneth in the kalendar: it has belonged to some religious house of those days, with abundance of legends and other ridiculous fables. It bears itself writt in 1431, but it is so very fine I cannot but suspect it.

I saw lastly a manuscript of Fordon with R. Bruce's testament: it is all writt by himself, with some lines, discovering by every first letter of the line his name: the writt is good and on parchment: as to the library here, there is nothing extraordinary in it, and but few books of value.

Dear Gip, excuse this trouble, and I hope my uncle will take care of you. My kindest respects to Sir Robert, and all other friends.

I wish heartily 6 bottles of fine Burgundy, at present on the table, were transferred to 3 pints of tippany. Dear Gip, have no more room. Adieu.

PETER FEA.

Remember me to Tibby.

To Mr Alex. Baillie,
To the care of George Handisyde, writer, at his house, in the Parliament Closs, in Edinburgh, North Brittain.
Par Londres.

Account of the Origin and Progress of SCOTTISH *Commerce* *.

NOTHING can be more scanty than our information on this subject, so far as relates to the period contemporary with Roman and Grecian history. The Phenicians and their colonies, the great navigators of antiquity, carried on a pretty extensive traffic with the South Western part of the island, receiving tin, lead, and hides, in return for the productions of more fruitful and cultivated regions; but its northern extremity, cold, barren, and inhospitable, contained nothing which could tempt a pacific and commercial people to explore its coasts. Diodorus, who about the time of Cæsar wrote a general history of the world, mentions, that its northern extremity was called *Orkas*; and this seems to be

* For the materials of this article we shall be indebted chiefly to Macpherson's "Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation;" a work of the greatest magnitude and importance, every part of which is replete with curious and valuable information.

be the whole amount of what was then known on the subject. As the Britons are said to be more barbarous than the Gauls, so there seems reason to think that its northern parts were still more so than the southern. In the former, agriculture was in a great measure unknown, its inland inhabitants subsisting entirely by pasturage. But there may be ground to doubt whether the Caledonians had advanced even thus far, and whether they did not depend almost entirely on the chace for subsistence. A Roman writer (Dion) observes, that though their coasts abounded with fish, they made no use of them as food; but whether from indolence or superstition, does not certainly appear. Solinus indeed mentions fish as a principal article of food with the inhabitants of the Hebrides, which may have been true with regard to that particular district.—Their navigation was performed by boats made of woven osiers and covered with leather, in which they could cross to Ireland during the summer months only. It is evident, that in so low a state of the arts, there could be very few subjects of commercial exchange. The only articles of which they stood in need, were a small quantity of iron with which to point their weapons, to which we may probably add strong liquors, for which all savages have so eager a taste. It is difficult to say what they could find to give in exchange for these, except the skins of wild beasts which they had taken in hunting. Pearls indeed may be added, for which Scotland then was, and long continued famous, and, which are said never to have been found south of the Solway firth. But the most creditable mode of supplying themselves with these articles, was doubtless that of robbery. Like the ancient Germans, they thought it disgraceful to obtain by labour what could be purchased by blood. A very ample field was opened for this species of enterprize, after Britain, by being converted into a Roman province, had become at once more cultivated and less warlike. From that time, the incursions of their northern neighbours became most incessant and destructive.

These hardy tribes were, as is well known, the last to submit to the Roman yoke, as well as the first to shake it off. It was in the summer of the year 80, that Agricola, whose exploits have been so eloquently recorded by Tacitus, entered Scotland with a Roman army, which he led as far as the Tay, subduing the tribes who lay in his way. He then returned to winter quarters in the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde, which he guarded by a chain of forts. Resolving however to complete the conquest of the island, he marched next year with his army along the coast of Fife, the fleet attending to supply him with provisions, which must otherwise have failed him. The Caledonians, during this march, harrassed him with continual desultory attacks, which destroyed a multitude of his men, and by which the ninth legion was entirely cut off. Next year the Caledonians assembled at the foot of the Grampians, a great army, the command of which was given to Galgacus, who animated his troops, by representing, that they were now driven to the farthest extremity of the earth, and that if this field were lost, there remained no longer a refuge for expiring liberty. The Caledonians were not unmindful of these exhortations; but their irregular valour was forced to yield to the conduct of Agricola, and the superior discipline of the Roman armies. Yet how dear their victory must have cost the latter, may be conjectured from Agricola's retiring immediately after to the South of the Tay. Mr Macpherson indeed gives some reason for suspecting that many things

in this narrative of Tacitus were rather "destined for the honour of his father-in-law Agricola," than drawn from a strict historical truth. The number of the Caledonian army, which is stated at thirty thousand men, seems hardly credible in a country so thinly inhabited. Agricola then ordered his fleet to sail round its northern extremity, and make a survey of the coast.

During the succeeding reigns, the Romans made no farther attempts to push their conquests in Britain, and it is not improbable that the Caledonians regained the entire possession of their country. The next mention that we have, occurs in the reign of the Emperor Adrian. That pacific monarch, finding the Roman Empire already too extended, and labouring under its own weight, formed the design of contracting it within narrower and more secure limits. With this view, he constructed a wall, eighty miles in length, between the rivers Tyne and Eden, which might defend the southern inhabitants of the island from the incursions of their barbarous neighbours. So agreeable did he render himself to the former by this and other measures, that he obtained the title of the Restorer of Britain.

In the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Roman territories were under the command of Lollius Urbicus, who extended them considerably, and planted the Roman Eagle on the banks of the Varar (now Beaulie.) He built a second wall, farther North, between the friths of Forth and Clyde. He founded Roman towns, and connected them by military roads; in short, he provinciated a tract of country, mostly unknown to former conquerors, extending northward, from the newly-raised wall and the firth of Forth, to the firth of Moray; and from the ocean westward to Loch-Long, or perhaps Loch-Fyne, the great ridge of mountains called Drumalban, and Loch-Ness. The new province was called Vespasiana, a name given, or continued, by the modesty of Antoninus, in honour of Vespasian, under whose reign the command of the Roman forces in Britain was delegated to Agricola.

It was apparently during the administration of Lollius, and probably under the direction of Scius Saturninus, who, as Jabolenus, and Richard of Cirencester inform us, was then commander of an English fleet stationed on the coast of Britain, that the maritime survey, or rather two partial surveys, of the north part of Britain, were performed. From these it was, that Ptolemy the celebrated geographer, who flourished in the following reign, constructed his map of North Britain; which is, however, most wofully inaccurate. He makes it project towards the east instead of the south, while he has ranged the Hebrides along the north coast of Ireland, running from east to west.

The following are mentioned, as this period, as Roman towns:

Curia Otadinorum, } Melros
Trimontium, perhaps *Middleby*, in Annandale.
Lucofibia, - some place on the east side of Wigton Bay.
Vanduara, - perhaps *Pasley*.
Victoria, perhaps the *Ruins* at the mouth of the Earn; perhaps *Abernethy*.
Orrea, - - Scone, or near it.
Devana, - Aberdeen.
Ptoroton, - perhaps the old Castle of *Nairn*, now overwhelmed by the sea; perhaps *Inverness*.
Alcluith, (afterwards) Theodosia, } Dunbarton.

(To be continued.)

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Chronological Account of Remarkable Occurrences in 1805.

July.

1. HAMILTON ROWAN, Esq. of Ireland, formerly accused of high treason, but escaped from prison by bribing the goaler, appears in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, pleads his Majesty's pardon, and is discharged.—3. Two gentlemen (students of medicine) fight a duel at Edinburgh, and one of them is killed.—5. The Foundation stone of the Royal Exchange laid at Petersburgh, Russia, by the Emperor Alexander, with great pomp and ceremony.—10. Russia, in her endeavours to effect a restoration of tranquillity, miscarries in her negociation, and an important state paper published by Count de Novasilzoff on the occasion.—12. Parliament prorogued by commission: The first regiment of Royal Edin. volunteers go on permanent duty at Edinburgh for 14 days.—15. The Edinburgh Court of Police opened, with a procession of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Judge of Police, &c. in their robes. 17. The British squadron attack the French flotilla off Boulogne, with some success.—19. His Majesty's ship Blanche captured by the French, after a smart engagement.—22. First regiment R. Edin. volunteers reviewed, and highly complimented by the Commander in Chief; also a handsome speech addressed to them by their Colonel, the Right Hon. Chas. Hope: Sir Rob. Calder engages the combined fleets of France and Spain, and captures two Spanish vessels, an 84 and a 74, which he sends to England, and pursues the rest.—25. The Blackwall canal gives way, but providentially no lives lost: A dreadful earthquake throughout the greatest part of Italy, especially around Naples.—29. Edinburgh races commence, and continue for a week.

August.

8. Great preparations made against the French invasion.—10. A beautiful French frigate, named La Didon, captured by his Majesty's ship Phœnix, Capt. Baker, after a severe contest on both sides.—12. A grand field day at Portobello sands, near Edinburgh, in honour of the Prince of Wales' birth-day, upwards of 8000 troops under arms.—14. Official account of the assault upon Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, received in England.—15. A singular riot at the Haymarket Theatre, London, by a number of tailors, masters and journeymen.—19. The Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, dies at Fortfield.—21. Lord Nelson arrives in London from the Mediterranean. 22. George Bussy Villiers, Earl of Jersey, dies at Tunbridge Wells.—25. The Duke of Gloucester, his Majesty's brother, dies, after a lingering illness: The Rev. Dr Carlyle, of Inveresk, near Edinburgh, dies at the manse of that parish.—31. Dr James Currie, late of Liverpool, editor of the elegant edition of Burns's works, dies at Sidmouth, much regretted.

September.

1. The French troops evacuate Hanover.—3. The Batavian Pensionary (Schimmelpenninck) opens the sittings of the States-General.—4. The remains of the Duke of Gloucester interred with great pomp and solemnity at Windsor: The pay of the Lieutenants of the British Navy was raised to 8s. per day, and that of the Masters to 12l. per month.—5. The East India fleet came into the Downs, having on board property be-

belonging to the East India Company, to the amount of 9,700,000l. private property about 4,600,000l. and the duty to Government amounting to 5,600,000l.—8. The Austrian troops crossed the River Inn.—9. This is the date of the Emperor of Germany's Rescript to the Diet at Ratisbon, in answer to Bonaparte's Declaration.—10. Marshal Massena issued his proclamation to the French Italian army, notifying his appointment to the command.—15. Lord Nelson sailed in the Victory, accompanied with the Euryalus frigate, from Portsmouth, to take the command of the fleet off Cadiz: The Emperor of Russia set out from St Petersburgh, to join the army on the frontiers: The Archduke Charles set out from Vienna, to take the command of the Austro-Italian army.—18. The Emperor of Germany left Vienna for the army,—19. General Mack arrived at Ulm.—21. Treaty of offence and defence made between France and Naples at Paris, and ratified at Portici 8th October 1805.—23. Expose of the reciprocal conduct of France and Austria since the treaty of Luneville, was read by the minister of Foreign Relations to the Conservative Senate.: The Hanoverian colours re-hoisted at Stadt.—25. Marshal Lanne's division of the Grand Army passed the Rhine at Strasburgh: The Calcutta man of war was captured by a French squadron, in lat. 49. 40. long. 11, 40.—28. The Russian Ambassador announced at Vienna, that his Imperial Majesty of Russia had ordered two of his armies to put themselves in motion.—29. Lord Nelson arrived off Cadiz.

October.

1. Bonaparte quitted Strasburgh, and crossed the Rhine with the whole of the Grand Army.—Dreadful explosion of the powder-mills at Roslin, near Edinburgh, and two men killed.—3. The advanced guard of Marshal Bernadotte, consisting of 400 cavalry commanded by Gen. Kellerman, entered the territory of Anspach.—4. His Majesty and the Royal Family arrive at Kew from Weymouth; his Majesty much benefited by the jaunt; David Scott, of Dunninald, Esq. M. P. for Perth, &c. &c. dies at Cheltenham.—7. Advice received from the East Indies of the defeat of Holkar, and of peace taking place in consequence; Holkar deserted by his troops, assumes the garb and calling of a *Facquir*, and subsists by begging; Hostilities commence between the French and Austrians; the latter defeated at Guntsburgh.—8. Death of his Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick Oels, General in the Prussian service, &c. &c.—9. Lieut. Blacklock, of the Dumfries-shire militia killed in a duel, near Musselburgh by Lieut. Nimmo, of the Berwickshire.—11. Master Betty, the young Roscius, recommences his performances at the Edinburgh theatre, and received with unbounded applause.—13. Death of the Duchess Dowager of Athol, aged 75.—14. A large and valuable Leeward island fleet arrives safe at Greenock, &c.—19. The Imperial city of Ulm, in Germany attacked by the French, the Austrians completely defeated, the whole line of the Iller forced, the city and its magazines, cannon, baggage taken, and the Austrian General Mack, with the whole of his staff made prisoners.—21. The British fleet, consisting of 27 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and 2 smaller vessels under the command of Lord Nelson, engages the combined fleet off Cadiz consisting of 33 sail of the line (18 French and 15 Spanish,) 4 frigates and 2 brigs, with 4000 troops on board; and, after a conflict of 4 hours, 19 of the enemies line strike their colours, and a French 74 blown up; Lord Nelson is killed, about the middle of the action, by a musket

ball in his left breast; Capt. Duff of the Mars, and Capt. Cooke of the Bellerophon, also killed; the French Admiral Villeneuve, a Spanish Vice-Admiral, and also a Rear-Admiral, are among the prisoners.—22. Death of the D. of Roxburgh at Fleurs.—23. Lady Elgin and suite arrive in England from France, after being detained long a prisoner by Bonaparte.—24. The Ocean, a large ship of 98 guns, but fitted to mount 120, launched at Woolwich, in presence of the Duke of Sussex, the Princess of Wales, &c. &c.: The Thames, a fine frigate of 44 guns, launched at Chatham.—26. Report of another battle between the Austrians and French.

November.

2. General promotion of Military Officers.—William Robertson, Esq. Advocate, appointed one of the Lords of Session, in room of the late Lord Ankerville.—3. Four French line of battle ships, part of the Cadiz squadron, captured by Admiral Sir R. Strachan, after the engagement with Lord Nelson, off Trafalgar.—9. Intelligence of the defeat of the combined fleet by Lord Nelson arrives in Edinburgh.—11. A general illumination, and great rejoicings at Edinburgh, on account of the victory.—21. His Majesty, being seated on the throne, receives the address of the city of London, on the defeat of the French and Spanish at sea, also their sentiments of condolence on the lamented death of Lord Nelson; which address his Majesty graciously answers.—23. The Hon. Robert Johnson, an Irish Judge, tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, for publishing a libel against Government, and found guilty.—25. Meeting of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh, for erecting a naval pillar, or other monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson.—26. Interesting dispatches from Lord Collingwood; a list of the combined fleets, and how they were disposed of, names and rank of the French and Spanish officers in the late action, with returns of the killed and wounded on board the British squadron, with other important matters, published in an Extraordinary Gazette. Killed 423, wounded 1164; total 1587.

December.

2. The Grand Lodge of Scotland celebrate the Festival of St Andrew, in place of November 30, which happened this year on a Saturday: great battle between the French and Austro Russian army at Austerlitz, in which the latter is unhappily defeated with great loss.—4. The Victory arrived at Portsmouth, with the remains of Lord Nelson.—5. A general Thanksgiving for the splendid Victory off Trafalgar.—6. Armistice signed between France and Austria—7. Intelligence received at the India House of the capture of the Brunswick Indiaman by the French Admiral Linois, on the 11th of July.—A French squadron of 7 sail of the line and 4 frigates seen at sea, and supposed to have escaped from Brest.—23. The trial of Sir Robert Calder commenced at Portsmouth, on board of the Prince of Wales. It terminated on the 26th, when he was reprimanded.—24. La Libre French frigate, of 40 guns, taken by La Loire and Egyptienne frigates.

Suggestions on the utility of forming some new lines of road in SCOTLAND. *By* J. HOGG, *the Ettrick Shepherd.*

WHEN we see a person putting himself to any extraordinary trouble or expence voluntarily, we reasonably conclude that he has some end in view, either of honour or advantage to himself or others; but when his object is an investigation of the rural economy of his country,

his views are more easily ascertained. If he visits the most enlightened parts, and those farthest advanced in improvements, it must be with an intention of profiting by their example; but if, on the contrary, his researches are directed to the poorest places, where agriculture is yet in its infancy, as these, farther than a single specimen, furnish no food for curiosity, his motives cannot be well accounted for otherwise than by supposing that he is desirous of promoting more eligible plans, and by the best means in his power of ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants. Perhaps it may be ascribing to myself too great a degree of patriotism, as well as consequence, were I to assert that the latter was my sole motive in traversing the most remote and unfrequented glens and islands in Scotland; but if the reader can discover any more probable one, he is perfectly welcome to adopt it Certain it is, I did visit them, and my observations on their present state, and best means of improvement, I have been very anxious to lay before the public, but have hitherto been prevented by a circumstance quite unexpected, and consequently unforeseen. But if ever they should appear, the following suggestions are never, or but very slightly mentioned; and I was led to them merely by reading in the news papers the other day an advertisement for contractors to make roads through some of the southern islets and peninsulas of Argyleshire. These I rejoiced to see, sensible that they were of much utility, but concluded in the mean time that there was as much, and more need of them, somewhere else.

Scotland is a field where of late years a great deal has been done, but a great deal still remains to do; and if a kind providence be pleased long to spare the present illustrious pilots to steer the British helm, we may positively conclude that a great deal will still be gradually executed for our advantage. The first thing that a traveller, such as has been described, regrets, is the want of good roads; because, he not only feels the evil severely himself in his peregrinations, but also, along with every scheme which he proposes for the benefit of the country, the idea of a good road must be invariably connected. And indeed, the first effective step that can be taken towards enhancing the value of estates, is to open a ready and convenient communication with the other parts of the country: for it is scarcely obvious, save only to the nice and attentive observer, how improvements and advances in articles the most opposite in their natures and qualities, have often the greatest influence upon one another. The internal policy of a nation is like a well-finished machine, wherein one wheel always sets another in motion; and the roads and other means of conveyance may actually be viewed as the axletrees on which these wheels turn.

Some may object that a common shepherd is no judge where roads are most necessary; and, if he were, a literary miscellany is an improper place wherein to publish the proposal. To such, I answer, that the most important discoveries in the history of man, have taken their origin from small, and even unfeasible beginnings; and if I liked I could mention some events of greater importance to our species than either roads or canals, which were first discovered to shepherds. And the Scots Magazine hath always been the vehicle wherein my abstracted ideas have been circulated, and I have no inclination to change it. Who knows but these hints may catch the eye of some, who have more influence with the legislature of the country than I?

I ? less, I am sure, they cannot have; or at least of some who can better discuss their utility.

The first that I shall mention, and which is so notoriously important to a great extent of valuable country, that I am surprised it was never put in execution, or even proposed as far as I know. It is one to lead from the Glen more-na-h-alabin, or line of the Caledonian canal, northward alongst the back-bone of the country, to the northern shore of Sutherland. This would at once supersede the necessity of making any other great roads in all that country, as it would open a communication to every individual glen both on the eastern and western sides of the island. None of these are long; sundry have good stripes of road alongst them already, and each would soon open up a branch to the great road. The gentlemen of that country have already wrought miracles by a frugal use of the funds arising from the conversion of the statute labour into money, and many individuals have contributed greatly; and surely this would be ad-administering a new and irresistable stimulus for further exertion. By this the thousands of sheep and cattle bred upon their mountains would find a safe and easy conveyance into the markets in the heart of the country; whereas they are at present, not only unspeakably wasted by ferries, fording of deep and rapid rivers, and a course so circuitous, that, saving a few lifted near the eastern coast, when they reach Fort-William they have commonly driven them at least two miles for every one that they have advanced southward; but likewise, the country being so inaccessible, dealers of any credit, either in wool or live stock, are discouraged from entering it, as well knowing the difficulties they must encounter before they can carry their purchases to market. By this too, the numerous families of the genteel people in these districts, which are all educated at the metropolis, their friends from thence, and all travellers of business, pleasure, or speculation, would find a safe passage directly to every glen.

As the branches from either side would be almost innumerable, especially to the westward, it would be necessary to have directing posts at each joining; naming the districts and islands to which they led, and on the other side *The high road to London* might be printed. This simple appendage, annexed to a thing of so much utility to the country as I am certain this road would be, might work more upon the mind of the illiterate highlander, in whose breast only some national prejudices may still linger, in favour of the sister kingdom, than can well be imagined. He would, at every stage, be impressed with their near connection, until he became involuntarily convinced that their interests were inseparable; that they were children of the same family, and that from this, their more rich and honourable sister, much of their affluence and present comforts were derived. I remember, that when I was at Inverness, and saw at the end of one of the streets, *The road to Edinburgh*, printed, I could not help considering myself as at home, though sensible that the wilds of Athol and Badenoch intervened. This proposal may be viewed as presumptuous in me, and were I to point out the very tract the road should keep, it would be the height of presumption; however, it must be considered, that though the mountains of Scotland are tremendous, there are nevertheless many excellent passes through them in every direction; as witness those of Glenshee and Athol; as well as three notable ones in the western road, those of Loch-Ern, Tyne-drum, and Glencoe.

To be continued.

Grammatical Error in Scott's Beauties *of* Writers.

BOOKS made from books, under the various titles of Collections, Extracts, Beauties, &c. are, in the present age, sufficiently numerous, and when judiciously and faithfully compiled, are very useful. It is almost superfluous to state, that what is professed to be extracted from an author, should be in the words of that author. Such compilations, indeed, as are designed for the perusal of youth, should be carefully purified from every vestige of profanity, immorality, and indelicacy; but no compiler should mutilate an author to make him correspond with *his* notions of grammar. Yet, in the last editions of Scott's Beauties of Eminent Writers, we are perpetually offended at finding the conjunctive mode united with the conjunction IF, whether the event be *future* and *doubtful*, or *present* and *certain*. In the beautiful passage from Addison's Spectator on Temperance, instead of what the author wrote, "If exercise *throws* off all superfluities, temperance prevents them;" we have, "If exercise throw off:" and in the subsequent sentences, instead of *clears*, *raises*, *dissipates*, we have *clear*, *raise*, *dissipate*, to the depravation of both sense and sound: and it may be observed, that in the 19th rule of Mr Lindley Murray's excellent grammar, we are cautioned against such expressions; and in his exercises on that rule, examples of the very same nature are given to be corrected*. An intelligent teacher, when using such books, will warn his pupils not to suppose such expressions sanctioned by the authority of Addison; and truly, if that ornament of English literature had written thus, his style would have ill deserved the character it has received for classic elegance and correct simplicity. All extracts should be carefully copied from the best editions of the original writers: for every peculiarity of expression, the author, not the compiler, is responsible; and he ought to be well acquainted with his subject, who presumes to alter the style or the grammar of Addison or Johnson.

A. M.

Lawn-market, Jan. 1806.

Character of the Bijugas, *an* African *Tribe.*

(*From Beaver's African Memoranda.*)

THESE, of all the Africans on this part of the coast, are the most uncivilized, faithless, and warlike; and are distinguished among the

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* What Grammarians call the *Conjunctive Mode* seems to have arisen from an ellipsis of *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would*,—*can*, *could*,—*may*, *might*, &c. and therefore, *thou shall*, *thou should*, &c. can in no case be proper. The following examples are taken from Murray's Exercises:

If thou *hast* [not *have*] promised, be faithful to thy engagement.

If thou *hadst* [not *had*] succeeded, perhaps thou wouldst not be the happier for it.

If he *prefers* [not *prefer*] a life of industry, it is because he has an idea of comfort in wealth.

If *thou censure* [that is, *shalt censure*] uncharitably, thou wilt be entitled to no favour.

Though *he fall*, [that is, *should fall*,] he shall not be utterly cast down.

Were he [that is, if he *should be*, not if *he was*] ever so great, this conduct would debase him.

the neighbouring nations by the appellation of wild men.

The Bijugas are above the middle size, muscular, boney, and well proportioned; they have the appearance of great strength and activity; their noses are more elevated, and their lips less thick than their neighbours; their teeth good, which are sometimes filed to a sharp point like the teeth of a saw; their hair woolly, and shaved into every fanciful form, or shape, which can be imagined, from wearing the whole of it to none; what they do wear is generally dressed with red ochre and palm oil, as ours is with powder and pomatum.

Every Bijuga is a warrior; his amusement the chace, his delight war. Not so far advanced in civilization as their neighbours, they are yet ignorant of weaving the cotton into cloth; a deer, or a goat-skin, is therefore the only dress of the men. In their arms they are the more splendid. A long buccaneer gun, kept in the most perfect order, is carried in the right hand; a solingen sword, about four feet long, and as sharp as a razor, not figuratively speaking, for it is sometimes employed as one, is slung on the left shoulder, the hilt of it coming close under his arm. In his left hand he holds a round convex shield, formed of interlaced withes, covered with buffaloe's hide. The same hand grasps a spear.

Except a few days in the year, when he prepares the ground for, and sows rice, war and the chace is his sole occupation; and he is never without his arms; to keep which in the most perfect order is his greatest pride. No people understand the use of them better than they do: with their gun they seldom miss their object; and with their spear or assagaye, I have seen them strike a reed about ten inches long, and not thicker than a tobacco pipe, at the distance of twenty yards; and in the use of the broad sword, they are more active and expert than any people whom I have ever seen.

When they attack, they first discharge their guns kneeling and supporting the left elbow on the left knee; they then throw it down, and advancing to a proper distance, covering themselves with their shield, they launch their assagaye, and then have recourse to their sword. They approach squatting, with their shield nearly covering their whole body; its convex form is admirably adapted to turn off the enemy's shot, indeed a musquet ball will not penetrate it.

Unconnected by any ties with the neighbouring nations, whom they generally hold in contempt, they consider the world as their own; and that what it contains they have a right to plunder. If they can be compared to any State known in Europe, it must be to the Algerines: they war with every body, and always plunder the weak; but there is one nation against which they are particularly inveterate, no living person in either remembering even traditionary peace between them, this nation, mild and inoffensive, as the Bijugas are the reverse, is held in such sovereign contempt by them, that, regardless of number, wherever they meet, they attack them.

This nation is the Biafara. Bulama was for a long time the chief object of contention between these hostile nations, till at length the Biafaras, tired and worn out with the continual attacks of their martial neighbours, evacuated the island, and retired to Ghinala, up the Rio Grande. Here, however, they would not be safe, if, happily for them, the Bijugas were not far behind all their neighbours in their knowledge of the adjacent shores, and the management of boats. This is the more extraordinary, as an insular situation has always been supposed favourable to

early improvement in the navigation and management of boats and small vessels; yet these people, although all their predatory incursions are made on the water, have not yet learned to use a sail, notwithstanding all the boats, that visit their islands, or are navigated by the neighbouring nations, use sails as well as oars; and they have never yet ventured as far up the Rio Grande as Ghinala. This one fact is, I think, sufficient to shew how far they are behind their neighbours in their progress from absolute barbarism.

The nearest of the inhabited Bijuga islands to us at Bulama, was that of Canabac, the inhabitants of which had, (besides Bulama, till we purchased it from them,) the islands of Galenas, so named from the quanty of Guinea fowls upon it; Ilos dos Porcos, or Hogs Island, and those of Mayo, Jamber, and Honey, all uninhabited, for hunting islands; on the last two they annually cultivate rice.

It did not appear to me that the Bijugas of Canabac had any slaves in their island; those of their own nation are probably never reduced to that state, unless for the crimes of witchcraft and adultery; and then, most likely, instantly sold to the Portuguese, as well as all those who might have fallen into their hands by the chance of war.

Their women, who seemed to perform all the menial domestic duties, are as simple in their dress as the men; a thick fringe made of the shred of palm leaves, about six inches long, tied round their waist, formed their only covering.

Their government, like all others on the coast that I know any thing about, is monarchical, but the power of the sovereign seems trifling; he cannot be known from his subjects by any external mark of dress, or respect shown to him; and he eats out of the same calabash with any of his people.

As to their confined notions of religion, I believe that they are the same as those of their neighbours; but they have one peculiarity; and that is, of sacrificing a cock, prior to their undertaking any thing serious, or sanctioning any weighty measure; such as the undertaking an expedition for plunder, selling one of their islands, or even entering into trade with a person whom they have not known. Should a white stranger go to their island, with a view to make a treaty or the forming of any connection with them, they would previously sacrifice one or more cocks; and from the examination of the gizzard (I was given to understand,) they pretend to ascertain whether the motives of his visit are good or evil.

When in Jalorem's house, I observed a little round place made of clay somewhat resembling an oven, in one corner, and I asked Gillion, my interpreter, what it was, and said that I should like to look inside of it. He desired me not to look at it too much, for Jalorem's people would not like it, it was "his gris-gris house:" now in this place, I believe, but am not certain, their sacrifices take place.

It is singular, that the presents which I received from the women of Bellchore, Jalorem, and the king of Suoga, were always cocks, and generally perfectly white ones.

On Canabac there are two towns or villages, each governed by a separate king, who, when I was at Bulama, were named Bellchore, and Jalorem.

Bellchore is the dread of the neighbouring people, and is reckoned the greatest warrior the Bijuga nation ever produced. He still boasts of having set fire to the town of Bissao, notwithstanding its strong

fort

fort and numerous garrison; and, to others, he will probably boast of his triumph over us on the western point of Bulama. He is old, but upright and active, and stands full six feet high: his large black eyes, the fire of which seventy rains have not yet extinguished, are the most penetrating I ever saw: his nose is long, large, and projecting; his teeth regular and white; his limbs well proportioned; his understanding clear and acute; and in both body and mind he stands pre-eminent among his countrymen. But his courage, his policy, his restless activity, his daring enterprizes, and his love of war, which have rendered him the admiration of his countrymen, have procured him, at the same time, the hatred and detestation of all those nations that lie within the reach of his lawless expeditions.

Jalorem, on the contrary, is distinguished from the rest of his countrymen, by his mildness and peaceable disposition.

Particulars of an Attempt to form an English colony among the Bijugas.

From the same.

THE Calypso sailed from Goree on the 19th, and on the 21st anchored in Bijuga channel. On the 24th she got sight of the island of Bulama, and sent all the boats armed on shore. The next day one of the boats having returned, the ship got under weigh, and proceeded towards that island, where she anchored in the evening.

On Sunday the 3d of June, instead of assembling the colonists at prayers, and taking that opportunity of pointing out to them their precise situation, the difficulties they had to encounter, the necessity of order, regularity, sobriety, and industry; in short, the virtues that would ensure the prosperity, or the vices that would tend to the destruction of the colony; instead of doing this, which their situation imperiously called for, every one was wandering about the island in pursuit of some favourite amusement.

Some were on the shore fishing among the rocks, or seeking crabs and mussels; others taking oysters from the Mangrove branches, while many were inland, botanizing, or hunting after lizzards; and others chasing, some butterflies, and some elephants; a few were sleeping by the hut where the arms were kept, and some of the women were sitting in its shade: thus were the colonists scattered at 2 o'clock when the Bijugas made an attack.

They began by firing a volley into the hut; which rousing those who were asleep in it, as they rushed out, they were shot.

Those who were near the beach, and ran towards it on hearing the firing of musquetry, in order to get on board, were intercepted by another party, and met with the same fate. In short, all the men who were near the hut, at the time of attack, were either killed or wounded; and all the women and children taken prisoners. Some at a little distance hid themselves behind the rocks till the firing had ceased, and by that means they escaped to the ship; and all those who were distant in the woods, many of whom did not return until very late, escaped also.

On board the Calypso, during this dreadful scene on shore, all was disorder, all confusion. They indeed sent two armed boats on shore as soon as they could, to receive and protect those who had fled to the beach for assistance; but the work of death was done; the object of the savages accomplished.

They had surprised and destroyed; and then, loaded with booty, had retreated to the bushes.

When the boats reached the shore

the firing had ceased, and a few colonists, who had been alarmed at it, having been near enough to hear, without seeing its effects till they passed the dead bodies, were standing up to the neck in water, waiting to be taken on board.

Of those who were absent in the woods, some heard, and some did not hear the firing, but they all returned, although late, in safety.

In this melancholy affair we had five men and one woman killed, four men wounded, and four women and three children taken prisoners *.

There can be no doubt the Bijugas had watched the motions of our people for the two or three preceding days; and most likely from the 30th of May, when their war canoe first made its appearance, and they had observed them straggle into the woods in the morning by twos and threes, and return again in the evening, and that those who remained at the hut were generally asleep from one to three during the greatest heat of the day, and that no watch whatever was kept. They had therefore chosen the best time for commencing their attack, when those who were not absent were asleep.

That they had watched us closely was evident from their firing at first at no individual person, but into the block-house where the people were sleeping; and as they ran out, they were killed or wounded one by one. The Bijugas immediately after rushed into the block-house, where they found sixty stand of arms loaded and primed, which they instantly seized, and turning against the colonists, killed them with their own weapons.

Not one Bijuga was either killed or wounded; indeed a single musquet had not been discharged at them, for those at a distance from the block-house were unarmed; and those who were in it fell victims to their incautious conduct, ere their half-opened eyes could discover the cause of their alarm.

Kitchen utensils, wearing apparel, and other European articles, highly prized by the savages, besides sixty stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition, was the rich booty obtained by them after their daring attack; and bad as that was, it were well had it been all.

The Bijugas had foreseen that our people would endeavour to escape to the beach opposite the ship in the moment of attack; they had therefore sent a party round to cut off their retreat, which they did effectually; and the poor women and children who had fled from the hut were all taken prisoners.

Some degree of humane consideration seems to have regulated the conduct of these savages, for they never attempted, in the attack, either to kill or wound any of the women or children; though after it was over, and they were retreating through the woods, they committed an act of cruelty on one of them, which is not to be reconciled even with the lowest possible degree of feeling.

Among all who suffered on this occasion, the fate of Mr and Mrs Gardiner was certainly the most cruel, and the most lamented.

He had been wounded by a musquet ball, and was endeavouring to reach the beach, when he was intercepted

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* *Killed.*—Aaron Baker, Stephen Mollineaux, Edward Williamson, William Howard, Constantine Long, Mrs Gardiner.

Wounded.—Mr H. B. Gardiner*, Richard Pool*, Dol. Price, Godfrey Norman.

Women taken.—Mrs Harley†, Mrs Barnwell, Mrs Mollineaux, E. Thompson.

Children taken.—Two of Mrs Baker's, one of Mrs Harley's

* Died of their wounds.

† Died at Canabac, just after their redemption.

cepted by one of the party of the islanders that had been stationed for that purpose. To go back was certain death; to advance towards the ship, it was necessary to pass this man. Unarmed, and weakened by loss of blood, Mr G. advanced, bowing as he approached; but the savage, regardless of his humiliation, made a stroke at him with his well-tempered cutlass, which Mr G. attempting to parry with his hand, it was severed from the arm at the wrist *. He passed on into the water, and was one of those standing up to his chin in it, when the boats from the Calypso arrived to carry them on board. He died a few days afterwards.

His wife having witnessed the fate of her husband, was a prisoner in the hands of the savages; these having rifled the block-house and stripped the dead †, began their retreat with their prisoners and booty across the island.

Mrs G. was unfortunately lame, and, unable to keep pace with their rapid march, they therefore shot her.

(To be continued.)

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* Europeans can scarcely form an idea of the order in which these savages keep their arms. Their cutlasses I can compare only to razors. They try their edge on the back of the nail, as we do razors in Europe. They answer to them very frequently, the purpose of a knife. I have seen one of them draw his sword and cut off a steak of venison with as much ease as a butcher would with his long sharp knife in our markets. The blades are about four feet long, and *Solingen* is marked on them all.

† One of the slain had on a pair of what are called musquito trousers, which buttoned at the ancle; these ignorant people, not knowing how to unbutton them, and unable to strip them off without it, cut off both the feet for that purpose.

To their Honours the SUPREME JUDGE *and* SUPERINTENDANTS *of the* POLICE *of* EDINBURGH,

The Remonstrance of all the WALLS *of that City and Suburbs,*

Respectfully represents,

THAT they have been grossly and unjustly accused, in a Petition from the RIGHT HAND AND THE LEFT, addressed to your Honours in the last number of the Scots Magazine; and that, impressed with a consciousness of their innocence, they feel it a duty incumbent upon them, to step forward in vindication of their character, by repelling the charges brought against them in said Petition, and to claim your Honours' protection: That your Remonstrants humbly conceive, that so far from their being the cause of the improprieties and disorder specified by the Petitioners, they are entirely guiltless of any one of the charges narrated: That they have long and respectably maintained their station in this ancient city, and uniformly supported a character creditable to themselves and beneficial to society; and that having hitherto received the unqualified approbation of all the inhabitants of the most unblemished reputation, and of the first station in public and private life, they likewise conceive is a convincing proof of their veracity: That, emboldened by this conviction, and stimulated by a desire to expunge every stain wantonly and maliciously thrown on their character, they firmly and positively deny that they possess any of the qualities which it has been asserted they inherit: That they have no power whatever, either *attractive* or *repulsive* in their nature, and that the whole fault of irregularity, confusion, and interruption, originates, not in them, but in the very Petitioners.

who

who have had the effrontery to come forward with complaints and charges against them: That it must be well known to your Honours, that for these 200 years back, the *Right Hand and the Left* have invariably deserted their stations, and thrown every thing into disorder: That, instead of adhering to the most simple and natural rules, they have uniformly neglected them; in so much so, that all strangers coming to this city have been astonished at the circumstance, and never once imputed the fault to your Remonstrants, but to the obstinacy and stupidity of the Petitioners who complain: That it appears to the Remonstrants that the only cause that can possibly be assigned for this extraordinary conduct, is a deplorable want of common sensibility in the part of the Petitioners; that instead of acuteness, they possess a *numbness* or *torpidity*, which deprives them of all perception of propriety, regularity, and order; and leads them, like a drunk man, or an idiot, jostling against every thing which otherwise they might easily avoid, and which, notwithstanding the inconvenience they every moment experience, disposes them sluggishly and insensibly to proceed on, day after day, with the same stupidity: That, till this unhappy defect, (whether natural or acquired) be rectified, it appears evident to your Remonstrants, that nothing effectual can be done to establish either *regularity*, *order*, *method*, or *convenience* in this city, and that instead of expedition, dispatch, and correctness, nothing but confusion, delay, and imperfect execution will prevail.

May it therefore please your Honours, to exculpate the Remonstrants from the unjust charges brought against them by the Petitioners, and to establish such laws and regulations as may seem most likely to remedy the defects, and eradicate the evils represented by your Remonstrants; and oblige the *Right Hand and the Left* henceforth to respect the Walls of this City, and thereby restore comfort and convenience to the inhabitants.

And your Remonstrants, and all lovers of order and regularity, will pray &c.

Signed by all the Walls of the Streets, Lanes, and Squares in the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh, the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1806.

Memoirs of the late General Hamilton.

From British Public Characters.

THE late Alexander Hamilton was descended from a respectable Scotch family, settled for some centuries in the county of Ayr. His grandfather, Alexander Hamilton of Grange, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Robert Pollock, of Pollock, in Renfrewshire, by whom he had a numerous progeny. In consequence of the feudal laws, which confer all on the eldest; the General's father, who happened to be a fourth son, was of course obliged to seek his fortune abroad. He accordingly removed to the West Indies, and having settled in the island of St Vincent, married an American lady.

Alexander, the fruit of this alliance, was sent to his mother's relations at New York, for his education; and having been placed at Columbia College, in that State, made great progress in his studies.

The war having commenced while he was in one of the upper classes, like many other school-boys, he became ambitious to distinguish himself; and, having made some progress in mathematics, he determined to apply himself to that branch of tactics

more immediately connected with geometry.

Having accordingly raised a company of matrosses, or artillerymen, Captain Hamilton took the field, and conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain the notice of the Commander in chief. In consequence of this he was taken into General Washington's family as an aide-de-camp, and served under him until the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army rendered all the hopes and efforts of England unavailing.

At the close of the war he betook himself to the practice of the law, in which he made a brilliant figure, as well as in the legislature of the state of New York, and the congress of the United States.

He at this time wrote his 'Phocion,' a work which, like all his other performances, discovered a strong mind, enriched by application to study.

He made great efforts to conciliate the citizens of the United States with those royalists who remained in America at the evacuation of New York; for his politics were always of the liberal cast. By this means he rendered essential service to his country, by encreasing the number at least of its citizens; and obtained for himself the esteem and affection of those who had been opposed to him in politics while the contest lasted.

At the promulgation of the new constitution, he is said to have united with Mr Jay and Mr Madison in publishing the work called "The Federalist."

But although it be difficult to say whether he shone most in the character of a soldier, a lawyer, or a politician, his arrangement of the finances of the United States has been the subject of the highest and most general commendation. It will scarcely be credited by the next generation, that a debt, which was selling in the market at the depreciated rate of 12½ per cent. should be raised by his administration to 140—an extreme price, to be sure, at which it did not stand long; but at 120, millions were sold even in London; and from that day to the present no debt in Europe has maintained or deserved a better credit.

His report on this subject to the House of Representatives will remain at all times a monument of that versatility of genius, by which he was enabled to combine the drudgery of official detail with the luminous ideas of general policy; and it will be remembered, to his honour, of which he had the highest notions, that his fingers were never soiled by any personal gain in these transactions, which offered so great and evident an opportunity, and by which his country was so much enriched.

On those subjects which agitated the government of the United States during the late war in Europe, when it was necessary to observe so nice a conduct to avoid insult, or rather to obtain redress for injuries received on the one hand, and to keep clear of the contest on the other, his publications under the signature of "Pacificus," had an evident tendency to calm the public mind; nor can it be doubted that his councils in the cabinet of the United States had their due weight in promoting the bloodless mode of adjusting differences without compromising the honour of the nation, in which that infant country has set an example so worthy the imitation of other states.

In his natural disposition, General Hamilton may be said to have been a man of more ambition than pride; he wished to stand prominently in the public opinion, but was not over solicitous for official situations; he quitted the secretaryship of the treasury for private life, and resumed the profession of the law for subsistence; but there have been no great occasions in which, though a private citi-

zen, his talents have not been called forth. It is said that he had a *penchant* towards monarchy, and it is not improbable that he wished a change in the constitution, that would add something to the strength of the executive government. His manners were so condescending and sociable, and he sought information, even on the subjects of his own official reports, from all ranks of citizens, with so much ease and affability, that in other times and countries he would have been a dangerous citizen.

In the year 1780 he married the second daughter of the late General Schuyler, by whom he had several children, and thus became connected with one of the most respectable families in the state.

He is not supposed to have died rich, for his expences while in public life are known to have exceeded the revenue assigned by the constitution of the United States. His practice as a lawyer was indeed lucrative; yet as he entertained a scorn for wealth, it cannot be supposed that he took the readiest way to amass riches.

The particulars of his death are too well known; but we shall here subjoin an account of his funeral, which it will be seen was conducted in such a manner as to be connected with the *politics* of the day.

In conformity to previous arrangements, the procession was formed in Robinson-street, where the deceased General lay, about twelve o'clock. The following was the order: the artillery—the 6th regiment of militia—flank companies—Cincinnati Society—a numerous train of clergy of all denominations—the Corpse, with pall bearers—the general's horse appropriately dressed—his children and relatives — physicians — Governor Morris, the funeral orator, in his carriage—the gentlemen of the bar—the Lieutenant Governor of the State, in his carriage—corporation of the city of New York—resident agents of foreign powers—officers of the army and navy—military and naval officers of foreign powers—militia officers of the state—the various officers of the respective banks—chamber of commerce and merchants—wardens of the port, and masters of vessels in harbour—the president, professors, and students of Columbia college — Tammany Society — Mechanic society—Marine society—citizens in general.

The military marched with arms reversed, and exhibited a very splendid spectacle. Thus formed, the procession, which was numerous, extensive, and respectable, moved with solemn step, accompanied with the awful tolling of the bells, and the firing of minute guns from the battery, through Beekman, Pearl, and White-hall streets, and up Broadway to Trinity church, where the military halted, opened to the right and left, and came to order with reversed arms. The rear of the procession marched through the avenue thus formed to the front of Trinity church, where Mr Morris was to deliver the funeral oration to the immense concourse of assembled and anxious spectators.

Within the elegant portico of this venerable temple was erected a stage, covered with a carpet, and furnished with two chairs; one for the orator, who sat in the middle, the other for Mr J. B. Church, a relative and executor of the deceased. Around the stage, upon the ground, stood the afflicted relatives and associates of the General, the members of the Cincinnati, the clergy, and all who with decency could approach it. The scene was impressive; and what added unspeakably to its solemnity, was the mournful group of tender boys, the sons, once the hopes, and joys of the deceased, who, with tears gushing from their eyes, sat upon the stage, at the feet of the orator, bewailing the loss of their parent!

When all things were arranged, and the din of arms and the bustle of the crowd had subsided, Mr Morris rose, and having approached the front of the stage, under which the corpse of General Hamilton was placed, addressed the audience as follows:

"——— You are not to expect in me the public orator; you will find nothing but the lamentations of a bewailing friend.

"His life (pointing at the corpse) was one of honour and glory. When our revolution began, his fame was heard of before his person was seen.

"Washington, that excellent judge of human nature, perceived his virtues, appreciated his talents, entrusted him with his confidence, and made him his bosom friend.

"At the battle of York, he displayed alike his valour and his humanity. The excesses of the gallant army opposed to us, had excited emotions of resentment in the American soldiery, which required his superior mind to repress. At the head of a forlorn hope he attacked the redoubt of the enemy, and was victorious. That occurrence gave us peace.

"His studiousness, his comprehensive mind, his wisdom, his eloquence, called him to the convention in which originated your constitution, and presented you with a national code. Here I saw him labour indefatigably for his country's good. His soul was absorbed in considering what would best establish and preserve well-regulated liberty. When the labours of the convention were closed, he frankly expressed a doubt of the fitness of the constitution to maintain, with necessary energy, public freedom. He relied, however, my countrymen, on your wisdom, your virtue, but more on the over-ruling Power before whom we are solemnly assembled.

"Washington, with whom he had toiled, and by whose side he had travelled through every stage of our revolutionary contest;—Washington, who saw his manly struggles in the convention, and best knew how to promote his country's welfare, called him, under the new constitution, to preside over an important department of government. Here he displayed all the talents of a great financier. He organised the government, and imparted to it a tone according with correct notions of its stability, and the permanent interest and happiness of the country. At this period we had no credit; he fixed it upon a sure and permanent basis, and called our resources into profitable and glorious activity. But he met with opposition, and retired from public life to the pursuit of his profession, in which he became the ornament of the bar, and a paragon of integrity to his clients. The welfare of a numerous family called for an exertion of his great professional talents.

"Menaced with dangers from without, Washington was forced from his beloved retirement to the field. This great man had not forgotten the young hero who, early in the revolution, had attracted his notice. I beseech you, my countrymen, to mark another instance of his discernment, affection, and esteem. He viewed the deceased as worthy of being the second in command. He was appointed major-general of our army. Washington deemed him, in case of accident, perhaps the only man in whose hands, which now lie cold in his coffin, the sword and purse of America could be safely entrusted.

"He toiled incessantly with manly firmness against popular zeal; and snatched you, in spite of yourselves, from impending ruin. His solicitude was for you; for himself he feared not.

"He

" He had been charged with ambition. When he retired from the army, of which he was major-general, he declared he would never again accept of an office unless his country was endangered by actual foreign invasion. Firm to his purpose, faithful to himself, his determinations were irreversible. No power could divert him from them. He was rigid and inflexible.

" But he was not ambitious. I declare, in the presence of that great Being before whom we are now specially assembled, that in all our conversations, in all his meditations, he was solicitous only for the welfare of his country. He was sincere and affectionate. His heart, faithful to itself, never knew how to conceal what it felt. He placed it in his hand; exhibited it to the people, and challenged rigid inspection. He knew no guile; he knew not how to dissemble.

" But although retired from office, he never for a moment in his private capacity suffered his attention to be diverted from public business. He was a zealous friend to liberty. He was attentive, watchful, and active, to preserve it. He feared lest popular zeal would place the precious deposit in insincere and unsound hands. He dreaded factions, and was apprehensive that their collisions would injure it. For my friends, my countrymen, I beseech you not to trust to *profession*. Look into, examine facts, and by these judge of public measures.

" Your sensibility is awakened. I cannot enter into a consideration of the causes that have produced the melancholy event which has brought us together. I will not—I ought not to endeavour to excite that indignation which you feel. I pray you to repress that temper, which might lead to acts offensive to the majesty of the laws. For my deceased and illustrious friend I beseech you to be calm and tranquil.

" Respected collegians (addressing himself to them.) in your academical pursuits, remember that Hamilton was your patron. Imitate his virtues, revere his talents, respect his greatness.

" And you, gentlemen of the bar, which he illuminated with his genius, study the example he has left of his exemplary integrity to his clients. He was the ornament of your profession.

" And you, brothers of the Society of the Cincinnati, you who knew him in the day of affliction, remember his wisdom and eloquence in the cabinet, his activity and valour in the field.

" And you, reverend clergy, accompany the body of the deceased to the place of its interment, and perform your holy functions, the last sad office you can now bestow.

SUPPLEMENT *to a Tour thro' some of the Shetland Islands in* 1804.

(*See Scots Mag. for June and August* 1805.)

SINCE my remarks on Shetland were published, a few inaccuracies have been pointed out to me, which I beg leave to correct:—Some of my observations have, I find, been misconstrued; these I shall endeavour to render more plain:—And I shall interweave some additional articles of information which have lately come to my knowledge.

1. *Noss Island.*—In the Magazine for June last. p. 233. I have stated, that the tenant of Noss pays L.50. of rent for the whole island. I am now informed that I should have said only L.40 5s.; but this is evidently a matter of no importance.

In

In speaking of the same island, after expressing my approbation of the "great improvement" of allowing the tenant to prosecute the fishery on his own account, I have stated, that "even the tenant of Noss, however, has not been able to procure a lease of that endurance that would encourage him to make permanent improvements; and that two or three years bound the lease." I have since been informed that I have here fallen into a mistake; for that the tenant of Noss forms a noted exception to the Shetland tenants in general, and that he holds a lease of the island for his own lifetime, and two years to his family after his death. This is better than I formerly understood: but I cannot help remarking, that if the period of the certain duration of the lease (after the expiry of its contingent subsistence by the principal lessee's death) were extended only to ten or twelve years, there can be no doubt that it would prove eventually more beneficial both to landlord and tenant. The tenant would not probably scruple to incur some expence in improving, if he foresaw that his heirs at least would reap some of the advantage: and indeed the landlord might, in that case, most properly stimulate the tenant's exertions, by stipulating for the erection of inclosures, offices, &c.

Very few leases of any considerable duration are to be found in the whole of Shetland. Two or three years in general limit them. For most of the small farms, there are no written leases. But this, I am told, is, in many cases, owing to the poor people themselves, who are terrified at pen and ink, and often tell their lairds, in a whining style, "They "will take the ground *for the time*; "God only knows if they will live "to the year's end," &c. I am unable to trace this "stupid apathy," (for such I must call it,) to any other cause than the state of hopeless poverty and irretrievable dependance, in which, by a variety of unfavourable circumstances, the great body of the Shetlanders are certainly involved.

2. *Mails.*—In the Magazine for August last, p. 578., in treating of the irregularity of the arrival of the post-office mails at Lerwick, I by mistake mentioned Leith, instead of Aberdeen, as the port from which the packet sails. Were the packets obliged, under a sufficient sanction, to sail regularly from this latter port, it perhaps might be a preferable station to either Leith or Huna.

3. *Commission of the Peace.*—I formerly remarked that there were no Justices of the Peace in Shetland.—I am happy to hear that two gentlemen have lately qualified. At their first sessions, above a hundred delinquents (it is said) were convened before them, chiefly, however, for making malt in private. It is believed that the Board of Excise urged this first establishment of Justices, as they found that a quarter-sessions at Lerwick was indispensable to the suppression of practices inimical to the revenue. It will be fortunate for Shetland if similar motives should speedily lead to the establishment of Justices in the detached islands, where there are at present no kind of magistrates, to give decreet for trifling debts, to call for the statute-labour *, to awe the turbulent, or curb the petty offender. It was in this sense that I affirmed there was no magistrate in Shetland but the Sheriff-substitute; and I was correct. I am aware that the Admiral and Commissary may also be accounted *Magistrates* in the extensive meaning of the word; but certainly these judges, whose jurisdiction is very limited, and who hold their sittings in Lerwick,

* This, it is to be hoped, will now speedily be done. As yet there is only one made road in Shetland.

wick, do not in any degree supersede the necessity of Justices of the Peace in the scattered islands of Shetland.

4. *Profits of Landlord and Tenant on the fisheries, &c.*—In my remarks on the state of the common people, after quoting a severely chiding passage from Mr Pennant, I added: "In confirmation of this remark of Mr Pennant, it has been stated, that, after deducting the expence of salting and drying, the landlords of Shetland, at this day, export their fish at a profit, (including the bounty from Government) of above 400 *per cent.*" It will be observed, that I was here narrating only what "had been stated." For the arithmetical accuracy of Mr Pennant, Mr Morrison, or perhaps others, I am not answerable. I myself am inclined to think that, in general, the profits of the landlords on their fishers and fish do not nearly amount to the enormous *per centage* above mentioned. It has even been affirmed to me, that "they have commonly only 20 *per cent.*" This, however, is, I am convinced, running to the opposite extreme: their profits must "commonly" be triple that, in some cases six times that amount. I must here enter more into detail, and specify the data on which I proceed. I shall first examine the profits of the landlords, and then those of the tenants *.

It requires (I understand) 2½ cwt. of wet fish to make 1 cwt. of dry. The hundred-weight of green fish costs 3s. 6d. The whole expence of splitting, salting, drying, &c. does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.; or, the hundred-weight, costs the landlord, in all 11s. 3d. The fish is sold at 19s. or 20s. per cwt. or at a profit of above 70 per cent., besides 3s. per cwt. of Government bounty upon exportation; making, in all, a profit of nearly *cent. per cent.* But I must add, that the fish is often sent, on commission, for retail in the Leith or Edinburgh market †, when it brings 28s. or 30s. per cwt. or about 150 *per cent.* from which the expence of conveyance, &c. is to be deducted.

The landlords have besides, a profit on boats, lines, sails, &c. which does not, I believe, (on an average,) exceed 20 *per cent.* On some articles it is probably considerably less;—and some gentlemen, I have been informed, furnish hooks and lines to their tenants nearly at prime cost.—The lairds have a large profit also, on every article of produce raised by the tenant's industry, butter, wool, hides, oil, &c.

Let us now contrast with these various profits, (the aggregate amount of which I shall not pretend to estimate,) the advantages which the tenant derives from the summer's fishings, as stated by the Rev. Mr Morrison of Delting (Stat. Acc. vol. i. p. 389,); and declared to be accurate, by the Rev. Mr Jack of Northmavine (vol. xii. p. 360.).—"How far the people in general are benefited by the fisheries, (says Mr Morrison, apparently with a sneer of generous indignation,) will appear from the following statement." He states the total annual expence of a six-oared boat to be, on an average, L.19: 5: 10; and the total annual returns, only L.19: 10: 6;—so that there

* The task is, to me, irksome, and I am aware that it may seem invidious: but it is rendered necessary by the conduct of some of the landlords of Shetland; and I shall strictly abstain from personal allusions.

† The fish imported from Shetland into Leith, pays tithe to the minister of North Leith, amounting to about 5 *per cent.* or the twentieth fish; a most ungracious tax, considering that the fish had already paid tithe in Shetland.

there remains of free profits the insignificant pittance only of 4s. 8d. sterling! which if it be divided among six sharers in a boat, amounts to the sum of *ninepence farthing* sterling to each man, as the *free* profits of the summer's fishing! But in the above calculation, wages are included in the annual expence, and these are averaged at L.1 : 13 : 4 to each man for the season; so that if the tenant himself be the fisher, as he generally is, this sum falls to be added to his 9¼d. of summer gainings, making in all L.1 : 14 : 1¼. "But, (adds Mr Morrison,) the fishers carry many articles from their own houses to the fishing-stations, such as butter, milk, &c. on which no value is here put*."

5. *Runrig.*—I have stated (Mag. for Aug last, p. 579.), that the herding-act and the act for dividing runrig property, have been much neglected in Shetland. I have since been assured that, in some parts of the country, the latter act has been almost completely carried into effect. These, however, are only praiseworthy exceptions; for it is unquestionable, that runrig lands are still to be found, in greater or smaller quantities, in almost every corner of Shetland.

6. *Whale-fishing exaction.*—I formerly stated (Magazine for August last, p. 580,) that for every lad who goes to the Greenland or Davis' Straits whale-fishery for the summer, the cottar family to which he belongs must pay to the landlord one guinea of fine or of additional rent. I have been challenged for making this statement without having previously examined all the "landmails legers" of the country, (by which, I presume, are meant the rental-books.) I adhere to my former statement; and yet am ready to believe, that, if the whole land mails legers of the country were examined, no trace of the exaction might be found. This would not prove that the evil does not exist, but only that, if it does exist, the landlords who practise it are not insensible to its flagrancy. These gentleman may perhaps deny that it is either a *fine*†, or an *exaction*, or an *additional rent*. Let it, then, be called a *bargain*, to which they surely cannot object. I give them the option of the name; for the name will not alter the spirit of the transaction. As an indubitable proof that it does exist, and that it is not a private bargain with the tenant, but an arbitrary and fluctuating imposition, I have now to state, on the best authority, that *advertisements* were, last spring, (1805,) affixed to some of the parish-church doors of Shetland, informing the poor Shetlanders belonging

* I observe that Mr Thomson, in his report of Walls and Sandness (Stat. Acc. vol. xx. p. 103.) makes the profit on a six-oared boat about L.6. sterling, or L. 1 to each man (exclusive of wages.) But I also observe that he omits to take into account the expence of the boat itself, an expensive and perishable article. It costs above L.8, and lasts about six years. Hence the average annual expence on the article of boat is about L.1 7s. which must be deducted from the alleged L.6 of profits.—If I have misunderstood either Mr Thomson or Mr Morrison, I shall be happy to be corrected.

† *Fines*, I must observe, appear to be avowedly exacted on other occasions. The tenant is taken bound to deliver all his produce to his landlord at a stipulated low rate; "and as he "knows that he cannot obtain the same "price from his master for the articles "he has to dispose of, that another "would give him, he is often tempted "to trespass his contract; and when "found out (which is most frequently "the case) he is *fined at discretion*, or "has a summons of removal immediately executed against him. This is "subversive of every virtuous principle, and introduces a low cunning and "chicanery in the transactions of the "people." Stat. Acc, vol. xx. p. 116.

longing to particular estates, that no permission would henceforth be granted them to go to the whale-fishery, under *three guineas*, instead of one! This dictatorial method of announcing a rise of price, is quite inconsistent with the notion of a previous fair bargain with a tenant. It proves, on the contrary, the previous existence of the smaller exaction of one guinea, as I had formerly stated. Such an advertisement, pasted on the church-doors, could only be directed to men who were considered as *adscripti glebæ*, or, at least, as abjectly and inevitably dependant.—Whether this advertisement be engrossed in any of the "land-mails legers" of Shetland, I know not: but its existence and authenticity will not, I am certain be called in question. It may be proper here to repeat, what I formerly hinted, that several of the Shetland landlords have disdained, at all times, to make the unequal bargain in question with their poor and dependant tenantry.

7. *Dunrossness*. — I have been found fault with for founding on the late Rev. Mr Mill's Statistical Account of his parish, which is alleged to be inaccurate. Till this alleged inaccuracy be exposed, I was certainly at liberty to quote it; as the minister of the parish was surely to be presumed to have good means of information, and was not to be presumed, *à priori*, either to conceal or disguise the truth.

To conclude: In my former remarks I rather vindicated the landlords of Shetland from the unqualified charges of severity and oppression brought against them by Mr Pennant, in his Introduction to the Arctic Zoology; by Tompson in Bath Papers, vol. vi.; and by the writer in the 2d volume of the Transactions of the Highland Society. But I cannot certainly agree to that unlimited approbation, to which I understand they lay claim, and which, they assume (erroneously perhaps) as having been awarded to them by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1785: For I cannot help remarking, that the act passed next year (1786,) for establishing the Society for improving the Scotish fisheries, mentions the *want of public stores*, where the islanders might freely purchase the implements of fishing, as one evil to be remedied; and that it states the essence of the evil to be, that, in whole districts, there were "only a few private stores, where "some articles are dealt out for the "fisheries, *on condition of selling the "fish to the owners of the stores at their "own prices.*" Is not this the exact state of matters in Shetland at this day, and one principal evil still to be remedied?

Edinburgh;
1st Nov. 1805. } *P. N.*

Answer to THULE'S *Strictures.*

SINCE the preceding supplement was prepared, some very severe strictures on my tour have appeared in this Magazine *. Having already disclaimed any secret understanding with former writers on the state of Shetland, or any knowledge even of their publications, I now proceed to a dispassionate review of some of these Strictures. I may observe in the entry, however, that it seems strange that a production teeming with palpable blunders (as Thule is pleased to affirm) and the most glaring self-contradictions,—from an obscure and humble pen,—should attract the slightest attention: it seems passing strange that it should call up cries of vengeance even from the extremities

* In the numbers for December 1805 and January 1806.

tremities of the earth, the *Ultima Thule*; that it should be honoured, in short with so laboured an invective, by way of refutation, from the greatest critics of Hethlandia!

1. *Unst School.*—It is alleged that I had said, that "there is no school in Unst," and that I had "quibbled "myself into the mistatement."—The quibbling is all on the side of the Zetland critic. He himself admits that there is no *parochial* school; and it must be evident to any person who reads the *whole* passage*, that I was speaking of established parochial schools only, and not of uncertain and occasional schools, kept by persons totally unqualified, viz. illiterate old men and old women.—In a subsequent passage †, I speak of there having hitherto been no "*public* school" in Unst; but add, that at last a school-house is building.

2. The author, foreseeing that he must yield my position that there is no parochial school in Unst, searches out a more serious blunder, and accuses me, in the next place, of credulity in believing—what? (*Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*)—that there are no *mice* in Unst, triumphantly declaring that these little creatures have not been wanting in Unst "during the memory of man." A controversy on such a subject is mighty pleasant: it tends to enliven one's spirits in wading through grave disquisitions on oppression and parochial schools. But I cannot yield even the point about the mice. I have great authorities against Thule, though, for the sake of the feline race of Unst (the parties chiefly interested in this part of the dispute) I shall not be sorry to find that my authorities are naught. The Statistical account of Unst bears to be "drawn up from the communica-"tions of Thomas Mouat, Esq. of Garth, and the Rev. J. Barclay;" that is, the principal landholder and the clergyman of the island. In this account, it is said, "Rats, *mice*, "frogs, toads, and adders, are un-"known here *."

> Quoth Hudibras, "I smell a rat;
> "*Landlord* †, thou dost prevaricate!"
>
> BUTLER.

3. *Castle of Scalloway*—*Thule* is pleased to assume that I have described the Castle of Scalloway as forming a *geometrical* square, and this assumption he successfully refutes. But I used the word *square* as an adjective, not as a substantive; my words being, "It is a lofty, square, and turreted building." The epithet *square*, therefore, ought in fairness to be understood merely as implying that the building is *cornered* or *not round*. Of the justness of this interpretation, *Thule* may satisfy himself by having recourse to Johnson's Dictionary. He says that the castle never has had more than one arched storey; but he must admit that it has once had upper floors whether arched or not ‡. He most unfairly adds, that I have "mistated "every thing about the castle ex-"cept the circumstance of its being "turreted:" Whereas, it is certain that I have stated § a variety of circumstances about this castle, to which

* Scots Magizine for May 1805. p. 352.

† Magazine for August 1805, p. 580.

* Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. v. p. 188.

† In the same way that *Thule* has endeavoured to prove a connection between *Vindicator* and *P N.*, it would be very easy for me to infer the privity of *Thule* with the principal author of the statistical report of Unst, and of the Letter to the Highland Society in 1802.

‡ He twits me with my Scoticisms, (*flat* for storey), as if his own style were immaculate.

§ Magazine for June 1805, p. 433.

which the charge of inaccuracy cannot possibly apply. I have mentioned its age and its founder: I have detailed the almost illegible inscriptions (copied on the spot,) importing the grandeur of the owner and the perpetuity of the building: I have mentioned its occupation as barracks by Cromwell's soldiers; and have read a useful lesson to human arrogance, by announcing the hopeless and irremediable decay of Earl Patrick Stewart's immutable edifice*.

Such are the grounds on which Thule is pleased to declare that "P. N.'s extreme deficiency of observation, even on matters the most palpable," must be obvious to every reader! Let every reader judge for himself.

I have now, 4thly, to expose a perversion of my meaning, so barefaced, that it must tend greatly to impeach either Thule's understanding or his candour. He alleges, and *repeats* his allegation, that P. N. has said that "it is for the Shetland landlords' interest that their tenants shall be poor;" and he quaintly, but correctly, adds, that "nothing can be more perfect in its kind than this." Now, the truth is, that the very object of my paper was to prove the erroneousness of the sentiment here held out as being my own. In proof of this, I have only to follow *Thule's* example in referring the reader to the Magazine for August last, pp. 579,580.—I there uniformly speak, not of what *is* for the landlords' interest, but what *has been thought* to be so; of practical though not avowed principles of the landholders themselves. Instead of adopting the absurd opinion ascribed to me by *Thule*, I immediately afterwards (p. 582,) shew, that it would be "for the landholders' "interest to invite more substantial "tenants, and to grant long leases."

5. I do not know what to think of *Thule's* next sentiment. He exultingly remarks, that the poorest Shetland tenants are more independant than substantial tenants possessed of stock. But their independance, he is pleased to argue, lies in their poverty: they have nothing to lose, and "being fishers, they may become "sailors in a moment." This is miserable consolation, surely, to a poor Shetland tenant, with a numerous family!—When Thule thus argues, that the independance of the tenantry consists in their wretchedness and poverty, he exposes more of the cloven foot than his brethren will probably thank him for.

In a subsequent paragraph of the strictures, we are told, that "the *tenant* in Shetland pays for his farm "from one-half to two thirds less "rent than the landlord could obtain "from a *tacksman*." Now, what is a tacksman? a person from whom the landlord receives a money-rent, and to whom he has no more to say. The opposition here stated, by *Thule* himself, between a *tenant* and a *tacksman*, seems evidently to imply that the Shetland tenant is a dependant creature of the landlord.

6. *Whale-fishing exaction.—Thule* assures us that he knows of "many "hundreds of Shetland lads who have "often gone to Greenland, and have "never been *fined*." But does not *Thule* see, that his own language at the same time implicitly admits that other hundreds have gone to Greenland and have been *fined* for going? In my Supplement I have called the exaction a *bargain*; but the Zetland critic himself here styles it a *fine*. "A guinea (he says) I should "suppose a very small *fine* for a "breach of paction, &c. I do not "believe any thing so small is ac-"cepted."—What right, I would ask, has a Shetland landlord, more

* The word *domus*, in the inscription is enigmatical: but whether it be understood of the Castle or the Family, the folly of the founder is the same, both having equally vanished away.

than a Lothian one, thus to *fine* his tenants at discretion?

I have been informed, that this whale-fishing exaction was never before exposed to the public, till the publication of my remarks. If this be the case, the language of *Thule*, who speaks as if it had been the subject of recently previous discussion, is to me inexplicable.

"The generality of the Shetland-"men who have been at the whale-"fishery, do much" (according to *Thule*) "to corrupt the rest of "their countrymen." Their ample wages doubtless enable them to buy smuggled gin, when it can be had in the islands: but how the gin is brought thither, I cannot divine, while the landlords (as *Thule* informs us) are so sedulously engaged in watching over "the morality of the "people!" *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

7. *Increase of the weight called Lispound.*—*Thule* is pleased repeatedly to allege, that I have "represent-"ed tenants as the sole persons ag-"grieved" by this increase; and he anxiously states that the "proprie-"tors whose lands pay *teinds* are "principally aggrieved." Now, the fact is, that my language does not by any means necessarily imply that *tenants* are the sole persons aggrieved; for I have expressly stated *, that the same increased weight which is demanded in the payment of *rent* is demanded in the payment of *teind*, and of "*superior's duty.*" It really appears as if *Thule* had never considered my paper, but had criticized it at random.

8.—On the impropriety of levying teind on the shore-fishery, I am fortunate enough to meet with *Thule*'s approbation, though even here he cannot think of allowing me this consolation, without branding me with the inflammatory name of a "bawler about oppression," and without declaring that it is the "*only* paragraph in my *whole* paper in which my information and my judgment are correct." To prove that this sweeping criticism is nothing but empty declamation, I beg leave to ask him, 1st, If I am not correct in the paragraph which treats of *trees*, when I affirm that there are none in Shetland, but that the circumstance of the shores of Norway being clothed with the silver-fir, shews that there can be nothing in the climate of Shetland incompatible with the growth of timber? 2dly, If I am not correct in my judgment, that one light-house on the east, (at the Skerries of Whalsey,) and another on the west coast of Shetland, (at Papa Stour,) would be of infinite advantage to the shipping? 3dly, I would ask, If I was not correct in my information when I stated that there were no Justices of the Peace in Shetland; and correct in my judgment that they would be useful in the scattered islands* ? And 4thly, If

* Justices of the Peace in the different islands might not only greatly promote the improvement of the country, by enforcing the statute-labour, and thus gradually forming some sort of roads; but they might suppress much of the immorality that undeniably prevails in the islands, for example, the pilfering of wrecks. Both in Orkney and Shetland, wrecks are, by the vulgar, considered as *God-sends*. But, in some late cases, even the lairds themselves have not kept clean hands. "These are my rocks!" said a Shetland proprietor to an officer in his Majesty's naval service, who interfered to protect the cargo of a vessel which was wrecked on them:—"These are my rocks!" repeated the laird, as if this circumstance gave him an undoubted right to appropriate the cargo to himself. While the landlord avowed such sentiments, what could be expected of the poor te-

If I was not correct in my information in saying that none of the gentlemen of Shetland had hitherto qualified as freeholders; and correct in my judgment in condemning their supineness?

9. *Teinds.*—*Thule* affirms that my proposal of converting the teinds into money, would only tend to "cheat the clergy of their livings." This, at least, is proof to demonstration, that I cannot be in concert with any of those clergy. Perhaps, *Thule* catches at the generality of my expression. I certainly did not mean that *no* payment in *kind* should be made to the minister himself, for the use of his family. But it is well known that the ministers of Shetland let their livings to the highest bidder, (and at present they cannot well do otherwise;) the lessee again naturally tries to make the most he can of his bargain: and it is equally well known that the tenants, besides their rent, pay *corn*-teind, in oil and in butter, to the lessee of the stipends. A fair conversion would surely be preferable to such a system.

10.—So confident is *Thule* of a triumph, that he next puts a string of questions in the most dogmatical style: When or where I found the people of Shetland in a state of vassallage? What is meant by unfavourable circumstances, of Danish origin? &c. and he tauntingly calls upon me to unsay my assertions in my own words. That I am ready to admit and to correct my mistakes, appears, I think, pretty plainly from the Supplement which I had voluntarily prepared: but I will never agree to be dragooned into a palinode dictated by an infuriated Zetlander.

On the contrary, I repeat, that the great bulk of the people of Shetland are at this moment in a state of vassallage, in the popular sense of the word. What is meant by a state of vassalage? Dr Johnson defines *vassalage* to be *tenure at will, dependance*, &c. Are not the great body of Shetlanders *tenants at will?* and they not therefore necessarily *dependant?*

Again, I would ask, Are not the payments called *Scatt*, *wattle*, and *ouncepenny*, of Danish origin? are they not paid by the tenants to Lord Dundas, as donatary of the Crown? do not his Lordship's factors generally exact them in oil and in butter? and is all this not unfavourable to a poor fishing farmer?—See Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. i. p. 102.

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nantry? The seamen from the King's ship had to beat them off with sticks, "just as we beat off *mallducks* (fulmars) "from tearing the blubber, while *flenching* whales in Greenland," said one of the sailors to me, who had formerly been in that service. The morality of Shetland is still very loose with respect to wrecks: but striking instances of humanity and honesty in particular landlords are on record; and a great majority of the present landlords would, I believe, exert themselves to relieve the shipwrecked mariners, and to secure the property for the true owners: what I argue is, that, were these gentlemen invested with the legal powers of Justices, they would be able more effectually to remove that greatest reproach of a civilized country.

I believe that a very erroneous opinion generally prevails in Orkney and Shetland, viz. That, in the case of a wrecked cargo, if the owners do not appear to claim, within a year, the cargo may lawfully be divided into three shares; one to the High Admiral of those seas; another to the *proprietor of the ground* (who has not, surely, a vestige of right;) and a third to the cottar-families who are supposed to have assisted in saving the cargo. This barbarous notion is most probably of "Danish origin." If ever a case occur, the landlords and their tenants will doubtless be taught, that British Courts will peremptorily refuse their sanction to such lawless seizure and partition of the property of others.

11. *Thule* denies that the tenants receive "unlimited credit." Yet the truth is, that the circumstance of unlimited credit being allowed by the landlords to their tenants, is expressly stated in the paper given in to the House of Commons on behalf of the Shetland lairds in 1785; where it is candidly confessed that "this "unlimited credit has been attended "with the bad effects, of increasing "luxury, dissipation, and immora-"lity."

12. He objects to my proposal of the division of employments in Shetland, insisting that an extensive market for the produce must first be acquired. I acknowledge that I proceeded on the supposition that such a market did exist: and I have yet to learn for what article of Shetland produce a market is likely to be wanting. There is a market for its ling and tusk, and for its herring; for its beef, its hides, its oil, and its grease-butter; for the copper-ore found in its bowels, and the kelp manufactured on its shores. The landlords have themselves informed me, that, even in the best seasons, the agricultural produce of the country is utterly inadequate to the demand of its own population; and that, in indifferent seasons, the produce cannot meet above four or five months consumption. They have proclaimed aloud the large sums which they annually disburse in importing grain for the aliment of their tenants: And yet I am now coolly told, that a market would be wanting for any additional Shetland produce. Is *Thule* seriously afraid that, under a different course of management, Shetland would become too productive, and would overstock the market?

13. *Villages.*—*Thule*'s chief objection to the establishment of villages, is, that the inhabitants might feel difficulty in procuring fuel. But the large islands are every where intersected by *voes*, or winding gulfs and bays; and villages situated on the banks of these, would, by means of boats, have an easy communication with an extent of peat-moss, which could not be exhausted in an age.

14. *Rents.*—*Thule* explicitly admits that the Shetland landlords "do "not allow the tenants a price for "their fish equal to their full value:" and the reason assigned for this conduct is, that "the rents are exces-"sively below the real value of the "lands." But this apology loses much of its plausibility, when we learn, that, though the rents have not been *nominally* raised for a long period of time, they have *in reality* been raised: for that, though the tenant pays only the same number of lispounds, the lispound, instead of being valued by the laird at 5s. as formerly, is now valued at 16s., that is, while the tenant pays only the same number of lispounds as formerly, the landlord now takes more than three times the quantity of produce he formerly took.

15.—Let us now hear the leading improvement proposed by *Thule* himself. "All the money-rents in "Shetland (he says) ought to be "abolished, and these made payable "wholly in the most common pro-"ductions of the country." One would think it a conclusion clear as sunshine, that such a plan would effectually fetter the tenant in the management of his farm. By what standard, further, would the value of the productions be ascertained? for even *Thule* would not, surely, propose that the landlord should be the sole valuator, or that the tenant should derive no advantage from a rise in the market.—What security would the tenant have that his laird would give him a proportionably higher price according to the goodness in quality of his produce? and without this spur, what motive would the tenant have to improve, by care and skill, the various

processes through which the articles of his produce must pass before being ready for market?

16.—The landlords (we are told) "are the exporters of the produce "of their own estates." They are not, it would appear however, necessitated to be so; for they complain bitterly of what they call *yaggers, i. e.* pedlars, who surreptitiously pass through the islands, and, by giving a much higher price than the lairds, obtain the best articles of produce from the little farmers! It is evident that these *yaggers* must find their profit in this traffic; and it is equally evident that *yaggers* of a higher order, or travelling merchants, would regularly visit Shetland, if the lairds did not stipulate with their tenants for the delivery, into their own stores, of their produce of every kind.

To crown all, we are told that the "landlord's profit on the fishing is "about 16 *per cent.*" *Credat Judæus apella.*

Thule has thought fit, as an appendix to his strictures, to exhibit a string of absurdities, alleged to have been published as discoveries in political economy, by those whom he accounts his adversaries. Those that are ascribed to me, are one and all of them unfounded (as I have shewn in the course of the preceding review;) they are the inventions of *Thule's* own prolific brain, to which he has seen fit to foist in my initials. It is not my business to defend *Vindicator*; and *Thule* may plume himself on a victory in his absence from the field. Mr Menzies, the worthy clergyman of Lerwick, is indeed slightly known to me; but I never conversed with him on these subjects, and I am confident he can answer for himself*.

The severity of Thule's animadversions has not, I trust, made me appear to lose temper, though it may just-

* *Thule* has told us that, besides *Vindicator* and *P. N.* he has not seen "any "publication that mentions the mode of "managing in Shetland, in terms of de-"cided disapprobation." But this seems to imply only the limited extent of *Thule's* reading: for I am well entitled to retort the converse on *Thule*, and to say, that, besides *Thule* and "*A Friend to Zetland*," I have seen no publication that decidedly *approves* of the Shetland management, though, of late, I have endeavoured to acquaint myself with every book that touches on the subject. I know that Mr White, in his prize essay on the Scots Fisheries, gives the Shetland landlords credit for producing well-cured fish; but this praise he would equally have bestowed, had they employed Negro-slaves, instead of fishing-farmers, in the catching and curing of the fish.

I beg the reader's particular attention to the conclusion of the Letter addressed by the Shetland Landlords to the Highland Society in 1802. It is concluded with an ardent apostrophe to the shade of PENNANT: "O Pennant! "friend of human kind! had your soft "pencil depicted *our country* and *us*, how "pleasing a contrast would have been "produced! Where you could not ap-"prove, you would mildly have mark-"ed our errors, and by the suavity of "your rebuke, allured us from them. "You would have concluded that even "Shetland was the work of God!" This Letter was publicly avowed, (in name of "many more,") by "Thomas Bolt, John Mouat, Gideon Gifford of Busta, Robert Robertson of Gossaburgh, and Thomas Mouat of Garth", five of the principal landholders in Shetland. It so happens that Mr Pennant *has* given his opinion of Shetland and of Shetland lairds, of *their country* and of *them*; and I shall lay it before the reader in Mr Pennant's own words: "In these distant "islands the hand of oppression reigns "uncontrolled. The poor vassals, in "defiance of laws still kept in bondage, "are compelled to slave and hazard "their lives in the capture, to deliver "their fish to their lords for a trifling "sum, who sell them to adventurers

justify some little warmth of reply. I assure this champion of the Shetland landholders, that my remarks had no object in view but the unimpeachable one of improving the situation of the natives. Conscious of upright intentions, I shall never be influenced by his unmeaning invective, timidly to abandon my statements or opinions; and I would remind him, that to declaim and to vilify, is a different thing from disproving or refuting.

Edinburgh, Feb. 7. 1806. P. N.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

Some of Ossian's lesser poems rendered into verse; with a preliminary discourse, in answer to Mr Laing's critical and historical dissertation on the antiquity of Ossian's poems. By Archibald M'Donald, 8vo. 7s.

IN his preliminary discourse the author mentions his having formerly intended to versify all the poems of Ossian, and his having actually laid a specimen before the public, the reception of which was so little favourable as to induce him not only to give up his intention, but to leave poetry altogether, and betake himself to more solid and useful employments: a measure, of which we hesitate not to express our cordial approbation. Lately, however, some persons, (whose friendship, we think, would have been better withheld) persuaded him that these poems were not deserving of the ill reception they had experienced, and that he should make another trial of the public taste. In consequence of this advice we are here presented with a metrical version of Calthon and Colmal, Oina-Morul, Darthula, Croma, and Berrathron. The following version of perhaps the finest passage in Ossian, may enable our readers to determine how far our sentence has been just.

(P. 283-4.)

Again the winds abate, their distant breath,
In fainter murmurs, dies along the heath.
Delusion mocks, or great Fingal I hear,
(His voice hath long been absent from my ear)
He calls his son.—"Come, Ossian, come away!
"Thou must at length the debt of nature pay!
"Then join those friends, whose never-dying praise
"Shall in thy songs descend to future days.
"Though short, our lives were bright: like flames that cast
"A temporary blaze, we shone—then past.
"But though extinct, and silent are the plains
"That echo'd once; we live still in thy strains!
"The harp in Selima was not idly strung,
"And long shall last the themes our poet sung!
"Then come, my son! no more delay, but join
"Aloft on clouds, the heroes of thy line." Un-

"from different parts at a high price." (Arctic Zoology, vol. i. article Schetland.)

After experiencing the harshness and severity of Thule's criticisms, I confess that I am not displeased thus to catch this whole host of Shetland landlords in the toil. They are evidently reduced to this dilemma: They must either admit that Mr Pennant, whose candour and gentleness they have so highly extolled, is less candid and more harsh than *P. N.* whom their champion has so violently traduced: or, they must admit, that they united their pens in apostrophizing an author whom they never read! By the former alternative, I involve them in matchless inconsistency; by the latter, I convict them of ignorance

Unconquer'd king of men, I come,
I come!
The life of Ossian verges to the tomb.
In Selma's hall no more his voice is heard,
His steps on Cona's hills have disappear'd;
Age summons to repose, the blast may shake
These hoary locks, but not from sleep awake!
Night closes round.—Depart, O winds! your breath
Cannot remove the lethargy of death.
Whenenter'd once the dreary tomb's domain,
To rescue thence all human force is vain!
Why then this qualm, this unavailing fear,
Now that the doom allotted man draws near?
What must befal, the bravest cannot shun!
The mighty chiefs of former years are gone:
Like them the sons of future times will cease,
And be succeeded by another race.
As ocean rolls its billows to the shore,
The waves behind impelling those before;
As leaves unnumber'd, which the woods supply,
In summer flourish, and in autumn die;
So generations pass, at nature's call
They rise successive, and successive fall.
Not Ryno's beauty could elude the grave,
Nor car-borne Oscar's strength the hero save;
Fingal himself a similar fate hath found;
Fingal! the great, the matchless, the renown'd.
When these the fell destroyer hath not spar'd,
Why wish to shun the evil they have shar'd?
But though this frame must moulder in the tomb,
The garland genius form'd still fresh shall bloom.
Like Morven's oak, far shooting to the skies,
That meets the winds, and all their rage defies.
Amidst the storms of time my songs shall live
And in succeeding ages raptures give.

Just as these poems were sending to the press, appeared Mr Laing's celebrated dissertation on the authenticity of Ossian, on perusing which, our author, fired with patriotic zeal for his favourite bard, instantly seized the pen, and produced a preliminary discourse in his defence. This discourse is both longer, and of more value than the poems; it displays indeed a great deal of reading, tho' the author has not brought much of it to bear upon the subject in question. He begins with the discovery of alphabetic writing, and traces its progress throughout all nations.—Happening, in the course of this discussion, to mention the Phenicians, he gives a history of that nation, and of all their colonies. We have then an account of the different orders of poets in Europe, from the Celtic bards down to the poets-laureat of the present day. At last Mr MacDonald comes to the dissertation, and attempts to reply to it, but does not, on this head, bring forward any thing very new or interesting. He makes a long extract from the Literary Journal by a writer on the same side of the question, many of whose positions, however, he endeavours to contravert. This we think unfortunate, for considering how formidable an opponent they have found in Mr Laing, it would certainly be advisable for both parties to drop their private animosities, and unite against the common enemy.

The following account of the ancient state of manners in the Highlands may serve as a specimen of the style.

The Highland Chiefs resided mostly at home. All the Clan, and even strangers, found there a welcome reception. The dwelling, though void of grandeur, and superb decorations, was provided with a numerous band of adherents. These passed their time in such amusements, and such exercises, as delighted an active warlike people.

Large round stones were placed near the gates. The robust generally tried their skill in throwing them. Wrestling was another favourite pastime. There were declared champions of this profession, who went about, and challenged all that would not own their superiority. Leaping and running were other common diversions. If, to these manly exercises, we add the fatigues of hunting, it is plain they were sufficiently inured for a military life. And indeed from their manners, habits, and hardships they underwent, we may class them among the strongest, most active, and indefatigable men in the world.

From the barrenness of their mountains, and severity of their climate, it is hardly necessary to observe that luxury was utterly unknown to them. They had no appetites of their own creation to satisfy. Happy in their ignorance of refinements, and by nature temperate, they rested contented with a mere competency. When their fare proved coarse, it was made palatable by hunger and custom; and when scanty, the deficiency was rendered easy by parsimony and patience. Their food was the natural produce of a wild, rugged, and ill-cultivated country; such as its hills, forests, rivers, lakes, and seas supplied. Even when feasted by the chief, trunks of trees covered with moss, served for seats, while large portions of beeves and deer, boiled or roasted, were placed before them on rough boards, or hurdles made of twigs wove together. During the repast, the piper played, and silence was observed. When all were satisfied, the *Sligácrebin*, or drink shell, went round, while the bards celebrated those of their ancestors, most renowned, not only for military atchievements, but for generosity and virtue.

These rude traces of ancient heroism and hospitality exist no longer. Of all the officers that formerly composed a chieftain's household, the piper is the only one who still maintains his situation. The office of bard hath ceased above half a century. Besides men of this profession, many others could repeat a number of ancient poems. But of these, few, or none, are now to be found. Almost a total change has taken place in the habits and manners of the Highlanders. Ever since the attempt made from that quarter, towards the middle of last century, to put the Stuart line on the British throne, government, to prevent any thing similar in future, dissolved the bonds that bound the people to their Chiefs; and resolving to destroy all marks of distinction, prohibited the natives wearing their ancient dress.—Schools for teaching English were established, in order to introduce that language, and to eradicate, if possible, the Gaelic. P. 82.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

1. PICTURE of Edinburgh; containing a history and description of the City, with a particular account of every remarkable object, or establishment connected with the Scottish metropolis. Illustrated with a Plan and upwards of thirty engravings in wood. By *J. Stark.* 12mo. pp. 504. 5s.
2. Lectures on Belles Lettres and Logic; By William Barron D. D. late Professor in the University of St Andrews. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.
3. Treatise on the External Qualities of Minerals. By Robert Jamieson L. L. D. &c. 8vo. 4s.
4. A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Mr Stewart's Pamphlet, by Professor Playfair. 8vo. 2s.
5. The Edinburgh Review No 14. This number contains Lord Liverpool on Coins—Knight on Taste—Poulin, Saisons de Thomson—Roscoe's Leo X.—Marmontel, Memoirs—Ellis and Ritson's Metrical Romances—Forsyth's Moral Science—Life of Dr Johnson—Dutens sur l'usage des Voutes—Kotzebue's Travels in Italy—Playfair's edition of Smith's Wealth of Nations—Mercer's Poems—Francis's Speech on Maratta war—Clark's Tomb of Alexander. 5s.
6. The Farmer's Magazine, No 25. 2s. 6d.
7. The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Journal, No. V. 2s.

3. The Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. I. to IV. 4to. 6l.

New Editions.

1. The Lay of the last Minstrel. By Walter Scott. *Third* edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
2. The Poetical works of Hector Macneill. A new edition, corrected and enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE Highland Society, with a due attention to the honour and interests of their country, have resolved to take under their consideration, the best means of collecting and of preserving what yet remains of *Gælic literature and music*. It is the more necessary to pay immediate attention to these objects, as there are few now living who can read the language in which the most ancient manuscripts are written; and those persons who still preserve in their memory remnants of Gælic literature, are rapidly dying away. As these measures must be attended with very considerable expence, a general subscription has been set on foot among the members of the society and other friends of literature, both at home and abroad; and the Society itself has contributed *one hundred guineas*.

John Struthers, author of the "Poor Man's Sabbath," has composed another poem entitled "A Visit to the House of Mourning." This self-taught poet, like the English Bloomfield, practises the trade of a journeyman shoemaker in the city of Glasgow.

It appears by the records of the Town Council, that the celebrated Professor Maclaurin was introduced to them by a letter from Sir Isaac Newton, which has been unfortunately lost. On this illustrious recommendation, Maclaurin was appointed Assistant and Successor in the office of Professor of Mathematics; in addition to which the Magistrates very liberally allowed him 50l. a-year during the life-time of the then incumbent.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

ADVICES recently received from Naples contain further details relative to the unrolling of the manuscripts discovered at Herculaneum:—Eleven persons are at present employed in unrolling and copying. The manuscripts hitherto inspected amount to about 140, eight of which have already been interpreted and transmitted to the minister Seratti, that they may be examined by the Academy, and ordered to be printed. These manuscripts are, six of Epicurus, entitled, On Nature. Another is by Philodemus; the title is, On Anger. The eighth wants both the title and the name of the author. It treats of nature and the worship of the gods. The next four are almost entirely explained; but they have not yet been transmitted, because Mr Hayter and the Abbe Foti, of the order of St Basil, jointly are to superintend their publication. The Abbe Foti has first to collate the copies with the originals, to supply what is necessary, and to translate. Mr Hayter collates after him, alters what he thinks proper in the supplements and translations, and delivers the copy to M. Foti, to be again transcribed. The delay occasioned by Mr Hayter in his labours, is the reason why these manuscripts have not yet been sent either to the Academy or the Minister. Their titles are as follows; one on logic, entitled On the Strength of Arguments drawn from Analogy;—Treatise on Vices and the contrary Virtues;—On Death. These three works are by Philodemus. The author of the fourth is Polistratus: On unreasonable Contempt; that is of those who despise unjustly what others commend.—This manuscript is the least damaged, and many passages of it are absolutely un-

touched. The other papyri are in great part by Philodemus; they treat of rhetoric, of poetry, and morality. The publication of these manuscripts cannot take place with all the expedition that could be wished, as the originals are to be engraved before they are presented to the public. This process requires much time and money, and the want of the latter will considerably retard the publication. M. Rosini, bishop of Puzzuoli, to whom the public is indebted for the fragment of Philodemus on Music, is the person appointed by the Court of Naples to superintend the engraving and the publication of these manuscripts.

Mr Humboldt is safely arrived in Berlin, where he intends to arrange and prepare for publication the numerous and most important observations he had made during his late travels in America. They are expected to make ten volumes in quarto.

According to the report of the minister of public instruction, there is at present in Russia 494 institutions for education, directed by 1475 masters, and attended by 33,434 scholars. The expence of these establishments costs government annually almost two millions of roubles. Among these are not reckoned those for the corps of cadets, or for pages, the academy of arts, the schools of commerce, nor the institution for female education. Those who know the state in which Russian education was at the accession of Alexander, may judge by this detail what he has done towards enlightening his vast empire.

The catalogue of the Leipsic fair has this year contained two sheets more than usual. The musical publications have been added to it. It contains 3647 articles, furnished by 380 booksellers. The number of romances is 271, of theatrical pieces 81, and music 95.

M. Schonberger, of Vienna, one of the first landscape painters of the age, has recently been engaged in a tour of the most picturesque parts of Switzerland and Italy. His productions are principally distinguished for the happy arrangement of the objects, for the effects of the perspective, and the beauty of the colouring. This able artist is as well known in France as in Germany, by his beautiful pieces, in the exhibition of 1804. These were a View of the Environs of Baiæ, near Naples, at sun-rise; the Fall of the Rhine, near Schaffhausen; and the Cascades of Tivoli, by moon-light: performances in which the touch and the native graces of Claude le Lorain were discoverable.

Poetry.

DR PITCAIRN'S *Roundel on* DR (SIR ROBERT) SIBBALD.

From a MS. in the Advocate's Library.

A.

THERE is lost, there is lost,
On the Catholic coast,
A quack of the college's quorum,
Tho' his name be not shewn,
Yet the man may be known,
By his *opus viginti annorum*.

B.

How can he be lost
On the Catholic coast,
Who lately but turned Catholic;
Unless it be clear
You can make him appear
Both Catholic and diabolic?

Since his name is not shewn
How can he be known
One of a learn'd college's quorum,
'Mong learned to be,
What pretensions has he?
His opus speaks no such thing for him.

A.

With each wind he hath steered,
And hath often so veered,
That at last he split on ambition.
When the whigs were in vogue,
He was th' arrantest rogue
Of that damnable tribe of sedition.

B.

It may be admired
What winds he hath steered,
But not that he split on ambition;
It was still my opinion,
For him to be minion,
To be statesman was too high a station.

Pray

Pray do not suspect
That by this I reflect
On the statesman's choice or his change;
I'll not meddle with that,
Tho' I well know what
May be thought to be fully as strange.

If he proved an arrant rogue
While the Whigs were in vogue
For his being more rogue (than reason)
His projects are greater,
His pretensions are better,
And he'll not be condemned for treason.

A.

Day and night did he work
For erecting a kirk,
And gathering gold to a preacher;
But he turned as soon
As the Whigs were undone,
And left the poor desolate teacher.

B.

By the kirk he erected,
By the gold he collected,
By all that fanatical rabble
He ne'er could expect
Such wealth and respect
As he doth from the whore of Babel.

A.

From the Whigs he did come
Not the straight way to Rome,
But under our prelates found shelter;
He took the great test
Which he perjur'd at last
For which he deserveth a halter.

B.

From the Whigs he did run
In a by-way to Rome
But ne'er from our prelates found shelter
They could not endure
To protect or secure
Such rogues as he from the halter.

For his taking the test,
Which he forswore at last
A pardon he'll get from the Pope;
But tho' he so do,
I confess it to be true,
He very well merits a rope.

'Tis not the way to appear
A true cavalier
To quit the protestant road;
To the king, I avow
He can never be true
That so oft hath played booby with God.

ODE

To the Morning Hour.

By George Dyer.

CHILD of the light, fair Morning Hour,
That smilest o'er yon purple Hill,
I come to woo thy cheering power
Beside yon murm'ring rill.

Nor I alone—a thousand songsters rise,
To meet thy dawning, and thy sweets to share,
While every flow'r, that scents the honied air,
Thy milder influence feels, and shews the brightest dies.

And let me hear some village swain
Whistle in rustic glee along;
Or share some true love's gentle pain,
Breath'd from the milk-maid's song.
Wild are those notes, but sweeter far to me,
Than the soft airs, borne from Italian groves,
To which the wanton muse, and naked loves,
Strike the wild-warbling lyre, and dance in gamesome glee.

And rosy Health, for whom so long
Mid sleepless nights I sigh'd in vain,
Shall throw her airy vestment on,
And meet me on the plain;
Gay laughing nymph, that loves a morning sky,
That loves to trip across the spangled dews,
And with her finger, dipp'd in brightest hues,
My faint cheek shall she tinge, and cheer my languid eye.

Then will I hail the Morning Hour,
And singing bless the new-born day;
Or wand'ring in Amanda's bower,
Rifle the sweets of May;
And to my song Amanda shall attend,
And take the posie from the sylvan muse,
For sure the virtuous Fair will not refuse,
The Muse's modest gift, her tribute to a friend.

P. S. Several errors of the Press were in Mr *Dyer's* poem, Alfred, printed in our last month's magazine, which the reader is desired to correct.

In verse 3. line 2. *for*
When Justice *shakes* her watchful stand,
read
When Justice *takes* her watchful stand.

In verse 4. line 2. *for*
And, Genius, *call* thy wreath of flowers,
read
And, Genius, *cull* thy wreath of flowers.

In verse 7. line 6. *for*
They pant the thirsty *lace* to wield,
read
They pant the thirsty *lance* to wield.

In verse 8. line 3. *for*
Tho' still, its day of splendor *set*;
read
Tho' still, its day of splendor *o'er*.

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 21.

THE Session of Parliament was this day opened by a Commission under the Great Seal, his Majesty finding it inconvenient to attend *. The Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hawkesbury, and the Earl of Dartmouth,—and the Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows :—

His Majesty's Speech.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In pursuance of the authority given to us by his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, amongst other things to declare the cause of his holding this Parliament, his Majesty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the most decisive success with which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his Majesty's arms at sea since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"The activity and perseverance of his Majesty's fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honour of the British Flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his Majesty is at war; but the victory obtained over the combined fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the British Navy, the skill and enterprize of his Majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a proportion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed, in the most signal manner, the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his Majesty's dominions.

"His Majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the Heroic Commander under whom it was atchieved; and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamented but glorious termination of a series of transcendant exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of his country, and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his Majesty to annex to those honours which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence, as may preserve, to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example.—His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that while the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means, which were so liberally placed at his disposal, in aid of such of the Powers of the Continent as had evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several Treaties entered into for this purpose to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament, that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable issue, yet his Majesty feels confident, that upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion, that he has left nothing undone, on his part, to sustain the efforts of his Allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by Parliament, as essential to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the Continent.

"It is a great consolation to his Majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his Majesty continues to receive from his august Ally the Emperor of

* His Majesty, we understand, enjoys good health, but a complaint in his eyes, which has continued for several months, prevented his attendance in Parliament.

Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to the generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his Majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantage to be derived from preserving at all times the closest and most intimate connection with that Sovereign.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and has commanded us to inform you, that they are formed upon that scale of exertion which the present situation of the country renders indispensible. His Majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies, as upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

"It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthens which must necessarily be imposed upon his people; and with this view he has directed the sum of One Million Sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the Powers with which he is at war as are by law vested in the Crown, to be applied to the public services of the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty is fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression, his Majesty trusts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the unexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone, the contest can be brought to a conclusion, consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank among the nations of the world."

The Royal Speech, contrary to expectation, gave rise to no discussion.—The address, as usual an echo of the speech, (with the addition of a clause of condolence on the death of his late R. H. the Duke of Gloucester,) was moved by the Earl of Essex, seconded by Lord Carleton, and carried *nem. diss.* the opposition, of whom Lords Cowper and Grenville were the speakers, declining to bring forward the amendment they intended, on account of the illness of Mr Pitt. The amendment, however, was read as a part of his speech by Lord Cowper. The purport tended to express the deep concern which the House felt at the disasters recently sustained by his Majesty's Allies on the Continent; and to assure his Majesty, that the House would take the earliest opportunity of enquiring into the causes of these disasters, so far as they might be connected with the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers; and to suggest such measures as should appear to be necessary for averting the dangers which threatened the country.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Lord *Melville* appeared in his place, and delivered into the table a paper, containing a general plea of *Not Guilty* to the charges exhibited against him by the Commons. Mr Adam and Mr Plomer were appointed counsel to assist his Lordship in his defence.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

TREATIES WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Lord Mulgrave presented copies of the Treaties entered into with Sweden and Russia, together with the accession of Austria thereto. His Lordship stated that certain articles of some of the treaties, as they might afford information injurious to other nations, were withheld. Of the propriety of this reserve, they who were to succeed to office would be able to judge. He himself was extremely anxious that the whole business should be finally discussed.

The Papers presented are so very long, that we can offer nothing more than the following outline of their contents:

No. 1. Treaty between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, signed at St Petersburgh the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

Separate Article of ditto.

One separate and secret Article, and two additional Articles.

No. 2. Declarations of accession to the Treaty of Petersburgh, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, of the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia, viz.

Count Stadion to Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

Count Stadion to Prince Czartoryski.

Prince Czartoryski to Count Stadion.

Prince Czartoryski to Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

No. 3. Convention signed at Helsingborg between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, the 3d December, 1804.

No. 4. Convention signed at Helsingborg between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, 31st August, 1805.

With the Emperor of Russia's guarantee, and his Majesty's acceptance of the same.

First and second separate and secret articles.

No. 5. Treaty signed at Peckaskog between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, 3d October, 1805.

The object of this country, and of Russia, as stated in the treaty of Concert between the two Powers, was to form a general league of the States of Europe, and to engage to accede of the present concert; and in order to accomplish the end proposed, to collect together a force which, independently of the succours furnished by his Britannic Majesty, may amount to Five Hundred Thousand effective men, and to employ the same with energy, in order either to induce or to compel the French Government to agree to the re-establishment of peace and the equilibrium of Europe.

The objects proposed to be accomplished by this grand league were:—

The evacuation of the country of Hanover and of the North of Germany.

The establishment of the independence of the Republics of Holland and Switzerland.

The re-establishment of the King of Sardinia in Piedmont, with as large an augmentation of territory as circumstances will permit.

The future security of the kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the island of Elba included, by the French forces.

The establishment of an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different States, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations.

To contribute as much as possible to the attainment of the above objects, his Britannic Majesty engaged to assist the different Powers with subsidies in the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds Sterling, for each hundred thousand men of regular troops, and so in proportion for a greater or smaller number.

To this Treaty of Concert, there are several separate articles, in one of which, the 6th, the two Powers, "aware of the necessity of a mutual understanding, at this time upon several principles, which they will evince in pursuance of a previous concert, as soon as the events of the war may render it necessary, declare that those principles are, in no degree, to controul the public opinion in France, or in any other countries, where the combined armies may carry on their operations, with respect to the form of Government which it may be proper to adopt, nor appropriate to themselves, till a peace should be concluded, any of the conquests made by one or other of the Belligerent Parties; and to take possession of the towns and territories which may be wrested from the common enemy in the name of the country or states to which by acknowledged right they belong, and in all other cases, in the name of all the Members of the league; and finally, to assemble, at the termination of the war, a general Congress, to discuss and fix the provisions of the Law of Nations on a more determinate basis than unfortunately has hitherto been practicable; and to ensure their observance by the establishment of a federative system, calculated upon the situation of the different States of Europe."

The Emperor of Germany acceded to the treaty of Concert concluded between this country and Russia, and engaged, as soon as the whole or part of the Russian troops shall have passed their frontier, not to treat for peace but on the basis which his Majesty has himself acknowledged to be indispensible for the safety of Europe; and if hostilities shall take place, to make neither a peace nor truce, but with the

consent of the allies, according to the stipulations of the treaty of concert.

The Emperor of Russia entered into a similar engagement. By our treaties with Sweden, the latter was to furnish 12,000 men—a subsidy was to be furnished by this country at the rate of twelve pounds ten shillings per man per annum. A sum of money, 50,000l. was also to be paid for putting Stralsund in a proper state of defence. His Swedish Majesty agreed to make Stralsund a depot for the Hanoverian troops which his Britannic Majesty might be desirous of raising, and an entrepot for British goods.

THANKS TO THE FLEET.

Lord Hawkesbury, after an appropriate eulogium on Lords Nelson and Collingwood, and all who served under them in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, moved the Thanks of the House to Lords Collingwood and Northesk, Sir R. J. Strachan, the Captains and other Officers of the fleet, and the Seamen and Marines. The *Duke of Clarence*, in seconding the motion, entered into a review of the professional life of Lord Nelson, and stated, that one of the most excellent features in the character of his late gallant friend, was that devout sense of religion, which he preserved in every circumstance of his life. As a proof of what he had mentioned, he would read, with permission of the House, the last lines which Lord Nelson had written. So composed was he, that when the fleet was advancing to force the enemy's line, and before the firing began, which did not commence until after the line had been broken, he sat down and wrote what he should now read. The illustrious Duke then read a prayer, the first sentence of which was to the following purport:—"May Almighty God, whom I worship with all my heart, for the sake of my country and of all Europe, grant me a glorious victory"—The last sentence expressed his determination not to forget "the duties of humanity;" and the prayer concluded with—"Amen, Amen, Amen." The motions were then carried *nem. dis.* *The Duke of Norfolk* thought that Admiral Cornwallis, and also Sir R. Calder, were entitled to the thanks of the House, but he made no motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

THE Speaker having read the Speech of his Majesty's commissioners, *Lord Francis Spencer* moved the Address in a short neat speech, which being seconded by Mr *R. S. Ainslie*, member for St Michael's, was agreed to, without amendment or division.

Lord Henry Petty said, it was once his intention to have moved an amendment in words more consonant to the present situation of the country, with a view of enquiring into the causes of the disasters which had befallen his Majesty's allies on the Continent, and how far they were imputable to his Majesty's councils at home. But as he perceived that the serious indisposition of a Rt. Hon. Gentleman at the head of these Councils, might render the discussion of his amendment painful to the feelings of the House, he declined for the present to press it. Mr *Fox* approved of his Lordship's avoiding such a discussion at the present moment; but he thought the necessities of the country were such, that the House would relinquish its duty, if it allowed any long period to elapse before the subject was taken into consideration.—*Lord Castlereagh*, on the other hand, stated his readiness to defend the conduct of Ministers, whenever any charge of the nature alluded to should be brought forward.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

After some routine business, the House proceeded to St James's with their Address, to which his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. Your condolence on the loss of my late brother the Duke of Gloucester, affords a new proof of your attachment to my person and family.—Your cordial concurrence in my disposition to cultivate at all times an intimate connection with the Emperor of Russia, gives me the greatest satisfaction;—and the assurance of your unabated vigilance and exertion, in the present posture of affairs, enables me to look forward, with encreased confidence, to such a termination of the contest as may be consistent with the safety and permanent interest of my dominions."

Friday,

Friday, Jan. 24.

LORD MELVILLE'S ANSWER TO THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

A Message from the Lords by two Masters in Chancery, communicated from their Lordships a copy of the Answer given in y Lord Melville to the articles of impeachment exhibited by this House against that Nobleman at their Lordships' bar, and directing it to be left with this House.—The answer was read by Mr Speaker, and purported—"That the Noble Lord having read the Charges exhibited by the House of Commons against him, for supposed high crimes and misdemeanors, the said Viscount saith for himself, that he hopes no want of form in this his answer, shall prejudice him before their Lordships; and saith, that he is in no wise guilty of all, or any of the said crimes, or misdemeanors, by the said articles so alleged to be by him committed, in manner and form; and that he will undertake to prove to this House, by credible witnesses, the truth of this assertion. He, therefore, submits himself to the candour of the House, and prays that he may be discharged from the premises."

The answer was referred to the Committee appointed to draw up the articles of impeachment against Lord Melville.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

On a motion that the House should go into a Committee of Supply on Monday, Mr *Grey* said, that until the public business should be put into some regular train, and some efficient arrangement of administration made, no supply should be voted.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that most probably before Monday the Hon. Gentleman's anxiety on this subject would be removed. His Majesty was taking measures for the immediate arrangement of a new Administration, and in the mean time the Seals of the Exchequer (as usual in similar cases) had been given to the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

After a few words from Mr *Fox*, the motion was agreed to.

Monday, Jan. 27.

MONUMENT TO MR PITT.

Mr *Lascelles* rose to make a motion for some public mark of respect to the memory of Mr Pitt. After an eulogium on the pure and disinterested patriotism, and exalted talents of that illustrious Statesman, whose energy and firmness had, in the most perilous times, been eminently serviceable to his country, he stated that he proposed to the House to take as a precedent the honours which were paid by a former Parliament to his illustrious father, the great Lord Chatham, and concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he may be graciously pleased to order the remains of the late Right Hon. William Pitt to be interred at the public charge; and that a monument be erected to his memory in the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster, having an inscription expressive of the national regret at the loss of that excellent Statesman."

The Marquis of *Titchfield* seconded the motion, which was also cordially supported by Lord Louvaine, Mr H. Browne, Mr H. Addington, Sir R. Buxton, Lord Temple, Mr Wilberforce, Mr Ryder, Mr Rose, Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c. It was opposed by Lord Folkstone, the Marquis of Douglas, Mr W. Smith, Mr Fox, Mr Wyndham, Mr G. Ponsonby, &c. All the opposers of the motion bore ample testimony to the splendid talents and unblemished integrity of Mr Pitt; but conceiving that it implied an approbation of the system pursued by that minister throughout the whole of his administration, they must withhold their assent.

Mr *Windham* said, that the feelings of the House had been referred to on this occasion. But it was a great deal more than a question of feeling—it involved the political consistency of all who had thought differently from the Right Hon. Gentleman, or opposed his measures. Allowing that great services were done to the country, the question would be, were all services to be rewarded in this manner? or, were the services only that were performed in office to be entitled to this distinction? Great services might be performed either in office or out of office; and if any difference was to be made, he thought those performed out of office were entitled to the preference, as many causes might operate in assisting a man in office to con-

tribute to the public good. But it was not pretended that all such services were to be followed by these honours. It was very different with the Commander of an army, or the Admiral of a fleet. He that routs his enemy performs an action that comes home to every man, and cannot be disputed. Men of all descriptions, easily unite in the admiration of such an action, and consequently in yielding the tribute due to it.—But it was urged that the long services of the Right Hon. Gentleman claimed this mark of distinction; but long services of such a nature as his must be an additional objection to this measure, because the less unanimity is to be expected. How can unanimity be looked for in a long political life? No man ever deserved better of his country than Mr Burke, and none had ever contributed more through a series of years to enlighten the morals and policy of his country; and it was proposed to honour his memory by a public funeral; but owing to a diversity of political opinion, the resolution could not be carried unanimously, and was for that reason dropped. When the French Revolution took place, it broke up the whole system of European politics. On that occasion, and on that subject, he thought with the Right Hon. Gentleman, and acted along with him in opposition to those who entertained sentiments different from his own on that particular subject, though agreeing in other respects. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by stating, that it was not to merit only this honour was to be given, but to merit accompanied by success. We should not have had a Lord Nelson if he had lost the British fleet off Trafalgar, though perhaps the most meritorious part of his life was when he was least successful, alluding to the action off Cape Teneriffe. He pleaded also the rareness of these honours, which had never been awarded to any but his father. He thought he had done his duty in opposing the motion.

Mr *R. Ryder* was particularly severe on the opposition of Mr Windham.—That gentleman, he said, at the most critical period of Mr Pitt's administration, had been in union with him; he had been a sharer in his councils—he had fought hand in hand with him those battles, by the successful issue of which, in that gentleman's own opinion, the constitution had been preserved—and now forgetting all former friendships and attachments, he took a part in this discussion, which he honestly believed no man in the House could possibly have anticipated from him. He had evinced an heroic disregard of every natural and every moral feeling, and his conduct would no doubt serve as a warning to his new political associates.

Mr *Rose* entered into a short review of Mr Pitt's administration. He asked, at the time that Mr Pitt came into office, what was the situation of the country?—He found it at the end of a most ruinous war, its commerce annihilated, its navy considerably impaired. What were the consequences of his efforts?—During the period of his administration, our resources had been doubled, our manufactures, our seamen, and our shipping had been doubled. The funds, at the period alluded to, were much lower than they are now, after thirteen years war. The revenue was then barely equal to the interest of the debt, and the national expenditure was annually increasing that debt. The contrast in this particular was too obvious to demand illustration. With respect to the illustrious character who was the lamented object of the present motion, he would only say of him, that he had exhausted his life in serving his country, to the best of his great abilities; for it was no exaggeration to say, that the gallant Admiral, who had lately closed his brilliant career, by falling in the arms of victory, did not more decidedly lose his life in the service of his country than Mr Pitt; his anxiety for his country had destroyed him. It was well known to those who were in the room when that great man expired, that the last words he uttered were, "OH! MY COUNTRY!"

Mr *Fox*.—"I do not know that I ever rose under the pressure of more painful feelings than at this moment. An Hon. Gentleman expressed his hope that all party feelings would be laid aside.—From the present state of the country, it is my wish to conciliate the Right Hon. Gentleman—that it must be my wish to conciliate all the friends of Mr Pitt. It is my interest so to do at this moment. I certainly should gratify the personal feelings of many of those with

whom I have the honour to act, by voting for this motion; it cannot, therefore, be supposed, that I am induced from party views to give a vote in opposition to every feeling of policy, of private friendship, of political connection, and of the personal respect I feel for the memory of the Right Hon. person who is the object of this motion. To that Right Hon. Gentleman I have been in a long course of opposition, and I feel it an honour to have been considered his rival. I am ready to allow he was a great man, and that all marked distinctions to such men are honourable to the country. I have no objection to allow, that many acts of his public service were important to his country, and especially his effective sinking fund, for paying off the national debt, which had my humble support, and was of the most essential service to the nation. Of his private and personal character, no man thinks more highly than I do; and with respect to his purity, so far as regarded pecuniary concerns, no man ever deserved greater praise; for, so far was he from dealing out to his friends, or to himself, any of the numerous advantages or great emoluments within his power, it was exactly the reverse; and he was personally and privately as pure and disinterested a man, I believe, as ever stood in his high situation.—If it had been proposed in this House to compensate those friends of the deceased who had been sufferers by his disinterestedness and carelessness towards all private or family interests, I should cheerfully have supported the proposal; but in a great instance of public honour and approbation, public duty is not to be complimented away. We are called upon, Sir, to erect a public monument to the memory of a Minister, and the approbation of his political life, which must have a strong influence upon posterity; and with respect to precedent, I will not consent to award public honours to the memory of a Minister and his measures, which it has been almost the uniform fate of my political life to oppose, and whose talents, in their application, have been so unfortunate for his country. If we compare the motives which induced the Parliament in 1778, to vote public marks of gratitude to the memory of Lord Chatham, we find that he had humbled the power of the enemy, and elevated the power, the character, and consequence of this country in the general esteem of Europe. The glorious result of the seven years war, clearly and unequivocally established Lord Chatham's title to fame and public honour, upon grounds undisputed even by the bitterest of his enemies. I must observe, that throughout the whole of the present reign, a most unfortunate system of government has obtained, and upon that system may all the misfortunes of this country be charged; and though I am willing to allow the statesman-like talents of that Minister, whose measures I have so uniformly condemned—yet upon these grounds I cannot assent to this motion.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) had acknowledged it as an honour in being considered the rival of his Right Hon. Friend, now no more: And in speaking of that exalted character he had displayed a candour worthy of a generous rival. He was ready to agree that no precedent could be more dangerous, than a too frequent habit of voting public honours in this way, upon light grounds, and to characters whose public services were not highly meritorious. But the splendid character of the great man, whose memory was the object of the motion before the House, was so totally out of the common tract, that no danger of an inconsiderate frequency in such marks of national respect, could arise from the prompt devotion of so just a testimony of his eminent deserts, even though it were the most splendid palladium the country could erect to his memory.

Mr *Wilberforce*, in terms peculiarly impressive, bore testimony to the public virtues and splendid talents of Mr Pitt, in whom he declared the love of country was to be found as sincere and ardent as ever yet existed in any human bosom. When the revolutionary spirit had convulsed France, and alarmed the whole civilized world, that distinguished Statesman completely succeeded, by the vigour and sagacity of his measures, in preventing that dreadful plague from reaching us. This was the main source of his distinction—this was the great pedestal of his fame. Of him, indeed, it might well be said, that the first wish of his heart was the good of his country, and the sole object of his study the

interest of his country. Had *self* been of any consequence in his consideration, he might have materially contributed to promote his own views of policy. But to these things, which are so diligently consulted, and which are of such material use to *other public men*, Mr Pitt was quite inattentive.—To whatever regarded his *own interest* he was perfectly indifferent. Indeed this distinguished man was always *forgetting himself*, but ever REMEMBERING HIS COUNTRY!

On a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 258 to 89.

The House in a Committee voted 120,000 seamen and marines for the service of the current year.

Resolved, that there be granted as wages for the same, at the rate of 37s. per man per month, for 13 months, the sum of L. 2,886,000

—For victuals for the same, at the rate of 38s. per man per month, for the same period, 4,964,000

—For tear and wear of ships, at the rate of 3l. per man per month, for the same period, 4,680,000

—For ordnance for the sea service, at the rate of 5s. per man per month, for the same period, 390,000

Total L. 10,920,000

Mr *Paul* moved that the papers presented respecting the Nabob of Oude, be printed—ordered. The Hon. Gentleman then moved for a variety of other papers, on which he said he meant to found charges, and a motion for impeachment against the Marquis Wellesley.

Sir *Theophilus Metcalf* objected to the production of these papers at the present moment, assigning as his reason, that the disclosure of those produced last summer had given Bonaparte great intelligence of Indian transactions.

Mr *Paul* and Mr *Francis* denied this, and asserted, that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had no objection to the production now desired. The papers were then ordered, and Mr Paul gave notice that he should fix an early day for bringing on his motion for impeaching Lord Wellesley.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

TREATIES WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented copies of the foreign treaties, the same as those laid before the upper house. He said, these contained every thing of a military nature between the countries with whom we had been in alliance, which it was deemed proper to make public. Ministers did not consider it their duty, in the first instance, to lay before the House any part of them which had not been acted on. The first feature to be considered was, the number of men which this country was given to understand, not only would be furnished, but was actually ready to take the field; and the second, what was the cause of the failure, and to whom it was to be attributed? It was important, in considering this, to state, that the plan of the campaign did not proceed from this country. Neither did it proceed from Russia, whose remote situation might have made her less competent to judge on the subject. But it would appear, from the documents on the table, that we were not entitled to doubt that, exclusive of any assistance that might be expected from the Court of Berlin, there was actually to be depended on from Austria and Russia, ready to take the field, and act against France, if she should not accede to reasonable terms of peace, a force of 500,000 men. The plan for the campaign proceeded from Austria; and it would be for the House to see if the failure of the plan did not also proceed from that power. In evidence of this, it would appear that the advance beyond the Inn was an absolute breach of the military plan pledged. Russia, on the contrary, conformed entirely to the strict letter of the plan which had been agreed on, and her first column of 50,000 men arrived three days sooner than had been bargained. There was nothing he so much desired, as that a transaction of so great a magnitude should not be allowed to sink into darkness, but that the public should have an opportunity of judging, how far the endeavours of their servants had been satisfactorily exerted in promoting the interests of their country.—After a short conversation, the papers were ordered to lie on the table.

Lord

THANKS TO THE FLEET.

Lord *Castlereagh* rose to call the attention of the House to the interesting and important subject of Thanks to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, who were engaged in the brilliant and decisive action off Cape Trafalgar. He took a view of the whole naval campaign of the last year, spoke in the most glowing terms of the conduct of Lord Nelson, not only in the battle of Trafalgar, but on every occasion in the course of his service, which furnished the means of calling his great powers into operation. The Noble Lord then adverted to the munificence of his Majesty, and to his gracious intentions towards the family of the deceased. His Majesty was desirous of providing for the widow of Lord Nelson in a manner suitable to her rank in life (Hear! hear!) by a pension of 2,000l. a-year. Besides this, it was proposed to give a stable mark of munificence to the name of Nelson, to remind posterity of the obligations they owe to his services. This should not be in the nature of a mere ordinary grant, but as a kind of national property, and be in land, not connected with a palace, which, from various causes, might not be an arrangement suitable to the interests of the family, but an estate; for which great object it was proposed to appropriate the sum of 200,000l. The Noble Lord then concluded by paying a very handsome encomium to the character and conduct of Lord Collingwood. He likewise added, that it was proposed to give the same rewards to the seamen as if the destroyed ships had actually been taken and brought into port.

The thanks of the House were then voted, in the usual way, to Lords Collingwood and Northesk, Sir R. Strachan, and the officers, seamen, and marines; as were addresses to the King, praying that monuments might be erected in St Paul's to the memory of Captains Duff and Cooke.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr Paul called the attention of the House to the affairs of the East India Company, and particularly to the ruinous increase of their debt, which in the space of 17 years had increased from 14 to 30 millions. Lord Melville had laid down a very able plan for extinguishing it at the former period, and he wished to know why it had not been carried into effect. He moved for the production of a letter from his Lordship to the Directors on the subject.—Ordered.

Mr W. Dundas brought up the army estimates for three months from the 25st of December. He had made them for so short a period, that no obstacle might be thrown in the way of any plan which might, under the new arrangements, be thought necessary.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr W. Dundas moved that there be granted for the service of the present year, for three months, the number of 134,575 effective men. Agreed to. The requisite sums were also voted for their maintenance, for guards and garrisons, forces in the plantations, militia, &c.

Lord Castlereagh presented messages from the King, stating that he had been pleased to grant the following pensions: To Lady Nelson, 2000l. a-year for life; to Lord Collingwood, and his two successive heirs male, 2000l. a year; and to Sir R. Strachan, 1000l. a year for life; and recommending to his faithful Commons to make good the same.

Monday, Feb. 3.

MONUMENT TO MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, he was sensible Parliament should not be called upon to confer the highest honours on any individual, but on the ground of his indisputable merits. That was the general rule, though there were splendid exceptions to it. In the present case, however, there could be but one universal sentiment. His conduct in the discharge of his public duty was always such as to set aside all party considerations. The talents indeed of the Marquis Cornwallis, were not such as to enable him to make a splendid figure in parliamentary discussions, but his military, and other services and merits, claimed the admiration of his country. He bore the largest share in military sufferings, and while the highest successes did not lessen his humanity or moderation, neither did any reverses by any means damp his intrepid and exalted spirit. He then took a historical view of the various military services of the Noble Marquis, and passed also a great eulogium on his conduct in bringing about the union with Ireland. He then urged the self-devotion which led

the close of a long life, to use
ience of his great name and re-
in taking upon him the go-
nt of India; even during the
ionths that he governed India,
nade such arrangements as were
o conduce to the permanent glo-
s own country, and the mutual
ity of both. It was impossible
on could have sustained a great-
han in the three illustrious cha-
lately withdrawn from it (Lord
Mr Pitt, and Marquis Corn-
He then moved an address to
jesty, to give directions for a
ent to be erected in St Paul's
al to the memory of the most
Marquis Cornwallis, with a suit-
cription.

Charles Grant supported the mo-
d recounted several of the wise
es by which the Noble Marquis
ed such signal benefits on the pe-
of Hindostan.

Francis said, the motion required
ommendation, as it was in uni-
h the sentiments of every man in
untry. He owed that Noble
ome gratitude in having acted
ie plans which he many years be-
ommended in the settlement of
property in the natives. He
at he did not rise on this occa-
much to do honour to Lord
illis as to himself, but sensible
: Noble Lord acted on the purest
les, he cheerfully concurred in
tion.

Windham said, that with all his
for Lord Cornwallis, notwith-
g his regret for his loss, and his
rsuasion of the many virtues that
essed, he still very much doubt-
ether he was entitled to such ho-
s had been proposed. The same
on occurred to him that he had
on a former occasion. He thought,
ose honours should principally be
in account of splendid talents suc-
y employed. As for his con-
the peace of Amiens, it could
expected, that he should think
ided much to his claim. Altho'
rices had not been altogether so
t as those of some men, yet,
ie considered the purity of his
and the great virtues which he
ed, he should not in this particu-
: oppose the motion.

Mr *Wilberforce* was glad the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, agreed with him in the conclusion, however they might differ in the premises.

Mr *Huddlestone* spoke in warm terms of admiration of the great virtues displayed by the Marquis Cornwallis.

Mr *Fox* said, that whatever might be his opinion as to the general principle of the sort of services for which those funeral honours should be granted, yet, after the vote of a former night, he could see no occasion for opposing the present motion. He must observe, however, that he liked the motion better for not having the words "excellent Statesman" in it. He could not allow any degree of merit for the measures that were taken to procure the Act of Union. He considered that the means which were taken to procure that act, and all the circumstances attending it, were disgraceful in the highest degree to the Government.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr Pitt's Debts.

Mr *Cartwright* rose, and said, the precedent afforded in the case of the late Lord Chatham, had been followed, and the same method he now intended to adopt. When he recollected the length of the services of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the perfect and entire devotion of his time to the business of the country; when he recollected, that for ten years of his administration, he received nothing but the mere income of his two offices, and that he took nothing in addition, except the situation of Warden of the Cinque Ports, which was forced unwillingly upon him, he saw a proof of his integrity and honour, and a worthy theme of public admiration. He asked for the vote of the House, on this occasion, for no common services. He asked it for him who had dedicated his whole life to the public advantage; who had struggled through the most difficult period of our modern history with success, and who, by his efforts, had confirmed the stability and security of every thing we possessed. He found, from the best enquiries that had been made, that the sum of 40,000l. was sufficient. If, in considering this sum, Gentlemen compared the actual difference in the necessary expences of life between

between the present times and those of Lord Chatham, the whole amount would not appear considerable. He concluded by moving a resolution, stating, that the House, upon receiving information that various debts had been left undischarged by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and being willing to show every mark of respect and esteem for his memory, should humbly address his Majesty, to issue the sum of 40,000l. for that purpose; and to assure his Majesty, that the House would take care to make good the same.

Mr W. Bootle seconded the motion; he thought the discharge of these debts was only the payment of the debt of the public. The Hon. Member professed himself to be no friend to extravagance of any description, but he was sure that no person could point out in the debts of Mr Pitt any articles of that description. He hoped that this would be an unanimous vote. He never knew any appeal to the feelings and magnanimity of Parliament unsuccessful; and he hoped that this measure, unanimously passed, would be a monument of national munificence, and of the liberality of Parliament.

Mr Windham felt satisfaction in thinking that it was as easy to concur in this vote, as it was difficult for him to agree to that which was proposed a few nights since. In viewing the character of the deceased, no one could ascribe to him any low attachment to pecuniary gain; his conceptions had too much grandeur to admit of any thing of that kind. He saw no dangerous precedent set by this measure. If these debts had been contracted by profusion and excess, by dissipation and vain luxuries, they might admit of a question. On the contrary, they were contracted by no lavish expenditure, no useless ostentation. The great character of Mr Pitt's mind was too sterling to descend to those means of prodigality; and he even neglected what, in these times, was due to the situation he filled.

Mr Rose spoke with much earnestness in defence of the conduct of his deceased friend. He could appeal to an Hon. Baronet as to the truth of an application made to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1798, when several considerable merchants proposed to make him a voluntary gift of 100,000l. which could have been produced in 48 hours, and the names of the parties were known. He had prepared his Right Hon. Friend for the reception of that proposition, but his reply was, that no consideration upon earth could induce him to accept the proposition. At another period of his life, in the prospect of retiring from power, he had declared his intention to return to his original profession. In 1801, another proposition was made to him similar to the former, but with the same effect. He again rejected it.—The Hon. Member was against the present application, though it was but justice, as he would rather have had the matter accomplished by private friendship, which would have been very readily done. It was notorious how every debt of Mr Pitt had been contracted, and none of them could be charged with arising from any species of extravagance.

The Marquis of Douglas complained of the arguments used for the motion, as he considered it solely with a view to act handsomely towards a servant of the public.—He acquiesced in it as an act of the public generosity of a great nation to a departed servant; but not on the ground of his being a man without spot or blemish; not on the principle of approbation, but on that of generosity.

Mr *Fox* said, he never gave a vote with greater satisfaction, upon the ground stated, of a reward, if that word suited, of a great nation to a departed servant. But the arguments by which the motion was introduced, would not have procured his assent; they should not, however, have the effect of making him change his vote. Respecting the expression used, of Saviour of the country from anarchy, he begged to say, that on that subject he retained all his former opinions unaltered by events or circumstances, and he would state why he had not lately troubled the House with them. In 1803, and 1804, he thought, that on a full review of the situation of the country, it was expedient for the public benefit that debates and animosities, particularly of a personal kind, arising out of the disputes on past events, should, if possible, be buried in oblivion. At that time, from similar reasons, he wished that Right Hon. Gent. should possess a great and principal share of power; at such a time, he

thought it a point of delicacy to abstain from such topics, and he believed such was also the wish of Mr Pitt; indeed, he gave ample testimony to that effect: since that, he had cautiously abstained from any observations of that nature. He felt that Mr Pitt was similarly disposed, and he conformed his own conduct to these very circumstances. Now, if he would not do otherwise while the Right Hon. Gent. was living, it was not to be expected that he should, when he is dead? Indeed, it was his intention never to touch in that House upon the points of personal disputation; from the moment he wished Mr Pitt again in power, such was the conduct he had maintained. He should give his vote cheerfully for the motion. Mr Pitt was Minister twenty years, and, excepting the Cinque-Ports, he never heard of any thing he had obtained of an advantageous nature. He considered him as a person eminently disinterested, and that this was the appropriate reward for disinterestedness. He, therefore, in giving his vote, should give it precisely on the grounds of the merits of Mr Pitt.

Mr *Canning* did not wish to depart from the line of moderation assumed by the Hon. Gentleman, which he thought had not been altogether kept up by him with the candour he expected. He admitted, that Parliament might be said to be rewarding a public servant, but they who stood near to the Great Man were not to be expected to receive this grant as an eleemosynary gift. He wished for unanimity as much as any gentleman; but he would not purchase a vote, by giving up a tittle of that high and splendid degree and extent of service that had been rendered to the country by his illustrious friend. He thought the original resolution couched in cold, inadequate, precedented words. He consented to it only because he wished for unanimity.

AUDITORSHIP OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr Fox rose, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts relative to the holding of the place of Auditor of the Exchequer by a person being at the same time First Lord of the Treasury. This was not, in his opinion, quite necessary; but as it was most advisable to do every thing of this nature with the utmost publicity and fairness, he should propose to read it a first time that night, as it was material not to delay its progress. He then noticed the cases of Lord Halifax and Mr Pelham, and the expedients then adopted. A Noble Lord (Granville) at present found himself in that situation, and it was proposed to put the office into commission.

Some conversation ensued between the Speaker and Mr Fox, on the subject of the custom of the House, which, the Speaker observed, was to give a notice at least a day before the introduction of the bill.

The *Attorney General* supported the recommendation of the Speaker, as no time would be lost by adhering to the custom. He could not see what doubt existed on the subject of the bill, as it was contrary to the legal principle, that the same person should hold two offices, one of which was a controul upon the other.

Mr Ryder observed, that as the law stood, the proposed bill was absolutely necessary; but he imagined that it would have been more becoming in the noble Lord, for whose benefit it was introduced, to have avoided such a measure altogether, by resigning the office of auditor, the pecuniary emolument of which could not be an object to his Lordship, who already possessed so much wealth. Such a step would have given him some credit with the country. But he saw with regret that the magnanimous spirit of the great man lately deceast, had not been bequeathed to his noble cousin and successor. That "grandeur of soul," as it had been justly and appropriately termed, had been reserved exclusively for the family and name of *Pitt*.

Mr Fox next day introduced a bill to enable Lord Grenville to appoint a trustee to execute the office of auditor of Exchequer, who should be amenable to the public for the faithful discharge of his trust. The bill went through all the usual stages in a summary way, in both Houses, without opposition, and received the royal assent by commission on the 7th.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

War on the Continent.

HAVING, under this head, given a relation of the military operations in Germany from their commencement in October, we come now to record events so unexpected, rapid, and disastrous to the arms of the Emperor of Austria, as to compel that monarch to sue again for peace, and to consent to another dismemberment of his dominions. In the succeeding details, we are still obliged to adopt the accounts published by the French; those given by the other powers being extremely defective, vague, and contradictory.

On the 20th November the Emperor of Russia, with his staff, arrived from Berlin at Olmutz, whence the head quarters of the united armies were removed to Wischaw on the 23d. On the 24th the first division of the 3d column of the Russian army, under Gen. Michelson, occupied Troppaw, and Prince Constantine's corps of cavalry were at Oldstau. Brunn, Znaym, and Tuntersdorff were possessed by strong divisions of the Russian and Austrian armies.

On the 14th the French army under Marshals Soult, Davoust and Lannes, entered Moravia, from the neighbourhood of Vienna, and advanced against Znaym and Tuntersdorf. The French division under Gen. Oudinot attacked the Russians at the latter place. The action was long and obstinate, but the Russians (say the French accounts) at length gave way, and retreated towards Olmutz, with the loss of 2000 killed and wounded, and as many made prisoners—Oudinot and his two aids-de-camp were wounded. The loss of the French, as usual, is not mentioned. On the 17th the French division of Prince Murat entered Brunn, where he found 60 pieces of cannon, and considerable magazines of every description. Bonaparte entered that city on the 20th, and was received by the States of Moravia, with the Bishop at their head. A rencounter took place near Brunn between a body of Russian and another of French cavalry, in which the Russians lost 300 men. And on the 27th another warm action happened between the Russian advanced guard and a body of French cavalry, in which the latter suffered severely.

On the 28th November, the allied Imperial army was posted between Kremsir and Harditsh, the head-quarters at Knarowitz, two leagues in advance from Austerlitz. The French army lay on the Swartzach, with the left towards Brunn, and their right extending to near Nicholsburg.

And now follows the battle of Austerlitz, the circumstances attending which are so very extraordinary, and the result so decisive, as to put a final conclusion to this unfortunate continental contest in less than two months. The statements in the French bulletins are extravagant beyond credibility, both as to the particulars of the battle, and as to the interviews or conversations which succeeded. The following bulletin was published in the *Vienna Court Gazette* of the 6th of December *.

From

* This will not surprize the reader when he learns, that M. Talleyrand, the French minister for foreign affairs, (the patron of *the Moniteur*, and projector of the *Batavian State Gazette*) has accompanied Bonaparte in this campaign as his confidential adviser; that he is the composer of all his speeches, proclamations, addresses to his soldiers, and messages to his Senate; that he remained at Vienna after the French army entered Moravia;—and was then amusing the Prussian minister Count Haugwitz, who on the 20th November came on an important mission from his master to Bonaparte, but who in the hurry of *his* business had referred him to his Secretary;—and that this same Talleyrand is the sole negociator and framer of the treaty of peace at Presburgh, so fatal to the House of Austria.

"From the 27th of November to the 1st of December, every effort was made to bring the Russians to a general engagement, and that object was at length gained. On the 1st their advanced posts were seen approaching, and a movement was made from their flank, with the view of surrounding the French right wing. The Russians marched in column, in one line, to the length of four French miles beyond the French army, which remained immoveable in its position, that the enemy might approach so near as to render their escape impossible. A long account follows of the French dispositions for battle. Marshal Lannes commanded the left wing, Soult the right, Bernadotte the centre, Murat the cavalry. Bonaparte, with his whole General Staff, ten battalions of the Imperial Guard, and ten battalions of Oudinot's grenadiers, formed the reserve, which was disposed in column in a double line, and drawn up in battalions, with a sufficient space between them for deploying, and 40 pieces of cannon in the intervals.

"At sun-rise on the 2d December the battle began. The Russians had advanced to the extremity of the right wing, but there they unexpectedly met with Davoust's division; and other divisions at the same time advancing, the Russians found their right wing completely turned, and all their plans deranged.—The French cavalry now began to move, the left and centre also advanced, and a dreadful cannonade resounded along the whole line. In about two hours, the left wing of the Russians was cut off, and their right driven back to Austerlitz. The Russian Imperial Guard was now ordered to advance, to re-establish, if possible, the junction of the left wing and the centre. Marshal Bessieres moved forward with his *invincibles*, and immediately the French Imperial Guards were engaged. The Russian Guard was driven back in disorder, and its commanders, artillery, and standards taken. Prince Constantine's regiment was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his escape to the swiftness of his horse. The action was still obstinately maintained by the remaining part of the Russian army, but at one o'clock the victory was decidedly on the side of the French. The Russian corps which had been cut off, was surrounded, and driven up against a lake, on the *icy surface* of which 20,000 men spread themselves, *only to be drowned*! Two columns of 4000 men each laid down their arms at the same time, and all their artillery, 120 pieces, was taken. In short, half of the Russian army was destroyed, and the other half fled in the greatest confusion. The allied army is stated to have amounted to 105,000 men, the French to 95,000; the French reserve was not engaged (yet it was by that reserve that the Russian Imperial Guard was defeated!) About 20,000 prisoners were taken, including 12 or 15 Russian Generals. The Russians left 15,000 dead on the field, (does this include the 20,000 drowned on the *icy surface* of a lake?) The loss of the French is estimated at only 800 killed and 1600 wounded! among the latter are eight General officers."

Such are the French accounts of the famous battle of Austerlitz, which is called in the French army the *Battle of the three Emperors*,—and the *Battle of the Coronation*,—it being fought on the anniversary day of Bonaparte's coronation as Emperor of the French.

In a succeeding bulletin, we find the Russian loss greatly reduced, amounting to 15,000 killed and wounded,—among the former Gen. Buxhovden, and several others, and among the latter, Gen. Kutusow, and many other officers of rank. The French in this second account acknowledge they had more than 5000 killed and wounded; one General among the first, but a great number among the latter.

The Russian official account of the battle of Austerlitz, which differs widely from the French statement, has been circulated in Germany. It appears from this document, that the Russian army, on the 2d December, consisted of only 50,000 men, and that the Austrians, chiefly new levies, were not above half that number. The French army is stated to have had from 15,000 to 20,000 more men than the Allies, in consequence of Bernadotte having joined them the day before the battle. The ridiculous story of several thousand Russians being drowned, is an utter falsehood. The total loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men, whilst that of the French is supposed to have been at least as great. Only six Russian

nals, five of whom were wounded, fell into the hands of the French. The Princes Repnin, Gallitzin, and Sibirsky, made prisoners, had none of them attained the rank of General. The first had only the rank of Captain; the second commanded a squadron of the Imperial guard; and the latter was at the head of a battalion of infantry. The French, after the battle of Austerlitz, did not attempt to pursue the retreating army; but on the following day they attacked the Russian rear-guard in the neighbourhood of Ukeschutz; but after a partial action, which lasted till the close of the day, they were obliged to relinquish their object. It is also positively stated, that the Russian Imperial Guards did not lose their colours, but on the contrary, took the standard of one of the French regiments of infantry. When the Russians withdrew from the Austrian provinces, they carried with them, according to this official report, two hundred pieces of cannon. The loss of only six stand of colours is admitted.

The following curious particulars respecting this battle, are published both in the French and German papers; and though they may appear frivolous, and are certainly much exaggerated, yet as they strikingly illustrate the character, and mode of warfare, adopted by the artful hero of Marengo and Austerlitz, we cannot withhold their insertion.

On the 27th of Nov. Bonaparte, on receiving the communication of the full powers of the Austrian negociators, proposed an armistice. We are not told whether it was accepted or rejected by the allies, but we are told in the same breath, that Bonaparte considered the negociations as a *ruse de guerre*, and took his measures accordingly. He sent his aid-de-camp, General Savary, professedly to compliment the Emperor of Russia, on his arrival in the army, but in reality as a spy. Savary, on his return, reported that he had experienced a distinguished reception from Alexander and his brother, but that they were surrounded by an host of coxcombs, and that rashness and presumption were the distinguished features of their military councils.

Upon this report, Bonaparte, to fortify them in their ill-judged confidence, ordered his army to retreat in the night, as if he had been defeated, took a good position three leagues in the rear, and laboured with much ostentation in fortifying it.—To secure his object, he proposed an interview to the Emperor of Russia. The latter sent him his aid-de-camp, Prince Dolgorucki, who is described as one of Alexander's young Counsellors, equally distinguished by his ignorance and impertinence.—This young man, we are told, readily fell into the snare. Every thing, to him, breathed reserve and fear in the appearance of the French army. In all the affairs of posts previous to the 2d, the allies were successful, and the apparent timidity and dismay of their enemy converted the natural valour and impetuosity of the Russians into absolute indiscretion and temerity. Their only object was to prevent the escape of the French army; it was no longer a question with them whether they could defeat it. Hence their anxiety to turn the right wing of the French; a fatal manœuvre, of which their skilful adversary quickly took advantage.

On the 3d. Dec. at day-break, Prince John of Lichtenstein, commanding the Austrian army, repaired to Bonaparte's head-quarters, and had a long audience, which seems to have been preparatory to a visit which Bonaparte received from the Emperor the same day. The conference of the two Monarchs, we are told, was long and amicable.—"Francis looking at the wretched hut (a mill) in which Napoleon received him, could not avoid expressing some surprise;—You see, said Napoleon, laughing, these are the palaces which you have made me inhabit for two months. "You employ your time too well in them, replied the Austrian Monarch, to have cause to reproach me." The conversation then turned upon England, and the Emperor Francis is made to inveigh in the bitterest terms against the infamous policy of those vile shop-keepers, who set fire to the Continent for the sake of their trade, and whose alliance he renounces for ever.

Encouraged by the marvellous *condescension* of Napoleon, Francis asked that Russia should be included in the armistice which he had come to negotiate. Bonaparte replied, that the Russian army was surrounded, that it would be to-morrow in his power, and that besides

he

he had no guarantee for the pacific intentions of Alexander. Francis assured him that Alexander shared in his hatred and contempt of the British Government, and that he wished to withdraw. Bonaparte, upon the faith of this assurance, consented to open a retreat for the Russian army, and an armistice was concluded between Francis and Napoleon, upon conditions in substance as follows:—

"The armistice shall exist until the conclusion of a definitive peace, or until the rupture of the negociations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not commence until 14 days after. France shall retain all the territory in her possession until a separate peace is concluded. The Russians shall evacuate the Austrian States within 15 days, and Gallicia within a month, and to march home by a route prescribed by Bonaparte. There shall be no levy in mass in Hungary, no extraordinary recruiting in Bohemia, nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the Austrian territory. Negociations for peace shall immediately commence at Nicolsburg."

General Savary was now again sent to the Emperor Alexander, to announce the armistice, and to intimate the conditions upon which the retreat of his army would be guaranteed. He was graciously received, and Alexander is said to have expressed the highest admiration of Napoleon. Upon being informed of the terms of the armistice, he is said to have used the following expressions:—"I shall return to my capital; I came here to assist the Emperor of Germany—he sends me word he is satisfied—so am I." Upon asking Savary what guaranteee Napoleon required of him, Savary replied—"*Only your word, Sire.*'—I give it," returned the Emperor.

Such are the French accounts of these important events. We learn, however, that several of the facts stated are entirely *factitious*. The Emperor of Russia never had a second interview with Gen. Savary, and peremptorily declined it after he heard of the armistice, which, we are told, struck his Imperial Majesty with astonishment.

On the 6th of December, at ten in the morning, the Emperor Alexander had his last interview with the Emperor Francis, when a very affecting conversation took place.—The former declined having any thing to do with the armistice, and took his leave. Having consulted with his General Officers, upon the proper routes to be taken for the march of the Russian army homewards, he set out on the evening of the 6th for Petersburgh, where he arrived at five o'clock in the morning of the 21st Dec. in good health, and amidst the acclamations of all classes of his people. From an article published in the Petersburgh Gazette, on the same day, it is clear that his Majesty was no party to the armistice, and that the conversation between him and General Savary was fabricated. His Majesty says—

"The exhausted powers of the Court of Vienna, the misfortunes it has sustained, together with a want of provisions, have compelled the Roman Emperor, notwithstanding the strong and vigorous support he has experienced from the Russian troops, to conclude a convention with France, to which also a peace must soon succeed. His Imperial Majesty having come to his assistance as an Ally, had no other object in view than his defence, and the averting of those dangers which threatened his Empire; and since his Majesty the Emperor, under the present circumstances, has deemed the presence of the Russian troops no longer necessary in Austria, his Majesty has been pleased to order them to leave Austria and to return to Russia."

The Austrian official Gazette gives a short account of the battle of the 2d Dec. but it is vague and unsatisfactory. It merely states that the battle was fought with great obstinacy, and with great loss on both sides; that late in the evening the Austrian left wing was compelled to yield to a superior force; that the army resumed its position before Austerlitz; that the combined army was 85,000 strong on the 3d, and that it was joined on the 4th by 12,000 Russians under General Essen. If all this be correct, it must indeed seem extraordinary that the Emperor of Austria should have judged it necessary to solicit an armistice, and to subscribe to terms so humiliating. It is the more extraordinary, and the more to be regretted, as, nearly about the time that Francis was ratifying the melancholy act of his disgrace and subjugation,

tation, his gallant brothers were distinguishing themselves at the two extremities of his dominions.

The Archduke Ferdinand, on the 5th Dec. attacked, with nine batalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry, the Bavarian forces under General Wrede, consisting of 14 battalions of infantry, and sixteen squadrons of cavalry, advantageously posted upon the heights of Stecken, with such impetuosity, that they were defeated, and compelled to abandon Iglau with precipitation. The Archduke entered it at the head of twenty thousand men.—Iglau is about fifty miles in the rear of the left wing of the French army. The Archduke Charles, who continued his retreat in the most masterly manner, defeated General Marmont at Fustenfeld, seven leagues from Gratz, taking 4000 prisoners, and killing or wounding 2000. He afterwards advanced to Vienna, which he summoned to surrender, but was answered, that an armistice had been concluded.

After the conclusion of the armistice, the Grand Duke Constantine repaired to Berlin, and is stated to have made an offer of the whole Russian army, to be at the disposal of Prussia.—The offer, report says, was declined. But the Grand Duke was well received at the Court of Berlin, where he continued for several weeks, and where the birthday of his brother the Emperor was celebrated on the 25th December, by a grand entertainment, at which the whole Court were present, together with his Imperial Highness, the Duke of Brunswick, Lord Harrowby, the Earl of Harrington, and all the nobility and many general officers. The Russian army set out on the 8th of December, by different routes on its return home, but on account of a scarcity of provisions, a considerable body has been allowed to remain some time in Prussian Silesia.

In the mean time, according to the agreement in the armistice, negotiations for peace were opened at Nicolsburgh, by M. Talleyrand on the part of France, and by Prince John of Lichtenstein and Count Giuay on the part of the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor Napoleon returned to the palace of Schoenbrunn near Vienna, and the Archduke Charles had his head quarters at Presburg, about 32 miles east of that capital. At the request of the Archduke, the negociators removed to Presburg about the 18th Dec. where a finishing hand was put to a treaty, which completely annihilates the ancient and famous Germanic constitution, and reduces the once great Emperor of Germany to the humiliating situation of a second-rate power on the continent of Europe. We learn that the Archduke could obtain no other modification of the hard terms of this treaty, but a reduction of the contribution (stipulated by some secret articles to be paid by Austria) of 100,000,000 of francs to one half of that sum, (about 2,000,000l. sterling.)—The treaty was signed at Presburg, on the 26th of Dec. and ratified by the Emperor of the French at four o'clock in the morning of the 27th. We consider it of importance to give this treaty at length.

Treaty of Peace between Austria and France.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named as Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, the Prince John of Lichtenstein, and Count Ignaz de Giulay, Commander of the Military Order of Maria Teres; aand his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c. who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:

Art. I. There shall be from this day peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.

II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordships, and territories beyond the Alps, which were before united with the French Empire, or governed by the laws of France.

III.

III. The Emperor of Austria recognizes the dispositions made by the Emperor of France, relative to the Principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

IV. The Emperor of Germany renounces that part of the states of the republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, which shall be united in perpetuity to the kingdom of Italy.

V. The Emperor of Germany acknowledges the Emperor of the French as king of Italy; but it is agreed, that in conformity with the declaration made by the Emperor of the French, when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in the declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. The Emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor whom the Emperor of the French shall appoint as King of Italy.

VI. The present treaty is declared to comprehend the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Baden, and the Batavian Republic, allies of the French.

VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of King, without ceasing to belong to the Germanic confederation, the Emperor of Germany acknowledges them in that character.

VIII. The Emperor of Germany, as well for himself, &c. renounces the principalities, lordships, &c. after specified:

Cedes to the King of Bavaria the margraviate of Burgau and its dependencies, the principality of Eichstadt, that part of the territory of Passau belonging to the Elector of Saltzburgh, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending the principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the seven lordships of the Voralberg, with their dependencies; the county of Hohenems, the counties of Konigsegg and Rottenfels, the lordships of Tetuany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau.

To the King of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, viz.—Etlingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance excepted, that of Brisgaw which extends to the possessions of Wirtemberg, and situated to the east of a line drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willengen and Brentingen.

To the Elector of Baden, the Brisgaw (with the exceptions of the branch and separate portions above described,) the Ortenau, and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commandery of Meinau.

The principalities, &c. above-mentioned, shall be possessed respectively by the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, in paramount property and sovereignty, in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, as they were possessed by the Emperor of Germany, &c.

IX. The Emperor of Austria acknowledges the debts contracted by the House of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making at present an integrant part of the French empire.

X. The county of Salzburg, and of Berchtolsgaden, belonging to his Royal and Electoral Highness Prince Ferdinand, shall be incorporated with the Empire of Austria; and the Emperor of Germany shall possess them in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a Duchy only.

XI. The Emperor of the French engages to obtain, in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand, Elector of Salzburgh, the cession, by the King of Bavaria, of the principality of Wurtzburgh, such as it was given to his Majesty by the Deputation of the Germanic Empire in Feb. 1803. The Electoral title of R. H. shall be transferred to this principality, which his R. H. shall possess in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner and on the same conditions that he possessed the Electorate of Salzburgh. And it is agreed that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the States of the country, for its effective administration.

XII. The dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which were dependencies

gies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the Order, shall become hereditary in the person and descendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in whichever of the Princes of the Imperial House shall be appointed by the Emperor of Germany. The Emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for the Archduke Ferdinand, a full and entire indemnity in Germany.

XIII. The King of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburgh and its territory, and unite them to his states, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy and unite to his states, the county of Borndorff; and the Emperor of Germany engages to give no opposition.

XIV. The Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by the Emperor of the French, in the same manner as the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, over their German states. The Emperor of Germany, both as Chief of the Empire, and as co-estate, engages not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.

XV. The Emperor of Germany, as well for himself, &c. renounces all right of sovereignty, without exception, over the states of the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories comprised in the Circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia.

XVI. The titles of the domains and archives, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

XVII. The Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be, in consequence of the present treaty of peace.

XVIII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic Republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian Republic.

XIX. The prisoners of war made on both sides shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the ratification.

XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-established in the two countries, on the same footing as before the war.

XXI. The Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of the French, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was observed before the present war.

XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertal Unter Vienner Wald, the Viertal Unter, Manhartsberg, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days they shall evacuate the Viertal Vienner Wald, and the Viertal Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of the Emperor of Germany, with the exception of the place of Braunau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of the Emperor of the French, as a depot for the sick and for the artillery.

No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they shall evacuate, shall remain at its disposal; and that the high contracting parties shall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatsoever, imposed on the different hereditary states by the French army, in virtue of which the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines.

XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to give up and to receive in the names of their respective Sove-

Sovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the possessions of Terra Firma, shall be given up in the space of 15 days; Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, and the mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the said exchange. The respective Commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the Republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery, be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany, are consequently to remain at his disposal. They will agree either on the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above-mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or of a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the Hereditary States.

Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the Civil and Military Administrations, to return into the Austrian States, by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the Imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made.

XXIV. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible.

Done and signed at Presburgh the 26th of December. 1805.

(Signed)

CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND, (L. S.)
JN. Prince LICHTENSTEIN, (L. S.)
IGNAZ, Count De GIULAI.

We have approved, and do approve, the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained: we declare, that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed; and we promise, that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which, we have given these presents, signed with our hand, counter-signed, and sealed with our Imperial seal.—At the palace of Schoenbrun, 27th Dec. 1805.

By the Emperor NAPOLEON.
The Min. Sec. of State, H. B. MARET.
The Minister of Foreign Relations, CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

The following article, which is extracted from the Vienna Gazette of the 8th Dec. sufficiently shews the implacable spirit by which the Emperor Napoleon is actuated against this country. It must be considered as official, and appeared while Talleyrand was at Vienna:

"Thus will the Emperor Napoleon again, a third time, give peace, not to France alone, but to the continent, and more particularly to the Austrian States. England is at length conquered in her allies. How then is this general peace to be obtained, and rendered satisfactory to all parties? What remains but that England should consent to her share of sacrifices? The Emperor has conquered half of the Austrian Empire—will he surrender it without equivalents? Shall England, *skulking behind her dirty Channel*, encourage the Continent to war? Shall she shed the blood, and, as far as in her lies, exhaust the treasury of France, and suffer nothing in return? The Emperor Napoleon will not suffer this—England must give something to the common redemption. *Her colonies will doubtless be accepted at their full value in exchange for the conquered provinces—England must purchase peace as she has purchased war.*"

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

We have as yet only found room for the Gazette official accounts of this highly important and unparallelled victory. But as every circumstance respecting this glorious battle, as well as every incident relative to the death of the truly great and much lamented Lord Nelson, must be deeply interesting, not only to his own country, but to the world in general, we have selected the following particulars as the most interesting.

Previous to the action, his Lordship had fully explained to every captain in the fleet the mode in which he intended to attack the enemy's line, and every ship also received such particular secret instructions, that very few signals were requisite in the battle. Before the action began, the following sentence was

was conveyed, by telegraph, to all the ships in the fleet: "*England expects that every man will do his duty.*" On its being explained by the captains to their several crews, it was received with an enthusiasm which shewed that the expectations of their country would not be disappointed on this occasion; and indeed, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the general joy that pervaded every ship at the prospect of at last bringing the enemy's fleet to action. By none, perhaps, was this so forcibly and sincerely felt as by his Lordship.—After the many anxious days and nights that he had passed, since the commencement of the war, in watching or pursuing the flying foe, he now, for the first time, had the satisfaction to behold the enemy he had so long sought for, drawn up to receive him, and in a situation where they had neither batteries nor mooring chains to trust for protection.

Whilst bearing down upon the enemy's line, he repeatedly said, "that it was the happiest day of his life, and that from the plan of attack which he had laid down, he expected, that he should have possession of twenty of the enemy's ships before night;" a prediction which was verified in so remarkable a manner, that we hardly know whether most to admire the consummate science and wisdom with which the plan of attack was previously arranged, or the cool intrepidity with which it was carried into complete execution; as not one single ship escaped of that part of the enemy's line on which his Lordship had directed the principal efforts to be made, and the total number of ships which had actually surrendered before night, we have now every reason to believe was twenty, of which the Achille and a Spanish ship were burned, and the Redoubtable sunk after the action; but all of them had previously struck their colours.

A few minutes before twelve he repeated the signal to engage quite close, and almost at the same moment the enemy opened his fire upon the Victory and the Royal Sovereign, which led their respective divisions. The latter ship was at first unsupported, from the difficulty which the Mars and Tonnant found in keeping their way in flaws of wind perpetually shifting; but, in ten minutes the Tonnant supported her most gallantly indeed, in action with the Monarca, (which fell aboard her,) and the Mars was as closely engaged with the Fougeux, which struck to her. The Santa Anna of 112 guns, was well fought, and being supported by the Indomptable, of 84, was a full match for the Royal Sovereign. The latter, however, stuck to the Santa Anna, dismasted her, and beat her almost to pieces; and she at length struck to Admiral Collingwood.

"The heaviest part of the action of the rear division fell on these three ships, until the line having been broken, the Belleisle and Bellerophon got closely engaged with a group of four ships, consisting of the Algesiras, (formerly our Hannibal) the Argonaute, the Aigle, and the Bahama; every one of which were taken. The Bellerophon and Belleisle too plainly tell by their returns, how much they contributed to the victory.

While this was passing with Admiral Collingwood's division, that of Lord Nelson was equally engaged.—The Victory opened her fire at a quarter after twelve, and endeavoured to break the French line by passing under the stern of the Bucentaure, of 80 guns, bearing the commander in chief's flag, and the finest ship in the French navy. He here met with a most gallant and determined resistance, in the Redoubtable, of 84 guns, who closed upon the Bucentaure for her support, so that the Victory could not avoid running her on board; and being entangled with her, both ships payed off before the wind, unable to disengage from each other. This accident, however, proved fatal to the Redoubtable, inasmuch as she had the whole strength of the Victory upon her; at the same time the San Leandro and the Neptune, the latter of which was on the same line with the Bucentaure and her sister ship, severely annoyed the Admiral.

The Temeraire, Capt. Harvey, was close in the wake of the Victory, and having run between her and the Intrepid, of 74 guns, got foul of her, and by paying off, found herself likewise foul of the Redoubtable, and locked in between these two ships. In this situation she was obliged to fight both sides, and being boarded at the same time by both antagonists, was obliged to make

a desperate exertion to save herself from the great bodies of troops which poured in upon her. A terrible contest ensued, in which at one time the enemy had even advanced upon her poop, and were struggling for her colours.—Captain Harvey succeeded in repulsing both sets of boarders, and following his blow, on board the Intrepid of 74 guns, got possession of her after a most severe conflict.

The third ship in this division, the Neptune, of 98, Capt. Freemantle, took up the Bucentaure, which had been forced out of Lord Nelson's grasp, and engaged her for some time, supported most gallantly by the Conqueror, the ship astern of her; but observing the Santissima Trinidada, of 140 guns, separated from the group of ships which were locked together, and presenting her stern, and apparently unable for want of seaman ship to bring her head round, placed himself within pistol-shot, and after a close action of above 40 minutes, succeeded in carrying away the mizen and main-masts. By this accident she payed off, but the Neptune preserved her advantage, and in ten minutes more her foremast went. Shortly after which an English Jack was thrown over her starboard quarter; and several of her Officers hailing the Neptune at the same time, announced to her that this magnificent ship, the largest in the world, had struck to her!

The Conqueror, during this period, observing that the enemy's van had wore, bore down upon them to check the progress of six sail that were passing to windward: and she, together with the Leviathan and Orion, maintained a very heavy action with the San Juste, San Augustin, and the San Francis d'Asis, all of which struck.

At a quarter past four the Victory and Royal Sovereign, which had disengaged themselves, and taken a most distinguished part against the reserve of the enemy, commanded by Gravina, made the signal to haul to the wind on the larboard tack, when the firing ceased, leaving us in possession of 18 sail of the line, exclusive of the Achille, which was on fire, and soon blew up.

The brave Capt. James Nichol Morris, of the Colossus, was badly wounded in the bend of the knee, but did not leave the deck till the action was over; he then fainted through loss of blood in going down to his cot. His ship did wonders, she had the greatest number killed and wounded in the fleet; a 32-pound shot went through the cockpit, knocked down the table, and hurt the surgeon's-mate in the breast.

Capt. Durham, of the Defiance, was only confined to his cabin four days; though he had a bad wound in his leg, and another in his side. The Defiance considered the Prince of Asturias (Gravina's ship) her opponent; she battered her three quarters of an hour, and obliged her to sheer off. The rigging of the Defiance was so much cut to pieces that she was unmanageable, but luckily she got along-side of L'Aigle, and soon obliged her to strike; an officer and 50 men took possession of her, but she was lost in the gale. Her 1st and 2d Captains were killed.

Most of our officers were picked off in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, by marksmen who were all quartered in the tops of the French ships of war; most of whom were native Tyrolese goat-shooters, enlisted, or rather trepanned into the French armies, in the late war, when the French passed the Tyrol.

The loss of the English in this action has been already officially published.—That of the enemy can only be guessed at from circumstances.—The 20 ships which struck, had about 18000 men on board, of these 3000 were killed, and near 4000 wounded, and more than 1500 were lost in the wrecks.—The Spanish prisoners sent to Cadiz were about 5000, and the French prisoners sent to England near 4000.—The combined fleet exceeded in strength that of the British by six ships, 474 guns, and 8124 men.

The following is an official statement of the Spanish prisoners taken in the battle of Trafalgar, who have been sent to Spain from Gibraltar, previous to the 21st of December:

1 Rear-Admiral, 1 Chief of Brigade, 6 Captains of line of battle ships, 2 Captains of frigates, 200 other naval and military officers—Total officers, 210. —4589 seamen and soldiers.

Nearly five hundred pounds have been subscribed by the garrison of Gibraltar, for the purpose of erecting on the rock a naval pillar, as a tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the late Lord Nelson.

The

The following relation of the last moments of the Heroic Nelson, is given by Mr Beatty, surgeon, and Mr Bourke, purser of the Victory:

"About the middle of the action Lord Nelson was upon the quarter-deck, where he resolved to take his station. A few minutes before he was wounded, Mr Bourke was near him; he looked stedfastly at him, and said, "Bourke, I expect every man to be upon his station." Mr Bourke took the hint, and went to his proper situation in the cock-pit.

"At this time his Lordship's Secretary, Mr Scott, who was communicating some orders to an officer at a distant part of the quarter deck, was cut almost in two by a cannon-shot. He expired on the instant, and was thrown overboard. Lord Nelson said, as if doubtful, to a Midshipman that was near him, "Was that Scott?" The Midshipman replied, he believed it was. He exclaimed "Poor fellow!"

"He was now walking the quarter-deck, and about three yards from the stern, the space he generally walked before he turned back. His Lordship was in the *act of turning* on the quarter-deck, with his face towards the enemy, when he was mortally wounded in the left breast by a musket ball, from the mizen mast of the Redoubtable.—He instantly fell. Two sailors, who were near, raised him in their arms, and carried him to the cock-pit. He was immediately laid upon a bed, and the following is the substance of the conversation which really took place in the cock-pit between his Lordship, Captain Hardy, Mr Bourke, and Mr Beatty.

"Upon seeing him brought down, Mr Bourke immediately ran to him.—"I fear," he said, "your Lordship is wounded." "Mortally, mortally." "I hope not, my dear Lord; let Mr Beatty examine your wound." "It is of no use," exclaimed the dying Nelson; "he had better attend to others."

"His Lordship was raised up; and Mr Beatty, whose attention was anxiously fixed upon the eyes of his patient, as an indication the most certain when a wound is mortal, after a few moments, glanced his eye on Bourke, and expressed his opinion in his countenance.—Lord Nelson now turned to Bourke, and said, "Tell Hardy to come to me." Bourke left the cock-pit. Beatty now said, "Suffer me, my Lord, to probe the wound with my finger—I will give you no pain." Lord Nelson permitted him, and passing his left hand round his waist, he probed it with the fore finger of his right.

"When Bourke returned into the cock-pit with Captain Hardy, Lord Nelson told the latter to come near him—"Kiss me, Hardy!" he exclaimed.—Captain Hardy kissed his cheek. "I hope your Lordship (said he) will still live to enjoy your triumph."—"Never, Hardy (he exclaimed,) I am dying; I am a dead man all over; Beatty will tell you so—Bring the fleet to an anchor; you have all done your duty—God bless you."—Captain Hardy now said, "I suppose Collingwood, my dear Lord, is to command the fleet?"—*Never* (he exclaimed) *while I live*;"—meaning, doubtless, that so long as his gallant spirit survived, he would never desert his duty.

"What passed after this was merely casual. His Lordship's last words were to Mr Beattie, whilst he was expiring in his arms—"I could have wished to have lived to enjoy this; but God's will be done."—"My Lord, (exclaimed Hardy,) you die in the midst of triumph."—"Do I, Hardy?"—He smiled faintly—"God be praised!"

Upon Capt. Hardy's mentioning that 19 had struck, his countenance brightened a little, but it was only for a moment. He convulsively grasped Capt. Hardy's hand, and upon attempting to pronounce the word *Victory*, the blood rushed suddenly from the lungs into the throat, and he expired calmly, and without a groan. Thus died one of the greatest heroes that England ever produced.

On removing the ball after his Lordship's death, a portion of the gold lace and pad of the epaulet, with a small piece of the coat, were found firmly attached to it.

The account of Lord Nelson's death was even received at Cadiz by the Spaniards, particularly the officers, with sorrow and regret they said, "That tho' he had been the ruin of their navy, they could not but lament his fate, as being the most generous enemy, and the greatest Commander of the age!"—An eulogium highly honourable to the Spanish character.

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

Ogilvie against Moss.

THIS was a curious and important mercantile question. Among the papers of William Marshall, late assistant cashier to the Dundee Banking Company, there was found a bill for L.425, signed by W. Moss. The name of the drawer was not affixed to the bill, but it was blank indorsed by Marshall, who afterwards left Scotland; and the action was brought by Mr Ogilvie, the trustee for Marshall's creditors, to receive payment. The Magistrates of Dundee decerned for payment of the bill, and also of some additional advance, which appeared in a jotting on the bill. Moss presented a bill of advocation to the Court of Session. The Lord Ordinary assoilzied the defender, as he was of opinion the bill was defective of an essential requisite, the drawer's or creditor's name. But the Court of Session were of opinion, that when a person accepted a bill, tho' it is blank in the name of the drawer, he becomes bound to pay the person who has a right to the debt; and it is of no consequence whether it has the drawer's name, if it can be clearly shewn in whom the right of payment exists. The Court therefore altered the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, and repelled the defence, that the bill is not probative, and found the defender liable in expences.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been published in the London Gazette of their respective dates.

Carlton-house, Nov. 15. The Prince of Wales has appointed John Clerk, Esq. his Royal Highness's Solicitor General for Scotland, (vice Lord Robertson.)

Windsor, Nov. 23. The King was pleased to invest General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart with the Ensigns of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, his Lordship having previously received the honour of Knighthood.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. His Majesty has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, to Major General George Prevost, Governor of Dominica, and to Major Gen. Sir Cha. Green, Gov. of Surinam.

Whitehall, Jan. 27. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Rupert George, Knt. Ambrose Serle, Thomas Hamilton, James Bowen, John Douglas, Esqrs. and John Harness, Doctor of Physic, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service, for the care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for the care and custody of Prisoners of War.

Whitehall, Jan. 29. The King has been pleased to confer the honour of the most Hon. Order of the Bath on Rear Admiral William Earl of Northesk, and Rear Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart.

—To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Thomas Masterman Hardy, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; and to Gonville Bromhead, Esq. Brig Gen. of his Majesty's Forces.

February 1. 1806. At the Court at the Queen's Palace, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, his Highness the Duke of Gloucester was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the Privy Council of the United Kingdom by Earl Camden, Lord President, and his Highness took his place at the Board on his Majesty's left hand.

Feb. 5. 1806.—At the Court at the Queen's palace, this day, his Majesty was pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to Henry Viscount Sidmouth, who took the oaths and his place at the Board accordingly.

Same day, Francis Earl of Moira, Richard Chandos Earl Temple, Henry Petty, Esq. (commonly called Lord Henry Petty,) Charles Grey, Esq. and the Hon. Charles James Fox, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Same day, his Majesty was pleased to appoint John Earl Spencer, and the Rt. Hon. William Windham, two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and they were sworn in accordingly.

—To appoint William Lord Auckland, President, and Richard Earl Temple, Vice President, of the committee of council for Trade and Foreign plantations.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel castle, in the county of Cornwall.

Feb. 7. His Majesty in council was pleased to deliver the Great Seal to Thomas Lord Erskine, who thereupon took the oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

—To appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

Same day, George Viscount Morpeth, Lord John Townshend, Thomas Lord Erskine, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

Esq. were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Feb. 8. The King has been pleased to grant to Gen. Francis Earl of Moira, the office of Master-General of his Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

—To appoint the Right Hon General Richard Fitzpatrick to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

Feb. 11.—To constitute and appoint the Rt. Hon. Wm Wyndham Baron Grenville; the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty); John Charles Spencer, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Althorp,); the Right Hon. William Wickham, and John Courtnay, Esq to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

—To grant to the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty,) the office of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

—To appoint the Right Hon. Charles Grey, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. John Markham, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, Sir Harry Neale, Bart. William Russel, Esq. (commonly called Lord William Russel,) and the Right Hon. William Lord Kensington, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

—To appoint the Right Hon. Gilbert Baron Minto, George John Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. William Windham, Chas. James Fox. William Wyndham Baron Grenville, Lord Henry Petty, the Right Hon. George Howard, (commonly called Viscount Morpeth,) the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, and the Right Hon John Sullivan, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.

—To appoint the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Carnarvon to be Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

Feb. 12. His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Henry Earl of Carnarvon, John Joshua Earl of Carysfort, Charles Augustus Lord Ossulston, St Andrew Lord St John of Bletsoe, and William Elliot Esq. were sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

His Majesty, in Council, was this day pleased to declare his Grace John Duke of Bedford Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

—To deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County-Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby.

Feb. 1806.

Feb. 15.—To grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the united kingdom to Thomas Anson Esq. and his heirs male, by the titles of Baron Soberton, and Viscount Anson of Shugborough, in the county of Stafford.

—The dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom, to John Dennis Marquis of Sligo, and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Monteagle of Westport in the county of Mayo.

—To Hugh Earl of Eglinton, and his heirs male, by the stile and title of Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr.

—To James Earl of Lauderdale, and his heirs male, by the stile and title of Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestone, in the county of Berwick

—To George Earl of Granard, and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Granard, of Castle Donnington, in the county of Leicester.

—To John Crewe, Esq. and his heirs male, by the stile and title of Baron Crewe, of Crewe. in the County of Chester.

—To William Lygon, Esq. and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Beauchamp of Powdyke, in the county of Worcester.

—To appoint Francis Earl of Moira to be Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of the Marquis Cornwallis, deceased.

—To grant to the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

—To appoint Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, and John Joshua Earl of Carysfort, to the office of Postmaster-General.

—To appoint Richard Chandos Earl Temple, and Lord John Townshend, to the office of Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces.

—To appoint Lord Charles Spencer, to the office of Master and Worker of the Mint.

—To grant to Alexander Davison, Esq. the office of Treasurer of the Ordnance of the united kingdom.

—To John Calcraft, Esq. the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the united kingdom.

Feb. 18.—To John Macmahon Esq. the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

—To Lord Robert Spencer, the office of Surveyor General of his Majesty's woods, forests, &c.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 6. —His Majesty has granted the dignity of Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, to the following noblemen and their heirs male, viz.

To Arthur Viscount Gosford, now Earl Gosford. Laurence Parsons Harman, Viscount

count Oxmantown, now Earl of Ross. Chas. Viscount Somerton, Archbishop of Dublin, now Earl of Normantown. And Charles Viscount Charleville, now Earl of Charleville;

And the dignity of a Baron of Ireland to Peter Isaac Thellusson Esq, by the stile and title of Baron Rendlesham of Rendlesham.

Jan. 28. The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Robert Banks Lord Hawkesbury, the office of Constable of his Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Warden and Keeper of his Majesty's Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports and their members, and likewise all wrecks of the sea whatsoever.

Carlton House, Feb 7.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint William Adam, Esq. to be Chancellor and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Great Seal, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, now Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. And William Garrow, Esq. to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness.

Downing Street, Feb. 4. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Russel Knt. to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. And Sir Wm. Burroughs, Bart. one of the Puisne Judges of the same Court.

Lord Henry Petty is elected M. P. for the University of Cambridge, in room of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, deceast.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. At Kimbolton Castle, by special licence, Charles Palmer, Esq. of Luckley Park, Berkshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Madelina Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Duke of Gordon, and widow of Sir Robert Sinclair of Murkle, Bart. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, and Lady Charlotte Lennox, were present.

Dec. 20. At Inverness, William Falconer, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Christian Macintosh, eldest daughter of John Macintosh, Esq. late Provost of Inverness.

—. At Drayton Basset, Staffordshire, the Rev. William Cockburn, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and brother of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Peel, second daughter of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Member of Parliament for Tamworth.

23. At Glasgow, George Houstoun, Esq. of Johnstoun, to Miss Walkinshaw, daughter of the late James Walkinshaw, Esq. of Walkinshaw,

Dec. 26. At West Grange, John Bell Esq. surgeon, Edinburgh, to Miss Rosina Agnes Congalton, eldest surviving daughter of Dr Charles Congalton

Dec. 27. At Prestonkirk, Mr Arch. Dunlop merchant, Leith, to Miss Mary Macqueen, daughter of the Rev. Mr Daniel Macqueen, Prestonkirk

31. George Paterson of Cunoquhy, Esq. to Miss Moncrief Lindesay, daughter of the late William Lindesay of Feddinch, Esq.

Lately, W. Sharman, Esq. of Moira Castle, to Miss Crawford, only daughter of John Crawford, Esq. of Crawfordsburn.

Jan. 1. At Sunbury Church, Middlesex, Thomas Allan, Esq. banker in Edinburgh, to Miss Christian Smith, second daughter of George Smith, Esq. of Coniston.

1. The Rev. Mr Ireland, to Miss Margaret Spalding, daughter of the late Mr Chas. Spalding, confectioner in Edinburgh.

1. The Rev. William Burns, minister at Dun, to Miss Elizabeth Chalmers, daughter of Mr James Chalmers, printer in Aberdeen.

3. At Millhead, Norman Lockhart, Esq. son of the late Charles Lockhart, Esq. of Muiravonside, to Miss Phillis Barbara Macmurdo, daughter of the late John Macmurdo, Esq

—. At Glasgow, John M'Ilwham, Esq. of Hyde Park, to Miss Adeliza Struthers, daughter of the late John Struthers, Esq. brewer in Glasgow.

8. At London, Brigadier-General Clephane, M. P. for Kinross-shire, to Miss Lætitia Bold, daughter of Jonas Bold, Esq.

9. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Beatson of Knowle, to Miss Davidson Reid, daughter of David Reid, Esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

—. At New Mills, near Dalkeith, Capt. Stiven, of the Edinburgh militia, to Miss Brodie, daughter of Mr James Brodie.

24. At Borthwickshiels, Charles Erskine, Esq. writer in Melrose, to Miss Pott, only daughter of the late George Pott, Esq. of Todrig.

24. At Edinburgh, William Gracie, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Elizabeth Emily James, eldest daughter of Thomas James, Esq. of Hensingham Hall, Cumberland.

24. At Westfield, William Forbes, Esq. of Callender, to Miss Agnes Chalmers, daughter of John Chalmers, Esq. of Westfield, near Aberdeen.

27. At the Cottage on the Hill, near Brechin, David Allardice, Esq. younger of Pittendrich, to Miss Straton, daughter of the Rev. Mr Straton, of the Episcopal Chapel, Brechin.

Feb. 7. At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, Bart. to Miss Janet Dundas, second daughter of the late Major-General Thos. Dundas of Carronhall.

BIRTHS.

March 17. At Trincomale, the Lady of Captain Laurence of the 19th foot, a son, being the third child she has presented to her husband on St Patrick's day.

Nov. 26 At Donegal house, Belfast, the Marchioness of Donnegal, a son.

Dec. 14. At Bernice, Mrs Fletcher, a son.

21. At Bartley Lodge, Hants, the Lady of Charles Lyell, Esq. of Kinordy, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Walter Scott, Esq. advocate, a son.

27. At Winchburgh, Mrs Thomas Allan, a son.

27. At Edinburgh, the Lady of the Rev. Dr Lamont, of Ernecrogo, a son.

29. The Lady of Major Howard Douglas, a daughter.

Jan. 5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hay, wife of Mr James Hay, writer to the signet, a son.

5. At ———. the Lady of Capt. Halkett, Royal Navy, a daughter.

5. At Glack, Mrs M'Kenzie of Glack, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Hope Stewart, Esq. of Ballechan, a son.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie, wife of Colin Mackenzie Esq. Principal Clerk of Session, a son.

—. The Lady of Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq. a son.

3. At Dalyell Lodge, Mrs Dalyell of Lingo, a son.

30. At Mellerstain, Mrs Baillie of Jerviswood, a son.

21. At London, the Countess of Elgin, a daughter.

—. At ditto, the Lady of Robert Dallas, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

—. At London, the Lady of Henry Thornton, Esq. M P a daughter.

31. Mrs Scott of Harden, a son.

Feb. 1. At Balbardy, Mrs Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, a son

2. At Scotscraig, Mrs Dalgliesh, a son.

—. At London, the Lady of Major Campbell, 78th regt. a son.

4. At Portsmouth, the Lady of Capt. Oliver, of his Majesty's ship Mars, a daughter, which died next morning.

4. At Gravesend, the Lady of Captain Robert Campbell, of the royal navy, a son.

6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir William Ramsay of Bamff, Bart. a son.

5. At Bromley, the Lady of James Ford, Esq. of Finhaven, a daughter.

7. At Ravelrig, the Lady of Col. Henderson, a daughter.

8. The Lady of Major M'Kellar of the Royals, a son.

11. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, a daughter.

13. At Glasgow, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter.

DEATHS.

1805. *Jan.* 12. At Brodera, in the East Indies, Lieut. Augustus Pitt Knight, of the 6th regiment of Bombay native infantry: and at Calcutta, on the 4th of October following, Major Henry Knight Erskine, of the 50th regiment, sons of Lieutenant-Colonel Knight Erskine of Pittodrie

Aug. 27. On board the General Stuart, on the passage from Madras to Bengal, Allan Spottiswoode, youngest son of the late James Spottiswoode, Esq. of Dunipace.

Sept. 19. At Gardepore, in the East Indies, Capt Peter Abercromby, of the 8th Light Dragoons.

Oct. 5. At Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, in India, aged 67, the most noble Charles Cornwallis, Marquis and Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, and Baron Cornwallis, Knight of the Garter, and a Baronet, a General in the Army, Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, Constable of the Tower, Colonel of the 33d foot, and Governor General of India. He was born December 31st, 1738, succeeded his father Charles, the late Earl, June 23d, 1762, and is succeeded by his only son, Charles, Viscount Brome, (who married Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Gordon,) now Marquis Cornwallis.

His Lordship sailed from England in April last, in the Medusa frigate, to take upon him the Government of the extensive territories of the East India Company, being appointed successor to the Marquis Wellesley, who had resigned the government, after eight years of arduous service. His Lordship arrived, after a very fortunate voyage, on the 30th of July, at Calcutta, and immediately assumed the Government.

His Lordship's death was not occasioned by any particular disease. He was far from well when arrived; but thinking that the aspect of affairs in the Upper Provinces demanded his immediate presence, instead of waiting until he should recover from the effects of his voyage, he set out on the 7th of August, by water, to take the personal command of the army. By being confined in a boat, he was prevented from taking his usual exercise, and this circumstance, aided by the great heat of the weather, had the effect of depriving him of his appetite. The consequence was, that he was reduced to extreme debility, which daily increased. He, however, still proceeded forward, but was at last obliged to be put-a-shore at a place called Ghazeepore, about 600 miles above Calcutta, where he expired, to the infinite regret of the whole Indian community.

Oct. 15. At Calcutta, after a short illness, in the 41st year of his age, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Achilles Kilpatrick, of the Madras Establishment, and many years British Resident at the Court of Hydrabad.

15. In Jamaica, Thomas Whytlaw, Esq. late merchant in Glasgow.

—. At sea, after two days illness, Capt. William Richardson, of his Majesty's sloop L'Utile.

—. On his voyage from Calcutta to Bombay, Captain Henry Morison, second son of the late James Morison of Dunbrae.

Oct. 18. On his passage home from New Orleans, Mr John Buchanan, late merchant, in Glasgow.

—. At Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulph of St Lawrence, North America, aged 83, P. Stewart, Esq. late his Majesty's Chief Justice of that Island

Oct. 23. At Antigua, Captain William Campbell, of the 69th regiment of foot, youngest son of the late John Campbell Esq. of Lochend.

Lately, at Deventer in Holland, M. Van Schimmelpenninck, wine merchant there, and father of the Grand Pensionary; a very respectable man. In consequence of his death there was a general Court mourning at the Hague.

Nov. 17. At London, suddenly, aged 80, Susanna Louisa Dowager Lady St John of Bletsoe.

—. At Titchfield, Mrs E. Thompson, Lady of Rear Admiral Thompson.

19. At Glasgow, Mrs Kingan, widow of the Rev. John Kingan, late minister of Crawford.

19. At Fort William, aged 52, Mr James Donaldson, Surveyor of the Military Roads.

19. At Colchester, aged 17, Lady Sarah Montgomery, second daughter of the late Archibald Earl of Eglinton.

20. At the King's Mews, Charing-cross, London, Mr Freer, one of the coachmen to his Majesty for near 20 years. And on the same day, William Porter, head postillion to his Majesty. What is remarkable, they were both appointed to their places on the same day.

Nov. 22. At Blackford-house near Edinburgh, Miss Frances Garden Macfarlane; and at London, on the 26th, Miss Margt. Macfarlane, youngest and eldest daughters of the late Walter Macfarlane, Esq.

25. At Sidmonton, in Hampshire, Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. in the 75th year of his age, a celebrated Naval Commander.

25. At London, Lady Charlotte Hornby, spouse of Edmund Hornby, Esq. and only daughter of the Earl of Derby, by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, only sister of the late Duke of Hamilton.

—. At Fareham in Hants, aged 105, Elizabeth Spencer, who many years ago lost her eye-sight, but recovered it again about her 100dth year.

—. At Litchfield, at an advanced age, Andrew Newton, Esq. brother of the late pious and learned Bishop Newton. His property, which was considerable, was employed to a liberal extent in private acts of charity and beneficence. The noble institution which he founded and endowed some years ago, at Litchfield, for Widows of Clergymen (and for their unmarried daughters above the age of 50), will distinguish his name and perpetuate his memory. He enjoyed a gratification which charity has seldom ventured to taste, and affluence has seldom lived long enough to afford; he gave, for the purpose above-mentioned, 20,000l. during his own life.

30. At Edinburgh, suddenly, while transacting business in his office, Alex. Thomson, Esq. Deputy Cashier of Excise, greatly regreted.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, Lieut. David Johnston, royal navy, son of the deceased Mr Robert Johnston, merchant in Edinburgh, in the 30th year of his age. He was wounded last war in the West Indies, and off Camperdown under Lord Duncan. He fought afterwards under Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, but never recovered from the fatigues of that memorable engagement.

11. At London, in his 75th year, Mr Thomas King, the celebrated comedian. He first appeared at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1748, having exchanged the attorney's quill for the tragic truncheon. His first essays being passed over without notice, and the characters in his view being preoccupied by veteran performers, he repaired to Bath, and afterwards to Ireland, where he rapidly accomplished himself in his profession. He was recalled to Drury Lane Stage in the year 1759, where he was received as one of the first comic performers of the day. For forty years he was then constantly before the public, and the favourite Tom King ever continued to meet with high and deserved approbation.—Those who recollect his *Lord Ogleby*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, *Tom*, *Brass*, and *Lissardo*, must acknowledge he had no rival in those parts. He was a proprietor of the Bristol Theatre, and of Sadler's Wells, both gaining concerns; but unfortunately his daily industry experienced sad defalcations from his nightly hazard!—He was manager of Drury Lane Theatre for six years, during which he acquitted himself with great credit; but on some difference between him and the proprietors in 1788, he relinquished that situation, and finally quitted the stage in

in 1801. In private life he was full of whim, anecdote, and pleasantry; and his general conduct bore, even on the most trying occasions, the stamp of the strictest integrity.

Dec. 12. At London, Mr John Almon, formerly an eminent bookseller in Piccadilly.

12. At Chelsea, in the 67th year of his age, Henry Samson Woodfall, Esq. between 30 and 40 years proprietor of the Public Advertiser, in which first appeared the celebrated Letters of Junius.

13. At Berwick, aged 69, Mrs Phorson, widow of Mr Wm. Phorson bookseller.

—. At the Palace, Kilkenny, in the 75th year of his age, the Right Rev. Hugh Hamilton, D D. F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. Lord Bishop of Ossory, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Natural Philosophy. His writings in several branches of science ranked him among the brightest ornaments of the University of which he was a member.

14. At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. Erskine Hope, of the 26th regt. only son of the late Arch. Hope, Esq. Collector of Excise.

16. At Wilton Lodge, aged 66, Mrs Grant, mother of the Lady of James Anderson, Esq. late of Bengal.

17. At London, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp, eleventh Lord St John, of Bletsoe. His Lordship dying without male issue, having left four daughters only, is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother the Hon. St Andrew St John, Member in the last five successive Parliaments for the county of Bedford.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Claud Wight, late of the customs, Leith.

18. At Bristol Hotwells, after a short illness, Mrs Blair, widow of Major Blair of Blair, and daughter of the late Sydenham Williams, Esq. of Horingstone, Dorsetshire.

18. At Kilduff House, Miss Ann Cameron, second daughter of Col. Cameron, Lochiel.

20. At London, Mrs Day, wife of Wm. Day, Esq. solicitor, and daughter of the late Wm. French, Esq. of Glasgow.

20 At Dalkeith, Mr David Crichton, wine merchant.

20. At Gartshore, John Gartshore, Esq. of Gartshore, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Dumbarton; a gentleman of great integrity and goodness of heart.

20. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Mrs Duff, wife of Lieut. Col. James Duff, of the Inverness-shire Militia, daughter of Lady Louisa Manners, and sister to the Duchess of St Albans and Lady Heathcote. The example of a person cut off so suddenly, in all the bloom of beauty, and in the prime of youth, would alone excite sensations of deep concern; but, when to that description we have to add the most polished urbanity of manners, the most excellent heart, and a disposition the most active in fulfilling all the charities of life, the sorrow for her loss must be profound in the breasts of all who knew her.

A fever of unexampled rapidity, which never for a moment yielded to the efforts of the most skilful physicians, deprived society of one so highly qualified to be its ornament and boast.

21. At Dryden, the Rev. Archibald Scot, minister of Pettinain, son of the Rev. James Scot, D. D. minister of Carluke. Few men have met so early a fate, possessed of more varied accomplishments, more inflexible integrity, more ardent and pure affections.

28. At his seat at Muntham, in Sussex, aged 84, William Frankland, Esq. the only surviving brother of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland of Thirleby Park, near Thirsk, Yorkshire. The early part of his life was actively employed in the East Indies, and in travels through Arabia and the Holy Land; but in his latter years his habits were recluse and studious, and his attentions principally directed to improvements in science, and the application of mechanics to the purposes of manufactures.

30. At London, Mrs Skene, of Scotland-yard, wife of G. Skene, Esq. chief clerk of the Police-Office, after languishing for a fortnight in the most severe pain. It appeared, that on the 14th of Dec. the deceased went to meet her daughter on her return from Scotland, and accompanied her home to her house in Scotland-yard.—They sat together till a late hour at night, when the daughter retired to rest, but in a short time was awakened by the shrieks of her mother, whom she found in a blaze of fire, her cap having taken fire and communicated to her clothes. Miss Skene did every thing in her power, by putting blankets over her to extinguish the flames; but it was too late, the vital parts being affected, and a mortification afterwards took place in her right arm.

22. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Smith, daughter of the late Rev. David Smith, minister of Inverwick.

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, aged 81, Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of the late George Stewart of Tannachy, Esq.

8. At Gatehouse, James Davitts, Esq. aged 73, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place.

—. At London, the Hon. Arthur Stewart, infant son of Lord Garlies, aged 3 weeks

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Clementina Gellatly, relict of Mr John Moir, merchant in Edinburgh.

Jan. 17. At Dundee, the Rev. John Anderson, one of the ministers of that town.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margt. Bremner, relict of the late Mr Geo. Grindlay, leather merchant there.

18. At Stoneridge, Thomas Hood of Stoneridge Esq.

18. At Glasgow, Mr Lachlan Stuart, merchant.

19. At Port Glasgow, Mr John Drummond, surgeon.

20. At Montrose, Mrs Kenny of Borrowfield.

20. At Paisley, Mrs M'Kerrel, spouse of Mr Fulton M' Kerrel, merchant.

22. At Glasgow, Mrs Alexander West Hamilton.

23. At his villa at Putney, at half past four in the morning (Thursday Jan. 23.), that illustrious Statesman, the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle; Master of the Trinity House, a Governor of the Charter house, and High Steward of, and representative in Parliament for the University of Cambridge.

The illness which has terminated thus fatally, originated in excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business. His whole nervous system was so deranged, that for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole—producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated system, water in the chest, and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any sustenance. He had received none for 48 hours before his death. On Tuesday morning his disorder had taken a more favourable turn, and the fever was apparently so abated, that his physicians had hopes of his recovery; but towards the evening, the fever had returned with increased violence, and every symptom was so aggravated, that all expectation was at an end. It became now necessary to acquaint Mr Pitt himself with the imminent danger.

The Bishop of Lincoln, (Dr George Prettyman, formerly his private Secretary,) the oldest and fondest friend of Mr Pitt, was called out of the room, and the following opinion was expressed to him, nearly in these words:—

"He cannot live 48 hours—the disorder has now taken a mortal turn—any attempt to rouse him from his present lethargy would be attended with instant death; he is not strong enough for medicine, nor for any restorative application."

The Bishop now saw the necessity of intimating the danger to Mr Pitt. He fulfilled this painful office with firmness.—Mr Pitt was hardly sensible; this dreadful shock had scarcely power to dissipate his lethargy; but, after a few moments he waved his hand, and was left alone with the Bishop.

He had desired that some papers should be brought to him, to which his signature was necessary, and after he had settled all worldly concerns, he received the Sacrament from his venerable friend, in the most composed and recollected state. He afterwards expressed to the Bishop his perfect resignation to the will of Heaven, and his mind bore up, under his nearly exhausted body, with such manly fortitude, that he entered into conversation on religious subjects for some time. He repeatedly expressed, in the strongest terms of humility, a sense of his own unworthiness, and a firm reliance upon the mercy of God through the merits of Christ. He signified a desire to write a few lines, but his exhausted condition deprived him of the power.

During the night his fever continued; and the strong convulsions in his stomach more than once threatned to break up his frame.

The Bishop sat up with him. The physicians now thought proper to discontinue medicine. During the morning of Wednesday, repeated inquiries were made after him, and a statement of his danger was transmitted to his Majesty, to his relations, and most of his friends. The Earl of Chatham took leave of him on Wednesday evening, and the interview was understood to be most tender and affectionate, and particularly distressing to the former. Lady Hester Stanhope, his niece, who had resided with him some time, was the next that passed through the same agonizing ceremony.

The Bishop continued with him all night. The mortal symptoms were now approaching to a crisis. His extremities were already cold, and his senses began to fail. As a last and desperate effort to protract life, blisters were applied to the soles of his feet. They restored him to something of life and recollection, but they could arrest nothing of the progress of death. His last moments were passed without a struggle; and he left the world with a serenity that could only be the result of a consciousness that he had faithfully discharged his duty in it, and that he was resigning his spirit to the will of a beneficent Creator.

Mr Pitt was the second son of that illustrious Statesman, William Earl of Chatham, by Lady Hester Grenville, sister of Earl

Earl Temple, and of the celebrated George Grenville, and aunt to the present Marquis of Buckingham, and Lord Grenville. He was born at Hayes, in Kent, on the 28th of May, 1759. He was never married.

The death of this great man is deeply lamented by men of all parties. In a nation of freemen, where talent is appreciated, where it has its usefulness and its scope, the decease of eminent ability must always be regretted. But when to a commanding genius are joined the powers of a cultivated mind, supported and enhanced by purity of principle, and by unsullied integrity, no narrow bounds can be prescribed to the measure of our grief.

To the transcendant abilities and the unblemished integrity of Mr Pitt, the most bitter of his political opponents have ever borne testimony. In his death, these islands have sustained a grievous, an irreparable loss, while civilized Europe has to mourn her boast and ornament. His conduct as a statesman, orator, financier, the aggregate of 20 years devotion of all his mind, all his strength, and all his soul, to the interests and prosperity of his country, are engraven in the grateful recollection of his country. He will be recognized by future generations as the founder of the United Kingdoms; he will be hailed as a man who had foresight and firmness enough in clamorous and burdensome times, steadily to provide for the extinguishing of our debt from its own increase; he will be venerated by our children, as the guardian spirit that stood between us and the horrors of revolution and anarchy; while in succeeding times it will even be held honourable to have lived in the age and country which he adorned and protected.

Jan. 23. At Paisley, aged 20, Mr Benj. Downie, youngest son of the late Benjamin Downie, Esq. of Blairgorts, Stirlingshire.

23. At Perth, Mr Jo. Clark, coppersmith.

—. At Tutimtarvack, Lieut. Jas. Macgregor, of the 5th (or Ross-shire) regiment North British militia.

24. At Glasgow, Mrs Margt. Mill, relict of the deceased Arch. Scott, Esq. royal navy.

25. At Tulloes, David Morrice, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.

—. At Bristol Hot Wells, Lady E. Greville, eldest daughter of the Earl of Warwicke.

25. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Ogilvy, sister to the late Sir John Ogilvy of Invercarity Bart.

25. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Donald, wife of Thomas Learmonth, Esq.

26. At Montrose, David Gemlo, cooper, aged 97. He was one of the few remaining who suffered on suspicion of disaffection in 1745; being sent by the Duke of Cumberland to Stirling Castle, where he was confined two years.

27. At Glasgow, Miss Agnes Blair, daughter of the late Rev. George Blair, minister of Edzel.

27. At Edinbernet, Mrs Stirling of Law.

27. At Cullen, Mr Mungo Rannie, at the advanced age of 79.

—. At Wakefield, Berks, in his 64th year, Gen. George Hotham, Col. of the 14th regt. of foot.

27. At Edinburgh, Thomas Williamson Bruce Esq. of Arnot.

28. At ditto, William Dalzel Colquhoun, of Garscadden, Esq.

28 At ditto, Mrs Isabella Findlay, wife of Mr Alex. Simpson, Royal Bank.

28. At Gayfield Place, George Cunningham of Halcraig, Esq.

28. At Edinr. Mr Chas. Hope Robertson, writer, son of the late Rev. Dr Thomas Robertson, minister of Dalmeny.

28. At Drummelzier Manse, the Rev. William Welsh, minister of that parish.

28. At Clober Hill, Miss Agnes Campbell, daughter of the deceased James Goodlatt Campbell, Esq. of Auchlyne.

28. At Edin. William Richardson, Esq. late of Keithock, in the county of Forfar.

29. At Leith, Mr David Anderson, tobacconist.

29. At London, the Right Hon. Charles Cocks, Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, in Worcester-shire, and a Baronet. He was created a Peer in 1784. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. John Cocks, now Lord Somers.

30. At ditto, Thomas Skinner, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Queen-Hithe, and formerly Lord Mayor.

30. At his house in St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, aged 61, the Hon. David Smyth of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and formerly one of the Commissioners of Justiciary, which office he resigned in 1803; generally and justly lamented as a Gentleman who possessed the highest integrity as a Judge, an excellent understanding, an uncommon goodness of heart, and a very extensive general knowledge. His death was remarkably sudden. He was taken ill while walking on the street, and was carried home, where he expired in half an hour after without a groan. His funeral was accompanied to his burial place in the Canongate church-yard, by all the Judges, and a number of private gentlemen, who occupied no less than forty carriages.

31. At Bowling Bay, much regretted, Mr Walter Colquhoun, Collector of Canal Dues there.

Lately at Bridge-end, near Edinburgh, Mrs Catherine Cauvin, relict of the late Robert Robinson, Esq. aged 69.

Lately, Captain Affleck, of the Royal Navy.

At Itching Ferry, Southampton, aged 131, John Tucker, fisherman. He followed his usual occupation until within a few weeks of his death.

At Basingstoke, of the dropsy, Mary Holmes, who had been tapped sixty times from July 1799, to January 11. 1806, and had drawn off 4153 pints of water.

Feb. 1. At Williamwood, James Maxwell, Esq. of Williamwood.

4. At London, aged 77, Peter Perchard Esq. alderman of Candlewick-ward, and late Lord Mayor of that city.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs Ann Struthers, wife of John Wilson, Esq. of Kelvinbank, formerly one of the town clerks of that city.

5. At Dundee Barracks, Mrs Ann Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell, Adjutant of the 28th (or Stirlingshire) Militia.

5. At Spittalfield House, near Edinburgh, of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. John Webster, minister of St Peter's Scots Episcopal chapel, son of the late Mr Geo. Webster, merchant, Dundee, and nephew of the late Dr Charles Webster, Edinburgh.

8. At Lochfield, Mr John Pagan, youngest son of the late David Pagan, Esq. of Lochfield.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr Arch. Douglas, late deacon of the incorporation of shoemakers of that city.

10. At ditto, Mr James Laing, senior, one of the Depute Clerks of the city, much and generally regretted.

10. At ditto, Miss G. Agnew, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Feb. 4.	197 6½	— pr.	61 5/8
13.	197¼	—	61 5/8
18.	200	—	61 ½
21.	205 6	9¼ —	61

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Feb. 7.	60	72	28	33	24	29	37	44
12.	60	75	28	34	25	31	37	43
17.	60	74	28	34	24	32	36	42
21.	60	74	28	33	22	30	42	48

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. 31.	33 0	23 0	19 6	16 0
Feb. 7.	33 0	22 0	19 0	17 0
14.	34 0	22 0	19 0	18 0
21.	34 0	21 0	18 0	18 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal.			Pease & Barley Meal.		
	Bolls.	Price.		Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
Feb. 4.	300	15	14½	50	13	1
11.	320	15	14½	36	13	1
18.	300	15	14½	60	13	1
25.	280	15	14½	50	13	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must still adhere to our intention relative to *Crito*, for reasons too long to enter upon here; but should the ingenious author favour us with his address, we might perhaps be able to satisfy him as to the propriety of our conduct.

Mr *H.* is extremely solicitous to learn the name of the writer of the letter which encloses the poem on *Snuff*. In consequence of the large space which has been necessarily occupied by the detail of political events, this, with other pieces, has been unexpectedly delayed: the ingenious author may rest assured, however, that we shall not long deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting his humorous performance.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MARCH 1806:

With a View of LOUDON CASTLE, *in Ayrshire.*

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Feb. 26. to March 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Feb. 26	29.67	40	38	0.1	Sleet
27	29.4	34	39	0.06	Snow
28	29.9	32	41	0.09	Ditto
March 1	29.91	38	53	0.02	Shower
2	29.82	44	49	——	Clear
3	29.81	43	49	——	Ditto
4	30.07	44	55	——	Ditto
5	30.2	40	57	——	Ditto
6	30.25	41	48	——	Ditto
7	30.3	40	51	——	Ditto
8	29.9	39	48	0.03	Showers
9	29.5	35	37	0.04	Snow
10	29.11	33	37	0.05	Ditto
11	29.11	31	35	0.06	Ditto
12	29.11	25	40	——	Ditto
13	29.11	26	46	——	Clear
14	29.12	19	47	——	Ditto
15	29.35	28	48	——	Ditto
16	29.5	26	44	——	Ditto
17	29.5	32	41	——	Ditto
18	29.5	35	40	0.02	Sleet
19	29.61	36	41	0.05	Rain
20	29.4	39	43	0.03	Ditto
21	29.81	40	53	——	Clear
22	29.81	36	41	0.05	Rain
23	29.4	42	48	0.03	Showers
24	29.51	42	50	——	Clear
25	29.6	40	40	0.1	Shower

Quantity of Rain 1.72

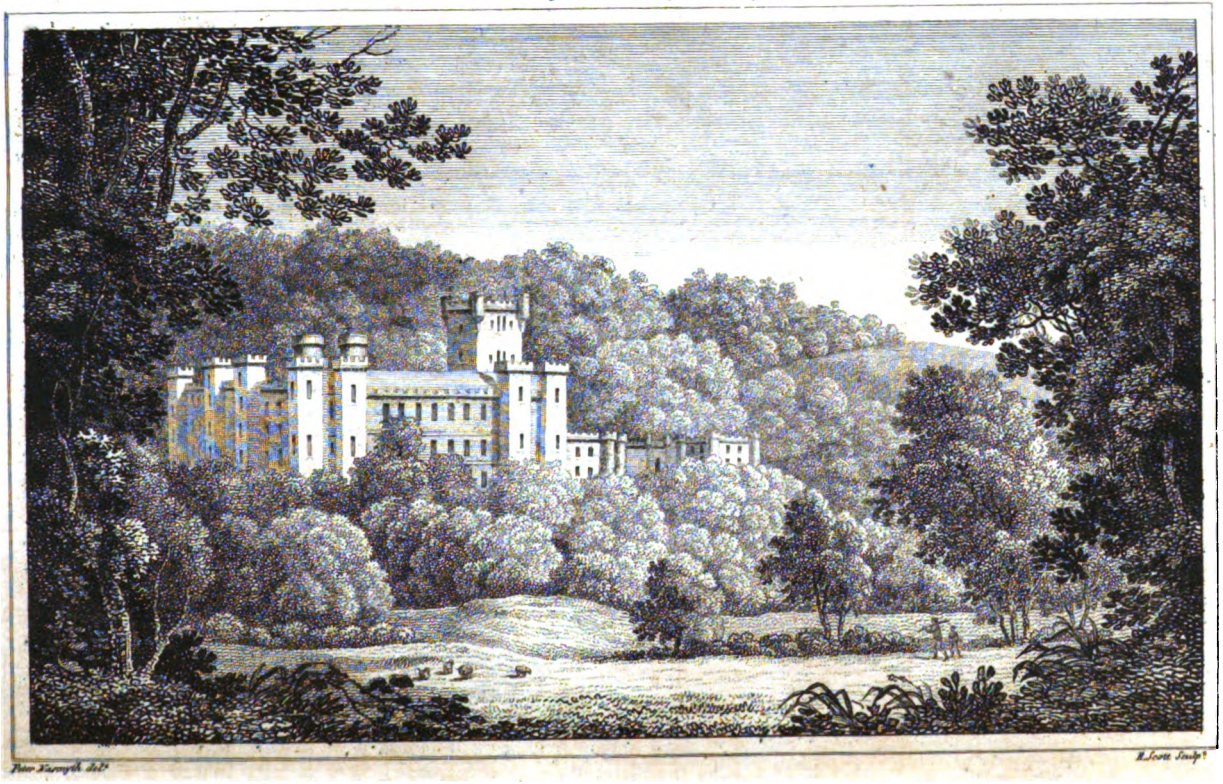
High Water at LEITH For APRIL 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Tu. 1	0	9	0	3
W. 2	1	0	1	2
Th. 3	1	50	2	1
Fr. 4	2	41	3	
Sa. 5	3	33	3	5
Su. 6	4	25	4	5
M. 7	5	19	5	4
Tu. 8	6	11	6	3
W. 9	7	3	7	2
Th. 10	7	53	8	1
Fr. 11	8	40	9	
Sa. 12	9	26	9	4
Su. 13	10	9	10	3
M. 14	10	52	11	1
Tu. 15	11	34	11	5
W. 16	——		0	1
Th. 17	0	40	1	
Fr. 18	1	26	1	5
Sa. 19	2	15	2	4
Su. 20	3	7	3	3
M. 21	4	3	4	3
Tu. 22	5	2	5	3
W. 23	6	2	6	3
Th. 24	7	1	7	3
Fr. 25	7	58	8	2
Sa. 26	8	53	9	2
Su. 27	9	45	10	1
M. 28	10	35	11	
Tu 29	11	25	11	4
W. 30	——		0	1

MOON's PHASES.
FOR APRIL 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M
Full Moon,	3.	7.	43. Morn
Last Qurtr.	10	11.	9. Even
New Moon.	18.	8.	42. Morn
First Qurtr.	25.	7.	53. Even



LOUDON CASTLE, AYRSHIRE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For MARCH 1806.

Description of the View *of* Loudon Castle.

LOUDON Castle, the ancient seat of the Earls of Loudon, and now the property of the Countess of Loudon and Moira, is situated in Ayrshire, on the banks of the water of Irvine, and surrounded with extensive woods of the finest timber.

The Castle is now undergoing a thorough repair, with considerable additions, under the direction of the celebrated architect Mr Elliot.

The present view is of the south front, and represents the castle as it is now finishing. The place is capable of very great improvement; and from the taste and opulence of the noble proprietors, it is probable it will soon be made one of the finest places in Britain.

Memoirs of the late Marquis Cornwallis.

THIS nobleman was descended from an ancient and illustrious family, who, in the reign of Edward the third, came over from Ireland, and settled in Suffolk. An ancestor of this family, John Cornwalleys, was a sheriff of London in the year 1377, and knight of the shire in two parliaments of Richard the second's reign. The Lordship of Brome (which gives title to the presumptive heir) came into the family by marriage about this time. In the reign of Henry VII. William Cornwallis was among those who were certified to be capable of supporting the dignity of knighthood. The dignity of baron was conferred in 1661 upon Sir Frederic Cornwallis, by Charles II. on account of the attachment he had displayed to the royal cause during the eventful period of the civil wars, "having (as "the preamble sets forth) from his "youth, with great fidelity, served "King Charles I. in court and "camp, for which he suffered the "loss of his estate."

Marquis Cornwallis was born the 31st of Dec. 1738, and seems to have been intended, from his cradle, for the army. He accordingly entered into the service at a very early age, and we find him in 1758 a captain in Colonel Craufurd's light infantry; three years after this he accompanied the Marquis of Granby to the continent as one of his aids-de-camp, and was in the fields of Germany under the most skilful and celebrated generals of the day. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank

of lieutenant-colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, at which time he was in the House of Commons as representative of the borough of Eye. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Earl Cornwallis, in the year 1762, who was the fifth peer of his family, and in 1765 was nominated one of the lords of the bed chamber, and about the same time was honoured with the appointment of aid du-camp to his present Majesty. During this period his lordship frequently voted against the minister, and sometimes took what is called the popular side of the question; in particular, when the memorable bill for securing the legislative power of Great Britain over the American colonies was introduced into the House of Lords, Earl Cornwallis was one of the five at the head of whom was the venerable Earl Camden, who refused their consent to that measure. In 1766 he was promoted to the command of the 33d regiment of foot, which he held till his death, so that whatever opposition he thought proper to make to the administration, it no ways impeded his success in obtaining military rank. Two years after this, his lordship married Miss Jemima Julikens Jones, daughter of James Jones, Esq. With this lady, who brought him two children, a son and daughter, he enjoyed every felicity the marriage state is susceptible of, until he was called to embark with his regiment for America. On this occasion Lady Cornwallis, inconsolable at the idea of parting with him, applied to his uncle, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, at her request, procured the King's leave of absence. But notwithstanding, military duty prevailed over conjugal affection, and a nice sense of honour urged his lordship to proceed with the forces to America. The separation, however, proved too much for the countess, who literally fell a

Shortly after his Lordship's arrival in America, we find him acting as an able and indefatigable partizan, with the rank of major-general, under Sir W. Howe. His Lordship's first enterprize in 1777, was an attempt to surprise an American post, in the neighbourhood where he then lay, in which he in part succeeded, and soon after this he received orders from General Howe to abandon the Jerseys, and in July embarked with the English commander in chief on the expedition to the Chesapeak.

After performing various services during the different campaigns of the American war, his Lordship had the misfortune to be under the necessity of surrendering with the troops under his command to the confederated French and American armies on the 17th of October 1781, at York-Town, into which place Lord Cornwallis had withdrawn his little army, in full confidence of holding out until the arrival of succours which had been promised him. Destitute even of ammunition, his Lordship, unwilling to expose the remains of his gallant army, consented to capitulate, and the terms were, on the whole, not unfavourable. After this unfortunate business, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, where he continued till the year 1790, when he went out as Governor-General of Bengal.

Marquis Cornwallis was the wisest governor of India, and the only one who encouraged a system of peace and conciliation. His idea of the government was that of a territory not to be extended, but improved; a country not to be oppressed, but reconciled. His character was happily conformable to the principles of his government. Simplicity and honesty were the strong traits of his character; and his moderation and benevolence spurned the mean ambition of trampling upon the subject powers of this vast empire, and swelling the train of Indian vassals. But above

so well known by the name of subsidiary treaties. Too generous to govern by intrigue, too honest to rule by force, he was desirous to lay the foundations of his government in the common acknowledgement and perception of its justice. His code of Indian law was humanity.

No sooner did he arrive in India than a war broke out between the Company and Tippoo Sultan, son of Hyder Ally, who, from small beginnings, had acquired extensive territories, and an immense army. The conduct of hostilities was at first intrusted to the Madras Government, but little or no progress being made, the governor-general left Calcutta, and proceeded to the scene of action, where he arrived on the 12th of Dec. 1790. After various successes, his lordship at length obliged the Sultan to accept of such terms as he chose to dictate. Tippoo consented to cede part of his dominions, paid a large sum of money, and undertook to furnish a more considerable portion of treasure within a limited period. Two of the Sultan's sons were delivered as hostages for the due performance of the treaty, and it is only justice to a prince whom we have been accustomed to style a barbarian, to observe, that he fulfilled every article of the treaty with scrupulous punctuality. This important war being thus ended, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, and though he nobly refused to be enriched out of the plunder acquired by his gallant army, honours and employments, so well earned, awaited him at home. He was created a Marquis in 1792, and admitted to the privy council; and in addition to his other appointments was nominated to the lucrative office of master-general of the ordnance.

Returning once more to the bosom of domestic happiness, the Marquis seemed to promise to himself a country. Such, however, was not his destiny. Ireland was disorganized, and the English power there shook to its very centre. It was even doubtful how long it would remain an appendage to Great Britain; for it was menaced by insurrection within, and invasion from without. One of these events had actually taken place, and the other soon followed. In this critical state of affairs, the eyes of the Cabinet and the nation were once more turned towards him, and he was invested with the vice-regal powers, amidst the acclamations of both kingdoms. His administration was short; but it was successful. The union of the insurgents was dissolved, the disaffected disarmed, and an invading enemy taken captive.

The restoration of tranquillity in Ireland was soon succeeded by its union with Great Britain, on which Marquis Cornwallis resigned the government of the country, and returned to England. Here he was soon called upon to act a distinguished part in the negociations which were opened for a general peace, being in 1801 appointed the plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the congress assembled for effecting that desirable object. The result was, the peace of Amiens. The life of Lord Cornwallis was a series of honourable exertions in the service of his country, with very short intervals of repose. Little more than two years elapsed, after his return from France, when government was again desirous of availing itself of his talents and experience. The affairs of India were in a critical state, and no person seemed so proper to restore them, as one under whose auspices they had formerly been so flourishing. The appointment of governor-general was accordingly offered him, and he accepted it, with a strong presentiment that he could not survive the ordinary period during which that office is

on the decline for some months previous to his embarkation; and he had every reason to dread the effects of a tropical atmosphere, upon a frame already yielding to the hand of time, and impaired by the variety of services in which he had been employed under every vicissitude of climate. Soon after his arrival in the East Indies, he set out to take the command of the army, when he was arrested by the hand of death at Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October. The Marquis is succeeded in his honours and estates by his only son, Charles Viscount Brome, who is married to Louisa, one of the daughters of the Duke of Gordon.

On a New Mode of Making ENTAILS.

SIR,

I happened lately to be in Berwickshire, visiting an old acquaintance, who one day had a number of his neighbours at dinner. In the course of the afternoon, the subject of entails was introduced, when it was allowed on all hands, that they, for the most part, had the effect of preserving the estate together, if not for the descendants, at least for a branch of the family of the entailer, which appeared to be the original design of them. In the course of the conversation on this subject, I was not a little amused with an observation of one of the company, a Mr G——, who seemed to think that all our entailers were wrong when they made their entails to prevent their estates going out of their family, without, at the same time, taking means to procure a family, by obliging the substitute to marry. He informed us, that he has lately entailed his estate, (which has been handed down from father to son for some generations,) but he caused his man of business draw the entail in such a manner, that whenever a *male* heir succeeds to it, he shall be obliged, after a certain age, and a specified time after his succession, to marry, if he happens to be unmarried; and if he does not do so, the next substitute to succeed in the same manner, as if the succession had opened to him by a death. By this he not only expects to keep his estate among his friends, but also hopes that it shall always be in the person of one of his own descendants.

The first spare time I could command upon my return home, I have thrown Mr G's. ideas upon paper, and I request that you will give them a corner of your magazine, which is read by every description of people; that if they be approved of, they may be adopted by those who choose it; at any rate, I hope to see some animadversions upon what appeared to me to be a new mode of making entails. I am, &c.

D. R. D.

Edinburgh, March 19. 1806.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for April* 1806.

Tuesday, April 1st.

THE MOON will eclipse *s Leonis*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, situated in longitude 5ˢ..21°..39′..32″, and latitude 5°..42′..10″ South. The star will immerge behind the dark limb of the Moon at 40¼ minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, when its distance from the Moon's centre is about 16 minutes South; after continuing eclipsed for the space of 15¾ minutes, it will emerge from behind the Moon's western limb at 56¼ minutes after 6 o'clock, when it is situated about 15¼ minutes South of her centre: about the middle of this eclipse the Moon's horizontal semidiameter will be 16′..14″, her horizontal parallax 59′..36″, and the time of her southing 10ʰ..41′.

On the same day, the longitude of

the planet *Juno* will be 5ˢ..14°..27′, and her latitude 50 minutes North.

Thursday, April 3d.

The planet PALLAS is at present situated in right ascension 87°..6′, and declination 5°..34′ South.

Friday, April 4th.

The planet VENUS will be stationary in longitude 11ˢ..15°..47′..28″, and latitude 5°..22′ North. She comes to the meridian about 5 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, April 9th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with JUPITER at 48 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at the greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the morning before sun-rise. His declination, and consequently his amplitude, are more northerly than that of the Sun.

On the same day, the right ascension of the planet CERES will be 105°..32′, and her declination 30°..40′ North.

Friday, April 11th.

The planet JUNO is at present situated in 5ˢ..12°..56′ of longitude, and 1°..26′ of North declination.

Saturday, April 12th.

The right ascension of PALLAS will be 91ᵈ..11′, and her declination 3°..21′ South.

Monday, April 14th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in opposition with the Sun at 17 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning, in longitude 6ˢ..23°..38′. Its latitude will be 37 minutes North; its declination 8°..36′, southing 11ʰ..58′.

Tuesday, April 15th.

The planet PALLAS will arrive in opposition to the Sun at 47 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening. His longitude will then be 6ˢ..24°..54′..36″, his latitude 2°..46′ North: his declination 7°..10′ South, and the time of his southing 12ʰ evening.

Friday, April 18th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 1ˢ..12°..58′..14″. The right ascension of CERES will then be 108°..28′; and her declination 30°..18′ North.

Sunday, April 20th.

The first satellite of JUPITER will immerge into his shadow at 56 minutes and 33 seconds after two o'clock in the morning, mean time.

On the same day, at 11 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, the Sun will enter the sign *Taurus*, and his longitude will then be exactly one sign.

Monday, April 21st.

The longitude of JUNO will be 5ˢ..12°..5′, and his latitude 1°..57′ North.

On the same day, the right ascension of PALLAS will be 95°..28′, and her declination 1°..22′ South.

Sunday, April 27th.

The planet CERES is situated in right ascension 111°..40′, and latitude 29°..51′ South.

Monday, April 28th.

The planet JUPITER will be stationary in longitude 9ˢ..8°..13′..30″. His latitude is then 15 minutes North, his declination 22°..58′ South, and the time of his southing 4ʰ..12′ in the morning.

Tuesday, April 29th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun at 47 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, April 30th.

The right ascension of PALLAS will be 99°..57′, and her declination 0°..19′ North.

D. B.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

NEW Tables of the Sun, composed by the celebrated DELAMBRE, have been lately printed at Paris.—

They contain a variety of new equations, of which the elementary parts have been verified by observation. New Lunar Tables are also to be printed, which will be followed by those of the primary planets.

According to the experiments of MORICHINI, one hundred parts of the enamel of human teeth contain 30 parts of animal substance, and 22 parts of fluid, and phosphat of lime, with some manganesia, alumine, and carbonic acid. He has not yet been able to separate the fluoric and phosphoric acids from each other, but thinks that the proportion of the latter must be certainly minute. Mr BRANDE, however, has found that the enamel of human teeth contain no fluoric acid. A hundred grains of this enamel were ignited, pulverised, and then exposed to the action of sulphuric acid; and the white suffocating fumes were extricated during the process of distillation; they produced no effect upon the glass which covered the crucible, which certainly would have been corroded had any fluoric acid been present.

According to the analysis of A. LAUGIER, a hundred parts of the chromate of iron from the Purolian mountains in Siberia, contains oxide of chrome 53, oxide of iron 34, alumine 11, Silica 1, traces of manganese and loss, 1.

It appears from the experiments of Mr GOUGH, that the elasticity of caoutchone, or Indian rubber, is not a constitutional quality of the substance, but a contingent effect, arising from the loss of equilibrium between the portion of calonic which the resin happens to contain at any moment, and its capacity to receive that fluid at the same instant. Mr Gough has attempted likewise to demonstrate that the faculty of this body to absorb the calorific principle may be lessened, by forcibly diminishing the magnitude of its parts.

Professor BERNARDI of Esport, communicated to the academy of sciences in that place, two kinds of the herb Speedwell or Fluellin, nearly resembling the *veronico spicata*. The one he calls *veronica cristata*, and the other veronicus *sternberjiani*. It may be thus characterised in the botanical system,—Ver. spica terminali, carollæ subrotatæ, laciniis postice convolutis, falcis oppositis. The second specimen, which Count Sternberg had already remarked in Italy, may be thus recognised.—V. racemo terminali, carollæ rotatæ, laciniis patentibus, foliis oppositis cauleque glabris.

An account of twenty-eight experiments on falling bodies, made in the coal mines of Schebusch, has been published by Proffessor BENZENBERG of Dusseldorf. Balls well turned and polished were made to fall from a height of 262 French feet.—At a medium they exhibited a deviation of 5 lines towards the East, while the theory gives 4.6 lines. The experiments of Guglielmini at Bologna gave nearly the same results, and furnish an additional proof of the diurnal motion of the earth.

According to Mr Gough's experiments, water expands by a loss of temperature between 41° and 32°; or else this fluid begins to crystalize at the upper term; in consequence of which, the lower term, or 32°, is not, properly speaking, the commencement of congellation, but the point at which the chrystals of water begin concrete into mashes by aggregation.

A new ruler, exempt from lateral deviation, has been invented by Mr O. W. BOSWELL. By the application of toothed segments, which lock into each other, the lateral motion is transferred to the middle rule, while the external rules move only in an opposite and parallel direction. See Nicholson's Journal, No. 52. p. 196.

D. B.

Account of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, *with a Description of the Island of* JUAN FERNANDEZ.

(*Concluded from page* 20.)

WHEN his powder failed, he took them by speed of foot; for his way of living, and continual exercise of walking and running, cleared him of all gross humours, so that he ran with wonderful swiftness through the woods, and up the rocks and hills, as we perceived when we employed him to catch goats for us. We had a bull dog, which we sent with several of our nimblest runners to help him in catching goats; but he distanced and tired both the dog and the men, catched the goats, and brought them to us on his back.

He told us, that his agility in pursuing a goat had once like to have cost him his life; he pursued it with so much eagerness, that he catched hold of it on the brink of a precipice, of which he was not aware, the bushes having hid it from him, so that he fell with the goat down the precipice a great height, and was so stunned and bruised with the fall, that he narrowly escaped with his life, and when he came to his senses, found the goat dead under him. He lay there about twenty-four hours, and was scarce able to crawl to his hut, which was about a mile distant, or to stir abroad again in ten days.

He came at last to relish his meat without salt or bread, and, in the season, had plenty of good turnips, which had been sowed there by Captain Dampier's men, and have now overspread some acres of ground. He had enough of good cabbage from the cabbage-trees, and seasoned his meat with the fruit of the Piemento trees, which is the same as the Jamaica pepper, and smells delicious-ly; he found there also a black pepper called Malagita, which was very good to expel wind, and against griping of the guts.

He soon wore out all his shoes and cloaths by running through the woods; and at last, being forced to shift without them, his feet became so hard that he run every where without annoyance; and it was some time before he could wear shoes, after we found him; for, not being used to any so long, his feet swelled when he came first to wear them again.

After he had conquered his melancholy, he diverted himself sometimes in cutting his name on the trees, and the time of his being left and continuance there. He was at first pestered with cats and rats, that had bred in great numbers from some of each species which had got ashore from the ships that put in there to wood and water. The rats gnawed his feet and cloaths while asleep, which obliged him to cherish the cats with his goats flesh; by which many of them became so tame, that they would lie about him in hundreds, and soon delivered him from the rats. He likewise tamed some kids; and, to divert himself, would now and then sing and dance with his cats; so that by the care of Providence, and vigour of his youth, being now but about thirty years old, he came at last to conquer all the inconveniences of his solitude, and to be very easy.

When his cloaths wore out, he made himself a coat and cap of goat-skins, which he stitched together with little thongs of the same, that he cut with his knife. He had no other needle but a nail, and when his knife was wore to the back, he made others as well as he could, of some iron hoops that were left ashore, which he beat thin, and ground upon stones. Having some linen cloth

him, he sewed himself shirts with a nail, and stitched them with the worsted of his old stockings, which he pulled out on purpose. He had his last shirt on when we found him in the island.

At his first coming on board us, he had so much forgot his language, for want of use, that we could scarce understand him, for he seemed to speak his words by halves.

We offered him a dram, but he would not touch it, having drank nothing but water since his being there, and it was some time before he could relish our victuals.

He could give us an account of no other product of the island than what we have mentioned, except small black plums, which were good, but hard to come at, the trees which bear them growing on high mountains and rocks. Piemento trees are plenty here, and we saw one sixty feet high, and about two yards thick; and cotton trees higher, and nearly four fathoms round in the stock.

The climate is so good, that the trees and grass are verdant all the year. The winter lasts no longer than June or July, and is not then severe, there being only a small frost and a little hail, but sometimes great rains.

The heat of the summer is equally moderate; there is not much thunder or tempestuous weather of any sort. He saw no venomous or savage creature on the island, nor any other sort of beast but goats, &c. as above mentioned; the first of which had been put ashore here on purpose for a breed by Juan Fernando, a Spaniard who had settled there with some families for a time, till the continent of Chili began to submit to the Spaniards; which, being more profitable, tempted them to quit this island, that is capable of maintaining a good number of people, and of being made so strong that they could not be easily dislodged.

Ringrose, in his account of Capt Sharp's voyage and other buccaneers mentions one who had escaped ashore out of a ship which was cast away with all the rest of his company, and says, he lived 5 years alone, before he had an opportunity of a ship to carry him off. Capt. Dampier talks of a Moskito Indian, that belonged to Capt. Watlin; who, being hunting in the woods when the Captain left the island, lived 3 years alone, and shifted much in the same manner as Mr Selkirk did, till Capt. Dampier came hither in 1684, and carried him off. The first that went ashore was one of his countrymen, and they saluted one another, first by prostrating themselves by turns on the ground, and then by embracing.

But, whatever there is in these stories, this of Mr Selkirk I know to be true; and his behaviour afterwards gives me reason to believe the account he gave me, how he spent his time, and bore up under such an affliction, in which nothing but the divine Providence could have supported any man. By this one may see, that solitude, and retirement from the world, is not such an insufferable state of life, as most men imagine, especially when people are fairly thrown into it unavoidably, as this man was; who, in all probability, must otherwise have perished in the seas, the ship which left him being cast away not long after, and few of the company escaped.

We may perceive, by this story, the truth of the maxim, that necessity is the mother of invention, since he found means to supply his wants in a very natural manner, so as to maintain his life; though not so conveniently, yet as effectually, as we are able to do with the help of all our arts and society.

It may likewise instruct us, how much a plain and temperate way of living conduces to the health of the body and the vigour of the mind both

which we are apt to destroy by excess and plenty, especially of strong liquor, and the variety, as well as the nature of our meat and drink; for this man, when he came to our ordinary method of diet and life, though he was sober enough, lost much of his strength and agility.

An Account of the Island of JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The island of Juan Fernandez is nearest of a triangular form, about twelve leagues round, and has a small island, near a mile long, lying near it, with several rocks close under it, near which there are very good fish of several sorts. It abounds with cabbage-trees, which grow for three miles together, and extraordinary good, also turnips, which grow wild here. The soil is a loose black earth, and there are often great drifts of snow and ice in July; but in the spring, which is in September, October, and November, it is very pleasant.

Mr Selkirk says, that in November the seals come a-shore to whelp and engender, when the shore is so full of them that it is impossible to pass through them: and they are so surly, that they will not move out of the way, but, like an angry dog, run at a man, though he have a good stick to beat them; so that at this and their whelping seasons, it is dangerous to come near them; but at other times, they will make way for man; and, if they did not, it would be impossible to get from the water-side: they lined the shore very thick, for above half a mile of ground, all round the bay.

When we came in they kept a continual noise day and night; some bleating like lambs, some howling like dogs or wolves, others making hideous noises of various sorts; so that we heard them aboard, though a mile from the shore: their fur is the finest that ever I saw of the kind, and exceeds that of our otters.

Another strange creature here is the sea lion; the governor tells me he has seen of them above twenty feet long and more in compass, which could not weigh less than two tons weight. I saw several of these vast creatures, but none of the above-mentioned size; several of them were upwards of sixteen feet long, and more in bulk, so that they could not weigh less than a ton weight. The shape of their body differs little from the sea-dogs, or seals, but they have another sort of skin, a head much bigger in proportion, and very large mouths, monstrous big eyes, and a face like that of a lion, with very large whiskers, the hair of which is stiff enough to make tooth-pickers. These creatures come ashore to engender, the latter end of June, and stay till the end of September; during which time they lie on the land, and are never observed to go to the water, but lie in the same place above a musquet shot from the water side, and have no manner of sustenance all that time that he could observe.

I took notice of some that lay a week without once offering to move out of the place, whilst I was there, till disturbed by us; but we saw few, in comparison of what he informed us he did, and that the shore was all crowded full of them, a musquet shot into the land. I admire how these monsters come to yield such a quantity of oil; their hair is short and coarse, and their skin thicker than the thickest ox-hide I ever saw. We found no land bird on the island, but a sort of blackbird with a red breast, not unlike our English blackbird, and the humming bird of various colours, and no bigger than a large humble bee. Here is a small tide, which flows uncertain, and the spring tide flows about seven feet.

This is the account given by him-

self to the captain of the ship, as will be attested by several merchants and captains upon the Exchange, who have conversed with him; in which relation, the divine Providence of God may be visibly seen, first in throwing him upon the desolate island, and next in supporting him under such an affliction, whilst the ship which he left soon after perished in the sea, and few of the company escaped; all which singular acts of providence, that conspired in his preservation, he wholly and piously ascribes to the infinite goodness and mercy of God; to whom all honour and glory be given, now and evermore.

Account of the Origin and Progress of SCOTTISH *Commerce.*

(*Continued from p. 96.*)

THE subjection of the Caledonians, which had been effected by Lollius Urbicus, was but of very short duration. Commotions soon broke out; and from the profound silence observed by the Roman writers on the subject, there is reason to suspect that the issue was by no means flattering to their vanity. But in the reign of Commodus they made a most formidable incursion, attacked and slew the Roman General, cut his army in pieces, and completely expelled the Romans from Vespasiana, supposed to be the first province from which they were ever driven out by the native inhabitants. Marcellus, the next commander, gained some advantages over them, but was unable to make any impression on the country. Septimius Severus, a vigorous and warlike emperor, resolved to attempt repairing these losses; and accordingly led a great army into North Britain — But the Caledonians, retiring into their mountains and fastnesses harrassed him in such a manner by ambuscades and skirmishes, that upwards of fifty thousand of his men perished. The Emperor, however, still persevered; and at length got them to purchase peace by a surrender of part of their territory; but, no sooner was his back turned, than they again returned, and overran it. Severus then sent his eldest son with orders to inflict a signal vengeance; but dying soon after, the son found it of more importance for him to secure his own inheritance than to prosecute schemes of conquest. The dominion of the Caledonians now comprehended, not Scotland merely, but also some part of the border counties of Cumberland and Northumberland.

Britain was soon after possessed by the celebrated usurper Carausius, who raised her arts and agriculture to a very flourishing condition, and, at the same time vigorously repelled the incursions of the northern tribes. Constantius, the Roman Emperor, again annexed Britain to the Empire, and made an expedition against the Caledonians, which does not appear to have been followed by any lasting consequences.

The Roman emperors, being now overwhelmed by the inundation of barbarous nations which poured in upon them from the North of Europe and Asia, were forced to leave Britain in a great degree defenceless. The flower of her youth was even drawn away to defend the central provinces of the empire. Her neighbours (whom we now find mentioned by the names of the Picts and Scots) soon discovered this weakness, and having now only the wall to restrain them, soon burst that impotent barrier, and spread desolation over the whole country. Theodosius, on landing in Britain, found them roving every where at large, driving

ving herds of men and cattle before them. His disciplined forces soon forced them to yield, and even drove them back as far as the wall between the Forth and Clyde; but it was only for the moment, and immediately on his leaving Britain, their incursions became as frequent and formidable as ever. The Britons sent repeatedly imploring the assistance of Rome, and giving the most pathetic representation of their calamities; and a legion sent occasionally, procured them a momentary relief.—The last was in 426; and the Roman commander then inculcated upon them the necessity of learning to defend themselves, as Rome could no longer spare any troops for so distant a province.

The Britons being thus deprived of all aid from this quarter, had recourse to a most fatal expedient in calling in the Saxons, by whom, as it is well known, they were quickly expelled from their own country.—Most of them took refuge in Wales and the Western extremities of the island; a few, however, fled to the South of Scotland, among their ancient enemies, and formed a kingdom in Clydesdale. The Picts occupied most of the Roman provinces as far South as the Tyne. About the third century a colony of Scots had passed over from Ireland, and possessed themselves of Argyleshire, and some of the neighbouring lands and islands. These, in the fifth century, were reinforced by another colony of the same race, commanded by three brothers, called Lorn, Ængus, and Fergus; and this people, beginning now to acquire the ascendency, Fergus is reckoned the first king of Scotland.

Concerning the commercial state of these tribes the intelligence which has come down to us is next to nothing. They had now probably learned to construct vessels of timber, though the leather boats were still in use, and in them they often performed voyages of considerable length, so far as from Ireland to the Orkneys, perhaps even to Iceland.—They had now applied themselves with considerable attention to the fishery on the western coasts, and employed nets for taking salmon and other fish. This, however, was only for their own immediate consumption. Glass, in the form of drinking glasses, was in use, and was doubtless a favourite article; but whether manufactured or imported does not certainly appear. Their common drink was home-brewed ale; wine made its appearance occasionally. As water mills were introduced into Britain by the Romans, they may very probably have come down to Scotland.

In the middle of the ninth century, Kenneth made war against the Picts so successfully, that he became master of almost all Scotland. About this time we have an account of the first naval battle fought in Britain, which took place between two hostile tribes of Scots settled in Argyleshire. The year 838 is marked by the first incursion of the Norwegian and Danish rovers. About this time Scotland is said to have acquired a considerable fishing trade, though Mr Macpherson is unable to discover any good authority on which to found this information.

The following centuries were singularly unfavourable to commerce and civilization throughout Europe, the degree of improvement which it had attained under the Roman empire being gradually extinguished by the prodigious influx of barbarism. Scotland, however, which had never emerged from its original rudeness, seems to have been in a more flourishing state than at any former period. It was now united under a king, and the frequency of petty wars

was

was thus diminished; while its vicinity to Flanders, which had begun to rise into commercial importance, must have been productive of many advantages. Macbeth, the celebrated usurper, seems to have sought to make his disputed title forgotten, by the prosperity which he procured to his people; and Scotland, under his reign, is said both to have enjoyed abundance at home, and to have carried on a considerable trade with the produce of its fishery.

There seems no reason to think that any towns in Scotland during this period were of considerable magnitude. Brechin is mentioned as a great city; though there is no reason to suppose it to have been even larger than at present, when it contains only 5000 inhabitants.

Malcolm Kenmore, having again mounted the throne of his ancestors, continued to encourage commerce and the importation of foreign luxuries. His own residence in England, and marriage with Margaret, daughter of Edmund Ironside, who had spent great part of her life on the continent, would naturally introduce a taste for these into his court; and if imported, there must, of course, have been native commodities to give in exchange for them.

In the year 1113, David founded a cathedral church on the north side of the Clyde; which is celebrated in commercial history by having given birth to Glasgow, now the first commercial city in Scotland. About this time, the pearl fishery of Scotland was in a very flourishing state, and its pearls much sought after abroad. Scotland must now have possessed considerable intercourse with foreign countries, since, among the bequests of king Alexander to the church of St Andrews, we find an Arabian horse, velvet furniture, and Turkish armour.

King David having received his education at the court of England, paid great attention to the improvement of arts and commerce. He introduced into the principal towns a number of English settlers, more industrious and civilized than the natives. He enacted various laws for the regulation of commerce, and is supposed to have been the author of the *Burgh laws*, which are to be found in Regiam Majestatem. By these a vassal, who continued in a burgh a year and day without being claimed by his master, was declared free.—The exclusive privilege of buying and selling wool, hides, and other articles, was granted to the burgesses; a restriction not founded on very liberal principles, but which shews, even at that early period, the disposition of the sovereign to patronize the industry of the towns. A regulation well adapted to the circumstances of the times was that which exempted from seizure the property of a foreign merchant while absent on business. The Firth of Forth was now much resorted to, not only by Scottish, but even by English and *Belgic* fishermen. In short, in the reign of king David, Scotland enjoyed a happy tranquillity, while the neighbouring country, in consequence of the usurpation of Stephen, was suffering all the miseries of civil war. This good king died in 1153.

At this time, Berwick upon Tweed was reckoned the first commercial town in Scotland, and had many vessels belonging to it. One of its citizens, called Knut the Opulent, is said to have sailed with a fleet of 14 vessels in pursuit of his wife, who had been carried off by pirates.—Leith, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, and Duffeyras (perhaps Banff) are also mentioned as places possessed of some trade; but there is no account of any commercial towns on the west coast. It appears that the commerce of Scotland was at this time carried on almost entirely by foreign merchants.

Rich-

Richard I. of England, being eager to procure money for his crusading expedition, sold to William of Scotland in 1190 the castles of Roxburgh and Berwick, as well as the acknowledgement of superiority which he had been accustomed to pay. In return for this William paid the sum of 10,000 merks, which is supposed to exceed, in value, a million of our money. In order to raise so large a sum, William was forced to lay an imposition even on the clergy. A few years after, he made a new coinage for the purpose of reforming the money, which had been debased, apparently with a view of making it go farther on this occasion.

(To be continued.)

Tour thro' the SOUTH *of* IRELAND, *by an* AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

(Continued from p. 31.)

NEXT morning, the 18th July, after an early breakfast, we set out in the gig, attended by our guide on foot, to visit Lord Kenmare's park, and the peninsula of Mucruss. We entered the park at a little distance without the eastern end of the town, and the porter joining us, lest he should lose his share of tax on curiosity, we drove over an elevated open lawn about half a mile, when coming to the glen, we alighted, and leaving our gig under the care of the guide, we descended by a fine gravel walk through a thick copse to a very handsome Chinese bridge, which crosses the Dinagh. We went over it, and pursued our walk by the path, which is continued with taste, through the wood along the right bank of the river, sometimes approaching, sometimes receding from it, sometimes impending over it at a considerable height, and sometimes close down to the edge, which shews every variety of torrent, cascade, and placid stream, in a length of about glen, while rustic seats are placed in every picturesque or convenient situation. Crossing a plain bridge below, we returned up the left side of the glen, which is equally beautiful with the right, and getting again into the gig, and dismissing the porter, we proceeded across the park. Some fine herds of deer, as we approached them, cantered and gambolled down a hill on our left, across a valley, and up a fine slope beyond it, giving life and animation to the scene. From the most elevated situations in the park there are great variety of charming prospects, but, with the exception of the glen, it has little other beauty to recommend it. It is, however, from its extent, and variety of wood and pasture, well calculated for its antlered inhabitants. We left the park at a gate which opens into a small demesne belonging to Mr Cronen, round whose house, a large old-fashioned one, we drove, and ascending a steep little hill to the gate in front which opens to the Cork road, the whiffle tree of the gig broke, which detained us until we sent our guide to Mr Cronen's hostler for a halter, with which having given it a temporary repair, we pushed on towards Mucruss. The road was remarkably fine, and led across a good bridge of several arches over the little river Lech, or Lich, after which, passing on the right, the handsome houses and grounds of Mr Trent, Mr Herbert, and Mrs Delany, we came to the village of Mucruss, which consists of about twenty cottages and cabins, a parsonage house, and a small church. We entered the demesne on the right, while the guide went into the village for the sexton of the abbey, towards which we drove, as we saw its ruined turrets over the tops of the surrounding trees. The sexton was a woman who seemed well accustomed to her trade. She first led us round the

were suddenly struck with a sight which was not very agreeable. It was a heap, formed by several cart loads of scull and other human bones, piled up in a corner together. Our female conductor told us that the consecrated ground not being large enough to contain the bodies of all who are brought here for burial, they are obliged to make the new graves through the old ones, and instead of re-burying the old bones, they pile them up as described. I asked her, if she had ever known the living proprietors of any of the skulls before us? she answered that she had only known two, one a woman buried about five years ago, whose bones were taken up lately, and of whom every thing else had mouldered into dust, except a ribbon, which was round her neck, which was as perfect as when she was buried: the other, she said, was a Serjeant Dogherty of one of the county militia regiments; and because his skull was one of the finest and largest here, I put it up on the top of this wall, and here it is; so saying, she took down the skull, and handled it with as little ceremony, and as expertly as a bricklayer would a brick.

This is the general cemetery of the surrounding country, and we observed several tombs and vaults of the principal Roman Catholic families, and several very antient ones, particularly the tomb of the great M'Carthy More. It is one large stone, not so much the worse for the ravages of time as one would imagine. On it are some lines in, I suppose, the original Irish character, which the woman said no one who had seen them had been able to decypher.

The church was a cross, the outside walls of which, though much ruined, are still standing; and the stone frames of the large Gothick windows at the east end of the choir, and the south end of the cross, are remarkably fine, particularly the latter, which is beautiful. The cloisters, which are a square of 30 feet each way, contain, on each side, six handsome small arches of free-stone, very well cut, and in the centre a remarkably large yew tree spreads its melancholy dark shade. We ascended by a ruined stone stair to the top of the cloisters, where we observed some gooseberry bushes growing, which the sexton said were the remains of a little garden planted there about thirty years ago by a Capt. Roche of the Navy, who, she said, had been guilty of some unknown crime, which lay so heavy on his conscience, that he withdrew from the world, and took up his habitation in a small cell which she shewed us, in one of the angles over the cloisters, where he slept every night for 7 years, after which she understood that he had gone to the Rock of Cashell, and she had heard no more of him. In her youth she had seen him frequently, and she said that he used to hunt, fish, and shoot with the neighbouring gentry, but would never be prevailed on to sleep out of his cell. The cloisters are between the west end of the choir of the church and the refectory of the abbey, to both of which they join.—Nothing of the latter remains except the outer walls, and immense old-fashioned fire places. I don't call them ancient, as the abbey was founded only in 1140 for mendicants of the order of St Francis. In the middle of the refectory grows a very fine ash.

The site of this abbey is peculiarly beautiful, but that is not wonderful, as in those ages the church appropriated to itself every rich or beautiful situation. The belfrey joins to the church and the cloisters, and its ruined walls, towering over the surrounding trees, are seen at a distance on all sides. From the abbey we drove round part of the demesne,

going near the house, which is a tolerably good one, built apparently sixty or seventy years ago. The gardens, which we stopped to look at, are simply good, and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, but not particularly beautiful. From the most elevated part of the peninsula, about half a mile S. W. from the house, we had a fine view of Mucruss lake, with Mr Herbert's cottage on the opposite shore, and Turk rising finely behind it to the left. Rain, which had threatened all morning, now began to fall, and we were obliged to hasten back to Killarney, which the unfortunate fracture of our gig prevented our reaching until we were well drenched. While the gig was repairing, we dined, and immediately after dinner set off for Tralee. Killarney is a considerable inland town, the principal streets laid out in the form of a T, with some small lanes and back streets. The houses are generally superior to those in most inland towns of the south of Ireland, are all roofed with slate, and the walls rough cast and whitewashed. An uncommon air of neatness appears both in the houses and inhabitants, the latter being apparently fashionable in dress and customs, which perhaps is owing in part to its being the resort of numbers of strangers whom curiosity induces to visit the lakes; and in part, to its being the residence of several persons of small fortune and no business. Both these causes occasion its being, like all places of fashionable resort, excessively dear to travellers, tho' situated in a very plentiful country.

The titular or Roman Catholic Bishop of Aghadoc resides here. The old ruined church of Aghadoc, which gives title to the diocese, being only two miles distant, on the direct road to Limerick through Castle-island. Here there is a nunnery, and a fine large new chapel; but the Protestant church near Lord Kenmare's house at the south end of the town is very old, and much out of repair. Some individuals have attempted to establish cotton manufactories here, but without success. Knitting seems to be the principal occupation of the poor, amongst whom I observed no spinning, nor any other sign *of the manufacture of* linen.

As we wished to see a little more of the S. W. of Ireland, instead of taking the shortest road to Limerick, we proceeded towards Tralee, on a very fine road, through a good grazing country. We observed the ruins of no less than three old castles, within sight of, and near each other, about six miles from Killarney; and a little further we began to ascend the lowest part of the mountain of Sleamish, which runs ten or twelve miles further to the westward, affording plenty of turf fuel to the surrounding inhabitants. A gentle northerly wind had driven back the south western vapours which had so annoyed us with rain in the morning. The sky was perfectly serene and clear, except to the S. W., where the tops of M'Gilly Cuddy's rocks, and the rest of the neighbouring mass of mountain, had arrested the dense clouds in their retreat. The view in that direction was grand. From our elevated situation, we looked down on the extensive, level, and well-inhabited country between the opposite mountains and us, as upon a map, where every hamlet, house, ruin, fence, tree, or rivulet, were delineated; while the rays of the sun, nearly setting, piercing the humid veil which partially covered the huge mountains in the back ground, threw upon them every tint of colouring, and was productive of a sublime effect, impossible to be described. Our attention was arrested behind, until, to our regret, the top of Sleamish, which we began to descend to

the N. W., suddenly shut out the view, when turning our eyes to our road, ample amends were made by the chearful and totally different prospect which presented itself. A fine intervening country, hill and dale, as far as the eye could reach, studded with farms and habitations of every variety. The town of Tralee under us, at three miles distance: and beyond it, and to the left, the spacious bay of Tralee, and the coast to Kerry-head at the mouth of the Shannon, with several small islands; the Atlantic Ocean beyond them, bounded only by the horizon, with the setting sun sinking behind it in all his majesty, unobscured by a single cloud. In good humour with every thing, we entered Tralee with just light enough to find Dwine's Inn, by the direction we had got at Killarney. We found this a very comfortable quarter, and while tea was preparing we sauntered through the town, the night being sufficiently light to give us a tolerably good idea of its appearance. We observed the market-house lighted up, and were informed it was for a ball, and we passed it as several ladies were entering, who had ventured full dressed, through the street, without coach or sedan, which impressed us so much in their favour, that could we have done it with propriety, we would gladly have joined their evening's amusement. Although, as it was a ball night, we might have supposed many of the genteel inhabitants would be engaged there, yet the street appeared quite alive with walking parties, who seemed to use it as their accustomed mall. It is indeed a fine spacious street, with well-built houses, mostly of three stories, on each side, terminated by the market house, round which, particularly on one side, is a large open area or square surrounded by good houses and shops. On the whole, we concluded Tralee to be about the same size as Killarney, from which it is thirteen miles, not so regular, with some better houses, and some worse, but much more gay and busy. The proprietor is Sir Edward Denny, who has an old house shut out from the main street by a dead wall in the old-fashioned way. It has a port in the mouth of the river at the head of the bay, about half a mile distant, which is occasionally used by coasting vessels, but it has no foreign trade. It is the county town, and has a church, a chapel, a gaol, and a barrack, in which four companies of the Meath militia were now quartered. We were informed that there is a mineral spring near the mouth of the river, which has some approved medicinal qualities, but we were too impatient to see the great river Shannon, to delay next morning for the purpose of visiting it; so rising early, we set off to make one stage before breakfast. Our road led three miles over an elevated moor, or heath, partially inhabited, after which the country improved as we advanced. At about five miles we passed to the right of the ruins of Abbey Dorney, and four miles farther Lisnaa, a neglected and almost ruined large old seat of the Earl of Kerry; whose father, the late Earl, as we were informed by a countryman, is buried in a turret on a hill about a mile further to the left, which he had built during his life to serve for his tomb. The ruin, the turret, and the very high old steeple of Rattoo, owned by the family of Gunn, still further to the left, had been conspicuous objects in the view over this flat country the whole morning. As we advanced, the flat contracted itself, until at four miles further, crossing a fine bridge of eleven arches over the river Feale, we ascended a steep, but not high hill, into the small town of Listowell, where, after fasting for so long a stage, we did ample justice to

a very good breakfast. Mr Hare of Cork, the proprietor of Listowell, has built a very large house here for an inn, which is tolerably well kept, it being a post-house, where chaises may be had by travellers. There is here a post-office, a market house, a church, and a chapel, and we walked to the ruin of a very high old castle which impends on the brow of the hill over the Feale, and is a fine object at a distance, but has nothing besides worthy of notice. The country begins here to be hilly, and shows some fine situations on the banks of the Feale upwards. Leaving Listowell and the river behind us, we ascended into a more elevated country, where we travelled on a high level, with extensive moors and bogs on each hand, but well inhabited; the peasantry residing in hamlets in a neighbourly way, as on the road between Glasgow and Edinburgh; the largest of these is dignified by the name of Newtownsands. Fatigued with the bleak open prospect, for seven miles from Listowell, we had ample amends made us, by coming suddenly on one of the most interesting views we had seen in this country, not even excepting those round Killarney. Before us, the road descending by a gradual slope between two hills, which as they approached formed a vista, through which, at a mile before and below us, we saw the village of Tarbet beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon—the Gorgon, a ship of war of forty-four guns, and three gun boats in the harbour—Sir Edward Leslie's fine seat on the left point of the harbour, and some islands in the river—the opposite bank of the river at three or four miles distance, with the county of Clare rising gradually into a very distant back ground, the outline finely varied by hills and mountains of various shapes and distances—and as we wound down the hill, the vista still changing, until at last leaving the hills behind, the view opens on each hand, shewing us this noble river about fourteen miles both up and down. To enter into the minutiæ of the prospect is impossible; let it suffice that it was the most striking and most pleasing to us, of any we had hitherto seen. There is a church, and some tolerable houses in Tarbert; but as nothing invited us to stop, we pursued our road, along the top of some fine rising grounds, which skirt the river, which is sometimes seen, sometimes concealed, so as to present a constant variety.

We stopped at half a mile from Tarbert, at a neat cottage, to shelter from a heavy passing shower, after which we walked to a handsome new house, on which the workmen were employed, on a rising ground to the left of the road, and a little nearer the river, to which there is a descent of a quarter of a mile. Being on a part of the hill which projects towards the river, it commands a very fine prospect, particularly downwards over Tarbert point below, and Scatarie island. It belongs to a Capt. Fitzgerald. Some officers of a detachment of the 72d, regt. quartered in Tarbert, were enjoying the prospect as well as ourselves.

(To be continued.)

Suggestions on the Utility of forming some new lines of Road in SCOTLAND. *By* JAMES HOGG.

(Continued from p. 101.)

I Said formerly, that it would be presumption in me to pretend pointing out the very track where this road should be carried, because, should the scheme ever be approven, it must be surveyed more attentively than I could do in my zigzag course; but as the whole is as yet only a proposal, suffer me to propose the following:—Let Lochiel alone, and he will soon have a good enough

road from Fort-William to his new castle of Achnacarry, as well as a bridge over the Arkaig at that place; from thence the road might be carried up the narrow glen stretching northwards, when it would come into Glengary, at the house of Greenfield, near the head of the loch. Now, as far as I can recollect, from Fort William to the river Gary, by this course, is not above ten or twelve miles; whilst, if the common road by Letterfinlay is followed, it is little short of 30. Then going over at the lowest place of the farm of Inchlaggan, and thro' a small river at the bottom of a lake, it would take a slaunting direction up the side of a ridge towards an opening in the hills opposite to Loch-Cluny. From the house of Cluny a glen opens straight in the line leading into Lord Seaforth's forest, and so on to the upper parts of the country of Loch-Carron. Here it would be necessary to take a turn to the North-East to avoid the dreadful mountains belonging to Gairloch, Letterewe, and Dundonald. It might indeed be taken from the chapel in the country of Loch-Carron across the mountains eastward of Sir Hector M'Kenzie's forest to Kinlochewe, near the head of Loch Mari; but as it must necessarily turn to the N.E. there at any rate, and the brae of Loch-Carron being rather steep, the former seems preferable. There is a part of the middle country there which I have not seen; but I was informed that it might be carried almost straight forward to Loch-Shin in Sutherland, where it might either join the old road leading towards Far, or be carried in a more westerly direction. Now I am certain it will appear evident to every one acquainted with the local situation of this long neglected country, that this is the readiest plan for opening it up so as to participate in the advantages accruing to the other parts of the kingdom from trade, manufactures, and markets. It will be observed, that this line I have pointed out lies nearer to the western than the eastern coast. This is highly requisite; as the eastern districts are well interspersed by good roads already, while it is well known what inconveniences the western shores labour under, for want of them. The new lines of road making, or about to be made, from the Caledonian canal to the western coast, as well as the cross roads north of that, can only be of service to these particular glens alongst which they run; or to the western isles from which a good passage to the south was very much wanted: but to the other extensive Highland districts they can do no good, for want of a western communication with one another: for when once a person gets into one of them, he cannot get out again, neither to the north nor south, for rugged mountains and extensive arms of the sea, until he comes back again to the great canal, or the eastern coast where he first entered; when he must go in search of another opening where there is a road from east to west.—Now the making of a passage alongst the western coast being, from the nature of the country, rendered impracticable, until once these cross roads are all joined by one in the interior, they will be found only to form necessary appendages of an imperfect whole. But that, by crossing every possible tract from the east to the west, opens a communication with each district from every other part of the country. At the head of Loch-Garry it will cross the intended new road from the canal to Loch Ourn. At the inn of Cluny it will cross the old military road from Fort Augustus to the isle of Skye by the pap of Glenshiel. This road is terribly out of repair; and though the bridges are standing, it is so rough and cut with the mountain

to ride even on the highland ponies, though the surest-footed animals alive. In the upper parts of the vale of Loch-Carron it will cross the post road from Inverness to New Kelso and the western isles, which is about to be made a road, for at present it is scarcely worth the name. A few miles farther north it will cross that leading from Dingwall to Applecross and the Lewis ferry at Pool-Ewe: and at the east point of Coigarch, on the border of Sutherland, it will cross the road from Dingwall and Tain to Ullapool.

Besides the inconveniences already mentioned with respect to droves, &c. these countries labour under the most discouraging and poignant disappointments for want of the means of early intelligence. The whole of the western isles of Inverness-shire, in which alone there are upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, with all the south-west districts of Ross-shire, are dependant, for the conveyance of their letters, upon one runner from Inverness to Loch-Carron.—This man's course lyes up Strath-Conor and over the mountains, and often impeded by deep and rapid rivers, flooded and impassable. The boats which carry the mails westward are often in like manner impeded by contrary winds; and if a fair wind offers, it being expensive for them to stay from home, they set off as pleasantly without the bags as with them; satisfied that they have gone the errand for which they contracted, and that no more can be required of them. The consequence of all this is, that before a letter from Edinburgh reaches the long island, a month commonly elapses, even in the midst of summer. In winter it is sometimes two; so that were a man to write from thence on business ever so important, the soonest that he can depend upon an answer is a quarter of a year after; and the rest of the countries, though nearer, must suffer in proportion.—This must be the more lamented, when it is considered that many thousand pounds worth of kelp is annually manufactured upon these shores, and wool to a large amount shorn from the sheep upon their mountains; most of which business must be transacted by agents; and how often must the owners of these staple commodities miss their market! And also, that on these shores there are abundance of excellent harbours, where trading vessels are continually putting in, to wait fair winds.

I once saw 30 vessels leave the harbour of Scalpa, or Island Glas, in Harries, on a morning in the end of June; a sight so grand I never expected to see in Scotland, far less in the distant Hebrides. They were mostly bound from Norway and the Baltic, to the west of England and Ireland; and had all put in there during the preceding week, to wait a shift of the wind. How acceptable would it have been to the expecting owners of such vessels, could the masters be able to transmit them an account of their safe arrival at such a place, and of their cargo: but as Mr Macleod of Luskintyre used to say, "A man who has any concern with the rest of the world can never have any comfort of his life in the long island, unless he is possessed in a high degree of several of the christian virtues. It is the best country in the world for teaching a man patience and resignation." Farther, these countries contain many of the best fishing lochs in Britain, and it is absolutely necessary, for the encouragement of this useful and lucrative branch of business, that the adventurers have timeous notice of the success of their respective vessels. Add to all this, that the valuable fossils and minerals with which these mountains so eminently abound, are entirely lost to the proprietors and the nation for want of such a communi-

cation; and still, if upon a serious consideration it does not appear necessary, time and experience will open the eyes of some other generation to see and adopt that plan, or a similar one. For my part, I think money could scarcely be better expended, and I have mentioned it first as judging it most necessary. I dare not assert that the making of it would be attended with no difficulty, but I am certain that the same national spirit which surmounted Coriaraik, the Black Mount, and that by the General's hut, will not now be daunted by any obstacles which intervene in this. As the cross roads, or those running from east to west in that country, engage at present so much of the public attention, it is needless to say much about them; but there is one which I never heard mentioned, and which I think highly requisite; especially as it is the nearest communication betwixt the eastern and western seas of any in Scotland. It is one to lead from the country of Strath-Glass into Kintail by the straits of Balloch.

It is likewise of considerable consequence, that the road from Fort-William, to Asiraig by Lochiel-head, were finished, it being the nearest road from the south to Skye, and the long island; and though the ferry from the creek below Borrowdale to the opposite shore of Slate be rather too wide for a constant passage, yet the dreadful velocity with which the tide runs through the kyles is here considerably abated, and boats glide over with great safety: and owing to the shortness and easiness of this line, (there being very little ascent on either side) most travellers would prefer it, were the road rendered passable in the middle of the country. When so many roads are intended to lead from the east to the sound of Skye, it will follow of course, that one be made from thence to Dunvegan on the south-west corner of that island; from whence the ferries sail to Harries in Uist. There is at present a kind of a crooked road, but it is not one on which wheeled carriages can pass; but were a turnpike carried thus far, it would soon be joined by several branches leading into the various wings of the country. Nor is Skye unworthy of this attention; it is a valuable highland country. Its shores abounding with excellent fishing lochs and safe harbours; and its mountains and vallies with sheep, and the best of cattle; besides a numerous population, strong, hardy, and zealously loyal; which the wise policy of the Pitts has happily effected, by giving the sons of every respectable family commissions in the army.

(*To be continued.*)

Anecdotes of the early life of Mr Pitt.

THE present earl, being intended for the army, and James-Charles for the sea, Lord Chatham determined to educate the second son in the paternal mansion of Hayes. The profession to which he destined him was his own, that of a statesman.—He accordingly entrusted the care of the two sons already mentioned to the care of others, but took William under his own immediate inspection; and the rapid progress of this wonderful boy seemed to cheer his solitude, and illume his declining days.

While his school-exercises were performed under the immediate auspices of a private tutor *, his noble father conversed with him freely on all subjects, with a view of expanding his mind and maturing his judgement. As he grew up, matters of the utmost importance were started

* The Rev. Mr., afterwards Dr. Wilson, and a canon of Windsor, was his first instructor.

ted and discussed. On these occasions, a fond parent, so eminent for his talents, and particularly for his eloquence, was accustomed to make the little orator declaim from a chair or a table. He knew that in a free country the gift of speaking with facility on every subject, was one of the most desirable acquisitions for a young man, who panted to excel his contemporaries, and command his equals. He was conscious that this qualification had supplied the deficiencies of fortune in his own person; and as his son, like himself at the same time of life, was but scantily provided for, he wished, if possible, to bequeath it to him as an inheritance. His lordship was aware, perhaps, that his old rival, Lord Holland, had bred up one of his children in the same manner; and as Charles Fox began already to distinguish himself in the oratorical arena of the house of commons, in such a manner as to have no compeer, it perhaps entered into his calculations that one William Pitt should outstrip him, as much as another had excelled his father!

At a proper period it was determined to send Mr Pitt to one of the universities; and upon this occasion Cambridge was expressly preferred to Oxford, from a notion long cherished by many Whig families, that the political doctrines inculcated there, were more liberal than those usually engendered at Oxford *.—Pembroke Hall having been accordingly pitched upon, he was placed under the tution of Joseph Turner, D.D. since Dean of Norwich, and who in 1784 was elected master.—Dr Prettyman (now Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of St Paul's, &c.) also participated in the care of his education, the latter being private instructor.

While he resided at Cambridge, Mr Pitt's morals and conduct were alike unimpeachable; and if the example of the young nobility is supposed to be sometimes but little beneficial to our youth in general, certain it is that this doctrine found a distinguished exception in his person.—Here he took his batchelor's degree and also that of M. A.; and established such a character in the university for industry, talents and propriety of demeanour, that the fame then acquired proved not a little serviceable in his future pursuits in life.

On leaving his *Alma Mater*, Mr Pitt was entered at Lincoln's Inn, nearly at the same time with Mr Addington, whose father was the physician and friend of his family; there he soon after hired chambers, and being as usual favoured on account of his degree, was enabled at the end of three years to be called to the bar. When this event took place, he, as is customary with the junior counsel, selected one of the circuits as the scene of his early efforts, and on this occasion he made choice of the western. We believe that the late Mr John Frost of Widemore, afterwards a bencher of the Inner Temple, *led* in the first cause in which Mr Pitt appeared. We have also learned from good authority that one of the first briefs he ever received was in the Cricklade election cause, when Mr. Samuel Petrie, a petitioning candidate, brought 76 seperate actions against the sitting member for bribery and corruption.

Mr Pitt had but little practice, and consequently little celebrity, as an advocate; and perhaps was but ill qualified, on the score of patient and laborious investigation, for a pursuit in which

* We trust and believe that the principles of a limited government, consisting of king, lords, and commons, are now equally enforced at both universities; but at the period to which we allude, Oxford was said to be still notorious for its toryism.

which nothing great can be atchieved, without the unabating industry of a whole life. J. Dunning (afterwards Lord Ashburton,) and Thomas, now Lord Erskine, the two most successful men in the annals of legal history, may be adduced as examples of this kind: as for the Lords Thurlow and Rosslyn, it is well known that their rise is to be attributed to their *practice* in parliament, and not in the courts of justice.

But a different fate awaited him, and honours of another kind were at that moment hovering over his head. Fortune seemed eager on this occasion to pour the *cornucopia* of her favour into his lap; and showed, by one signal display of bounty, how lavish she could be to the son of a great man, to whom she had dealt out her kindness with a niggard hand.

The subject of these anecdotes as already observed, had been bred a statesman, and the house of commons was consequently the goal whence he was to start in his political career.—At the request of some of the many friends he had made while at Cambridge, he proposed himself as a candidate for that university, but failed from mere want of influence. A noble M. A. and member of Trinity college, however, accomplished by accident what all the good designs of his friends had been unable to atchieve. The Duke of Rutland hap-happening to meet the late Sir James Lowther (who died Earl of Lonsdale,) after detailing the particulars of the late discomfiture, concluded by "asking him, as a favour, if he could possibly make room in any of his boroughs to bring in his young friend Mr. Pitt, who had thus lost his election for Cambridge." Sir James, on this occasion, acted an honourable part; for, setting aside a north-country attorney, he brought in the son of the most favourite, able, and upright minister, that England had ever witnessed. It was thus owing to a casual rencounter in St. James's-street, that the future premier was returned by the influence of an opulent commoner, for the borough of Appleby*; and it ought to be remarked, to the credit of Sir James, that as he brought in his friends without expence, so he left them at full liberty in respect to their public conduct; and acted with such an extraordinary degree of delicacy, that, with the exception of his immediate dependants, their minds and votes were left alike unfettered.

Account of WILLIAM WIGHT, *the Poet of Ednam.*

SIR,

THE inclosed paper has been transmitted to me from a friend in the country, in order that I might convey it to you. Both the poem and the preface seem not unworthy of a place in your entertaining miscellany. In a former number of the Edinburgh Magazine I recollect seeing a short account of William Wight, which, however, I do not think entirely supersedes the following; for, besides that the enclosed is of a much later date, and contains a faithful account of his *present* habits and situation, it states some circumstances in his character not mentioned in the paper alluded to.—And it may recal to many of your readers who have forgotten the former account of him, an object perhaps the most interesting to a mind that is not destitute of the sensibilities of nature;—a young man, placed in

* Mr Pitt, who was never unmindful of political favours, with a princely munificence conferred an earldom on one, and a viceroyalty on another, of the two distinguished persons who thus early contributed to his advancement.

in the most helpless condition; not only unable to procure by his labour the common necessaries of life, but dependant on the aid of others for corporeal support,—incapable of changing his situation without assistance,—possessed of a feeble constitution, and doomed to perpetual childhood:—in this situation, perusing, with ardour, the elegant compositions of Hume and Robertson, of Addison and Johnson; and the animated strains of Milton and Thomson, Akenside and Campbell;—beguiling the tedious hours to which nature has doomed him, by such elegant and rational amusements, and attempting to imitate such bright examples. Such an object cannot fail to please every mind that can relish the artless simplicity of innocence, and to interest every heart that can feel for the sorrows, or admire the virtues, of humanity.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

K.

SIR,

"The following ballad * was written by William Wight, who has sometimes been called "the young man of Ednam", and is known to the public by being the author of several pleasing little poems, which have appeared in some of the newspapers and magazines; and even some account of himself has been given, which, however, I do not think anticipates the following information concerning him:—

"Though nature, in forming the mind of William, has made him every way amiable and interesting; yet she has left the delineation of his external figure very incomplete. His limbs are so imperfect that he is unable to remove from his place without being carried. This circumstance, in a great measure, deprives him of the enlivening charms of variety, and he seldom enjoys any other change of scenery than from the inside of his cottage to a field adjoining. There, seated on the turf, he spends whole days in studying his favourite authors, in reading such books as he can procure, or enriching his fancy by contemplating the appearances of nature. He possesses the most ardent love for literature, and desire of improvement. By his own exertions, aided with a few lessons from his friends, he has acquired a considerable knowledge of the French language. He sometimes amuses himself by drawing landscapes, and plays admirably upon the German Flute. He is extremely modest; his manner is polite; his conversation is interesting, and improves much upon a greater intimacy.

"Owing to his unfortunate situation he is obliged to depend for subsistence upon his two brothers, who, by their labours in husbandry, maintain him and his mother. But it is grateful to learn, that a subscription has been opened, in order to obtain a sufficient sum to purchase for him a small annuity, and it will, it is hoped, meet with patronage from all those who wish that genius and merit should never be chilled by penury. As I have enjoyed his friendship and intimacy, I have seen many of his poems; they are distinguished for a chaste and tender simplicity, with delicacy of feeling, and refinement of sentiment. The inclosed ballad pleased me much; and I obtained it from him, with liberty to do with it as I chose; I therefore determined to offer it for insertion in your Magazine."

We have also received, from another correspondent, the following particulars, with several additional poems:—.

"William Wight, the author of these small poems, is about 20 years of age, and was born without legs

* See our poetical department.

tive. His father, who has been dead for several years, was a day-labourer, with a numerous family, and little able to give them education. But William taught himself. He reads accurately, notwithstanding he has an impediment in his speech; writes a legible hand, draws, and plays upon the German Flute, altho' one of his arms he can scarcely raise to his breast. He has acquired a considerable knowledge of the French language; and his poetical attempts have been wonderfully successful, considering the numerous difficulties he had to overcome. His frame and constitution are weak; but his disposition is chearful and contented; and he is gratefully alive to every attention and favour which he receives.—By the neighbours around he is supplied with books; and thro' the kindness of friends has gotten a choice little collection of modern poetry, which he highly values. With this treasure around him, he sits on a table in his cottage, nor ever murmurs that he is shut out from numerous sources of happiness which he sees others enjoy."

"N. B. The small piece entitled the Sea-Gull, arose from a particular circumstance. A considerable morass, called the Berry-moss, had been long frequented by an incredible number of these fowls; the sight of which, in the water, and on the wing, was a source of much amusement to William Wight, who had a view of them when carried to a small distance from his cottage. This place has of late been drained, and the birds have of course forsaken it *." I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Robert Gillan.

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* See our poetical department.

On the MORAL CHARACTER *of the* LOWER ORDERS *in the Metropolis.*

Quid sit pulchrum, quid utile, quid non.

HORACE.

SIR,

IT is with no small satisfaction I observe, in your magazine for January last, a proposed new charitable institution in Edinburgh, for the relief of those whose hapless situations in life claim the commiseration and assistance of the benevolent and humane. Few circumstances can redound more to the honour of an enlightened age than institutions of this nature, since nothing can tend more effectually to propagate virtue, and retard the progress of vice, than the means which, by holding out support and encouragement to the deserving, preclude the necessity of resorting to what ultimately deadens moral perception, and destroys the order, harmony, and safety of society. At a period, when wealth, luxury, and dissipation, are making rapid strides towards general corruption of manners; and when dissoluteness and disorder are rapidly advancing among the lower classes of mankind, every expedient to retard their progress merits the gratitude and applause of the public; but when to these growing evils are added, the neglected condition of a numerous class of beings, who, deprived of the cheering comforts of life, and destitute of the aid of instruction, abandon themselves to habits of worthlessness, merely to supply habits of utility; whatever contributes to rectify and reform, must be considered as highly creditable to the promoters. Among the other expedients for checking the disorderly habits of the lower orders of society, the introduction of our late POLICE BILL in Edinburgh seemed to promise considerable benefit, and certainly few methods could have been devised more likely to effect the purpose than that

salutary measure. Of the advantages resulting from it I pretend not to judge, as I am totally unacquainted with the *effects*; but if I may presume to draw inferences from what has been hitherto adopted, I must confess my expectations are not sanguine. I am however willing to believe that every good intention rests with those who are the chief directors; but without the digestion and adoption of judicious plans, intentions and good-will can avail little. The first step towards *general* improvement, is to remove the causes which impede virtue and propagate worthlessness;—the second, to promote moral order. Without the first, we labour in vain to establish the latter; for while the first continues, it is evident that disorder and worthlessness must go on. Rules and instructions may indeed be stuck up in every district of the city; but will they be complied with? Thousands may be sent to Bridewell, but will this reform? We all know, Sir, that advice and admonition is uniformly thrown away on the abandoned; and surely at this time we need not be told that punishment to the hardened can never be productive of radical and permanent improvement. Has one wayward child been ever improved by the simple admonitions of the parent, or one single convict sent to Botany-bay reclaimed and rendered habitually virtuous by the Utopian plan to establish a well-regulated colonization from the dregs of degraded mankind by punishment? The frequency and inefficacy of Tyburn-tree might have pointed out to our sagacious Rulers, that the attempt was as vain as the expectation was illusive; and, with all due respect to our Superintendants of police, we may venture to assure them, that with all their regulations, fines, and imprisonments, they will never effectuate the great and important object of general reformation among the inhabitants of Edinburgh, without adopting measures very different from those hitherto practised.

To those who have given themselves the *trouble* to investigate and ruminate upon the causes of depravity among the lower orders of society, there cannot be a doubt remaining, that idleness, and the want of early instruction, are the chief. Unaccustomed to early habits of industry, and unfamiliarised with any domestic examples of propriety and decorum, the child from its cradle grows up in surrounding infamy, and strengthens in vice. Unprotected by the hand of benevolence, unaided by the admonitions of virtue, uneducated by the precepts of wisdom, and unchecked by the worthlessness of the parent, it is left a prey to all the vicious habits imbibed in a daily intercourse with every thing profligate and degrading. In this state, how is it possible that society can improve, or rather, how is it possible that it should not become worse and worse? To illustrate the truth of this observation, and to bring matters more immediately home to our general argument, let us, for a moment, contemplate the present state of society among the lower classes in this town, and contrast it with what existed about 30 years ago. Can any thing be more different? can any picture be more melancholy! While we see, where'er we turn our eye, the hapless offspring of abandoned parents, running idle, filthy, ragged, and vicious, from morning till night, about our streets and lanes, can we cease to look back to those times when no such degrading spectacles met our view? When we inquire, and find that hundreds of these neglected beings have never been within a school, or ever received the smallest education, (notwithstanding charity schools are open for their reception,) can we help looking back to the period when every parent strove to give their children the best educa-

tion he could afford? When we sorrowfully listen to the depraved language and sentiments of youth, and perceive them, on the seventh day, as eagerly engaged in worthlessness and idle disorder as on the sixth, is it possible to avoid a retrospect to those times when parents, however poor, were sedulous to preserve that day holy, and by every precept and example to impress sentiments of piety and moral order on the minds of their children? And when to all these painful reflections we turn to the original cause of this dereliction of every thing good and respectable, can we possibly attribute it to aught but the corrupted state of the *parent?* The only question, therefore, that remains is, by what means have parents been thus rendered so viciously depraved, and by what possible means can they be henceforth rendered more worthy and beneficial to society?—These are important questions, Sir, and well deserving the serious consideration, not only of our present guardians of Police, but of all the moral, pious, and considerate members of the community.

I believe few will be hardy enough to deny, that within these last 10 or 12 years, the rapid progress of idle and worthless debauchery among the lower orders of society in Scotland has been wonderful. Thousands, and tens of thousands, have, from a state of patient industry and comfort, been plunged into poverty, misery, and disorder! Thousands converted from morality and decorum to the most abandoned depravity, and whole families plunged into ruin and confusion, by a vice which every good citizen, and every reflecting magistrate, ought to have checked by every means in his power. Will it be asserted that any one step has been hitherto taken to accomplish this great end? on the contrary, has not every thing been done to increase the evil, and render its influence more prevalent? Look around this grand and *improving* metropolis, Sir, and gratify your astonished sight with the *causes* of destruction and disorder that every where strike the eye, wherever you go, and to whatever quarter you turn. Can you proceed 20 yards in any direction without meeting with some of these respectable receptacles of idle debauchery which now improve the morals and orderly conduct of the mobility? To whatever hand you turn, through whatever street, lane, or alley you pass, are not these *licenced* haunts of corruption, ornamented with the badges of their order, and hung out as lures and incentives to every thing that is destructive and disorderly? And can our Magistrates wonder at the effects of their own institutions, and our Police conceive they can reclaim the morals or conduct of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, while the only cause which has produced the disorder remains? Do they really conceive that, by sending a few hardened and corrupted individuals to Bridewell, that every thing will be remedied, and that a few hours solitary confinement, within the walls of a prison, are to make impressions on minds callous to every thing but the exhilarating influence of whisky, and that all will be reclaimed to peace, order, and propriety! As well may they tell us that the stones of which Bridewell is composed possess virtues to imbue the most vicious minds with the purest principles, and eradicate the most depraved vices from the most callous breasts; for they may rest assured, that no sooner are their victims released from the chilling haunts of their *Seminary of improvement*, than a double portion of whisky will be resorted to, and an increased disorder be stirred up as a compromise for past privations.

Beneficent and humane, as the institution mentioned in your former number unquestionably is, it must be

evident, from what has been already specified, that something more should be embraced to render it more extensively and permanently advantageous. Without some effectual provision for neglected and corrupted youth, it is next to impossible that vice can be checked, or society improved. Without instilling something into the minds of children, to counteract the vicious habits and example of the parent, corruption must continue to spread with all its accompanying evils. Early impressions, of all others, are the most likely to remain; and while education, blended with precept and example, is daily exercised and enforced, much may be done to secure a portion of unshaken principle, even when surrounded with depravity. Could any thing, consistent with the above institution, be adopted to effect this salutary provision for the hapless offspring of pollution, incalculable blessings might one day result to society. A picture, neither romantic nor imaginary, might be drawn of future joys, and domestic happiness, blended with industry, comfort, and moral order, very different from what the present times exhibit.—By the regulations already established by the *Beneficent Society*, it appears to me, that much may be done to accomplish this desired end. By the weekly visitations of those who inspect the different districts under their charge, not only will vice be detected, but whatever is worthy and deserving be brought to light. To separate the vicious from the virtuous is no small benefit to morals, for to prevent infection is doing much to check the malignity of disease, and establish general health and safety. It is with infinite satisfaction I hear that the person who superintends our police has proposed to co-operate with the above-mentioned society; and were this co-operation to enforce what the precepts of morality formation? A system combining *punishment* to vice, and encouragement and assistance to the deserving, would, of all tribunals of justice and humanity, be the most effectual to remedy existing evils, and produce future blessings to society. But, as I before observed, this cannot be effected without removing the causes which impede virtue and promote worthlessness. Were our haunts of corruption and disorder restricted; were proper seminaries for the instruction of abandoned youth of both sexes established, and were rigid regulations adopted, to oblige parents to send their children to these schools, little doubt can remain of general improvement. As this last-mentioned proposal embraces a variety of rules and regulations which would necessarily extend this paper beyond the usual limits of your miscellany, I shall recommend the reader to a careful perusal of an Essay on "*Female Schools for Cleanliness*," published some considerable time ago in your magazine, which I cannot help thinking deserves particular notice; altho', like every thing else relating to morals and manners in this gay metropolis, it has been disregarded by those who ought to be the guardians of both.

LYCURGUS.

Indictment against JEAN MAXWELL, *the Galloway Sorceress.*

JEAN MAXWELL, present prisoner in the Tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, you are indicted, &c.

You the said Jean Maxwell did, at Little Cocklick, in the parish of Urr and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, pretend to tell fortunes by tea cups, and the grounds of tea; and did tell to Jean Davidson, servant to Francis Scott, farmer in little Cocklick aforesaid, that she would soon

man, Hugh Rafferton; which you said you could prevent by certain means. And you the said Jean Maxwell caused the said Jean Davidson to rub, or anoint, her forehead and other parts of her head, with a liquid contained in a bottle produced by you, which so much intoxicated and disordered the said Jean Davidson, that she would have done any thing that you the said Jean Maxwell had asked her to do: and you the said Jean Maxwell, availing yourself of the situation that she the said Jean Davidson was in, declared to her that the Devil would speedily appear and tear her in pieces, unless she obeyed you, the said Jean Maxwell, in every particular. And you the said Jean Maxwell caused the said Jean Davidson take oaths of secresy for the purpose of concealing your wicked and felonious purposes. That on the said twenty-seventh day of December last, you the said Jean Maxwell caused the said Jean Davidson produce a guinea note, which you pretended to fold up in a small bit of paper, putting round it some lint, and stitching in it nine pins; after which, you gave it to the said Jean Davidson, and ordered her to cast it in the fire; which she did accordingly. And you the said Jean Maxwell then ordered the said Jean Davidson to bring one of her shifts and three shillings with it, which you sewed up in the tail of the shift, and said that the shift was to be consumed in the fire, as an offering to the Devil, who was to appear at the time of the burning of the shift in the shape of either a bull or a swine; and at the same time, you the said Jean Maxwell gave to the said Jean Davidson a powder, sewed up in a piece of fine linen, and stuck through with nine pins, which you injoined her to wear at her breast till the day of her death, and tell no mortal of it. That on the 28th day of December last, you the said Jean Maxwell told the said Jean Davidson, that the Devil had rejected two sixpences of the money formerly sent him in the tail of the shift; that he insisted in lieu of the sixpences to have two shillings with heads on them; and that he was up and stirring, and must be satisfied; and the said Jean Davidson having furnished the shillings, you, the said Jean Maxwell, after stamping on the ground twice or thrice with your foot, pretended to hand them to Satan, as if he had stood behind you. That on the twenty-ninth day of December last, you the said Jean Maxwell declared to the said Jean Davidson, that the Devil was still up, and that he must have a man's shirt of plain linen, and in it a shoulder of mutton; and the said Jean Davidson, terrified by your threats, gave you a check shirt of the said Francis Scott's, her master, together with a shoulder of mutton, also his property, tied up in the shirt; and you the said Jean Maxwell tied up these articles in your own budget; and then telling the said Jean Davidson that all this was insufficient to lay the Devil, you asked her for half a crown more; and the said Jean Davidson, in confusion and fright, gave you a dollar, which you said would do as well, and that at any rate it must not be taken back being once offered; and then you the said Jean Maxwell, went to the back of the byre at Little Cocklick aforesaid, and returned and told the said Jean Davidson, that you had laid the Devil so that he could not come nearer her than the back of the byre, but cautioned her strongly not to travel that way, nor farther after it was dark. That on the said first day of January last, you the said Jean Maxwell returned to Little Cocklick aforesaid, and told the said Jean Davidson, that Hugh Rafferton was to be with her on the Thursday ensuing, very lovingly, and ready

should ask of him: and moreover, you the said Jean Maxwell declared, that if the said Jean Davidson used Hugh Rafferton harshly, and refused to marry him, Hugh Rafferton would lose his reason, and go stark mad at the end of eight weeks; that in the mean time, however, you must have another Guinea note for the Devil, with a faced shilling in it; and the money was furnished by the said Jean Davidson; when you the said Jean Maxwell clipped, or pretended to cut the note with scissars, pretending that in this manner it was to be presented to the Devil along with the faced shilling. That soon after this, you the said Jean Maxwell told the said Jean Davidson that the first note was not accepted, and that you must have an old and very tattered note, and three shillings more; which having been furnished by the said Jean Davidson, you the said Jean Maxwell bound up the note with paper and lint, and having stuck it with nine pins gave it to the said Jean Davidson, who threw it into the fire; and you the said Jean Maxwell, after stamping on the ground, handed the three shillings behind you, so that Satan might receive them as you pretended he had received the former presents; that these things being done, you the said Jean Maxwell left the said Jean Davidson at her father's house at Killymingan, in the parish of Kirkgunzeon, on the said first day of January last, declaring that Hugh Rafferton should wait on her in deep humility on the Thursday ensuing; and that all the money offered to Satan should be returned into the said Jean Davidson's chest on the subsequent Friday morning by sun-rising; and that all should be, and really was, perfectly right.—That on the said eighth day of January last, you the said Jean Maxwell again waited on the said Jean Davidson, at the house of the said Francis Scott, in Little Cocklick aforesaid, and told, that all was gone wrong; that the Devil had proved too strong for you the said Jean Maxwell, and had rent a check apron given you by the said Jean Davidson formerly for a burnt offering; and you the said Jean Maxwell pretended to shew the distinct marks of Satan's claws, and the mark of his thumb on your arm, adding, that he could not be laid without the aid of John MacGeorge, commonly called the Devil-raiser of Urr; and for that end, you the said Jean Maxwell demanded two notes more, and three pieces of flesh meat, one of them to be pork, which you proposed to roll up at great peril in the check apron; and you the said Jean Maxwell also insisted to have the said Jean Davidson's duffle cloak, but the said Jean Davidson having by this time got the use of her reason, and got the better of the terror of the oaths of secresy imposed upon her by you the said Jean Maxwell, managed so as to detain you until a Constable was sent for, who took you into custody, and carried you before the Reverend Doctor James Muirhead of Logan, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Verdict of the Jury.

At Kirkcudbright, the 21st day of June, 1805, the assize being inclosed, did make choice of Alexander Melville of Barwhar to be their Chancellor, and William Mure, Factor for the Earl of Selkirk, to be their Clerk; and having considered the indictment raised at the instance of Robert Gordon, Writer in Kirkcudbright, Procurator Fiscal of court for his Majesty's interest, against Jean Maxwell, present prisoner in the Tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, the Pannel, with the interlocutor of the Steward depute of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright thereon, and the whole proof adduced, they unanimously

find the said Jean Maxwell guilty of the crimes charged against her in the said indictment. In testimony whereof, &c.

(Signed) { Alexr. Melville, Chancellor. Will. Mure, Clerk.

Court adjourned for a Week.

Kirkcudbright, 28th June, 1805.

The Steward-depute having considered the verdict of the assize bearing date the 21st day of June current, and returned into court that day against Jean Maxwell, the pannel, whereby she is found guilty of pretending to exercise Witchcraft, Sorcery, Inchantment, and Conjuration, and of undertaking to tell fortunes, contrary to the enactments and provisions of the act of Parliament passed in the 9th year of the reign of King George the II. chapter fifth, in the manner charged against her in the Indictment, at instance of the Procurator Fiscal of court; the Steward-depute, in respect of the said verdict, decerns and adjudges the said Jean Maxwell to be carried back from the bar to the tolbooth of Kirkcudbright, and to be imprisoned therein for the space of one whole year, without Bail or Mainprize; and once in every quarter of the said year, to stand openly upon a market-day in the Jugs or Pillory, at the market-cross of the Burgh of Kirkcudbright, for the space of one hour, &c.

(Signed) *Alexr. Gordon.*

Account of TAMAHAMA, CHIEF *of the* SANDWICH ISLANDS.

From Turnbull's Voyage round the World.

THE Sandwich islands are at this period under the dominion of Tamahama, another Bonaparte and Peter the Great conjoined in one, who is at once extending his power over all his neighbours, and urging forward the civilization of his people with amazing activity. All the Sandwich Islands are now reduced under his power, with the exception of two small ones to the northward, which are still held by the rightful king, a prince rendered moderate and just by adversity.

Among other remarkable particulars of this unfortunate monarch, our author mentions that he spoke the English language with considerable ease. He professed a high regard for the British nation, and as proof of it had taken to himself the name of King George; and to his children, who were numerous, he had given those of the present Royal Family in Britain, beginning with the Prince of Wales, and descending to the youngest branch of that family.

This prince and his followers, by the assistance of some Englishmen residing among them, constructed a ship, in which they intend to emigrate to China, or to some other island, in case Tamahama should invade and overpower them.

Tamahama is one of those remarkable characters which, owing to a combination of fortunate circumstances, become, as it were, landmarks in the history of their species.

We shall extract the account given of him for the entertainment of our readers:

"His palace is built after the European style, of brick, and glazed windows, having European and American artificers about him of almost every description. Indeed his own subjects, from their intercourse with Europeans, have acquired a great knowledge of several of the mechanical arts, and have thus enabled him to increase his navy, a very favourite object with him. I have no doubt that in a very few years he will erect among these islands a power very far from despicable.

"The circumstances of this enterprizing Chief were greatly changed since the visit of Capt. Vancou-

ver

ure, to whom, as to the servant and representative of Great Britain, with much formality and ceremony, he had made a conveyance of the sovereignty of Owhyhee, in the hopes of being thus more strongly confirmed in his authority, and supplied with the means of resisting his enemies.

"His dominion seems now to be completely established. He is not only a great warrior and politician, but a very acute trader, and a match for any European for driving a bargain, and is ever ready to take the advantage of the necessities of those who apply to him or his people for supplies.

"His subjects have already made considerable progress in civilization, but are held in the most abject submission, as Tamahama is inflexible in punishing all offences which seem to counteract his supreme command.

"It was only in 1792 that Capt. Vancouvre laid down the keel of Tamahama's first vessel, or rather craft; but so assiduously has he applied himself to effect his favourite object, the establishment of a naval force, that at the period of our arrival he had upwards of twenty vessels of different sizes, from 25 to 50 tons; some of them were even copper bottomed.

"He was, however, at this time much in want of naval stores, and to have his navy quickly placed on a respectable footing, would pay well for them.—He has also a certain number of body guards to attend him, independently of the number who are required to accompany him on his journeys and expeditions.

"In viewing this man my imagination suggested to me that I beheld, in its first progress, one of those extraordinary natures which, under other circumstances of fortune and situation, would have ripened into the future hero, and caused the world to resound with his feats of glory.—What other was Philip of Macedon as pictured by the Grecian historians? A man who overcame every disadvantage of slight resources and powerful rivals, and extended the narrow sovereignty of Macedon unto a universal monarchy, of Greece and the known world.

"Some convicts from Botany Bay having effected their escape to the Sandwich Islands, rendered themselves at first serviceable to Tamahama, and in recompence were put in possession of small portions of land for cultivation. On these they had raised some sugar-canes, and at last contrived to distil a sort of spirit, with which they entertained each other by turns, keeping birth-days and other holidays, until Tamahama, finding that such festivities greatly retarded his work, made some gentle representations on the subject.

"This lenity, however, produced no good effect; but the drinking, idleness, and quarrels among the new settlers, seeming rather to become more frequent than before, and their insolence being carried so far as to insult and maltreat many of the natives, Tamahama gave the strangers to understand, that in their next fighting party he would make one of the company, and see who could best acquit himself on the occasion.—This hint produced the desired effect; the Botany Bay settlers were soon brought into complete submission, and a due sense of their situation.

"These particulars were collected from Mr Young—a man of strict veracity, who, having been long in the country, had the best opportunity to know the truth. He has been long in the confidence of Tamahama, whose fortunes he has constantly followed from the beginning, and who gives him daily proofs of the sincerity of his attachment. He added, that for several years Tamahama had adopted it as a rule, to request from all Europeans who touched within his dominions, a certificate or testi-

monial of his good conduct towards them; but that now, considering his character for honesty and civility to be established, he no longer deems such certificates of any important use.

"Tamahama's ardent desire to obtain a ship from Captain Vancouvre, was in all probability first excited by the suggestions of Young and his countryman Davies; but such was the effect of this undertaking, that Tamahama became immediately more sparing of his visits on board the Discovery; his time being now chiefly employed in attending to the carpenters at work on his new man of war, which, when finished, was named the Britannia. This was the beginning of Tamahama's navy; and from his own observations, with the assistance of Messrs. Young, Davies, &c. he has laboured inflexibly in improving his marine force, until he has brought it to its present perfection, securing to him not only a decided superiority over the frail canoes of his neighbours, but the means of transporting his warriors to distant parts.

"Some of his vessels are employed as transports, in carrying provisions from one island to another, to supply his warriors; whilst the largest are used as men of war, and are occasionally mounted with a few light guns.

"No one better understands his interest than this ambitious Chief—no one better knows how to improve an original idea. The favours of Vancouvre would have been thrown away on any other savage; but Tamahama possesses a genius above his situation.

"The body guards, who may be considered in some respects as regularly disciplined troops, go on duty and relieve each other as in Europe, calling out "All is well" at every half hour, as on board ship. Their uniform at this time was simply a blue great coat, with yellow facings.—"With other things which Tamahama has learned by intercourse with Europeans, he has acquired a relish for our spirits, so that some navigators have exchanged their rum with him to very good account. Sometimes when his stock of liquor is exhausted, he employs the Europeans settled in his dominions to extract spirits from the sugar-canes, which grow there of an excellent quality.

"When Tamahama means to relax from his serious occupations, he invites his own wives, and those of his chiefs, to share his regale of spirits, which in its operation seldom fails to create disputes, and even quarrels, among the ladies, to the great entertainment of the master of the feast, and the other male guests."

Present State of the COLONY *in* NEW SOUTH WALES.

From the same.

THE town of Sidney, the capital of the colony, and the seat of the government, is divided into two parts by a river which empties itself in to a cove named after the town.—Sidney cove has thus a double advantage, that of being well and plentifully provided with excellent water, and at the same time possessing an harbour, which might contain with ease all the royal navy of Great Britain. These two-fold advantages rendered it much more eligible than Botany Bay, the original destination.

The peculiar circumstances which belonged to the first settlement of this colony, rendered it necessary to have storehouses erected for the reception of provisions, houses for the convicts, and barracks for the military, upon the arrival of the first settlers. These buildings, in different parts of the country most fit for cultivation, formed the outlines of the

pre-

present towns, of which the chief are Sidney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury. The adjacent country being parcelled out among such of the settlers as preferred this means of livelihood; others, of a more mechanical and sedentary propensity, collected together in the villages, erecting shops, establishing trades, and becoming factors, in the mutual exchange of commodities between the people of the country and the towns.

From such beginnings the villages have increased to towns, and Sidney, according to the most accurate calculation I am enabled to make, has now a population of two thousand six hundred inhabitants.

They may be classed under the following denominations:

Military and civil establishment,	450
Convicts employed by the crown in the public works, bridges, batteries, and dock-yards,	400
Taylors, Shoemakers, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters, and Masons, ...	250
Fishermen, ...	20
People employed in boats, getting wood for shipping, bringing grain from the Hawkesbury, settlers in Bass's Straits, chiefly employed on the water,	350
Petty traders, or pedlars, who gain a livelihood by trading,	40
Women, ...	600
Children, ...	450

The space occupied by the town is about a mile from one extremity to the other. With the exception of the store-houses, and other public buildings, eight out of ten of the houses are only one storey in height, and whether built at the formation of the colony, or imediately afterwards, are for the most part composed of wattle and plaster; and some few, but few indeed, of brick and stone. The absolute want of lime, or any sufficient substitute, except that made from shells, is a considerable impediment against more substantial architecture.

Sydney, however, is in every respect well situated to become, in progress of years, a port of very active commerce. It already comprehends upwards of one third of the whole population of New South Wales. The effect of the climate has been rather over-rated. It is chiefly visible in children born in the country of European parents, but it is not visible so much in any defect as in a certain characteristic trait of countenance.—These children differ nothing in size and stature from the common standard of Europe, but are invariably of one complexion, fair, and with white hair. Out of Eleven hundred children born in New South Wales, there is scarcely a single exception to this national, as we may call it, distinction. Their eyes are usually black and very brilliant, their disposition quick and volatile, and their loquacity such as might render them a proverb.

The settlers follow, as much as possible, the customs and manner of life of their native country, and are therefore liable to the same maladies with their countrymen of the same order. Intemperance, encouraged perhaps by the intensity and continuance of labour, so necessary in a new settlement, has many victims; and some have fallen a premature sacrifice to dysenteries, and complaints in the liver, the diseases of all new settled lands.

Nearly one half of the whole population, both men and women, are Irish, many of them having been transported hither for their seditious practices. It is too much to be dreaded, that the evil of their treason is only removed to another sphere: thus far I will assert, that their transportation has not in any degree changed their principles.

The police of the colony is invested

ed by the governor, one or more to each principal district. Under them, in every district, is a head or petty constable; and for the better preservation of order, a certain number of watchmen, where the circumstances seemed to require it.

The celebrated George Barrington held the office of high Constable of Paramatta for many years, and in the faithful and vigorous discharge of his duty acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the government. At this time, having absolutely lost the use of his intellectual faculties, he had retired on a small pension allowed him for former services. He was emaciated, and apparently in the last stage of human life; a melancholy instance of abused talents, and the force of remorse and conscious sensibility, on a mind intended for better things.

Strange as it may appear, the multitude of law-suits and litigations in this colony exceeds all proportion to its population. There were not less than three hundred capiases, summons, and executions, to be brought forward at the next sitting of the civil court; and the fees of office to the provost marshall were said to amount to nearly three hundred pounds Indeed the lawyers and publicans are the most profitable trades in the colony.

In a country like this, nothing is so absolutely necessary as a virtuous and industrious peasantry. At present these are composed of two descriptions of people, namely the convicts, whose terms of transportation being expired, or being released from the sentence of the law by emancipation have been permitted to settle; and men with their families who have come free from England.

The first description of these were the first settlers, men of the most dissolute characters, whose conduct during the period of their servitude had the appearance of reformation, but was only restrained within the bounds of propriety from the fear of punishment; for no sooner were they restored to their rights and privileges as freemen, than their vicious depravity shewed itself in idleness, drunkenness, and all the crimes their certain effects.

I cannot enumerate above eight or ten instances in the whole where the smallest propensity to industry appeared, and of those the celebrated Barrington, whilst in the free exercise of his faculties, stood highly conspicuous. Another of the classes of freemen who became settlers were the soldiers (marines) who first embarked on the expedition, and as a reward for their services, were discharged and allowed to settle; these men, accustomed to restless lives, could not easily accustom themselves to domestic habits; they disliked hard work, and, released from the strictness of military discipline, they abandoned themselves to drunkenness and other vices, already too prevalent in the colony, and in a very few years their farms were sold for the consideration of a few gallons of spirits, and themselves wretched and miserable, glad to enlist again into the service.

There are another description of settlers, who consist of people who, with their families, have been sent from England by the government, at a very heavy expence, for the express purpose of settling in it.

From these people much was expected, but in respect to them, the government and the colony has been most grossly deceived.

From upwards of an hundred families who have been sent from England, there are not above eight or ten, between whom and the convicts the smallest degree of discrimination could be drawn. It may perhaps be deemed presumption in me to offer an opinion, but it is of the utmost importance to be guarded against

the improper characters who offer themselves as candidates to settle in New South Wales, and do by one means or other get recommended. It is a matter of the greatest consequence, both to government and the colony.

Amongst the numbers hitherto sent out as *free settlers*, have been characters of a very suspicious nature, who have narrowly escaped being sent out contrary to their inclinations; some of them low mechanics, who had failed in business with large families; and who, had they remained in the country, would have become burdensome to their parishes. Others, men of dissolute, idle habits, whose friends were glad to get rid of them by recommending them as settlers for New South Wales.

According to the present prospect, it may be safely said, that, with some degree of forecast, and encouragement of agriculture, and particularly the growth and preservation of live stock, animal food will be in great abundance, and this, and every other species of provisions, will be much cheaper than in the mother country; nor will this probably be at any great distance of time. A few years may be reasonably expected to produce this change. The writer is also of opinion, that if the settlement continues in that tranquillity, which may be reasonably expected from the attention and liberality of government, the growth of manufactures, from the present state and circumstances of the colony, will be much more rapid than it has hitherto been. Government have already established a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth from the country wool; and though their workmen are at present but few, and the quantity manufactured, of course, very moderate, it promises a very rapid increase. Several pieces of linen and canvas have been likewise manufactured from the country flax. An individual has established a kind of pottery for the coarser ware at Paramatta. A water mill, the only one in the colony, is nearly completed.

Scottish Review.

Anecdotes of the Life of Sir James Steuart, *Bart.*

(*From the new edition of his works.*)

THESE anecdotes, which are annexed to a posthumous edition of the works of this celebrated writer, are rendered interesting not only by the eminence of the subject, but by the talents of the writer, who, we understand, is Mr Chalmers, well known both for his biographical diligence, and his profound acquaintance with the science of political economy. A short abstract of it cannot therefore be uninteresting to our readers.

Sir James Steuart was descended from two families, the Steuarts, and the Dalrymples, who have furnished this island with warriors, statesmen, and jurists. He was the only son of Sir Jas. Steuart, Baronet, the Solicitor General of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. and the representative in parliament for the city of Edinburgh. He was the grandson of Sir Jas. Steuart, who, from November 1692, was twenty years Lord Advocate of Scotland, and was regarded as one of the great civilians of his time; and he was the great grandson of Sir James Steuart, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh, from October 1648 till the Restoration. Our author's mother was Anne, the eldest daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple, of North Berwick, who was Lord President of the Court of Session during twenty years. His grandmother, the wife of the great Lord Advocate, was Margaret Trail, of a respectable family. His great-grandmother was Anne Hope, the niece of Sir Thomas Hope, who was Lord Advocate of Scotland to Chas. I. And this great political economist

was born, in the city of Edinburgh, on the 21st of October (N.S.) 1712.

From the nursery, our author was ere long sent to the house of Mr James Purdie, at North Berwick, a grammarian of such celebrity, that he was invited, by the magistrates, to be the rector of the grammar school of Glasgow. Even with the aid of Purdie, I know not if our author can boast of early proficiency: he had one of those geniuses, which ripen in autumn, rather than blossom in the spring. He was, however, celebrated as a tragedian, before he became remarkable as a scholar. It was one of the laudable practises of North Berwick school, to present a drama, at stated seasons; and as Henry IV. was often acted, our young economist played the king, with uncommon approbation: for he had from Nature no small portion of memory, of eloquence, and, above all, address. P. 361.

Sir James completed his studies in Edinburgh; and when the time for chusing a profession arrived, he fixed upon that of the law, and "studied with such diligence under the direction of Mr Herculus Lindsey, an eminent civilian, in the university of Glasgow, that he was admitted an advocate on the 25th of January 1734-5, at the age of 24." But it was, as Mr C. expresses it, "the peculiar misfortune of his days, that the fashion of his country required every one, of whatever wealth, or profession, to travel over Europe." In the course of making the grand tour, Sir James met with the Duke of Ormond, and with the late Earl Marshall, by whom, when he went to Rome, he was introduced to *still greater men*, and gradually contracted an unfortunate attachment to the House of Steuart. He then returned to Scotland, and

was married, on the 25th of October 1743, to Lady Frances Wemyss, the eldest daughter of the Earl of Wemyss, with 6000l. which, in those days, was no small fortune. He thus acquired a companion, who was distinguished for understanding, a wife, who was noted for discretion, and a friend, who, amidst his various misfortunes, either personal or political, displayed the most unalterable attachment, with the most active zeal, which was tempered by the greatest prudence.

Sir James was now happy: and this happiness, after a while, he transferred to Goodtrees, near Edinburgh, the villa, to which his father and grandfather had retired from the forum; the place, where himself had enjoyed the pleasures of youth. We may easily suppose, that this felicity was not diminished, when his wife brought him a son and heir, on the 7th of August 1744*.

P. 366.

In the summer of 1745, Sir James happened to be called to Edinburgh; and here he resided, when the Pretender Charles Steuart took possession of that city. Having unhappily received, during his travels on the continent, a strong tincture of Jacobitism, he now joined the Prince's party, and was sent on a mission to Paris. But on the downfal of the Steuart cause, his projects were blasted, and he himself became an exile from his native country. He was excepted from the act of general pardon, and,

in October 1748, a court was convened at Edinburgh, and a jury was sworn, who found an indictment against our politician, which deprived him of the gratifications of his country, and his country of the benefit of his talents. This event was considered, by the friends of government, as the greatest victory which George II. had obtained over the Jacobites of Scotland since the battle of Culloden; a petty triumph, that only marked the importance of the victim, and merely gratified political vengeance.

P. 368.

Sir James now spent some years in France, partly at Angoulesme, and partly at Paris. He then removed into Flanders, and spent two years alternately at Brussels and Spa. In 1757, he published at Frankfort on the Main, *A Vindication of Newton's Chro-*

* Scots Mag. 1744, p. 446.

Chronology. As this book, after being nearly forgotten in England, had been violently attacked by several French writers, Mr Chalmers observes, that it was gallant in Sir James, to step forth as the defender of his illustrious countryman; but considers his erudition, acuteness, and diligence, as insufficient to rescue from oblivion a work unworthy of the genius of Newton.

For some years succeeding, he resided, with a view to the education of his son, at the University of Tubingen, in the dominions of the Duke of Wirtemburgh. Here he produced his "Treatise on German Coins, which he dedicated to the Duke. That prince having offered his son a cornetcy of dragoons, he declined it, cherishing always a hope of restoration.

In the summer of 1758, Sir James went on a tour to the south of Italy, with a view to the recovery of his health. Here he met with Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who seems to have been much pleased, both with him, and Lady Steuart. She writes to Mr Wortley,

"I am tempted to make a journey, "by the letters of Lady F. Steuart and "Sir James. I never knew people "more to my taste. They reside in a "little town only two days' journey "from Padua, where it will be easy to "find a lodging." Letters lately published, vol. v. p. 71. She says, in her letter of the 10th of August 1758, to the Countess of Bute: "I feel greatly "the loss of Sir James Steuart and Lady "Fanny, whose conversation was equally "pleasing and instructive. I do not ex- "pect to have it soon replaced, as there "are few such couples." Ib. p. 88.

P. 372.

Sir James met now with a very severe disappointment. Lord Holderness had attained, but not perfected, the royal assent to his return, when George II. died; and he lived on at Tubingen, waiting the result of the new counsels of a new reign. Removing thence to Flanders, he met with a singular disaster. At Spa, in the company of French officers, he was accustomed, somewhat imprudently, to boast of the superiority of his countrymen over the armies of France. Information was given to the French government, who sent a body of troops to apprehend him, and by them he was carried a prisoner to Charlemont. Mean time, his house at Antwerp was broken open, by the permission of the Austrian government, and his papers were transmitted to Paris. Happily, nothing criminal was discovered by these unjustifiable means, but as the ministers saw some things which they wished to conceal during the war, they kept him for more than a year, till the 13th December 1762, after the conclusion of peace.

Soon after, Sir James was able to return to his native country, and obtained an assurance, that he would not be troubled, if he lived quietly. In 1763, he went to Edinburgh, and from thence to his estate at Coltness, "which he was studious to adorn and active to improve. It was here, that he was visited by Wight, the agricultural traveller, who praises his husbandry, and recommends his practice." In this retirement he employed himself actively in literary composition. He put the last hand to his *Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy*, which was published in 1767. Its merits were slowly acknowledged. The critics and the public differed in opinion; and Millar, who gave 500l. for it, found he had made rather a losing bargain. Without being discouraged, however, by this want of popularity, he proceeded to publish in 1769 "Considerations on the Interest of the County of Lanark;" in 1772 "The principles of money applied to the present state of the coin of Bengal," for which he received the unanimous thanks of the Court of

India Directors; and a "Plan for introducing uniformity of weights and measures." In 1771, the solicitations of his friends procured him a pardon.

It was soon after suggested to him, that his appearance at court would be considered as a proof of his thankfulness. He was presented, on the 20th of March 1772, by his never-failing friend Lord Barrington, to his Majesty, who received him with his accustomed grace; and who asked him, with his usual knowledge of the world, *If he were then writing any thing more?* Sir James answered, with the address which was peculiar to him, *That he was only employed in correcting what he had already written.* On a subseqent day, the king asked Lord Barrington what induced Sir James to depart from the political principles of his ancestors, who had been strongly attached to the Protestant succession? Lord Barrington answered, from Sir James's information, that such had been the personal civilities, which he had received from Charles Steuart at Rome, he thought himself obliged to return them at Edinburgh. The king said, *he did not like him the worse for his motive.* P. 379.

For some years before his death, Sir James's compositions were chiefly of a religious and moral nature. Being dissatisfied with some things in Beattie's Essay on Truth, he sent some observations on it to himself. Several letters passed in consequence between these distinguished men, in which the utmost temper and politeness are preserved. Sir James wrote also "Critical remarks on Mirabaud's System of Nature," and a "Dissertation concerning the motive of obedience to the laws of God." But in the midst of these sublime speculations he was seized with an illness, which carried him off, on the 26th of November 1780, at the age of 67. Lady Frances survived him above nine years, and he never appears to have had above two children; one a daughter, who died very young, and his son General Sir James Steuart, who succeeded to his estate and title.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE Works of Sallust. To which are prefixed, two Essays on the Life, Literary Character, and Writings of the Historian: with Notes Historical, Biographical, and Critical. By Henry Stewart, L. L. D. F. R. S. and S. A. E. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 12s.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Vol. VI. Part I. Containing, 1. A Description of the Strata which occur in ascending from the plains of Kincardineshire to the summit of Mount Battoc, in the Eastern District of the Grampian Mountains, by Lieut. Col. Imrie. 2. A Geometrical Investigation of some curious and interesting Properties of the Circle, &c. by James Glenie. 3. Account of a series of Experiments, showing the effects of Compression in modifying the action of heat. By Sir James Hall, Bart. 4to. 9s.

Treatise on the Offices of Justice of Peace, Constable and Commissioner of Supply, and Commissioner under comprehending acts, in Scotland; with occasional observations on other municipal jurisdictions. To which are added Appendixes. By Gilbert Hutchison, Esq. Advocate. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. 2l. 5s.

The Operations of Surgery. Vol. II. in 2 parts. Part first, containing the anatomy and diseases of the Urethra and Bladder. The operations of Lithotomy, Introduction of the Catheter, Puncture of the Bladder. The Use and Abuse of Caustic. The Cure of Fistula. Part second, containing the Anatomy and Diseases of the Scull and Brain. The treatment of Tumours and Caries of the Scull. The Prevention and Cure of

of Apoplexy, Palsy, Hydrocephalus, and Phrenzy. The Doctrine of Fractures, and Depression of the Scull, and the Operation of Trepan. By John Bell, Surgeon.

An Examination of the Letter addressed to Principal Hill, in a letter to its anonymous Author. With remarks on Mr Stewart's Postscript, and Mr Playfair's Pamphlet. By a calm Observer. 1s. 6d.

New Editions.

Elements of General History. By Lord Woodhouselee. Third Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Essay on the Causes and consequences of Emigration from the Highlands. By the Earl of Selkirk. Second Edition. 8vo. 6s.

Report of the Proceedings of the General Assembly, in the case of Mr Leslie. Second Edition. 8vo. 5s.

Essay on the Distinction of Ranks, by the late Professor Millar. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 9s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

AT the anniversary meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, Sir John Sinclair laid on the table the printed sheets of a large portion of the poems of Ossian, in the Original Gaelic, with a Latin translation. The whole of this work is expected to be completed in three months.

Mr *John Finlay*, author of Wallace, or the Vale of Ellerslie, is preparing for publication a selection of Scottish Historical Ballads, with illustrations.

The Society of Antiquaries at Perth have appointed a committee to examine their numerous papers, and select materials for a volume; which is to be printed in a style suited to the importance of its contents.

Considering the high literary and professional eminence of Lord *Kaimes*, and the time which has elapsed since his death, it cannot but appear wonderful that no memoir of him (at least of any length) should yet have appeared. We are happy to understand that this desideratum is now about to be supplied by Lord *Woodhouselee*.

The Rev. *James Headrick* proposes to publish by subscription, "A view of the Mineralogy, Fisheries, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. of the island of Arran, with Means suggested for improving them." The price of each volume to subscribers will be 10s. 6d.

Mr *Brewster* is printing a new impression of his valuable edition of Ferguson's Lectures.

Mr *Seaton*, to whose merit, as a draftsman, Mr Nasmyth of Edinburgh has borne the most ample testimony, has executed views of New and Old Aberdeen. Several gentlemen, who take an interest in that town, have expressed a wish, that engravings should be taken of these, and a subscription has accordingly been opened for that purpose.

There is in the press, a volume of original papers, illustrating the History of Scotland during part of the sixteenth century. In this will be contained, a journal of the most remarkable incidents in Scotland, during the civil war between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of her son; from the year 1570. This journal was written by Richard Bannatyne, secretary to John Knox the reformer: it has been kept in the city of Edinburgh, and enters into a minute detail of the civil and military operations of the contending factions, and enumerates all the readers of each. It also elucidates some parts of the ecclesiastical history of Scotland.

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

Mr Carr, who has already favoured the world with his Stranger in France, and with his Travels round the Baltic, has lately made *the Tour of Ireland*, and is now preparing an Account of that almost unknown country, which he intends to publish under the title of the Stranger in Ireland. The work will make one elegant volume quarto, similar to *the Northern Summer*, and will be embellished with a variety of engravings by Medland from drawings by Mr Carr.

Miss Owenson, a native and resident of the North of Ireland, and authoress of the Novel of the Novice of St Dominic, is engaged on another work relative to the Domestic State of the Yeomanry and Peasantry of Ireland, a subject which she intends to illustrate in a Pastoral Tale, to be called *the Wild Irish Girl*.

Mr Hayley is preparing to publish, by subscription, for the benefit of a favourite namesake, and godson of Cowper, (who has had the misfortune to become an orphan at an early age,) the Latin and Italian poems of Milton, translated by Cowper, with all that remains of his projected dissertations on Paradise Lost, in one handsome quarto, at the price of two guineas. The translations are already transcribed for the press, from the copy that includes his latest corrections. Subscriptions are received by Mr Johnson of St Paul's Church Yard, and Mr Evans, Pall-Mall.

An important work of Travels in India, through the countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, is announced by Dr Buchanan of the Bengal medical establishment. This desirable publication is to appear under the patronage of the court of Directors, and it will form three splendid quartos.

The Norwegian Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, as the universal legatee of the late counsellor Hammer, inherits a valuable collection of books, manuscripts, subjects in natural history, and a sum of about 20,000 crowns. One third of the interest of this capital is to be employed in augmenting the collection, and the other two thirds are to be expended in the encouragement of natural history in Norway.

The inhabitants of Asti have raised a subscription for defraying the expence of a monument to the memory of Alfieri, surnamed the Italian Sophocles. Its execution is committed to Comolli the sculptor, professor at the university of Turin, who is daily giving fresh proofs of his talents in an art which he cultivates with equal ardour and success.

The learned Abbe Marini is engaged in the publication of a work on all the manuscripts written on papyrus. Of these there are a great number at Rome and Bologna, and he introduces all that are known to exist. Most of them have never been published; and though the articles themselves are principally contracts, public documents, &c. and of the latter ages, this collection will nevertheless prove interesting to the study of antiquities, of history, of the knowledge of manners in general, of language, and of diplomacy in particular.

An Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which has been established within these few years, and deserves the particular attention of enlightened men, exists at Kiel in Holstein. It is under the direction of M. Pfingsten, a man of the most simple character, who was originally a drummer to a regiment. All his attainments are consequently owing to his own exertions. He invented, without any aid, his system of instruction for the deaf and dumb, which differs essentially from those of M. de l'Epee and M. Sicard, of which he had never heard. The Prince royal of Denmark, during his late visit at Kiel, paid a visit with a numerous retinue, to the Institution of M. Pfingsten. The German journals state that his pupils understand from the mere motion of the lips all that is said to them, and reply in writing or verbally. They add, that M. Pfingstein has likewise invented a telegraph, at which they may be employed with advantage to the state.

A work of uncommon labour and magnitude has been for some years in the course of publication, by several professors and literati of the university of Gottingen. It is entitled A General History of the Arts and Sciences, from

their Revival to the Conclusion of the Eighteenth Century. According to the plan, the whole work is to be divided into eleven sections. The first contains, General History of Science and Literature, by way of introduction to the succeeding sections, and was published by M. Eichhorn in two volumes. The latter part of the second volume has not yet appeared. Section II. History of the Fine Arts. Of this section the public has been presented with the history of the arts of design by Professor Fiorillo, in three parts, containing the history of painting in Italy and in France. Section III. History of the Belles Lettres, of Poetry, and of Eloquence. Professor Bouterwick has written the history of the Belles Lettres to the present time in three parts. The two first contain the history of Italian Literature, and the third that of Spanish Literature, with a supplement on the Literature of Portugal. Section IV. History of Philology. Two parts of the history of classical literature, by M. Hieren, are all that have yet appeared, it will be continued. Section V. History of Historical Sciences. This section has been retarded by the death of Professor Schonemann, who had undertaken it, and by various accidents which have befallen those to whom this department was committed after his death. Section VI. History of Philosophy. This part, the production of M. Buhle, is in six volumes, the last of which goes down as far as Kant. Notwithstanding the departure of the author for Moscow, the work will be completed. Section VII. History of Mathematical Sciences. The public has already the History of Military Science, by M. Hoyer, finished in two parts; and the History of Mathematics, by Kasiner. The latter had composed four parts of his history, which comes down to the latter half of the seventeenth century, when the hand of death overtook him. In case the author had been able to continue it, he would undoubtedly have been obliged either to alter his plan, which is too bibliographical, or to confine it within a smaller compass. His work, however, presents the richest and most useful materials for the history of that science. The attentive reader may easily discover in it the progress of that science, and perhaps would not exchange it for a history of the science, in the strict sense of the word, if it were not animated by the genius of Kastner. It is unnecessary to observe, that in the continuation of this work, a better plan will be adopted. Section VIII. History of the Natural Sciences. Of these have appeared, the History of Chemistry, by the late M. Gmelin, complete in three volumes; the History of Natural Philosophy, by professor Fischer, in five parts; of which the fifth goes down to the last quarter of the eighteenth century, to Priestly; so that it is nearly concluded. Section IX. Jurisprudence. This part has been delayed by the death of the person who was engaged upon it. Section X. Theology. The first part of the History of Practical Theology, by Dr Ammon, has appeared. The History of the Explanation of the Holy Scriptures by Dr Meyer, in three parts, is almost finished. Section XI. History of Medicine. This has been purposely reserved for the last, on account of the new discoveries. By the above sketch it appears that out of the eleven sections, eight are already completed, or are drawing more or less towards a conclusion, and that two others have been retarded only by the death of the respective writers. Of the sections which are still in hand, the public has still to expect, in the second, the History of Sculpture and Architecture; in the third, the History of the Belles Lettres of the other countries; in the fourth, the History of Archæology; in the eighth, the History of Natural History, with that of Rural Economy, and Technology; and in the tenth, the History of Dogmatic and Moral Theology. When the immense extent of the undertaking is considered, it will not excite wonder that it is not yet completed, but rather that so much has already been performed in the comparatively short space of eight years. The most important parts that are still wanting, namely, Natural History, Dogmatical Theology, Morality, and Archæology, have been confided to men whose names alone sufficiently guarantee the excellence of their productions, so that no doubt can be entertained of the speedy completion of those departments.

The collection of antiques belonging

ing to the King of Prussia, is much more numerous and important than is generally imagined. The number of statues is at least one hundred and fifty. It contains more than three hundred busts, bas-reliefs, &c. and more than fifty small figures in bronze, which deserve public notice. Among these monuments, many possess the highest merit, and would adorn the largest and most celebrated collections. As they are at present arranged, they are not seen to advantage, nor does the collection appear numerous. If they were placed in one capacious gallery, they would ensure the admiration even of those who have seen the grand museums of the southern regions of Europe. The lively interest which the King of Prussia takes in all establishments eminently useful to the sciences and the arts, encourages a hope that he will still enrich the capital of his dominions with an extensive general museum, capable of comprising the numerous treasures of art belonging to his house. Berlin, which already possesses so many means of instruction, so many institutions which contribute to the improvement of the arts and sciences, would be an infinite gainer by the foundation of such a museum.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Leipsic, is gradually becoming a most useful establishment. It contains upwards of twenty pupils, who have all learned to speak distinctly, and the most forward of whom comprehend what is said to them by the motion of the lips. They are instructed in religious knowledge, reading, writing, accounts, &c.

The celebrated Dr Gall was forbidden at Dresden, to receive any females among the subscribers to his lectures. He still continues his peregrinations, with a view to establish his new doctrines. From Dresden he proceeded to Torgau, where he visited with his usual success the hospital and the house of correction. From Torgau he repaired to Halle, and thence to Jena, where he had among his auditors the duchess Anna Amelia of Saxe Weimar, who was accompanied by the venerable Wieland.

Very interesting intelligence may be soon expected from the expedition undertaken by Captain Lewis and others in America, who ascended the river Missouri in search of a passage to the South Sea.

The work of the governmental survey in France has proceeded with great activity. Two thousand persons are said to be employed in it.

A society is established at Petersburg, under the name of Musæum Alexandrinum, for the purpose of making a collection of works of art of all kinds, and to combine with it a collection of the best scientific works and journals.

Poetry.

From LITTLE'S *Poems.*

COME tell me where the maid is found,
Whose heart can love without deceit,
And I will range the world around,
To sigh one moment at her feet.

Oh! tell me where's her sainted home,
What air receives her blessed sigh,
A pilgrimage of years I'll roam
To catch one sparkle of her eye.

And if her cheek be rosy bright
While truth within her bosom lies,
I'll gaze upon her morn and night,
Till my heart leave me thro' my eyes.

Shew me on earth a thing so rare,
I'll own all miracles are true,
To make one maid sincere and fair,
Oh! 'tis the utmost heaven can do.

The Answer.

YES, I will tell thee "where the maid is found,"
Whose heart can love without deceit,
Nor need you range the world half round,
To offer homage at her feet.

Go, haste to yonder lowly cot,
Conceal'd within the winding glade,
Where ne'er ambition entrance got,
Nor ever vice a convert made.

And there beneath its humble roof
The seat of innocence serene,

His

Hid from the noise of care and strife,
Fair Emma blooms almost unseen.

Within a mother's widow'd arms
Her life has calmly pass'd away;
Unconscious of those beauteous charms
That rival gleams of orient day.

There would you see the modest glow,
Of virtue, mantling in her cheeks,
And there the tear of pity flow
Where suff'ring worth its sorrow speaks.

What tho' on her no treasur'd store,
No pomp, no pageantry attend,
Yet has kind fortune given her more—
Content, that boon which angels send.

Ah! did not fate, with adverse sway,
Her empire o'er affection hold:
How would my heart its homage pay
To Emma's charms,—nor thirst for gold.

There would my hours in rapture move,
Unmix'd with bitter Care's alloy;
My life should be a task of love
One tender scene of heartfelt joy.

A. M C.

No. 1. *Lower Guildford Street, London, 20th December 1805.*

SIR,

Though now a stranger in the "Land of Cakes," the *amor patriæ* beats strong in my bosom, and I feel the same degree of philanthropy towards my snuff-taking countrymen, as when we were wont to prime noses together. The comforts of your large, and well-replenished horn, zested by your humourous and facetious conversation, are delightful to my recollection.

As a countryman and brother snuff-taker, I doubt not, but that you will receive, with pleasure, any thing in praise of the all-powerful and never-enough-to-be-extolled plant. I therefore send you the following poem, which I received from a friend last New Year's day, and as it appears to me worthy of the subject to which it is dedicated, I think it a pity that it should be hid in obscurity; more especially as I am afraid there are many not sufficiently aware of the all-soothing comforts arising from "a cannie pinch o' snuff."

What would you think, therefore, of giving it a place in your very useful and much read Magazine, next month, as a new year's gift to all brother snuff-takers. Should you think proper to confer this honour upon it, it is at your service, from

Your sincere and obedient servant,

A Brother Snuff-taker.

To A——. H——.

A Dialogue on the Virtues of Snuff.

JACK.

COME, nibour Tam, we'll tak' a glass,
To hansel the new year,
Sometimes a drap o' Fairntosh
The heart o' man can chear:
Yet, troth, its naething o' itsel,
Though this be right gude stuff,
I wad nae gi'e a button for't,
Without a pinch o' snuff.

O' Burgundy, or bright Champaign,
They mak' an unco din,
To gi'e sae meikle gear for drink
Maun surely be a sin;
An' after a' the braggarts say,
'Tis but poor shilpit stuff,
I wad nae tak' a gallon o't
For a'e guid mull o' Snuff.

Ye wad nae weary, nibour Tam,
Were I to tak' a while,
To roose the virtues o' this plant,
Which a' our waes beguile:
For when a bodie's sare cast down,
An' fortune looks but gruff,
That chield maun be a silly lown
Wha is nae chear'd by Snuff.

TAM.

Weary!—dear man, that canna' be,
Wi' sic a bonnie theme,
I lo'e't sae weel, that ilka night
O' this braw plant I dream:
What's a' the med'cines that are ta'en,
An' *Doctors' puson'd stuff*,
I wad nae gi' a grain for ane,
E'en o' the warst, o' Snuff.

Did na' the mirkie night come on,
When I maun wander hame,
Like Virgil's Shepherds, we might sing,
The laurel to obtain;
They sang o' Philadas', and flames,
O' love, an' sic like stuff,
While we life's dearest comfort sing,
A cannie pinch o' Snuff.

JACK.

Surely had honest Virgil kenn'd,
How Snuff the brain can clear,
A cantie ode he wad ha'e penn'd,
In praise o't ilka year:
What signifies your sangs o' love,
They're naething else but buff;
The jades may a' be gued enough,
But nae sae guid as Snuff.

There's Meg the wife's a dainty queen,
An' keeps a' things fu' tight,
But then she aye sae fashes me,
Whene'er my nose I dight;

In troth her jibes I canna bear,
She gars me tak' the huff,
When saucily she cries, "Gudeman:
"You're o'er the lugs in snuff."

But, Tam, we e'en maun bide wi't a',
Though jibed up we be,
The sneeshing mull we still maun ca',
Tho' wives should tak' the gee:
I lo'e my Maggie passing weel,
An' canty we might be,
Did nae she haunt me, like a de'il,
About my dear Rappee.

It sweetens care at ilka hand,
It cures us o' our pains,
What wad the *learned Doctors* doe,
Did Snuff nae clear their brains?
Then, oh! ye gods, be kind to me,
In your Elysian heaven,
Should I but ance, an' well, get there,
Treat me wi' *Thirty-Seven!!!*

Answer to the ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

August Magazine, 1805.

OUT o' the sink o' sin and sorrow,
Frae mang the wa's o' auld Gomorrah,
Whare neerdoweels by dizzens dandle,
Like ingan strings or punds o' candle;
Whare vice wi' virtue baits his trap,
An' Lucifer keeps apen shap;
Like onie thief, wham Hangie's taws
Had whuppit out o' stanchel'd wa's;
I wi' my birken whistle struttit,
Whilk on the banks o' Nith was cuttit,
An' down the Thames at einen gaed,
Weel wrappit i' my guid grey plaid,
To fleg the reek o' Lunnon frae me,
An con' a lilt to *Ettrick Jamie:*
Sae whan I'd pang'd my wallet fou
Wi' doggrel duds o' ilka hue,
Straight hame I daunerin' took my tramp,
An' blew my coal, and trimm'd my lamp;
Syne wi' a lingle sew'd thegither,
A sort o' pirney jingling blether.

What was't ye said, ye sleekit loon?
"O Tam, for guidsake quat the town,
"Whare bucks and bullies, bawds and lechery,
"Whare falsehood, folly, tricks an' treachery,
"Swarm i' the streets, and croud the "park,
"Thrang as the crikes on Pharaoh's sark;
"Trowth I may say't, twixt you an' me,
"Without being shangant wi' a lie;
"Thy grunters, weelwat I, my lad,
"Thou's to a bonnie market ca'd:
"Ye hae, shame fa ye, play'd the fool,
"And ta'en the tron frae mature's school;
"Out o' her presence march'd thyself off,
"L—d safe's was e'er the like heard tell of,
"T' assist a set o' straddling cuifs,
"To dirl the callans' dowps an' loofs,
"Whane'er in pet they winna ettle
"To pit their bits o' gabs in fettle;
"An' like Hugh Paisley's fiddle squeak,
"A solo saft o' gruntin' Greek;
"Or trace auld Euclid's crookit lines,
"His tangents, rectangles, an' sines;
"An tell, as gabblin' on they gae,
"How maister A. is sib to B,;
"An' ablins, i' the self-same breath,
"How X is uncle to them baith;
"O man—cou'd Folly's sel' ha'e thought it,
"That ought wad e'er about ha'e brought it?"

Trouth, Jamie, ye're nae verra blate,
To think I'd gang sae grey a gate.
Nanse Kingan—owre thy honour'd beir
I drappit monie a gratefu' tear,
May nae vile spade howk thy remains,
Nor ruffian han' disturb thy banes,
Nor surly blast about thee rave,
Nor nettle grow aboon thy grave:
It was the taes o' thy auld taws
Dang i' my haurns the muckle AA's,
An' thrice wi' monie *woys*, an' *joes*,
Skelpit me throu the caratchies;
Ere I the kittle page cou'd kon
O' Davie's deep lang-headed son;
The dreadfu' tenth o' Nehemiah,
Or minstrel treasures of Isaiah;
Mell-headed *Rab*, wee limpin' Charlie,
An' waddlin' Sam, the shauchlin' ferlie,
Neist took in han' my loofs to sculk,
An' rax me down frae Dux to Dulk:
Weel may I say't, wi' thir three cuifs,
To wham I trudg't wi' Lot's wife's hoofs:
I learnt whan i' their fangs they held me,
Just to forget what Nannie tell'd me.
Frae Johny Kennedy *, guid bless him,
Hale be his heart's the warst I wiss him;
Blest wi' the gift o' lear impartin',
I gat the nack o' paper scaurtin'!
An' *Tammie White* * sae frank an' kin',
Taüld me that three an' sax mak' nine:
But frae their clutches I was poukit,
An' wi' the clan o' Cain boukit,
'Mang unco fowk to chow my kuid,
Ere fourteen simmers warm'd my blnid.

Guid sooth, thou sly auld-farrant wight,
I trou thou's gat the second sight;
Wha tell'd ye I a *Scribe* was dubbit,
An' trigly curry-kaim'd, an' rubbit.
To mense a desk, an' sit fou snug,
Wi' *Styleus* stuck ahint my lug;
All hail, ye spunkie scribblin' crew,
Whether ye strut in vestments new,
And on saft vellum ply your quills,
Wi' meal an' creish upo' your scalls,
Or slylie cut at einen pap
Frae Jock Daglish's troggin' shap;
Graith'd in a garb whilk lairds had spurn'd,
Coat, breeks, and waistcoat, three times turn'd,
Syne

Syne cannalie slip to your cage,
An' scrawl for three baubees the page,
For auld langsyne permit a brither
To say "guid bliss ye a' thegither;"
May that fell shaver, Lunnon Willie,
A deep, a dungeon-headed billie,
Ne'er tak' a maigrum in his head,
And lay a tax on cheese an' bread.
May markets fa' till ingans sell
As cheap as stinking makerel,
Sheep's-trotters three baubees the lapfou,
An' trollybags a groat the skepfou;
May nae rude loof your haffits daud,
Nor het kail-brose your thrapples scaud;
Nor earline's claw assail your faces,
Nor herring bane stick i' your hauses.
May nae vile laundress e'er expose
The failings o' your Sunday hose;
Nor filthy spulzieing tinkler sparks
Whup aff the hedge your bits o' sarks,
For conscience weel I ken that they
Were squeez'd frae mony a banyan day:
Laith, laith am I, that aught shou'd wrang ye,
Three townunds spell I had amang ye:
Ye shaw'd me how to tak' a clue
O' pirney yearn, syne glegly throu'
The een o' darnin' needles keek,
An' wattle holes wi' stocking-steek;
Or whan auld sable hose gat thin
Wi' a burnt cork to black my shin:
But as our clashin graunies say,
The best o' dogs ha'e but their day.
O Hornie, lad, that spunk o' pride
Thou lighted up within my hide,
Has brought me to my marrow banes,
Upo' the warl's cauld stanes.
I saw the feeble and the auld
Wi' haffits bare, an' capets bauld,
Toiling and sweating for their brose,
Their breeks, their shoon, their sarks an' hose;
An' at their ease—shamefou' to tell,
Stout burdly cutsers, like mysell,
Ahint a deuk strut i' their boots,
Wi' laird-like air tossing their snouts
At fowk wha coudna cool their kail
Till labour wan the hard-earn'd meal;
Sae, wi' a sort o' jeering *whew*
My quill indignant down I threw,
An' scamper'd aff to seek a darque
O' decent creditable wark;
But weel trou'd I that fate wad tak' me
For some landluppen loon, and mak' me,
Like *Robin Burnt*, graze wi' the geese,
Till, i' the street o' auld Dumfries,
On *Willie G——* I gat my een,
A chield brent new frae Aberdeen,
Wha on his beuks poor Tam did raze,
And in due time shaw'd him the gate
To wield an axe an' thraw a wumble,
An' mak' millstanes about to rumble;
At whilk, guid help me, far an' near

O Scotland, Scotland, sair ye wrang'd me,
Like onie stepmither ye bang'd me:
What gar'd ye towe afore my een
Your toddlin burns o' siller sheen?
What gar'd ye busk the hills and fells
Wi' flowrets wild an' heather bells?
What gar'd ye ply each pawky art,
Till wi' your wiles ye stir' my heart,
Syne rax me down an aiken staff,
An' like a stepbairn turn me aff;
On life's vile midden for to scratch,
Wi' thirty shillings i' my poutch?
But it's oure true, [illegible] honest love,
Tho' pure as haly bless above,
Is often tauntit, jeer'd, an' scoff'd,
An' frae the yet indignant cuff'd,
While sly deceit, an' smooth-tongue'd flatt'ry,
Sen' frae their wylie masked batt'ry;
A shour o' vows sae saft and tender,
Whilk maks the citadel surrender.

Thus to the *fremmet* ca'd adrift,
I mak' a bauld an' honest shift,
To keep my saul an' body eiket,
My hyde wi' hamely hoddin theiket,
An' whyles, whan twa three capfou's pap in,
My cheapen hause an' giesand crappin,
I screed aff "Sandy owre the lea,"
Or "Donald haud awa frae me,"
Or Robin's bonnie "Highland Mary,"
Or "Cowden-knows," fou blythe an' cheary;
Whilk brings to mind our honour'd *Mither*;
An' keeps my flutt'ring heart thegither.

Now Jamie lad, ein' you and I
Are just twa pigs o' the same stye,
By nature's han' wi' ae stick tar'd,
"On life's rough ocean *luckless star'd*."
Whane'er we meet, we manna care
Whilk o' us tak's the muckle chair;
Nor let that dæmon Envy pit
Atween us twa her cloven fit.
But brither-like, gae hand in hand,
Singing our lov'd, our native land;
Amang the woods, the hills, an' hallows,
Whare Bruce an' Boyd, an' Graeme and Wallace,
Sae bravely wan, wi' their fell swords,
Each blessin' which our land affords.

Mair wad I said, but twall o'clock
Rings i' my lug wi' doolfou' stroke,
My drowsy een are hafflins lockit,
My candle dowp's fa'n i' the sockit,
An' just affords a glimm'ring blink
To shaw my scribbling tool the ink;
An' for a wee, my canty chiel,
O' you to tak a Scots farewel,
Till Highland Donald's farn'd for fleein',
Till lawer boddies leave aff liein',
Till I the warlish gumshon learn

Believe me, Jamie, I'se remain
Staunch as the aik on Scotland's plain,
True as the flameing orb o' day
Thy loveing billie,

T. M. C.

A BALLAD.

By the EDNAM *Poet.*

WHEN Mary had twall summers seen,
She was, alas! bereft,
By death, o' baith her parents dear,
An' a poor orphan left.

I' th' warl' wide there was nae frien'
Her tender years to ee;
Sae forc'd by strong necessity
Away to beg gaed she.

For mony ae lang month an' day,
She dander'd up an' down,
Beggin', an' tellin' her sad tale
To a' the country roun'.

But chance, or else the will o' heiv'n,
Upon a winter's day,
Just at the close, amang the snaw,
Gart her to tine her way.

Not knowin' how or whare to gang,
Nor yet what course to take,
She sat her down, an' loudly grat,
An' sair she main did make.

Young Sandy heard her piteous sabs
As frae his sheep he came;
An' ran an' took her by the han'
An' led her to his hame.

An' seated her upo' his hearth,
An' up the fire did blaw,
To warm her feet, baith wat an' cauld,
Wi' wadin' thro' the snaw.

Bein' warmed, now she tauld her tale,
An' a' her waes express'd,
Compassion saften'd Sandy's heart
Towards his little guest.

"Ye'se thro' the country beg nae mair,"
Thus unto her he said,
"But ye sall now here dwall wi' me,
An' be my cottage maid."

Nae mair he said, but silent sat,
O'erjoy'd she gae consent,
He knew the treasure not whilk heiv'n
That night unto him sent.

Full five years dwalt she i' his cot,
An' ilka day saw he
Proofs o' the guidness o' her heart,
Truth and fidelity.

She waxed taper, straight, and tall,
An' grew unto the view;
Far bonnier than the new-blawn rose,
Whan wat wi' morning dew.

Blue were her een, her temper mild,
As that o' lam' or dove;
He lang esteem'd her, but at length
Esteem grew into love.

The wishes o' his heart he tauld,
He woo'd her for his bride;
An' she, a' innocence an' truth,
Not lang the lad deny'd.

He led her blushing to the Kirk,
An' there he pledg'd his vow,
That to his faithfu' cottage lass
He wad thro' life prove true.

W. W.

THE SEA-GULL.

By the Same.

RUDE winter flew off to the North,
Whose blasts had deformed the year;
And gentle spring smiling came forth,
Again drooping nature to cheer.

The birds to their songs them betook,
That sat all the winter and mourn'd;
And the Sea-Gull the ocean forsook,
And unto her lov'd haunt return'd.

Hope fill'd her fond breast as she hy'd
Again from the wave-beaten shore;
But it vanish'd away when she spy'd
The much-lov'd waters no more.

She, while her breast heav'd with sighs,
Sat down 'neath a neighb'ring tree's shade,
Then cast all around her sad eyes,
And thus, so the muse thought, she said:

"Ah! where shall I now bend my flight!
"Ah! whether shall now I repair!
"The waters no more meet my sight
"That were to my bosom so dear.

"No longer, alas! in the spring
"My flight from the sea must I bend:
"No longer with joy on the wing
"Hie hither the summer to spend;

"Or search in these fields for my fare,
"Or joyfully sit all the day,
"Along with my fellows to rear
"My brood 'mongst those rushes in May.

"Ye fields and ye vallies, farewell,
"Fate now has exil'd me from you,
"My haunt that I loved so well,
"I bid you for ever adieu."

The poor hapless bird said no more,
But on the wing mounted again,
And sorrowing flew to the shore
Unto the hoarse waves to complain

Ferny Hill,
Aug. 1805.

W. W.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A BILL was passed last session of Parliament for indemnifying Mr Trotter, in giving his evidence on the impeachment of Lord Melville, against suits either by civil or criminal process; but a question was reserved in the House of Lords for the consideration of the Judges, "whether, according to law, a person was bound to answer a question, when such answer might subject him to a civil suit for the recovery of a debt?" The bill has been again introduced this session, and on the 1st of March, the Judges attended according to summons, and delivered their opinions, when eight gave their opinions in the affirmative, and four in the negative. Lord *Stanhope* expressed his regret at the difference of opinion among the Judges. The difficulty could be got over by a bill he intended to bring forward, the purport of which was to allow the examinations to be fully taken, and the questions to be fully answered, but the evidence not to be divulged. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Eldon, and Lord Ellenborough, concurred in thinking that a declaratory act on the question, as it stood decided by the Judges, was the only proper measure at present. Lord Stanhope however persisting, his bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

March 3.

Case of Lord Ellenborough.

The Earl of *Bristol* rose, to submit a motion to their Lordships, which would, if adopted, have a great effect in rendering the Government as popular as it deserved to be, from the talents and consideration which composed it. With respect to the question itself, the more it was considered, the more it would be found not only unwarranted by precedents, but directly in opposition to the best principles of the Constitution. He had a high respect for the integrity, the talents, and the information of the Noble and Learned Lord. He had no objection to his belonging to the great body of the Privy Council; but it was the close connection, the association, between a Judge and the Ministers of the Crown that he disliked. It was this attempt to blend and amalgamate two characters perfectly distinct in themselves; those of a Judge and a Minister. Since this appointment of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench to a seat in the Cabinet, he had devoted much attention to the subject, and in the course of his researches he was able to find but one solitary instance of a Common Law Judge having ever before been a Cabinet Minister.

It might be objected, that the person who held the Seals was a Judge, and that the propriety of his having a seat in the Cabinet was never questioned. But the case was different; the Chancellor stood upon quite other ground. He was a great political servant of the Crown, and although the property of the subject often came under his decision, yet it never extended to his life or liberty. From the Revolution down to the present day, there was but one instance of a Common Law Judge (Lord Mansfield) having a seat in the Cabinet, and taking a habitual part in advising his Majesty. He would no farther refer to that solitary precedent, than to say, that much mystery hung over it, and that that Noble Lord took the earliest opportunity he could of escaping from the odium attached to his appointment. He lamented that so sacred a principle of the Constitution did not meet with due reverence on the present occasion. If that crying evil had not some salutary check put to it, the statutes of William III. which went to provide for the integrity and independence of the Judges, would be a dead letter. In the whole system of state policy, there was no principle in which there was so general a concurrence, as that which prohibited the office of Judge and servant of the Crown being identified in the same person. Venerating the constitution as he did, thinking it the most admirable sys-

tem that human wisdom had ever framed for the happiness of mankind, it was his earnest wish that those who administered the Laws should be exempt, not only from suspicion, but from the possibility of being influenced, or acting under the feelings of their associates in office. The independence and integrity of the Judges were among the chief bulwarks of the Constitution. To preserve and strengthen these, he should propose a resolution, "that it was expedient, for the due administration of justice, that none of the Common Law Judges should be Members of the Cabinet Council."

Lord *St John* said, the question was one of an abstract nature; it did not state that any evil had arisen, but that evil might arise. He would appeal to the opinion of that great lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, who had laid it down that the Judges of the land, and particularly the Chief Justices of either Bench, might be called to his Majesty's Councils. The statute of the 4th of Edward III. described his Majesty's Council as composed of the Lord Treasurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Chief Justices of either Bench. An act of Henry VIII. also mentioned the Chief Justices as belonging to his Majesty's Council. His Lordship quoted a variety of other instances, in which the Chief Justices had either been included in the list of Lords Justices upon the appointment of regencies, or as having been called to the deliberations of the Privy Council. Among the latter was that of Lord Justice Lee, in 1746, upon circumstances connected with the rebellion, in the preceding year, and of Lord Loughborough in 1780.

Lord *Eldon* (late Lord Chancellor) considered the question of high importance, as relating to the administration of justice in this country. He felt the highest respect and veneration for the Noble and Learned Lord (Lord Ellenborough), whom he then saw in his place; and it was to express his respect for that Noble Lord, that he was induced to attend upon this occasion. He would not contend, that the appointment of that Noble Lord to a seat in the Cabinet was either illegal, or unconstitutional; but yet there existed strong reasons which made it unadviseable or inexpedient. It was not enough that the administration of justice should be perfectly free and uninfluenced by Government; it should be beyond the reach of suspicion, and so exercised, as to give perfect satisfaction to all his Majesty's subjects. There were many analogies and precedents against the uniting the functions of Chief Justice with a seat in the Cabinet. Although, in order to shew that it had been before united, the solitary instance of Lord Mansfield might be urged, yet it must also be recollected how extremely unpopular that noble and eminent person became after he had united those stations, and how that unpopularity hung to him for the greater part of his life. —Perhaps it was an ill-founded jealousy which existed in the minds of the public, but still it was sufficient to weaken the confidence which they ought to place in the judicial character. For his part, he was so well acquainted with the Noble and Learned Lord, that he felt personally the utmost confidence that it would not, in any degree, affect the purity of the administration of justice, if Lord Ellenborough had a seat in the Cabinet. But he thought the inexpediency of it so great, that he hoped, when the Noble Lord reflected on it, he would not himself wish to retain his seat in the Cabinet. When he himself had often been consulted in examinations about sedition and treason, he should have felt that it would not be proper for him to sit as a Judge to try those persons whose prosecution he might have advised. It might be said, that it might be so arranged, that either the Chief Justice should not attend the Cabinet when questions were to be agitated which might afterwards come before him for trial, or if he attended it, he might stay away from the Court of King's Bench, and leave the trial to others. When he was appointed a Cabinet Minister, it, however, became his duty to attend; and it was a duty still stronger for him to attend his Court, for the subjects of this land had a right to the assistance of the Lord Chief Justice in the administration of justice. Although in the prosecutions he had before alluded to, the offences were not against any particular Administration or Government, but went to overturn all Government, yet he might enter a case, where the Cabinet Council might think it proper to prosecute some libel against the Govern-

ment

ment, or, in plain English, against the measures of the persons composing the Administration. Were such a case to occur, he did not think it possible that the parties accused could be satisfied of the fairness of their trial, if the Judge who was to try them was a member of that Cabinet which had ordered the prosecution. It might be said, that Lord Chief Justice Eyre had tried those persons upon whose case he had been previously informed and consulted; he by no means considered that as among the most honourable parts of the life of Lord Chief Justice Eyre. He thought the best way of disposing of the question was, to leave it to the consideration of the Noble Lord himself; and he was convinced the result would be more satisfactory both to his own feelings and to those of the public.

Lord *Sidmouth* said, if he had entertained the least doubt of the appointment being strictly legal, and conformable to the Constitution, he should not have attempted to support it, although it would be a serious injury to the country to deprive his Majesty and the nation of the abilities and assistance of Lord Ellenborough at the Councils on public affairs. It appeared to him, that the tendency of the objections which had been made would be to fetter the legitimate prerogatives of the Crown, to limit the sphere of public duty, and the means which his Majesty possessed of calling for the advice of persons of distinguished ability, in his Privy Council. Whatever would tend to withdraw from the public service the great abilities of the Lord Chief Justice, he should deplore as a public calamity; but still it would be a sacrifice that must be made, if the law and the constitution required it.—The case of Lord Mansfield was by no means a solitary case, as had been stated. Lord Hardwicke had for six months united the offices of Chief Justice and Chancellor, and during that time sat in the Cabinet. There were numerous instances of Judges being Privy Councellors; there were also instances of Lord Chief Justices executing much higher offices than that of Cabinet Minister: although, certainly, it was not to be expected that many ancient precedents could be found for their having a seat among that selection of Privy Councellors which have been lately termed "the Cabinet." If the thing was improper in principle, a bill should be brought in to prevent it; but he saw no expediency, and could perceive no other consequence likely to follow from the adoption of the motion but the loss of the great talents of the Noble and Learned Lord. He was not, however, afraid of the public mind being much agitated or alarmed, with respect to the determination of the present question.

Lord *Mulgrave* said, that as to the word "Cabinet," although it might have been but lately introduced, still it was a term that was generally understood, not only in this country but over all Europe. The Members of the Cabinet were considered the responsible advisers of the Crown, and the Lord Chief Justice, in that capacity, might be brought to the bar and impeached, when his presence might be necessary in the King's Bench in his judicial capacity. As a Minister, his Majesty might be addressed to remove him from his presence and Councils for ever, and yet, as Lord Chief Justice, his Majesty could not remove him, as long as in his judicial capacity he should conduct himself without reproach. It was for these reasons that it appeared to him generally inexpedient that a Lord Chief Justice should be called to a seat in the Cabinet. As to Lord Ellenborough, personally, he had a great respect for his character as a Judge, but he did not know what great service was to be expected from him in the Cabinet. As to his knowledge or experience of matters in law (great as it undoubtedly was), yet the Government did not appear particularly to be in need of that legal advice, when they had a Lord Chancellor who had such extensive experience of the law, and when they could be assisted by the advice of the Attorney-General and of Mr Romilly, who had perhaps as much experience in equity as the Lord Chancellor had in the Courts of Law. As to general politics, it could not be supposed that Lord Ellenborough had more knowledge of the subject than many other men in the kingdom of a cultivated mind. His professional habits must have prevented him from giving as much attention to these subjects as other persons; and, in point of fact, while he had been in Parliament,

whether as Attorney-General in the Lower House, or as a Peer in that House, he had taken very little share in questions of general politics. He therefore could not see what necessity there was for giving him a place in the Cabinet.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, no question more interesting could have been offered to their Lordships, not merely on account of its connection with the lives and liberties of the people, but as touching the very essence of the Constitution. He would not look to any foreign writer for the principles of the British Constitution; but upon the general principles of liberty, he could have no objection to consult so eminent a writer as Baron Montesquieu. What was his opinion upon the division of political power in a State? It was this, that it was more adviseable that the judicial power should be separated from the executive, than that the legislative authority should be distinct from the executive. Such, too, was the opinion of that admirable writer Judge Blackstone. For himself, he was not such an extravagant theorist, as to wish to push principles beyond practical utility. The course which a wise legislator would adopt, would be to make the exceptions to his general principle, not as numerous, but as few as possible. There could be no union more dangerous, than that of a Judge and a Minister of State; and such was the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was, and of necessity must be, identified with those who constituted what was called the Government; in danger of becoming a party to all their passions and prejudices; and giving him, as he did, full credit for the utmost purity, it was impossible that, in questions between Government and individuals, he could be considered as an unbiassed Judge.

Suppose the case of a libel published against the Administration of the country, of which he made a part, was brought before him, in what an aukward situation would he be placed, sitting in judgement upon an offence actually committed against himself!—In cases of riot too, arising from the dearness of provisions, and to suppress which Government might probably have recourse to strong measures, was it adviseable that one of the Cabinet Ministers should be sitting as Judge to try the persons so offending?—There was but one instance since the Revolution of a Common Law Judge acting as a Cabinet Minister; and it was from that period that the independence of the judges commenced. He could not consider Lord Hardwicke's case as a fair precedent, filling as he did, for certain weighty reasons at the time, the office of Lord Chancellor and Chief Justice together. The case of a Lord Chancellor having a seat in the Cabinet bore no analogy whatever to that of a Chief Justice, for the jurisdiction of the former in no degree applied to criminal law. The Chancellor was removeable at pleasure, because he was a Cabinet Minister; neither the Judges nor the Master of the Rolls were, because it was not intended that they should ever become responsible advisers of the Crown; but he would contend, that the appointment of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, of a common Law Judge, to a seat in the Cabinet, was not congenial with the pure principles and practice of the Constitution. He should be sorry to see that respect which was due to the sacred character of a Judge diminished by such an innovation upon the Constitution. Whatever might be the decision of the House, it could not be concealed that the general feeling of the country was against the appointment.

Lord *Grenville* said, much pains had been taken out of that House to impress a conviction that the appointment was illegal; a Noble and Learned Lord had said that it was not, nor even unconstitutional. Much stress had been laid upon the opinion of Judge Blackstone. Whatever might be discoverable in that writer, it could not be denied that many of his theories were fanciful and impracticable. He would attack the principles advanced by the Noble Lord who had spoken so long and so eloquently, and assert that there was no such distinction to be found in the Constitution as that he endeavoured to maintain. What do the noble Lords say by way of answer to the precedents produced? Why this, the case of Lord Mansfield was one innovation upon the Constitution, let us not have a second.—From the earliest periods of our history, it would be found that legal persons have been called to the Councils of the

reigning Sovereign. The Grand Justiciary formerly was the first Minister. His Lordship then examined the precedents of Sir Edward Coke, of Sir W. Temple, of the regency of Queen Anne, charged with no light matter, the settlement of the political succession to the Crown. Of that regency were both the Chief Justices members; and if seditions had taken place, if libels had been published tending to obstruct that settlement, the offenders must have been tried before one of those Judges, if he did his duty.

With respect to the instance of Lord Mansfield, he would say a few words. He never could have thought, that it would have become his duty to defend the memory of Lord Mansfield against the reflection which had been thrown upon it, that his character for the administration of justice had suffered during a certain period of his life. [His Lordship here read many passages from the speech of Lord Mansfield, upon the motion brought forward against him in the year 1774.] His Lordship next observed upon the cases of Chief Justices Holt, Lee, Mansfield, Kenyon, the last of whom, it was said, was only occasionally called to the Council. There was nothing, he said, which should prevent a firm and upright judge from doing his duty, both as the head of the criminal judicial power, and as one of his Majesty's Cabinet Council. He cited from a minute of the Council, a precedent, on the 9th of June 1780. When Chief Justice Wedderburn attended it to enquire into the cause of the late riots, he was one of the sub-committee which collected the evidence and reported upon it to his Majesty, and afterwards was one of the Commission which sat in the borough for the trial of the rioters. He trusted, that he had pretty well disposed of the question with respect to law, constitution, and practice; he would next say a little as to expediency. Noble Lords seemed to have adopted a very perverse mode of reasoning upon the subject. They allowed that the Judges might continue impartial when the life of the Sovereign was attempted; when the country was attempted to be deluged in blood; when the constitution was to be subverted; but all this impartiality was to vanish, as soon as he was called upon to punish some miserable libeller. The mode of proposing the question appeared to him particularly objectionable. If, within a few days after the appointment, the propriety of it were questioned in that House, the next thing for Parliament to do would be to suggest to his Majesty whom he was to appoint. And to whose appointment are these objections made? Why, to the very person whom the Noble Lords on the opposite Bench advised his Majesty to call up by writ to that House.

The *Lord Chancellor* spoke at length to the motion. He earnestly entreated the Noble Earl to follow that advice which he had recommended to his Noble and Learned Friend, and to consider the question. Was it possible that the House could entertain a question which was tantamount to a negation of the undoubted prerogative of his Majesty to appoint his own Council? Look to the Journals of the House; was there a precedent of such a motion upon them? If the principle contained in the motion were pushed to its utmost extent, the effect of it ultimately would be to pull down the Monarchy. He had lived long enough to see the absurdity of making Constitutions from theories. If this motion were to pass, the next, he supposed, would be, that none of the Law Lords should have a seat in that House. His Lordship pronounced a warm eulogium upon the trial by Jury, in which he contended the safety of the subject consisted, and not in fanciful theories about the division of the Judicial and Executive power. It should be remembered that Lord Mansfield lived in hot times, when many virtuous and well meaning men were to be found, but during which also there were some knaves, who made a stalking-horse of liberty. He hoped the Noble Earl would save him the trouble of putting the question upon the motion he held in his hand.

The question being loudly called for, was put by the Chancellor, who declared that the Non-contents had it. No division was demanded.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

Capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

ON the 31st of August last, a consi derable armament, consisting of 60 transports, with about 8000 troops, four ships of the line and two frigates, and seven sail of Indiamen, sailed from Corke, under the command of Major Gen. Sir David Baird, and Commodore Sir Home Popham. The object of this expedition was kept a profound secret, till the result has now been made public. We learn that the passage was rather unfavourable, having met with much bad weather, both on the way to Madeira, and to Rio de Janeiro, where they arrived about the 14th of November. On the coast of South America, they had the misfortune to lose the Britannia Indiaman and the King George artillery transport, on a reef of rocks called Rocca de Noronha. General Yorke, the commander of the artillery on this expedition, was unfortunately drowned. The Britannia, it is said, had 2,000,000 dollars on board for the China trade, of which only 100,000 were saved. On the 26th November the expedition sailed from St Salvador, and reached the Cape on the 4th January, without any further accident. The capture of this important settlement has been announced in the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-Street, Feb. 28.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and extract, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, were received yesterday evening, at the office of the Right Hon. William Windham, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Sir David Baird:—

Cape Town, Jan. 12, 1806.

My Lord, I have the honour to announce to your Lordship, the capitulation of the town and Cape of Good Hope, to his Majesty's arms.

In my dispatches of the 24th Nov. from St Salvador, I had the honour to apprise your Lordship of the measures adopted to refresh the force under my command; and having, with much difficulty, procured about 70 horses for the cavalry, and the sick being recruited, the expedition sailed on the 26th; and we had the good fortune to reach Table Bay on the 4th instant.

It had been intended to disembark the army immediately, and with a view of covering our design, before entering the Bay, the 24th regiment, commanded by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. M'Donald, was detached with the Leda frigate to make a demonstration of landing in Campo Bay, but the wind having failed, the fleet did not arrive at its anchorage until the day was too far advanced to attempt a landing.

On the morning of the 5th, the first brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Beresford, was embarked in boats, and proceeded towards the only accessible part of the shore, in a small bay, sixteen miles to the northward of Cape Town, where it appeared practicable to effect a disembarkation; but the surf had increased so considerably, that, combined with the local difficulties of the spot, it was found necesssary to abandon the attempt.

The rest of the day was devoted to a careful examination of the whole of the shore, from Lospard's Bay to within gun-shot of the batteries of Cape Town, but which produced only the distressing conclusion, that the chance of effecting a landing depended upon contingencies, very unlikely to be realised but in a perfect calm.

In order to obviate the disadvantages of delay, in the adoption of a resolution which I apprehended would at last be necessarily imposed on me, I directed Brig.-Gen. Beresford to proceed with the 38th regt. and the 20th Light Dragoons, escorted by his Majesty's ship Diomede, to Saldanha Bay, where the disembarkation could be accomplished with facility, and a prospect was afforded us of procuring horses and cattle; and purposed following with the main body

body of the army, in the event of the beach being impracticable the ensuing morning.

The surf along the shore of Lospard's Bay having considerably abated the ensuing morning, I determined, with the concurrence of Commodore Sir Home Popham, to make an effort to get the troops on shore, and accordingly the Highland Brigade, composed of the 71st, 72d, and 93d regiments, effected that object, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Ferguson.

The shore had been previously very closely inspected by the Brigadier, and by his spirited exertions and example, our efforts were crowned with success, although a confined and intricate channel to the shore, which had been accurately pointed out with beacons laid down by the boats of his Majesty's ship Diadem, and a tremendous surf, opposed the passage of the troops.

The enemy had scattered a party of sharpshooters over the contiguous heights, and commanded the landing, but the casualties of this service arose principally from natural difficulties, and it is with the deepest concern I have to inform your Lordship, that we lost thirty-five rank and file of the 93d regiment, by the oversetting of one of the boats, notwithstanding every possible effort was made to rescue the unfortunate men.

The remainder of the troops could only be brought on shore on the succeeding day, when the extraordinary obstacles to all intercourse with the fleet, which nothing but the courage and perseverance of British seamen could surmount, barely enabled us to obtain the indispensible supplies of water and provisions for immediate subsistence.

On the morning of the 8th, the army, consisting of the 28th, 71st, 72d, 83d, and 93d regiments, about 4000 strong, was formed into two brigades, with two howitzers, and six light field pieces, and moved off towards the road which leads to Cape Town; and, having ascended the summit of Blaw Berg, or Blue Mountains, and dislodged the enemy's light troops, I discovered their main body, dawn up in two lines, prepared to receive us, and even in motion to anticipate our approach.

The enemy's force apparently consisted of about five thousand men, the greater proportion of which was cavalry, and twenty-three pieces of cannon yoked to horses, the disposition of which, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy's troops, made it evident that they intended to refuse their right wing, and with their left attempt to turn our right flank; but, to frustrate their design, I formed the army into two columns, the second brigade under Brig.-Gen. Ferguson keeping the road, whilst the first struck to the right, and took the defile of the mountains. Having accomplished my purpose, our line was formed with equal celerity and order; and the left wing, composed of the Highland brigade, was thrown forward, and advanced with the steadiest step, under a very heavy fire of round shot, grape and musquetry. Nothing could surpass or resist the determined bravery of the troops, headed by their gallant leader, Brig.-Gen. Fergusson, and the number of the enemy who swarmed the plain, served only to augment their ardour, and confirm their discipline. The enemy received our fire, and maintained his position obstinately, but in the moment of charging, the valour of British troops bore down all opposition, and forced him to a precipitate retreat.

The first brigade, composed of the 24th, 59th, and 83d regiments, and commanded, in the absence of Brig.-Gen. Beresford, by Lieut.-Colonel Baird, was unavoidably precluded, by their situation, from any considerable participation in the triumph of the British arms, though the flank companies of the 24th had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in dislodging a number of horse and riflemen from the heights on our right flank. This brilliant atchievement, however, was clouded by the loss of Capt. Foster, of the grenadiers, whose gallantry is best recorded in the bosoms of his brother soldiers, and the universal regret of the army.

It is impossible to convey to your Lordship an adequate idea of the obstacles which opposed the advance, and retarded the success of our army.—The nature of the country—a deep, heavy, and arid land, covered with shrubs, scarcely pervious to light bodies of infantry; and above all, the total privation of water under the effects of a burning sun, had nearly exhausted

Our

our gallant fellows in the moment of victory, and with the utmost difficulty were we able to reach the Reit Valley, where we took our position for the night. A considerable portion of the provisions and necessaries with which we started, had been lost during the action, and we occupied our ground under an apprehension that even the great exertions of Sir Home Popham and the navy could not relieve us from starvation.

My Lord, on every occasion where it has been found necessary to call for the co-operation of British seamen in land enterprizes, their valour has been so conspicuous, and their spirit of labour and perseverance so unconquerable, that no tribute of my applause can add a lustre to their character; but I discharge a most agreeable portion of my duty in assuring your Lordship, that on the recent employment of their services they have maintained their reputation; and that the uniform good conduct of these gallant fellows, and the conduct of Captain George Byng, who commanded them, with that of every subordinate officer, have merited my fullest approbation.

The loss of the enemy in this engagement is reputed to exceed seven hundred men in killed and wounded; and it is with the most sensible gratification that I contrast it with the inclosed return of our casualties. Your Lordship will perceive the name of Lieut.-Col. Grant among the wounded; but the heroic spirit of this officer was not subdued by his misfortune, and he continued to lead his men to glory, as long as an enemy was opposed to his Majesty's 72d regiment. I have the cordial satisfaction to add, that his wound though severe is not pronounced dangerous; and I indulge the hope of his early recovery.

On the morning of the 9th, recruited by such supplies as the unwearied efforts of the navy could throw on shore, the 59th regiment, however, being almost completely destitute of food, we prosecuted our march toward Cape Town, and took up a position south of Salt River, which we trusted might preserve a free communication with the squadron; for our battering train, as well as every other necessary, except water, was to pass to us from his Majesty's ships. In this situation, a flag of truce was sent to me by the commandant of the garrison of Cape Town, (the Governor General Jansens, having retired after the action of the 8th, into the country, moving by Hottentot's Holland Kloof,) requesting a suspension of hostilities for 48 hours, in order to negociate a capitulation. In answer to this overture, I dispatched Brigadier General Ferguson, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg, to stipulate, as the condition of my acquiescence, the surrender of the outworks of the town within six hours, allowing thirty six for arranging the articles of capitulation.

My proposition being assented to, the 59th regiment marched into Fort Knokke; and the next day, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham, the terms were agreed upon; and his Majesty's forces were put in possession of the several defences of the town. Of the modified capitulation, as ratified by us, I have the honour to inclose a copy.

The cordial, able, and zealous co-operation of Commodore Sir Home Popham, emulated by all the officers under his command, merits my warmest acknowledgments and commendation; and I have the satisfaction to add, that no united service was ever performed with more true harmony, than has uniformly been manifested by both branches of his Majesty's forces. Such of his Majesty's ships as could be spared from the service of Lospard's Bay, constantly coasted the enemy's shore, throwing shot among his troops and people, and contributing to keep him ignorant of the actual place of our disembarkation; and a very spirited effort was made by the marines of the fleet, and a party of seamen from the Diadem, under the Commodore's immediate command, to occupy a position in Reit Valley, and co-operate with the army.

The marines and the Hon. Company's recruits, as well as their cadets, headed by Lieut. Colonel Willett, of the Bengal establishment, have been usefully employed in different branches of the service.

The duties of the Quarter-Master General's department were very ably and judiciously discharged by Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg; and although the army had the greatest cause to lament the absence

absence, from severe illness, of Major Tucker, Deputy Adjutant General, yet the zeal and activity manifested by Major Trotter, of the 83d regt. and the assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. Munro, happily precluded all deficiency in that department. The absence of Capt. Smyth of the Royal Engineers, with the Saldanha detachment, was also a matter of great regret to me, for his knowledge of the country would have relieved me from much embarrassment.

To the several Officers commanding corps, I am under considerable obligations, for their gallant, spirited, zealous, and judicious conduct and example, in leading their men up to the enemy.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Lieut.-Col. Baird, to whom I beg leave to refer any additional information, and to recommend this meritorious officer to your Lordship's protection.

I take the liberty of mentioning to your Lordship, that not having been joined by the Narcissus frigate prior to our disembarkation, and subsequent operations in the field, I was unfortunately deprived of the services of Capt Sorrell, assistant Adjutant-General, who was charged with my dispatches from Madeira to Governor Patton, to procure intelligence relative to the strength and condition of this colony; and from whose extensive local knowledge and professional talents I expected to derive great assistance.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the ordnance found in the citadel and other defences of this settlement.

D. BAIRD, Major General,
Commanding in Chief.

General return of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—24th Regt. Capt. And. Foster, and 3 privates.—59th, 1 private.—71st, 6 privates.—72d, 2 privates.—93d, 8 privates.—Marine bat. 1 private.—Total, 16.

Wounded.—Brigade Major Weir.—24th Regt. 16 privates, 2 ditto missing.—59th, Capt. Alex. Macpherson, 5 privates and 1 ditto missing.—71st, Lieut. Col. D. Pack, Lieut.-Col. R. Campbell, 2 serjeants, 67 privates, and one ditto missing.—72d, Lieut.-Col. Cha. Grant (severely,) Lieut. Alex. Chisholm, 2 serjeants, 24 privates, and one ditto missing.—83d, 2 serjeants, 2 privates, and 3 ditto missing.—93d, Lieut. Col. R. Honyman, Lieuts. Scobie and Strachan, Ensigns Heddrick and Craigh, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 51 privates.—Total 191.

N.B.—1 drummer, and 35 privates, 93d regiment, drowned in landing.

The articles of capitulation state, that the Cape Town, with the circumjacent fortifications, are to be immediately surrendered to his Britannic Majesty; the garrison to march out with all the honours of war, then lay down their arms and become prisoners; all officers, except such as are natives, to be sent to Europe on parole; the French subjects to be treated the same as the garrison, but must be sent to Europe; the inhabitants who have borne arms, to be considered as belonging to the town, and to be at liberty to return to their former occupations; all private property to remain untouched; public property of every description to be given up; the burghers and inhabitants shall preserve their rights and privileges; the paper money actually in circulation to continue current; the lands and houses to be given up, to remain as security for floating paper money; the prisoners of war shall not be impressed into his Britannic Majesty's service against their own free will; the inhabitants of Cape Town shall be exempt from having troops quartered on them; two ships sunk in Table Bay to be raised by the persons who sunk them, and delivered over in an entire state of repair.

Return of Ordnance taken at the several Batteries at Cape Town and its Dependencies.

113 brass and 243 pieces iron ordnance —356.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Cape Town, January 13, 1806.

General Jansens has retired to Hottentot's Holland Klooff, and advices, this instant received, state him to have sent his forces over the Klooff, estimating them at 1200 men, with 28 pieces of artillery, and 200 waggons. He has discharged the farmers from the service, and dismissed 50 waggons, which are

said to be coming towards the town, and consequently will be soon in my possession.

His resources, with respect to subsistence, are of a kind not very susceptible of interruption, from the disposition of the farmers, or the means I can immediately oppose to him, unless he should experience a deficiency of ammunition by our possession of some of his depots. The farmers are not likely to assist him heartily, for the devastation of their property must be the inevitable consequence of a prosecution of the contest in the interior.

To preserve his temporary superiority in that particular, it will be necessary for him to move, in a northerly direction, into the district of Stellenbosch; but as the measure is of a most desperate tendency, and requires that his heart should be steeled to those sensations which are said to govern his actions, I indulge a sanguine expectation that consequences so dreadful may be averted.

I have therefore deemed it both honourable and expedient for his Majesty's Government, to make an overture to General Jansens, a copy of which is inclosed, deprecating the destructive result of his further opposition to his Majesty's arms, and treating him with the generosity and distinction due to his character.

But, in order to give weight to the anxious desire I entertain of inviting General Jansens to a pacification, I have, at an early hour this day, detached Brigadier-General Beresford, with the 59th and 72d regiments, two howitzers and four six-pounders, to possess himself of the village of Stellenbosch, and thence to forward my letter to the General, accompanied by such additional arguments as the Brigadier may consider expedient to submit to him, and with full powers to conclude whatever treaty existing circumstances may exact.

Cape-Town, January 11.

Sir—You have discharged your duty to your country as became a brave man at the head of a gallant tho' feeble army. I know how to respect the high qualities of such a man, and do not doubt that that humanity which ever characterises an intrepid soldier, will now operate in your breast, to check the fatal consequences of a fruitless contest.

The naval and military forces of his Britannic Majesty, which have possessed themselves of the seat of your recent government, are of a magnitude to leave no question respecting the issue of further hostilities; and therefore, a temporary and disastrous resistance is all you can possibly oppose to superior numbers.

Under these circumstances, nothing can result, but the devastation of the country you casually occupy; and such a consequence can never be contemplated by a generous mind, or be gratifying to the man who feels for the prosperity and tranquillity of the colony lately subject to his administration.—But if, unhappily, your resolution is formed to oppose an enemy of such superior force, by protracting a contest which must entail misery and ruin on the industrious and peaceably disposed settlers of this colony, I shall be exonerated from the reproach of my own conscience by this frank overture; and you must justify to yourself, and to your countrymen, the further effusion of blood, and the desolation of the country.

You are necessarily so well acquainted with the extent of the calamities in which the interior of the country may be involved, that I shall not enlarge upon your power of causing mischief to be done to all its inhabitants; but I persuade myself, that considerations of a more laudable nature will influence your decision on this occasion; and that you will manifest an immediate disposition to promote a general tranquillity.

I have the honour to subscribe, with sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, Sir, yours, &c. &c.

(Signed) D. Baird,
Major-General Commanding in Chief.

To Lieut.-Gen. Jansens, &c. &c.

Sir Home Popham's dispatches to the Admiralty give nearly the same account of this event, and contain no fact that is not stated more at large in the General's letters. The enemy had attempted to destroy the Bato of 68 guns in Simon's bay, but it was believed they had not succeeded, and Capt. Percy

was sent to take possession, and if possible to move her into a place of safety. The Commodore concludes his letter with stating the high confidence and unanimity exemplified between the two professions on the present occasion, and the uncommon exertions of all the officers, both of the navy and of the East India ships, in every service in which they were employed.

AMERICA.

The American Congress met on the 3d Jan. A message was, as usual, presented from the President, containing his annual exposition of the situation of the American Commonwealth, of which the following is an outline:—

"The message sets out with adverting to the late affliction of two of their cities with the fatal fever, which fortunately has terminated earlier than usual, and done less mischief. It is merely local, confined to cities on the tide-waters only, and incommunicable in the country, either by diseased persons, or by goods carried from diseased places.—The message then proceeds to state, that the coasts of America have been infested by private armed vessels, which have captured in the very entrance of the harbours, not only the vessels of friends, but also American vessels. They have plundered and sunk them, and maltreated the crews. To put a stop to such depredations, a force has been equipped to arrest all vessels of these descriptions, and to bring the offenders to trial as pirates. New principles have also been interpolated into the Law of Nations, respecting *neutrals*, to which an effectual opposition must be made.

"With Spain, the negociations have not had a successful issue. The compensations she had formerly acknowledged, have been refused. On the Mobille, the American commerce has been obstructed, and the propositions for fixing the just boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. Inroads have been made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi—the American citizens have been seized, and their property plundered in the very ports delivered up by Spain. Orders have therefore been given to the troops on the frontiers, to be in readiness to protect American citizens, and to repel by force of arms any similar aggressions; and as some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, it is recommended to make such preparations as circumstances may require—and to put the sea-ports out of danger.—For this purpose, heavy cannon have been sent to the land batteries to defend them against armed vessels—and a competent number of gun boats is recommended to be immediately built. The militia, which can furnish 300,000 able bodied men, is to be organized—and an active force of young efficient men called into service, which will give time to raise a regular force, if it shall be wanted. Considerable provision has been made of materials for building ships of 74 guns. An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is recommended. Peace has been made with Tripoli and Tunis, and the ransom of American citizens agreed upon. The Indians are advancing in civilization and in agriculture, and they have sold some large and valuable tracts of land to the United States. Nearly two millions of dollars of the debt contracted under the British treaty, have been paid off, and four millions of the national debt, making eighteen millions, paid off altogether."

The Congress has been occupied in close sitting in the discussion of the differences between the Court of Madrid and the United States, as well as the grounds of complaint preferred by the mercantile interest against the acts of violence that have been so frequently imputed to the British cruisers. On this subject a message was delivered from the President to the Senate and House of Representatives on the 17th Jan. It was partly of a confidential nature. The part that has been published accuses the English of introducing new principles and practices relative to the American commerce, derogatory of the rights of neutrals, and unacknowledged by the usage of nations. In consequence of the remonstrances preferred to the Court of London, these practices had been partially suspended, without any disavowal of the principle, and the evil was now proceeding under adjudications founded on that principle.

The clamour throughout the States against the measures adopted by the British Government to restrain, in

some degree, the contraband and illicit trade of the Americans, waxes louder and louder; and every plan which violence and intemperance can suggest, is employed to goad the Congress to actual reprisals against Great Britain.—Some strong resolutions were proposed by Mr Randolph, against Great Britain, but are said to have been rejected in a Committee. However, the militia are to be called out: a proposal has been made, and referred to a Committee of Congress, to prohibit the importation of all English produce and merchandise, until the grievances complained of are redressed; and a bill of a most extraordinary nature has been introduced for the protection and indemnification of American seamen from the impress of British ships of war. The following are its principal provisions:—

"The first clause of the bill enacts, that every person or persons, who shall impress ANY seaman, on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, bason, or bay, under the pretext or colour of a commission from any foreign power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction, shall suffer death. The second clause not only authorises persons attempted to be impressed to repel force by force, by killing those attempting to impress them, but encourages them to resist by a bounty of 200 dollars. The third clause authorises the President of the United States to retaliate upon any subject of any foreign power, in case any impressed American citizen shall suffer death, or any other corporal punishment, by the authority of such power. By the fourth and last clause, every impressed American seaman is to be entitled to receive, for the time he is compelled to serve on board any ship, the sum of 60 dollars a month, to be recovered in the district court of the State in which the port lies from which the vessel cleared for the voyage in which he was taken, by attachment of any private debt due from any citizen of the United States to any subject of that Government by whose subjects he had been impressed; and any sums of money, so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of the said debt, and may be pleaded in payment, or discount, to the amount of the said sum so attached, and the costs of said attachment, which shall be allowed as a payment to that amount, in any suit for said debt. And so much of the treaty of London, of 19th November 1804, as secures the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments or recoveries hereby authorised, shall not (so long as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or citizens of the United States."

It will scarcely be believed, that a Bill so disgraceful to the Legislature of any country calling itself civilized, has passed to a second reading! We think better of the Americans, than to suppose that it can eventually pass. Such new ideas in legislation can receive no countenance from those who know the real state of the question. If some individuals, who were born in America, have been impressed into our service, where does the blame lie?—Is there a single American who does not know that every artifice is employed to naturalize, as they call it, all the British seamen whom they can persuade to disgrace themselves, as if an American certificate could convert a born Briton into any thing else than a Briton. If there be any real cause of complaint, it is on our side. Let America abandon the nefarious system which has led to the impressing of seamen from American bottoms. At least ninety-nine out of an hundred seamen so impressed have been British born seamen, and it would be easy to prove that a much greater number has been dishonourably screened and protected by false and forged certificates of American citizenship. The American Government is well acquainted with these facts, and we cannot believe that it will encourage violent and hasty proceedings. The whole of this important question, however, will probably soon come into discussion officially between the two countries.

A Bill for abolishing the Slave Trade, throughout the United States, was passed in the House of Representatives, and twice read in the Senate; but on the third reading, the Members for and against it were equal; the Vice-President gave his casting vote against it, and it was of course rejected.

WEST

WEST INDIES.

We are happy to mention the discovery and prevention of a formidable conspiracy of the Negroes in the Island of Trinidad. The object of the Negroes (of whom, however, it appears, but a small proportion were engaged in it) was to renew the scenes of St Domingo, to burn the towns and plantations, and effect a general massacre of the whites, without distinction of age or sex. Christmas eve was fixed for the execution of the plan. To the coolness, promptitude, and vigour of General Hislop, we are, under Providence, indebted for the timely suppression of a conspiracy, which, had it but partially taken effect, might have eventually involved the most dreadful consequences to all the Windward Islands. He had early intimation of it; martial law was proclaimed, all the leading conspirators were seized, all their plans were discovered; several of them had been tried and executed at the date of the last advices, and others were under trial. We are happy to add, for the satisfaction of those who have relatives in the Island, that the danger was regarded as entirely over.

The Philadelphia Gazette contains an extract from the Gazette of Hayti, in which it is made to appear, that the Government of the sable Chief of St Domingo is as well founded, and as likely to continue, as that of his brother Napoleon. The island is represented as in a state of confirmed and growing prosperity.

GERMANY.

On the 27th of December, the Emperor Napoleon issued from his residence in the palace of Schoenbrun, two proclamations; one to his army, announcing the signing of peace, and another to the people of Vienna, expressing his satisfaction at their conduct, imputing the war to the Austrian Minister devoted to England, and making them a present of the arsenal, which by right of conquest he said belonged to him.

The same day at noon, he set out with his staff, on his return to France, and arrived at Munich on the 31st. He was here met by the Empress, the new Kings of Bavaria and Wirtenberg, the Elector of Baden, with all their families, and a great assemblage of all ranks, who came to congratulate Napoleon on his victories. He here wrote a letter to the President of the French Conservative Senate, in which he states, that his desire to give every proof of his particular esteem for the royal house and nation of Bavaria, who had rendered him so many services, and his wish to be present at the celebration of the marriage of his son Eugene with the Princess Augusta of Bavaria, had induced him to protract his stay for some days at Munich. This marriage took place on the 15th Jan. The marriage contract was signed by the Emperor and Empress of France, and the King and Queen of Bavaria. The ceremony was performed by the Arch-Chancellor of the empire.

The Electoral Prince of Baden, who was compelled to relinquish the hand of the daughter of the King of Bavaria, in favour of Eugene Beauharnois, is to be indemnified with one of the nieces of the Empress Josephine!

The title assumed by the Elector of Bavaria is King of Bavaria; that of the Elector of Wirtemberg, King of Wirtemberg. These monarchs are to be crowned at Paris. Their Majesties, it appears, have already quarrelled, and several squabbles have taken place about demarcations, in which the troops of his Majesty of Wirtemberg were obliged to give way. The Bavarian army was to be increased to eighty thousand men; a force, if properly disciplined, sufficient to prove a most effectual barrier to any sudden movement hereafter on the part of Austria.

We have seen that the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg have had the title of *King* conferred on them by Bonaparte, with a very considerable accession of territory. To the former it is the reward of most *unkingly* treachery—to the latter it is much otherwise. It appears, from an address which he delivered to the Deputies of his States in Oct. last, that his situation was truly pitiable. He was beset on all sides by Austria and France; his appeals to Prussia were disregarded; he requested of Bonaparte that he might be allowed to maintain an armed or a simple neutrality;—"No," returned the Tyrant, "he that is not with me is against me; you must furnish me with 10,000 men, and

half a million in specie:"—" I cannot maintain such a number of men," said the Elector;—" Your country can," returned Napoleon. " My States will not consent," replied the Elector;—" Against them," rejoined Napoleon, " I will support you."—" I had no choice left," adds the Elector, " I subscribed." As matters have turned out, his Highness has pitched on his legs, in falling on the strongest side. Had he refused to subscribe to the French treaty, and sided with Austria, equally urgent for his assistance, he would, ere this, have been annihilated as a Prince of the Empire, and his country most likely annexed to Baden or Bavaria. The transaction, however, affords a curious specimen of Corsican policy.—Two years have scarcely elapsed since the States of Wirtemberg applied to Bonaparte for support against their legitimate Chief, and found favour in his sight.—Now, the Prince against whom they appeared has the same arm lifted up in his favour.

The Elector of Saxony has had the sense to refuse the title of King, which was pressed upon him by Bonaparte.—If this Maker of Sovereigns proceeds as he has begun, in a few years the Royal dignity will scarcely be so respectable as a German Principality.

The French troops have evacuated the Austrian States. The last column left Vienna on the 12th Jan. but they are not returning to France. A large army is still to remain on the right bank of the Rhine, with a view of controuling Prussia, should she evince any disposition hostile to certain arrangements which Bonaparte has in contemplation.

The Emperor of Austria returned to his capital on the 16th of Jan. The Archduke Charles also entered Vienna on the 18th, at the head of 25,000 men, who are to compose the future garrison of that city. The Imperial Chancery likewise returned, together with all the foreign Ministers, except the Russian Minister.

The Emperor's return was preceded by a Proclamation to the inhabitants, inculcating the necessity of resignation. The Archduke Charles has also addressed a Proclamation to the army upon its going into peace quarters. He endeavours to reconcile the troops to the humiliation which the Austrian arms have experienced.

The Court of Vienna has felt it necessary to summon once more to its Councils the wisdom and experience of its former Minister, Baron Thugut.

The Austrian corps, under the Archduke Ferdinand, is stated to have marched towards the Turkish frontiers, and the French division under Marmont to Venetian Dalmatia; and the probability is that we shall soon see the Austrians and French co-operating against Turkey.

The confused state of Bosnia and Servia seems highly favourable to the execution of the plans of annexation to the House of Austria, which are generally understood to have been agreed to by Bonaparte. Letters from Semlin, dated Jan. 2. say that a large corps of Turkish troops having made an incursion into Servia from Bosnia, were met, attacked and defeated by the Servians, with the loss of 3000 men. Another corps of Turks, consisting of 700 men, had, however, penetrated to Schabatz, of which they had made themselves masters, and massacred great numbers of the inhabitants.

The free city of Frankfort has been occupied by French troops: nor have they been idle. Angereau sent a letter to the Senate, intimating, that it was the pleasure of his Master that the inhabitants should pay him a contribution of four millions of livres! No pretext for this act of extortion is advanced—no pretence is assigned. The Marshal, in the name of his Master, prefers the demand in the most courteous manner, without troubling himself to fabricate an excuse for the robbery. The Senate have had recourse to a forced loan, to raise half the imposition, which they have paid, and to avoid the pestilence with which they were menaced, the introduction of a fresh garrison of ten thousand men, and its unavoidable consequence—military execution.

Nor has French rapacity been limited to Frankfort. The county of Rodelsheim, adjacent to that city, is also to pay a contribution amounting to 100,000 rix-dollars. The Elector of Hesse will, it is said, be required to furnish a contribution of eight millions of livres. Saxony will be taxed as high. The Prince of Salm is to pay a million, and the

the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire one million also, for which Frankfort, after being drained, will be made over to him. Nor is this all. Germany is not only to furnish France with money, but with men, and several of the German Princes are to raise regiments for the French service!

The King of Sweden has published a Declaration to the Diet, in which, after rebuking the Members of the empire for having acted contrary to the principles of honour, virtue, and the German constitution, he declares, that he shall consider it beneath his dignity to take any part in the deliberations of the Diet, so long as its decisions shall be under the influence of selfishness and usurpation.

Bonaparte, it appears, persists in his endeavours to induce the King of Prussia to shut his ports against the commerce of England. His Majesty, we trust, knows his own interest better. Were it otherwise, appearances do not at present seem to be favourable to Napoleon's views. In the mean time, according to letters from Dusseldorff, it seems to be his determination to seize British manufactures throughout every part of Bavaria. A French Custom-house Officer arrived at Dusseldorff on the 5th Feb. insisted upon taking away books and letters belonging to the merchants, and wished to seize British goods, although they had never been prohibited in that country. The Governor firmly resisted the outrage, and the robbers desisted, but it was feared that violence would ultimately prevail.

PRUSSIA & HANOVER.

The affairs of the Continent seem to be still in a very unsettled state. In a proclamation issued by his Prussian Majesty upon occupying Hanover, it is asserted that this occupation is merely provisional. His Majesty states, that a Convention has been entered into between him and the French Emperor, in pursuance of which, the States of his Britannic Majesty in Germany will not again be occupied by French or other troops combined with them; and, till the conclusion of a general peace, will be wholly occupied and governed by Prussia.—The extraordinary expences attending the occupation of the to be defrayed by the Electorate. The troops took possession on the 5th Feb. and immediately after the Russians were to evacuate the electorate, and return to their own country by Prussian Pomerania. The Swedish troops have withdrawn to the right bank of the Elbe; but the Swedish General has published a proclamation, in which, after stating it to be his Sovereign's pleasure to remove the greatest part of his troops further into the Mecklenburgh territory, and adding, that the chief command of the Swedes, posted on the right side of the Elbe, has been confided to him; he declares, "in pursuance of his Majesty's command, that the said countries still continue under the protection of Sweden, till, in this respect, a Convention between his Majesty and his High Ally the King of Great Britain shall be concluded."

At present, therefore, it would appear that the occupation of Hanover is merely provisional; but strong doubts are entertained, whether that which has only a provisional appearance now will not soon assume a very different attitude and aspect. A proclamation was issued by Count Munster, upon quitting the Electorate, which shows that his Britannic Majesty wholly disapproves of the measure adopted by Prussia. That Court had proposed conditions by which Hanover was to be secured from attack. Those conditions were strictly fulfilled on our part; but in the mean while, Prussia was negociating a treaty with France, by which she was to be put in posession of the Electorate.—His Britannic Majesty has in consequence protested, through his Minister, against this violation of his territories.

This unexpected accession of territory and influence to the Court of Berlin, has produced great jealousy in the Austrian Government, in as much as the latter has lost in the same measure that the former has been aggrandized. There is, however, a general persuasion, that the secret articles of the treaty of Presburgh promise to Austria a compensation for the enormous sacrifices to which she has been forced to submit. These articles relate to the annexation of the Turkish provinces on the Austrian frontiers to the dominions of the Emperor Francis; a measure which has arous-

and will, it is believed, be resisted by both.

This is the object of France in obtaining possession of Venetian Dalmatia. It is avowedly to overawe the Turkish Empire, and to counteract the views of Russia. It is expressly declared, either that the French armies are to support and improve the Turkish troops, and prop their declining empire, or that the latter should be overthrown.

FRANCE.

Bonaparte, with his *Empress*, returned to Paris on the 26th Jan. His arrival had been preceded by a letter to the Senate, announcing his adoption of Eugene Beauharnois as his son, and his intention to call him to the throne of Italy—the crown of Italy after the present possessor, to be for ever separated from the crown of France, to which Eugene and his descendants are to wave all claim and pretension. But the most important part of this communication to the Senate is that in which Bonaparte hints at the *ulterior dispositions* which he intends, and speaks of the *federative states* of the French Empire. "The different parts, though independent of each other, have a common tie."—— What can this mean, but that Bonaparte intends to break and divide Germany into federative states, which, created by France, shall depend upon France, and shall look to her as their common parent and protector. The Senate caught the meaning of the expressions to which we have alluded, in a moment. The President Neufchateau in his speech upon the Imperial letter uses these words—"The order of succession to the crown of Italy is fixed. The Iron Crown will never be united to the Imperial Diadem; but by the same provident wisdom that keeps them separate, are woven before-hand, the *federative* knots of which the *French Empire will be the tie and centre.*" Thus, the Crown of Italy, though separated from France, will not be a bit the less subservient to her will, and will still, as before, be connected with her fate and fortunes; whilst Germany, recast and recreated, and divided into comparatively small monarchies or republics, will depend upon the power of France for protection and support.

Bonaparte's Senate and Tribunate are vying with each other in decreeing him honours. A column is to be erected, bearing on the top of it a statue of the Emperor—the inscription is to be "Napoleon the Great, from his grateful country." Medals are to be struck, and a national fete is to be celebrated yearly on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

The honours of a public entry into Paris, decreed to Bonaparte by his fawning Senates, and Legislative Bodies, and Constituted Authorities, were declined by him, because he returned victorious. He gave them to understand, that he would have made a public and solemn entry, had he come back discomfited and degraded, "that the acclamations of the people might shew how he was beloved!" He, however, received the full measure of their adulation, at an audience which he deigned to grant them after his return. The addresses presented to him on this occasion are such a combination of servility, impiety, and meanness, that they even compelled the personage to whom they were addressed to put on the semblance of modesty.

Bonaparte's first Levee, after his return to Paris, was indeed a *solemn* one. The Prefect of the Police sent a billet to those who were to attend, intimating that they would be permitted to testify their *veneration* to their Imperial and Royal Majesties, seated on their thrones. The persons summoned, accordingly, at the appointed hour, passed by the thrones one after another. The etiquette was to make three obeisances—the first standing opposite the throne; the second on approaching near to it; and the third after retiring a few paces from it.—Not a word was spoken!

In Paris, on the 5th Feb. a rigorous ordinance, concerning dangerous offensive weapons, carried in secret, was published by the Prefect of Police. It prohibits armourers, cutlers, merchants and others, to manufacture, expose to sale or issue, and the public to carry, weapons prohibited by the laws, such as air-guns and pistols, poignards, daggers, sword-sticks, or canes, &c. under severe penalties. All persons, not military, wishing to carry pocket or common pistols for self-defence, must have a licence for so doing. All persons of the above description shall be subject to vi-

sits by the police, in order to verify whether they conform to the laws.—Whence has this extraordinary rigour arisen? It seems to require no comment.

French troops continue to march to Boulogne. They are to assume the name of the Grand Invading Army of England.

An address was transmitted from the British prisoners at Verdun, to the Electress, now Queen of Wirtemberg, (formerly our Princess Royal,) at a period when, it was supposed, that the extraordinary success of Bonaparte would have rendered him accessible to the softer emotions of humanity, in which, after setting forth their sufferings during a strict confinement of two years and a half in France, they took the liberty of suggesting, that an application on her part to the Emperor of the French, might have the effect of restoring them to their native land, and of removing the principal obstacle to a general exchange of prisoners. Her Royal Highness felt herself under the bitter necessity of returning an answer, expressive of her sincere sympathy in the misfortunes of her countrymen, and of her earnest desire to assist them; but her power equalled not her good will. Any polite attention, she adds, shewn to her by the Emperor of the French, during his stay at Louisbourg, did not authorise her to interfere in a business which must be settled between the two Governments.

ITALY.

The French took possession of Venice and its territories on the 19th Jan. Bonaparte has formed the project of making Venice again a great commercial place, and has asked the inhabitants only to tell him what can be done to accomplish this object. The inhabitants of Venice understand commerce much better than the Emperor of the French; and they have informed him, that nothing he can do for them will be of half so much importance as to make peace with England.

Conquest of Naples.

The doom of the Neapolitan Monarchy was sealed on the same day that the peace of Presburgh was signed. On that day (viz. 27th Dec.) Bonaparte issued a Proclamation to his army, in which he enlarges on the forbearance and moderation which he had exercised towards the perfidious Court of Naples; three times he had pardoned its treachery,—and he proceeds——

"Shall we grant a pardon a fourth time?—Shall we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a Court without truth, honour, or common sense? No! No! The Neapolitan Dynasty has ceased to reign; its existence is incompatible with the repose of Europe, and the honour of our crown. Soldiers! March, drive into the sea, if they will wait your attack, those feeble battalions of the tyrants of the sea. Shew to the world the manner in which we punish the perjured. Lose no time in informing me, that the *whole* of Italy is subject to my laws, or those of my allies," &c.

Conform to this declaration, Gen. St Cyr was detached from Massena's army, with 30,000 men, in the beginning of January, for the conquest of Naples, and was desired to halt in the Roman territory till the arrival of the Marshal with an additional body of troops. Massena accordingly arrived at Rome on the 17th Jan. and the greater part of his army, from that day to the 22d, filed off under the walls of that city. Joseph Bonaparte, who is to supersede Massena in the command of this army, arrived at Rome a few days after, and published a proclamation to the troops, in which, in the true style and spirit of jacobinism, he draws a distinction between the Neapolitan Government and the people, and desires his troops to remember, that though it is their duty to punish a government which has been unfaithful to its treaties, they are not at war with the people.

In the beginning of Feb. the French entered the Neapolitan territory. The advanced guard passed the river Garigliano, which divides the Roman from the Neapolitan territory on the 4th of February. On the following day, Prince Joseph addressed from his head quarters at Fesentino, a proclamation to the people, which equals in effrontery any thing that ever preceded it. He stiles himself "Governor of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily;" he assures the Neapolitans, that Napoleon has no other wish than to re-establish in Europe the

respect which is due to public faith; that "their laws, property and religion are to be respected;" and that "in every French soldier they will find a brother."

About the 9th of February Prince Joseph formed the army into three divisions: the centre under Marshal Massena, marched by San Germeno and Capua; the right under Gen. Regnier, by Terracina and Gaeta; and the left division, composed of Italian corps, commanded by General Lecchi, proceeded by Istri. General Regnier, on his arrival at Gaeta, summoned the Prince of Hesse to surrender.—The latter signified his intention to defend it to the last extremity. On the receipt of this answer, General Regnier ordered an attack to be made on the redoubt of St Andrew, which was defended by six pieces of cannon, and took it. General Grigny, an officer of distinction, lost his head by a cannon ball.

On the 12th, the centre division invested Capua, which answered to the summons, by a discharge of artillery. On the morning of the 13th, deputies from the city of Naples presented themselves to the Prince, and signed the delivery of Gaeta, Capua, Piscara, Naples, and other strong places. General Partonneaux entered Naples, and the forts were immediately occupied. The Neapolitan officers having requested to serve, the Prince formed several Neapolitan corps, and ordered the Neapolitan officers who were in the pay of the kingdom of Italy, to enter into it.

The overthrow of the Neapolitan Monarchy appears to have been equally rapid and complete.—With the exception of some trifling resistance made by the fortress of Gaeta, the capital and its dependencies have become the property of Napoleon.—Capua, Piscara, and all the other garrisons, were occupied by the French army, a considerable body of which was on its march to effect the reduction of Calabria. On the 15th Feb. Prince Joseph Bonaparte, who is, no doubt, destined to be the founder of the Corsican Dynasty in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, made his solemn entry into Naples.—On the following day he caused to be posted up Bonaparte's Proclamation, decreeing the destruction of the Neapolitan Dynasty. The King of Naples sailed in a British frigate for Palermo in the end of October; but the Queen, with the hereditary Prince, remained, and we were told, that the Neapolitan army was so much increased, that with the assistance of 30,000 Russians who landed from Corfu at Naples in the beginning of November, and 9000 British under Sir James Craig, who had arrived from Malta about the 24th of the same month, a vigorous resistance was to be opposed to the enemy. No such thing appears to have been attempted, and the Queen, with the Royal Family, found it likewise necessary to retire to Sicily about the end of January. The Queen is stated to have carried away with her property to an immense amount; but she was nearly lost on her voyage. A frigate, two brigs, and fifteen transports, with arms, &c. on board, were driven back on the coast of Naples, and taken possession of by the French. The enemy found 200 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition, in the city. The Royal Family have once more taken refuge at Palermo, where, unless protected by our squadrons, they will be exposed to further disgrace and calamity. We are left completely ignorant of the conduct pursued by the Queen of Naples, and the hereditary Prince, on the enemy's approach, previous to their embarkation; nor have we any grounds to ascertain the measures taken by the Russian and British troops, either for the defence or the evacuation of the Neapolitan territory.

The following letter from an officer in Sir James Craig's army, confirms the supposition that the British forces which sailed last year for Malta, were destined to act in conjunction with the Russian army at Corfu, in defence of the Kingdom of Naples against the invasion of the French.

Castellamare, Naples Bay, Dec. 2. "We sailed from Malta on the 3d ult. with about 10,000 men under Sir James Craig, all in the highest order. On the 7th we joined the Russian convoy off Sicily, having about 14,000 land troops on board. The whole then steered for the Bay of Naples, in which we arrived after a passage of 18 days. We expected to find the city and country both occupied by the French army under Gen. St Cyr, and measures were accordingly preconcerted on our part to force our

landing, and to dislodge them. On our arrival, however, we found that the enemy had abandoned their positions upon the information of our approach, and had already repassed the frontier, so that instead of a hostile reception, we had to expect the warmest welcome.

"The Russian divisions were landed at the Mole of Naples, and are quartered in and about that city. The British troops were disembarked the day after our arrival at Castellamare, by Sir John Stuart, under whose immediate command we are now cantoned at this place, at Torre del Greco, and at other places in different directions throughout the neighbourhood.

"Sir James Craig is established at Naples; and, as it is understood that he is to have a general command among the Allied Forces at large, Sir John Stuart will remain principal in command of the British column. As we are almost all of us here Egyptian regiments, we have already seen his promptitude and abilities so gallantly and successfully exerted, that we have every confidence in our leader.

"The strictest discipline has been enjoined to, and is observed by, the troops. The inhabitants in consequence treat us with great tokens of affection. Their regard, however, is much increased by a circumstance which they were not much accustomed to meet with from their late French *Protector*—They are *paid* for whatever they furnish. Every exertion is making by Sir James Craig, as well as by our ambassador at this Court, to procure the necessary supplies of horses, waggons, &c. for our future movements, and in the course of a very few days we expect that our cavalry, as well as our artillery, will be completely mounted.

"General Lacy, (an Englishman by birth) who commands the Russian troops, and Sir James Craig, are to be at the head of the allied forces of the whole kingdom, including the Neapolitans.

"On the 30th ult. we were reviewed by their Sicilian Majesties near this place. Sir John Stuart commanded the line. We exceeded eight thousand men. Sir James Craig accompanied their Majesties, who expressed their admiration at the appearance of the troops, and their confidence in the support which had been thus furnished them by the King of Great Britain against the common enemy.—It was a curious circumstance to contemplate a British army manœuvring at the foot of Vesuvius, whose lofty crater was discharging its smokey volumes over their heads. The day was fine, the ground of review was the sea beach, and the prospect of all the British ships of war and transports in the Bay, decorated with their brightest colours, contributed to render the whole one of the most impressive spectacles that could be imagined—Add to all this, that the regiments which were reviewed are some of the finest of the British army."

Accounts, however, have been received from Naples, dated Jan. 19. stating, that the Russian army had been all re-embarked at Baiæ Mole in the Bay of Naples, and also the British forces at Castellamare, and that they were all to sail immediately either for Sicily or Sardinia. The failure of this well-intended expedition is attributed to the defection of the Neapolitan army, occasioned by the intrigues of French emissaries, which have been too generally successful.

HOLLAND.

Letters from Rotterdam state, that the preparations for invading this country are resumed with the greatest activity; that seven sail of the line are ready for sea in the Nieu Diep, and that the transports lately laid up are refitting, and are to proceed to the Helder to take on board troops. In the mean time the sufferings under which that country labours are described as overwhelming. The letters say—

"The present system of taxation falls insufferably hard on the middling class; and as the former mode of taxing the rich produced emigration, it is beyond doubt that the present one will produce starvation. There is no hole to creep out at; no subterfuge; the only hope is Peace. Once, failures were hardly known here; they now occur daily. Robbery and murder were also unfrequent; within the last two months seven or eight felons have been broken on the wheel. It has even been in contemplation to promulgate a law, that no woman should be seen in the streets after a certain hour, alone."

Proclamation follows proclamation in the Batavian Republic against the in-

troduction of British commodities.—On the 1st Feb. one was issued, prohibiting under the severest penalties, the subjects of Holland from holding any commercial or friendly intercourse whatever with the subjects of Great Britain. Private letters, however, say,—"that much of the severity of the regulations which affected the commercial interests of that country, more especially as connected with England, has been remitted, and a further relaxation of those restraints is daily expected."—A considerable part of the Batavian troops which co-operated with the French in Germany, are arrived in the interior of Holland.

Letters from Holland contain accounts of the disastrous effects produced in that country by the late high winds.—A very large extent of territory was inundated, and most of the roads rendered impassable. The damage done is immense, and a vast expence will be incurred for the repairing of the dykes, which are in many parts broken, and otherwise materially injured.

It is highly creditable to the Dutch Government, that, unawed by the example of their inhuman Dictator, they have ordered all the British prisoners recently wrecked on their coast, to be liberated and sent home, upon a signed agreement for their exchange.

Sacking of Medina.

Advices have been received from Mr Barker, the East India Company's Resident at Bagdat, containing an account of the capture of Medina by the Wahabees, whose army, having been reinforced from the desert, has overwhelmed the adjacent country, and taken the city by assault, with infinite bloodshed and devastation. They set fire to Medina in various places, destroyed the mosques, after having ransacked them of their valuable shrines and treasures and completely demolished the tomb of the Prophet. Some thousands of females of the first rank were carried off by the besiegers into the desert, with a number of the principal male inhabitants. A troop of camels were also sent away with jewels and other treasure to an immense amount. Judda had also been taken by these marauders, and the inhabitants were forced to give up all their property to save their lives.

Naval Operations.

The Earl of St Vincent has been appointed by the new Ministry to the command of the Channel fleet, in room of Admiral Cornwallis, who, it is said, is to be rewarded with a Peerage for his services. On the 12th of March, his Lordship hoisted his flag on board the Hibernia of 110 guns at Portsmouth, and sailed next day with some ships of the line to resume the blockade of the port of Brest.

We have at length received accounts of the operations of a French squadron which sailed from Rochefort so long ago as the beginning of July last, on a roving cruize, and which has so successfully baffled the pursuits of different divisions of British ships sent in quest of it, as to have obtained the name of the "*Invisible Squadron.*"—This fleet consisted of four large ships of the line, three heavy frigates, and three corvettes. On the 19th of July, they captured the Ranger sloop of war, Capt. Coote, in the Bay of Biscay, and some days after the Dove Cutter, and several merchantmen both outward and homeward bound. On the 27th of September they fell in with the convoy from St Helena, and took, after a severe action, the Calcutta of 54 guns, Capt. Woodriffe.—(*See Mag. for Dec.*)—On the 10th of October, off Vigo, they fell in with the Oporto fleet, and captured four of the most valuable. Having now a considerable number of prisoners, and their provisions and water beginning to fail, they attempted to return to Rochefort; but their look-out corvettes fell in with Sir Chas. Stirling's division in the Bay, which they escaped from in the night by quick sailing. The enemy then attempted to reach Cadiz; but receiving intelligence that Lord Collingwood's fleet was off that port, they bent their course for Teneriffe, where they arrived about the middle of November.—They here sold (we are told in the French papers,) 18 of their best prizes, and having refitted and victualled, again set sail, and arrived at Rochefort on the 24th December, when they landed all their prisoners, who, we are happy to be informed, were in good health. On the 13th of Jan. the prisoners were all marched off from Rochelle to Verdun, where they arrived on the 11th of Feb. a distance, by a circuitous course they

took, of 600 miles. The march was extremely fatiguing, from wet weather and deep roads. — The accommodation at Verdun is said to be comfortable, but very expensive.

Among the ships taken by the Rochefort squadron, we regret to find the Belle packet for India, in the end of October, when only ten days out from Portsmouth. She had on board dispatches of importance, and a number of private letters, the latter of which appear to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as extracts from these have been published in the French papers, tho' they contain no public information, and relate chiefly to the private affairs of the parties.

The Earl Howe frigate, having on board the Marquis of Wellesley and suite, is arrived at Portsmouth from the East Indies.

By the late overland dispatch we learn, that Linois's squadron was fallen in with in October by an American, off the Laccadive Islands. There had been a serious mutiny on board the Marengo, which was with difficulty quelled. Some of the mutineers had been put in irons, but Linois found it necessary to liberate them, and cajole them with promises of plunder.—The crew of the Marengo had been informed of the death of the Governor-General, and expressed a hope that war would be rekindled in the southern provinces, in the event of which, they should find friends among the natives on the coast.

The Gazette of the 1st March contains two letters, transmitted by Sir Home Popham, from Capt. Donelly, of his Majesty's ship Narcissus, who had been detached to procure intelligence. The first dated Coast of Africa, states that he fell in with a brig and a schooner French privateers, with the Horatio Nelson, which they had taken, and which carried 20 nine, and two 12 pounders. The latter, with the brig, mounting 12 guns, with 70 men, were taken. The schooner escaped. Capt. D. rejoices that this nest of thieves (for they plundered indiscriminately) was destroyed, particularly as many valuable vessels had just come to the coast.

The second letter, dated off the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 15. states that the Narcissus had fallen in with a French ship of war, which she chaced for some time and obliged to run on shore. Her masts and bowsprit soon after went by the board, and her boats went adrift.—As her situation was extremely perilous, Capt. D. humanely forbore firing at her, although she vauntingly displayed those colours which she could not protect. It is feared that the greater part of her crew perished. Immediately after Capt. D. captured a Dutch sloop, with naval stores, from the Cape Town, from whose people he learned, that the vessel run on shore was a French ship of 32 thirty-pounders (short guns) and 250 men, and had just sailed from Table Bay; that she had on board the ordnance, &c. of L'Atalante French frigate, lately lost there, and was bound with them to the Mauritius, where ordnance stores were wanted to fit out other ships.

La Libre French frigate, of 40 guns and 280 men, is taken by the Loire and Egyptienne frigates, after an obstinate defence for half an hour, in which the enemy had 20 men killed and wounded, and was so much damaged that all her masts went overboard after she was taken possession of. The Egyptienne had eight men wounded, one of them since dead. La Libre sailed from Flushing on the 14th of Nov. in company with a French frigate of 48 guns, from which she parted, in a gale, on the 9th Dec. off the coast of Scotland. The officers of La Libre are apprehensive that their consort is lost, as the weather was extremely tempestuous when they parted.

The Druid frigate has taken the Prince Murat French privateer, of 18 six-pounders and 127 men; a coppered ship, and a fast sailer.

We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival, at Yarmouth, and in the Humber, of all our troops from the Continent. The officers and troops are Lieut.-Gen. Lord Cathcart, Lieut.Gens. Dundas and Don; aid-de-camps, Capts. Ainslie and Jarvis; Major-Gen. M'Kenzie Fraser, aid-de-camp, Capt. Woodhouse; Major General Sir Arthur Wellesly, aid-de-camp the Hon. Capt. Stanhope; Major General Sherbrooke, aid-de-camp Capt. Thomson; Major Gen. Hill; aid-de-camp Capt. Peebles; Maj.-Gen. Paget; Assistant Adjutant Gen. Lieut Col. Bradford; Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Dr Patrick, with several

other gentlemen of the Medical Staff.—The regiments are, 3d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 9th, 24th, 23d, 26th, 27th, 30th, 34th, 36th, 89th, 91st, and 95th, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery and Waggon Train. The Hanoverian troops all embarked partly in the Elbe, and partly in the Weser. Lord Paget's brigade, consisting of three regiments of Light Dragoons, landed at Yarmouth on the 19th February, and proceeded to Ipswich immediately.

It is with extreme concern, however, we are to state, that several of the transports, on their passage to Germany, have been lost by stormy weather; the particulars of which have only lately been communicated.

On the 10th of Dec. a large fleet of transports with troops, sailed from the Downs, for the Weser, under convoy of several frigates, and a number of cutters and gunbrigs, when a most violent gale arose on the 12th, and about 40 of the transports separated from the convoy. Some effected their escape back to the Downs, and others proceeded on their voyage to the appointed rendezvous. Several, however, were not so fortunate. The Aurora transport, with the staff and about 250 of the 26th regiment of foot, got on the Goodwin Sands, and was totally lost, and all unfortunately perished. The officers were, Major Christ. Davidson, Capts. Hoggins and Cameron, Lieuts: Brown and Hopkins (adjutant), Ensign Dalzell, Qrs-masters Campbell and Robertson, Surgeon Deval. The Maria, with about 200 men of the same regt. was drove ashore at the Texel, and wrecked.—But the lives of all on board were saved by the humane exertions of the Dutch Admiral Kikkert, commanding at that port, who sent out boats to their assistance as soon as he saw their distressing situation.

The following account of the loss of the Maria transport is communicated by Capt. Jones of the 26th regiment:

The Maria transport struck on the Southern Haaks, off the Texel, between twelve and one o'clock of the morning of the 13th of December. Capt. Jones was saved by having been sent in a boat to find the shore, and gain assistance.—About seven o'clock on the 14th December, he was conveyed in a fishing boat to Admiral Kikkert's ship, who immediately sent off boats to take up the soldiers, but unfortunately the ship sunk in the sands before they could get to her. On the Dutch pilot sounding over the wreck the following day, she had 18 feet of water over her hulk. The Dutch Admiral treated Capt. Jones in the kindest and most humane manner, supplying him with money and cloaths, and shewing every attention which could alleviate his distressed situation.

Officers, &c. saved—A Captain (name not mentioned.) Capt. Jones. Assistant Surgeon Armstrong. Serjeants D. French and B. Berk. Corporal John Leslie. Privates, Jn. Wakefield, Jn. Hopskinson, Michael Donelly, Stephen Thatcher, Lancelot Loth, Charles Billy, Thomas Dorrick, and Henry Judge.—Women, Jane Field and Jane Thatcher.—Children, Jane Field and Jane Thatcher.—9 sailors—Total saved 27.

Officers, &c. drowned.—Captain Garstin; Lieutenants Campbell and Markham; Ensigns Cunningham and Matheson; 10 serjeants; 11 corporals; 203 privates; 22 women; 8 children; 2 mates, and 4 sailors.—Total drowned, 265.

Official advices have been received of the loss of the Helder transport on the coast of Holland. She had 500 men and 24 officers of the 4th regiment on board, and 50 men and two officers of the Buffs. They were all with difficulty saved and are now prisoners.

The French and Dutch Papers announce the loss of these, and of several other transports, viz.

Wrecked upon the Haaks, the Maria, having on board 270 men; 26 were saved. Wrecked in the Texel, on the 15th Dec. the Isabella. She had on board the Head-quarters, and three Companies of the 89th regt. The soldiers and seamen remained in the rigging and shrouds the whole night; in the morning boats were sent off to save them, but we are sorry to say, that Capt. Simson, Ensign and Adjutant Goodal, Assistant-Surgeon Gribbon, Quarter-Master Campbell, 100 soldiers and seamen, and 10 women and children, were lost; the rest are prisoners, and treated with great humanity. Lost off Gravelins, the Jenny, having on board 4 Officers and 111 men of the 30th Regt. 11 Seamen, 12 women, and 6 young children, one of which was born the evening before at

sea—all saved and prisoners. Lost off Calais, the Ariadne, having on board 26 seamen, 2 Colonels, 11 Officers, and 300 men, of the 9th regiment, 20 women and 12 children—all saved and prisoners. The Atalanta, with 28 cavalry and 12 seamen, was seen to go down from Calais. Another large English vessel, supposed to have had many men on board, likewise sunk in sight of Calais.

The Rein Deer, of Liverpool, has arrived at Jamaica, after a severe action of two hours with a privateer of greatly superior force. After a close action of an hour and a half, the Frenchman's masts came tumbling down, when he attempted to carry his opponent, sword in hand, by his superior numbers; but he experienced such a reception from the Rein Deer's carronades filled with cannister shot, that he made off as fast as possible, and his opponent was so much damaged as to be unable to pursue him. The Rein Deer had two men killed and six wounded, besides the Captain, who had his right arm shattered, and at the same instant the trumpet knocked out of his other hand. The privateer (which was the same that took the Chesterfield packet) arrived at St Jago de Cuba, a mere wreck. Her loss was concealed, but it was acknowledged that she had 28 men killed, and her Captain and many more wounded.

The Brig Experiment, Logan, sailed from Jamaica to Halifax, with the homeward bound fleet, under convoy of the Diana. Off Cape Nichola Mole, the crew, mostly foreigners, mutinied, murdered the Captain and Mate, and possessed themselves of the vessel. Something in the management exciting suspicion, the Flying Fish schooner ran down, boarded, and recaptured her, and secured the mutineers, three of whom, endeavouring to escape in the jolly boat, were run down and perished.

The American papers mention the capture of the British ship Esther, by a French privateer, off Charleston bar, and confirmed by the oath of the survivors of her unfortunate crew, that the master, mate, and three seamen, were brutally butchered in cold blood!

A valuable Spanish lugger has been carried into Whitehaven, under circumstances highly creditable to the gallantry of the captors. She was lying in the Spanish port of St Andero, about to sail for the gulph of Mexico, and after discharging her cargo was to proceed for the West Indies as a cruizer. Twenty-six English prisoners, confined in a castle near where the lugger lay, formed the daring resolution of liberating themselves, and carrying her off. When the time arrived, however, the majority of them shrunk from the peril of their enterprise. Eleven gallant fellows persevered. They effected their escape from prison, boarded and cut out the lugger, passing two strong batteries, and after encountering much bad weather, carried their prize safe into Whitehaven.—Her cargo is valued at 25,000l. and the vessel at 800l.

On the 11th of Feb. a very melancholy accident happened to the Britannia of Liverpool, of 450 tons, lying to join convoy at Cove of Corke; she was blown up, and went down in a moment, supposed to be by conveying powder from the magazine.—Out of 36, crew and passengers, (among the latter a lady,) only 6 persons were saved. No other damage was done to any of the fleet, which is surprising, as she lay within 40 yards of 3 or 4 of them.

The brig Hope, M'Ewing, of Greenock, from Jamaica for Liverpool, was totally lost off the Old Head of Kinsale, on the 7th Feb. The crew saved.

The Jane, Rentall, from Newcastle for Southampton, was totally lost off Yarmouth on the 26th Dec. with all the crew.

Domestic Intelligence.

Monday, the 10th of Feb. Lord Erskine took the usual oaths in the Court of Chancery, and afterwards his seat on the Bench. He was attended by the Dukes of Clarence and Bedford, Lords Spencer, Ellenborough, and Moira, and Messrs Wyndham and Grey. An affectionate Address was presented to Lord Erskine by the Barristers of the Court of King's Bench, on his leaving them, to which his Lordship made a very handsome reply.

On the 12th Feb. Mr Fox was unanimously re-elected Member for Westminster, and afterwards chaired in the usual manner. In a short address to the Electors, he declared that he had accepted of office from no desire to gratify any vanity or interested feeling of his own, but solely from a sense of

duty, and of the calamitous state of the country; and that he should remain in place, what he had always been out of it, "a friend to liberty, an enemy to corruption, and a decided supporter of that just weight which the people ought to have in the Constitution." A number of the Electors afterwards dined at the Crown and Anchor.—Mr Fox retired early, being indisposed, and having much important business to transact.

The East India Company have ordered the sum of 40,000*l.* to be presented to Marquis Cornwallis, as a mark of respect for the memory of his late noble father, the Gov.-Gen. of India.

TRIAL OF GENERAL PICTON.

Court of King's Bench, Feb. 24.

This was an indictment at the instance of the King against General Picton, late Governor of Trinidad, for the infliction of torture, upon a Spanish girl, under the age of 14, to induce her to confess the guilt of another person.—Louisa Calderon was living with a person of the name of Pedro Lewis, as his mistress, in the year 1801, being then only 13 or 14 years of age, when, in the casual absence of her keeper, another person, named Carlos Gonsales, with whom she intrigued, robbed the house of Lewis of a quantity of dollars. For this offence, both he and she were apprehended, and underwent an examination before the officers to whom the dispensation of justice in the island was confided. Not being able to procure from the girl evidence of the delinquency of Gonsales, application was made to Governor Picton on the subject, and an order was written and signed by him, to "inflict torture upon Louisa Calderon."

Pursuant to this dreadful decree, the unfortunate object, against whom it was levelled, was turned over to a jailor, and fixed upon an instrument, which was prepared for the purpose, suspended by the left wrist, from the ceiling of a room, and resting with her right foot upon a sharp wooden stake. In this position, she was continued 53 or 54 minutes, as calculated by the watch of a Magistrate of the island, who attended the dreadful punishment, to see that it was not continued more than an hour, foolishly alledging, that the English law did not permit a subject to be longer tortured. This punishment not having proved sufficient to extort from the sufferer the confession which was desired, 24 hours afterwards it was renewed for the space of 22 minutes, twice during which time the poor girl fainted; and, having at last confessed that she knew Gonsales had committed the robbery, she was taken from the torture, immediately put into irons, and confined in a goal, where she could not stand upright, for eight months, until a short time before the arrival of Colonel Fullerton in the island, by whom she was afterwards brought to England. The girl herself was examined in Court.

The fact of the torture having been inflicted was not denied on the part of the defendant. The prominent feature of the defence was, that Trinidad, when it surrendered to his Majesty's arms, was to be governed by Spanish laws; by which laws, the infliction of torture was legal—that the General therefore had acted in obedience to the laws. A great variety of documents and evidence was gone into, to prove that torture was legal. The authorities adduced in support of that position, were contradicted by a Spanish Advocate of the name of Don Pedro de Vergas, who declared that he never knew any book of authority cited to justify the applicationof torture. There was an ancient edict of the date of 1260, which authorised torture, but that edict, the Spanish advocate declared, had long fallen into desuetude. The Jury were of opinion, that there existed no law in the island of Trinidad, which authorised the General to inflict torture. General Picton was in consequence found guilty. It is understood a new trial will be moved for.

FUNERAL OF MR PITT.

The public funeral decreed by the Legislature, in honour of the late Prime Minister, took place on Saturday the 22d February, in the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster.

Both Houses of Parliament having adjourned over for the week, to allow the necessary preparations to be made, on Tuesday evening the 18th, about nine o'clock, the remains of the late Mr Pitt were removed in a private manner from Putney to the Painted Chamber. The coffin was conveyed through the door leading to the House of Lords, and deposited on a platform at the south end of the chamber.—The whole of this extensive apartment was covered with black cloth, except the ceiling. Two rows of lamps, with the arms of the deceased placed alternately between, were arranged along the walls, amounting, in all, to two hundred. Above these, a fillet, representing silver lace, about a foot broad, ran parallel with the upper range of lamps, at the distance of about three yards. The lamps represented burnished silver, and the devices, emblematic of the awful ceremony, conduced to give the whole a distinguished effect.

On Thursday morning at nine o'clock, Mr Townsend, the Deputy Herald at arms, and Mr Thomas, as representative of the Lord Chamberlain, attended to give the necessary instructions for the body to lie in state, under the direction of Mr Marsh, when the Banners proceeded to decorate the coffin, and erect columns, flags, and trophies. The lights, &c. being prepared, Sir R. Ford immediately stationed the whole of the principal Bow-street officers (who were all dressed in mourning) in the principal avenues, with 120 constables, and a battallion of the Guards, in the outer passages and streets leading to Westminster Hall and Old Palace Yard; while a whole squadron of the Life Guards all day paraded New and Old Palace Yards, and the adjacent streets.

About ten, admittance was gained thro' the door of Old Palace-yard, leading up to the House of Commons. The croud completely filled the avenues; and, a few minutes after, the doors of the lobby of the House of Commons were thrown open. Notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd, every disagreeable accident was prevented by the excellent regulations of the police. On passing the raised Lobby of the House of Commons, the spectators entered the Long Gallery, which was hung with black, lighted up with seventy-two wax lights. The spectators then proceeded to the Painted Chamber, the passage to and from which was in a horse shoe form, and at the upper end of which was placed the coffin, on bearers, completely covered with a pall. On the right and left of the latter were placed ten silver candlesticks, on pedestals, covered with black cloth, and large wax tapers, interspersed with four elegant flags, with the various insignia of the several offices of the deceased, and his arms. At the foot of the coffin was placed the King's banner, with an Admiral's streamer and jack rolled, with his shield and sword, and his arms embossed, on a raised platform, over which were suspended his helmet and other insignia, surmounted by the anchor, supporting a *crane* (the Chatham crest). At the head of the coffin stood ten Gentlemen of the Wardrobe, in deep mourning cloaks and scarfs, with twelve other Gentlemen Porters, variously dispersed.

At the head of the coffin, under the canopy, were placed the Escutcheons and Banner of the Chatham Arms. The canopy was surrounded by plumes of black and white ostrich feathers, with a deep painted border, representing a Viscount's Coronet, and the Chatham Crest, in drapery and wreaths. From thence the spectators retired thro' the new door of the House of Lords into Old Palace Yard.

On Saturday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, according to the instructions issued from the Herald's College, the relatives of the deceased, and the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who intended to honour the memory of the late Minister, by attending him to "the house appointed for all living," met in the apartments allotted for the purpose at Westminster, where the Officers of Arms attended to regulate and marshal the ceremonial. The procession commenced at half past twelve. A proper way had been prepared for the procession to move upon, by an enclosure formed by wooden posts and rails to keep off the crowd. The space within these rails was covered with fine gravel, as the streets were at the funeral of Lord Nelson. This was the more necessary, as every person in this ceremony went on foot. The enclosed road commenced at the north gate of Westminster Hall, and curving across Palace Yard, passed through Union-street, and the lower part of King-street, and then, turning to the right, went round the north and north-west sides of the Abbey Church-yard, and terminated at the great western entrance of the Church — This road was lined by the Foot Guards, who stood within the railing; and parties of the Horse Guards (in undress) paraded in Palace Yard, Parliament-street, Bridge-street, and before the west front of the Abbey.

The procession was arranged according to the formula of the Herald's College, in which, however, many of the personages described in the regulations were necessarily absent. It was begun by a representative of the High Constable of Westminster, followed by the funeral conductors, and the 47 poor men clad in long black gowns, with the crest of Pitt emblazoned on their left arms, and black caps on their heads, and long black staves in their hands, their number answering to the age of the deceased. Then followed the Heralds, the various Bearers of the Standards, the Guidon, the Banner of the Crest of Pitt, the Great Banner, with their respective Supporters, the Helmet and Crest, the Sword and Target, the Surcoat, &c.

The following distinguished personages performed the principal duties in this solemnity:

Chief Mourner, Earl of Chatham.
Supporters, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Camden.
Train Bearer to the Chief Mourner, Sir William Bellingham, Bart.
Six Assistant Mourners Marquis of Abercorn, Marquis of Wellesley, Earl of Euston, Earl Bathurst, Viscount Lowther, and Lord Grenville.

The Great Banner, Hon. H. Lascelles.
Supporters, W. R. Cartwright, and E. W. Bootle, Esqrs.
The Standard, Lieut.-Gen. Lenox.
Supporters, Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and Right Hon. Charles Long.
The Guidon, Hon. Brig.-Gen. Hope.
Supporters, Hon. Richard Ryder, and Hon. Robert Dundas.
The Banner of Emblems, Hon. Spencer Percival.
Supporters, Right Hon. George Canning, and Right Hon George Rose.
Pall-bearers, Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Rutland, Duke of Beaufort, and Duke of Montrose.
Four Bannerolls, carried by the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Right Hon. Sir Wm Scott, Right Hon. Wm. Dundas, Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean.
Banner of the Crest of *Pitt*, Right Hon. C. J Villiers.
Supporters, Thomas Cholmondeley, and Wm. Wilberforce, Esqrs.
Secretary, William Marshal, Esq.
Comptroller, Jos Smith Esq
Treasurer, William Dacres Adams. Esq.
Steward, William Johnson, Esq.

Among the other distinguished Personages who appeared in the procession were the following:—

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge.

The Marquisses of Thomond, and Buckingham

Earls Temple, Pomfret, Grantham, Winchelsea, Spencer, Romney, Westmoreland, Jersey, and Carysfort.

Archbishop of York.

Bishops of Bath and Wells, Norwich, Bristol, London, Lincoln, Ely, Exeter, and Chester.

Lords Macdonald, Sidmouth, Boringdon, Paget, Castlereagh, Carrington, Auckland, Rivers, Hood, Hawkesbury, Elliott, Bulkeley, Grenville, Lowther, Mahon, Ebrington, Glastonbury, Braybroke, and the Lord Chancellor.

Judges—Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Judge of Admiralty, Attorney-General, and Solicitor General.

Generals—Grenville and Phipps.

Sirs—Walter Farquhar, and W. W. Wynne, and about 40 private gentlemen.

The procession was closed by a detachment from the Cinque Ports Corps, of which Mr Pitt was Colonel; consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, wearing crapes on their arms.—Solemn music accompanied the procession to the Abbey; at the western door it was received by the Dean and Prebends, and conducted to the Choir, where the usual funeral service was performed, after which the body was taken to the place of interment in the north transept of the Abbey, near the monument of Lord Robert Manners. Here a chair was placed at one end of the grave for the chief mourner, and stools for his supporters, and the six assistant mourners; the relatives and attendants standing round the grave. The musical service was nearly that performed in the Cathedral of St Paul's, at the funeral of Lord Nelson; but the whole service did not occupy near so long a time.

After the interment, Garter King of Arms, in an audible voice, proclaimed the style of the deceast Minister:—

"Thus hath it pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the late Right Hon. William Pitt, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Admiral and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Governor of Dover Castle, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, and High Steward of that University, one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, a Commissioner for the Affairs of India; and the character to whose memory is inscribed—*Non sibi sed Patriæ vixit!*"

The Comptroller, the Treasurer, and Steward of the deceased, then broke their staves, and delivered them to Garter, who threw them into the grave.

The Procession returned from the Abbey to Westminster Hall, in nearly the same order as it went, music playing.—Throughout the whole of the ceremony, the greatest order was observed.

Mr Pitt's Will.—The following will of that Right Hon. Gentleman was proved on the 14th March at Doctors Commons, by his brother Lord Chatham, and the Bishop of Lincoln.—

"I owe Sir Walter Farquhar one thousand guineas, from Oct. 1803, as a professional debt. Twelve thousand pounds, with interest, from Oct. 1801, to Mr Steele, Lord Carrington, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Camden, and Mr Joseph Smith, and I earnestly desire their acceptance of it. I wish, if means could be found for it, of paying double the wages to all my servants who were with me at my decease. I wish my brother, with the Bishop of Lincoln, to look over my papers, and to settle my affairs. I owe more than I can leave behind me.

Wm. Pitt.

The executors swore to the value of the property as under 10,000l.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

ON the 14th of January, a very important question, in which the public, especially the poorer classes, are much interested, was decided in the Court of Session. In June 1804, the Magistrates of Glasgow, being informed that many of the bakers were selling bread deficient in weight, made a general search through the shops in the city, and weighed their bread. The large bread, viz. the quartern and half quartern loaves, was, in general, pretty correct as to weight; but in many cases, the penny and two-penny loaves were shamefully deficient. This latter bread the Magistrates confiscated, and sent to the town's hospital. A number of the bakers whose bread was confiscated, conceiving themselves aggrieved by this procedure, raised actions against the Magistrates before the Court of Session, concluding for the value of the light bread which had been confiscated, and for high damages.—The bakers in their pleadings argued, that when no assize was set, although they were obliged to make their large bread of a certain weight, yet that they were entitled to make their penny and two-penny loaves of any weight they thought proper. In one of these cases, at the instance of Hamilton Millar, the Court was unanimously of opinion, that the whole of the procedure adopted by the Magistrates was extremely proper, and fully warranted by law; that the bakers were bound to make their penny and two-penny loaves of a corresponding weight to the large loaves; and that the Magistrates had a right, and it was their duty, to confiscate all bread which they could find, not baked in these proportions. There were thirteen of the Judges present. The Magistrates were also found entitled to expences.

On Monday the 13th Jan. John Shirreff, tenant in Captainhead, was tried before the Sheriff Depute of the shire of Haddington, and a respectable Jury, at the instance of Archibald Toddrick, procurator fiscal of Court, for violently assaulting James Dudgeon, farmer in Drem, and giving him several severe blows upon the head, and other parts of his body, with a poker, whereby he was wounded, to the great effusion of his blood. After the examination of witnesses on both sides, David Boyle, Esq. advocate, in an able speech, addressed the Jury, on the part of the prosecution, as did Adam Gillies, Esq. advocate, on the up the evidence in a very correct and impartial manner. The Jury returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel GUILTY:— Whereupon the Sheriff pronounced sentence, ordaining the said John Shirreff to be imprisoned, within the tolbooth of Haddington, for three months; to pay a fine of twenty pounds Sterling, for behoof of the poor; and to find caution to keep the peace for three years, under the penalty of three hundred pounds Sterling. This trial had excited a considerable degree of attention in the country, and the Court was very much crowded.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow has received the following letter from Lord Auckland.

Whitehall, 10th Feb. 1806.

SIR—His Majesty having been pleased to appoint me to preside at the Committee of Council for all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the Earl Temple to act as President in my absence; It is my intention, during the Session of Parliament (with the exception only of the Faster recess) to receive at this office, on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from twelve till two o'clock, personal communication on such business, as the parties concerned, or their agents, may wish to state or explain to us. We further propose to hold a more general Board on every Friday, and also on other days when the occasions may seem to require it. We request that you will make this known to all persons connected with your branch of trade and commerce, whom it may concern.—I am, &c. AUCKLAND.

TRADE OF THE CLYDE.—Account of the number of vessels which have traded at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, including their repeated voyages, in the year 1805.—At Greenock—Inwards, Foreign Trade, 326 ships, 45,606 tons, 2695 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 621 ships, 27,627 tons, 2133 men—Total, 947 ships, 73,233 tons, 4828 men.—Outwards, Foreign Trade, 290 ships, 45,896 tons, 3233 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 816 ships, 33,047 tons, 2615 men.—Total, 1115 ships, 78,943 tons, 5848 men.

AT PORT-GLASGOW—Inwards, Foreign Trade, 95 ships, 16,924 tons, 1000 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 222 ships, 10,477 tons, 673 men.—Outwards, Foreign Trade, 182 ships, 22,789 tons, 1600 men; Coast and Fishing Vessels, 138 ships, 9836 tons, 545 men.—Total, 310 ships, 32,125 tons,

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19. His Majesty, in Council, was pleased to declare William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord President of his Majesty's Council.

—William Earl of Albemarle, to be Master of his Majesty's buckhounds.

—St Andrew Lord St John, to be Captain of his Majesty's Band of Pensioners.

—Isaac Morier, Esq. to be Consul Gen. to the dominions of the Ottoman Porte.

Feb. 25. To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following gentlemen, and their heirs male, viz.—Lieut.-Gen. Charles Hastings of Wellesly hall, in Leicestershire;—Bysche Shelly, Esq. of Castle Goring, in Sussex;—Montagu Cholmondeley, Esq. of Easton, in Lincolnshire;—Col. Thomas Sutton of Molesey, in Surry, (Secretary to Earl Moira.)

March 5. The Hon George Ponsonby, and Sir John Newport, Bart. were sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

March 8. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom, to the Hon. Wm. Brabazon Ponsonby, by the title of Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, in the county of Corke.

—To confer the honour of Knighthood on Arthur Piggot, Esq. his Majesty's Attorney General, and on Samuel Romilly, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor General.

—To appoint Charles Hay, Esq. advocate, an ordinary Lord of Session, in room of Lord Methven deceast.—[His Lordship presented his Majesty's letter to the Court on the 5th of March, and after reporting the usual number of causes as Lord Probationer, took his seat on the Bench by the title of Lord Newton, on the 7th.]

—To appoint the Hon Henry Erskine, his Majesty's Advocate, in room of Sir James Montgomery, Bart. and John Clerk, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, in room of Robert Blair, Esq.—(On the 11th of March, these gentlemen presented their commissions in the Court of Session, and after taking the oaths, took their seats within the bar.)

—To appoint Walter Scott, Esq. advocate, one of the principal clerks of Session, in room of George Home, Esq. resigned.

—The Rt. Hon. Nath. Bond, to be Advocate General and Judge Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, in room of Sir Cha. Morgan resigned.

—Sir John Newport, Bart. to be Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland.

—James Martin Lloyd, Esq. to be Clerk of the deliveries of the Ordnance.

—Capt. Oliver Nicolls, to be Comptroller of the Navy, vice Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Bart.

—Sir Francis Milman to be one of his Majesty's Physicians in ordinary, in room of Dr Gisborne deceast.

March 15. The King has ordered a writ to be issued under the Great Seal, for summoning up to the House of Peers, Geo. Marquis of Blandford (eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough,) by the title of Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick.

March 20. The King has appointed Adam Gillies, Esq. Sheriff depute of Kincardineshire, in room of Alex. Burnet Ramsay of Balmain, Esq. resigned.

Mr Sheridan has appointed Henry Scott, Esq. his Paymaster of the Navy.

John King and Nicolas Vansittart Esqrs. are appointed Secretaries of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. C. J. Fox is elected a Governor of the charter house, in room of the late Mr Pitt.

The Hon. Henry Erskine, his Majesty's Advocate, has appointed Charles Ross, Wm. Clerk, and George Cranston, Esqrs. Advocates depute on the circuits.—And Wm. Inglis, Esq. agent for the Crown in Scotland.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Adam Gillies, Esq. his Royal Highness's Advocate, and David Cathcart, Esq. his Solicitor General for Scotland.

Francis Horner, Esq. is appointed one of the Commissioners for liquidating the Carnatic debts, in the room of the Hon. Richard Ryder.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Dumbartonshire.—Henry Glasford, of Dougaldston, Esq vice Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart. resigned.

Dartmouth.—David Scott of Dunninald, Esq. in room of Sir Home Popham, resigned.

Portsmouth.—The Hon. David Montague Erskine, in room of his father, now Lord Erskine.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Francis Gore, Esq to be Lieut.-Gov. of Upper Canada.

Brig.-Gen. John Hodgson to be Governor of Bermuda.

Henry Bentinck, Esq. to be Lieut.-Gov. of Demerary and Essequibo.

Colonel Robert Anstruther to be adjutant general of the Forces in Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The King has presented the Rev. James Inglis to the church of Kirkoswald.—The Rev. Alex. Irvine to the church of Little Dunkeld.—The Rev. Wm. Linton to the church of Lochlee.—And the Rev. Dr Thomas Duncan to the new church of Dumfries.

The Duke of Buccleugh has presented the Rev. Leslie Moodie, minister of Kelso, to the church of Inveresk, in room of the Rev. Dr Carlyle deceast.

On the 5th of March, the Town Council of Edinburgh presented the Rev. Dr Robert Balfour of Glasgow, to the church to Lady Yester's, in room of the Rev. Mr Black deceast. But Dr Balfour having declined to accept, the Town Council have presented Dr Thomas Fleming of Kirkaldy to the above charge.

On Sunday, the 9th Feb. in Bishop Strachan's Chapel, Dundee, the Rev. Daniel Sandford, D. D. was consecrated a Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

The Judges of the Court of Session have been pleased to appoint Thomas Guthrie Wright, Esq. writer to the signet, to be Auditor of Accounts to the Court

Alexander Dauney, L.L.D. Advocate in Aberdeen, is appointed Sheriff Substitute of that county, in room of David Morrice, Esq. deceased.

William Bogle, Esq. is appointed Postmaster of Glasgow, in the room of the late Mr Jackson.

The King has granted permission to Alex. Burnet of Balmain, Esq. Kincardineshire, his licence for him and his issue to assume the name and arms of Ramsay, in conformity to the will of Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine, his maternal uncle, lately deceast.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 26. At Madras, Kirkby Dalrymple, Esq. to Miss Ann M'Cormick, daughter of the late Rev. Principal M'Cormick, of St Andrews.

At Cronstadt, Mr Wm. Miles Corton, of St Petersburgh, merchant, to Miss Maria Halliday, youngest daughter of Dr Halliday.

Feb. 15. At Dublin, Gerrard Noel, Esq. son to Colonel Noel, M. P. for Rutlandshire, and grandson and heir to Lord Barham, to Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of the late Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. of Dromoland, county of Clare.

16. Captain Burns of the Royal navy, to Miss Dalrymple, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Dalrymple, 19th regt. of foot.

24. At Glasgow, James Balfour, jun. Esq. of Pilrig, to Miss Ann MacIntosh, daughter of the late Captain MacIntosh of Harwood.

24. At ditto, Alexander Gartshore Stirling, Esq. of Craigbarnet, to Miss Anne Miller, only daughter of James Miller, Esq. late of Jamaica.

27. At Manse of Arbirlot, Dr William Arrot, physician in Arbroath, to Mrs Sharp.

28. At Edinburgh, Dr Robert Freer, Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Thomson, daughter of the late Alexander Thomson, Esq. Deputy Cashier of Excise for Scotland.

—. At Feversham, Kent, Alexander M'Gregor, Esq. late of New York, to Mrs Helen Finlay of Glasgow.

—. At London, Lieut.-Col. F. Dillon, to Miss Callander, neice of Sir John Callander, Bart.

—. John Champion, Esq. to Mrs Ann Douglas, widow of the late Capt. Peter Douglas.

—. At Ipswich, Lieutenant Craigie, of the Royal Scots Greys, to Miss Wright.

—. John Gilbert Francklyn, Esq. to Mrs Stevenson, widow of the late Major-Gen. Stevenson, of the Madras cavalry.

—. Captain George J. Ryves, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Emma Graham, daughter of R. R. Graham, Esq. of Chelsea College.

March 3. At Mauchlin, the Rev. John Tod, minister of that parish, to Miss W. Kennedy Hamilton, daughter of the late Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

11. At Edinburgh, Robert Strachan, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Janet Darling, third daughter of the deceased Paul Darling, Esq. of Bogangreen.

11. At Fountainbridge, Robert Mudie, Esq of Balmule, to Miss Susan Durie, only daughter of Charles Durie, Esq. of Craigluscar.

15. At Tayfield, Mr Archibald Torry, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss J. Berry, third daughter of John Berry, Esq. of Tayfield.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Alex. Maconochie, Esq. advocate, a son.

10. At Brighton, the Lady of General James Dunlop, a son.

15. Mrs Wilkie, jun. of Foulden, a son.

17. At London, the Countess of Mansfield, a son.

—. At ditto, Lady Holland, a daughter.

23. At Orton, in Huntingdonshire, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

28. At Calderbank West, the Lady of Charles Kerr, Esq. a son.

—. At London, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

—. At Mickleham, the Lady of the Hon. David Montague Erskine, a daughter.

March 3. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Lauriston, a son.

13. At Cameron House, Dumbartonshire, Mrs Rouet Smollett, a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir William Johnstone, Bart. of Caskieben, a son

DEATHS.

Lately, at Vizagapatam, of the jungle fever, Lieut. John Reid, 9th native infantry.

Aug. At the Hague, Major George Lundin, formerly in the Dutch service, son to the deceased Andrew Lundin, Esq. of Strathearly.

Aug. 25. At Ganjam, in the East Indies, Dr George Dunbar, second son of the late Alex. Dunbar of Boath, Esq.

Lately, in the Island of Ceylon, Lieut. Chas. Douglas, of the 19th regiment.

Oct. At Bombay, in the 24th year of his age, Lieut. Chas. Ross, 3d regt. native infantry, seventh son of the late Simon Ross, Esq. of Gladfield, Rosshire.

Oct. On his passage from Madras, on board the Lord Hawkesbury, Captain Alex. Boswell Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment.

Nov. 19. On board the Atlas, in the West Indies, Mr Robert Baillie, midshipman, son to Lord Polkemmet.

Dec. 1. William Gibson, overseer at Somerton estate, Jamaica, son of Mr Gibson of the Perth academy.

Dec. 13. At Venice, Charles Gordon, Esq. younger of Letterfourie, son of the late Alex. Gordon, Esq. of Letterfourie.

Dec. 26. At the Cape of Good Hope, Arthur Muter, Esq. Captain of the Union East Indiaman, second son of William Muter, Esq. of Annfield.

Jan. 19. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Miss Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, Esq. of Kingston.

Feb. 8. At Glasgow, aged 81, Mr James Jackson, upwards of 50 years postmaster of Glasgow. His scrupulous punctuality and ardent zeal in the discharge of the duties of his office, joined to a gentlemanlike behaviour in private life, procured him the respect of all.

10. At Londonderry, Ralph Babington, Esq. of Greenfoot,

10. At Forres, Sir Alexander Penrose Cuming Gordon of Altyre and Gordonston, Bart.

10. At Edinburgh, Robert Baillie, Esq. Carphin, Fife.

10. At Edinburgh, Capt. Wm. Lindsay of the Aberdeenshire militia. He was buried with military honours.

10. At London, in the 87th year of his age, the Right Hon. Edmund Sexten Pery, Lord Viscount Pery, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland. Having left only two daughters, his fortune descends to his nephew the Earl of Limerick.

11. At Harley, in Yorkshire, Sir Alex. Ramsay Irvine of Balmain, Bart. in the 90th year of his age.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Scott of Harden.

12 At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Wallace, relict of the late Mr Baillie Blinshall, saddler in Edinburgh.

13. At Dundee, aged 84, Mrs Jean Robertson, relict of John Pitcairn, Esq. merchant, and formerly Provost of that burgh.

15. At Edinburgh, Margaret Gloag, only daughter of Mr Thomas Gloag, W. S.

15. At ditto, Mrs Clarkson Moncrief, spouse of Thos. Clarkson Moncrief, Esq. of Blackburn.

15. At ditto, Mrs Scott of Horsleyhill.

17. At Glasgow, deservedly lamented, John Wilson, Esq. of Kelvinbank, late Town-clerk of Glasgow. Some years ago, having resigned that office, the Magistrates unanimously voted their thanks to Mr Wilson for his services while he held that office, the duties of which he had performed with great ability and integrity.

17. At Edinburgh, Lady Montgomery, widow of the deceased Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart. late Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer.

17. At Brechin Castle, Miss Lucy Maule, third daughter of the Hon. William Maule of Panmure.

18. At London, Charles Graham, Esq. of Dryhill.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Grant, eldest daughter of the late Andrew Grant, Esq. banker in Edinburgh.

18. At Harvieston, George Cranstoun, Esq. of Dewar.

—. Mr Charles Adam, merchant in Dundee, and Adjutant of the 5th Forfarshire volunteers.

20. At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Margaret Gloag, daughter of the late Mr John Gloag, merchant in Edinburgh.

21. At Edinburgh, in the 83d year of his age, the venerable and respected Dr George Chapman, Rector, formerly of the Grammar school of Dumfries, and afterwards of the Academy of Banff, both which seminaries he advanced to the most flourishing state. He was a very eminent and successful teacher, having exemplified in his practice, the plan of his excellent *Treatise on Education*. His literary attainments were very considerable, and he zealously devoted himself to the communication of useful knowledge, to almost the last day of his life.

23. At Letterfourie, Miss Ann Gordon, neice to the celebrated Chevalier Ramsay.

24. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie Grieve, spouse of Dr Mackenzie Grieve.

25. At ditto, the Rev. David Black, minister of Lady Yester's Church.

25. At ditto, Mrs Catherine Campbell, widow of the late Joseph Norris, Esq. Deputy Clerk of Justiciary.

26. At ditto, aged 84, Mr John Wilde,

late tobacconist in Edinburgh, father of John Wilde, Esq. advocate, Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh.

Feb. 27. At Edinburgh, Mr John Paterson, merchant tailor.

27. At Perth, Mr George Pentland, sen. merchant.

28. At Aberdeen, Baillie Andrew Burnett, in the 86th year of his age.

28. At Kelso, Mr Wm. Rutherford, for many years a respectable merchant there.—And at Lantonhall, March 9. Mr James Rutherford, his brother.

—. At his seat of Ardfrey, Ireland, Joseph Blake, Esq. father of the Right Hon. Lord Walscourt, and the Countess Dowager of Errol. He is succeeded in his estates by his grandson, Lord Walscourt.

—. At London, Mr Barry, the celebrated Painter.—His death was occasioned by a paralytic stroke. He had lately undertaken to paint a whole length portrait of the late lamented Lord Nelson, for the Society of Arts.

—. At London, aged 89, that venerable ornament of literature, Mrs Carter. She was distinguished early by several poems of great merit. She wrote two papers in the Rambler, one on Religion and Superstition, the other entitled "The Voyage of Life," which from the stile, can scarcely be distinguished from the papers of the learned author, Dr Johnson; but the work for which she was most distinguished, was an elegant translation of Epictetus, from the Greek, which has gone through several editions. Mrs Carter was highly esteemed by a large circle of literary acquaintance, particularly the Bishop of London, at whose house she was a constant guest.

March 1. At Gosport, Mrs Eliza Campbell, wife of Major John Campbell, Military Superintendant of the Royal Military Hospital there.

1. At Portsoy, Mr Dunbar of Netherbuckie, in the 80th year of his age.

—. At London, Lady Louisa Fitzroy, third daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

2. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Drummond, daughter of the late James Drummond, Esq. of Croftnappock.

3. James Beveridge, Esq. Blambae House, Falkland, Fife.

3. At Linlithgow, Mr John Liston, writer, eldest son of the Rev. Mr Robert Liston, late minister of Aberdour.

4. At London, Lieut. Col. Bagwell, of the 6th dragoon guards, in consequence of a fall from his horse, by which his scull was fractured.

4. At ditto, Sir Lionel Copley, Bart. also in consequence of his horse falling with him.

5. At Edinburgh, in the 84th year of his age, George Brown, Esq. many years one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise for Scotland.

6. At Carronpark, Mrs Simpson of Plean, spouse of Francis Simpson, Esq. and only daughter of William Caddel, Esq. of Banton.

7. At Perth, Mrs Jean Marshall, relict of John Ross, Esq. merchant.

7. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Ord, daughter of the late Lord Chief Baron Ord.

7. At Largnean, in Galloway, Lieut. Col. Andrew Wight, Inspecting Field Officer of the Kirkcudbright district.

8. At Drunkie, William Graham Esq. of Drunkie.

8. At Carlisle, Alex. Wilson, Esq. banker.

8. At Ayr, Millar Hill Rollo, the infant son of the Hon. Roger Rollo, Collector of the Customs.

9. At Leith, Mr John Ramsay, Lieut. of his Majesty's navy.

—. At Romely, in Derbyshire, Dr Thos. Gisborne, physician to the King, and President of the College of Physicians.

12. At Woodbank, near Dalkeith, Mr John Mitchell, Collector of Excise.

12. At Hillend, near Greenock, in the 65th year of his age, Mr Hugh Crawford, sen. writer in Greenock, and late one of the magistrates of that place.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Balfour, relict of the deceased Rev. Mr Thomas Scott, minister of South Leith.

13. At ditto, Mrs Sarah Hunter, widow of the late James Hunter, Esq. banker in Ayr.

—. At Panbride, Mrs Charlotte Drummond, spouse of Mr David Watt, also lately deceased, and youngest daughter of George Drummond of Broich, Esq.

—. At London, the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Bradford.

—. At Bridport, Miss Crawford, daughter of Daniel Crawford, Esq.

—. At Windsor, Capt. Alex. Grant, formerly of the first regiment of foot guards.

17. At Glasgow, in the 67th year of his age, David Dale, Esq. formerly proprietor of the Lanark Cotton Mills, and one of the Magistrates of Glasgow—generally known and admired for a noble spirit of philanthropy—in whose character were strikingly combined, successful commercial enterprize with piety, active benevolence, and public spirit. Here, if ever, a tribute of respect and admiration is due to departed worth. Originally in a low station of life, by prosperous adventures in trade, he was raised to a state of affluence, which he directed, on a grand scale, to the encouragement of industry and relief of the distressed. In a romantic den on the banks of the Clyde, the lofty Mills of Lanark arose, under his eye and fostering hand; surprised

prised and delighted the traveller, as with a scene of enchantment; and exhibited a pleasing picture of industry walking hand in hand with instruction and comfort. Thither were transplanted, and trained to virtuous habits, numerous orphans and outcasts of the streets who had been a prey to vice and misery. And there many "hapless sons of Caledonia," who were emigrating to a foreign land, found a comfortable asylum. For many years he discharged, with distinguished reputation, the office of Pastor to the Independent Congregation in Glasgow, for which he was peculiarly fitted, by a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages. His discourses bespoke a cultivated understanding, and liberality of sentiment. A steady friend to civil and religious liberty, he embraced men of every persuasion. Possessed of a disposition kind, hospitable and benevolent, of a heart generous, sincere, and truly philanthropic, his charities, public and private, were probably not surpassed by any individual in Scotland. As a Magistrate, he tempered justice with mercy; and, on trying occasions, he displayed a spirit of resolution, scarcely expected by those who were familiar with his unassuming manners in private society. In private life he was very affectionate to his relatives and intimate friends; sometimes in a musing contemplative frame, and sometimes endearing by a peculiar vein of cheerful pleasantry. Hence they bewail the loss of a kind father, friend and faithful monitor. The poor will feel the want of a bountiful benefactor. Glasgow is deprived of an illustrious citizen. Public institutions have lost him who was looked up to, as the general patron of every generous and laudable undertaking. Humanity has lost a warm and steady friend.

SCOTS FIARS.—*Crop* 1805.

Edinburgh.—Wheat, 30s.—Barley 23s. 9d.—Oats 18s. 9d.—Oatmeal 19s.—Pease and Beans 18s.

Haddington.—Wheat 36s. 0¼d—Barley 29s. 10d.—Oats 21s. 8¼d.—Pease 17s. 2½d.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Mar. 3.	206	——	60 5/8
10.	209	——	60 5/8
17.	——	——	61 1/8
24.	——	——	60 1/8

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
March 3.	60 73	28 33	24 29	37 44
10.	60 75	28 34	25 31	37 43
17.	60 74	28 34	24 32	36 42
24.	60 74	28 33	22 30	42 48

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Feb. 28.	34 0	23 0	19 6	16 0
Mar. 7.	35 0	23 0	20 0	17 0
14.	34 0	22 0	18 0	18 0
21.	34 0	21 0	18 0	18 0
28.	34 0	22 0	17 6	17 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
Mar. 4.	320	15	14½	50	13	1
11.	320	15	14½	50	13	1
18.	300	15	14½	60	13	1
25.	280	15	14½	50	13	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The continuation of the Life of *Dr Pennecuick*, *T. M. C.* and *W. D.* will appear in our next.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR APRIL 1806:

With a Portrait of Mr JOHN DOWIE, *Edinburgh.*

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from March 26. to April 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
March 26	29.6	38	41	—	Cloudy
27	29.7	40	47	—	Ditto
28	29.81	40	48	—	Ditto
29	29.85	39	58	—	Clear
30	29.9	42	53	—	Ditto
31	30.	36	45	—	Ditto
April 1	30.25	32	53	—	Ditto
2	30.24	38	45	0.02	Shower
3	30.24	41	50	—	Clear
4	39.24	37	47	—	Ditto
5	30.23	28	48	—	Ditto
6	30.	40	47	—	Cloudy
7	30.	41	46	—	Ditto
8	30.	38	50	—	Clear
9	29.8	40	50	—	Cloudy
10	29.7	40	45	0.03	Showers
11	29.7	34	43	—	Cloudy
12	29.69	36	45	—	Ditto
13	29.7	32	44	0.01	Snow
14	29.7	32	48	—	Clear
15	29.91	26	52	0.01	Snow
16	30.08	32	42	0.25	Rain
17	30.2	36	48	0.16	Ditto
18	30.2	46	53	0.1	Ditto
19	30.2	48	59	0.11	Ditto
20	30.2	50	63	—	Clear
21	30.2	47	56	—	Ditto
22	30.2	43	62	—	Ditto
23	30.2	38	64	—	Ditto
24	30.2	42	66	—	Ditto
25	30.21	42	62	—	Cloudy

Quantity of Rain 0.69

High Water at LEITH For MAY 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Th. 1	0	38	1	3
Fr. 2	1	29	1	54
Sa. 3	2	20	2	46
Su. 4	3	13	3	39
M. 5	4	6	4	32
Tu. 6	4	58	5	23
W. 7	5	49	6	13
Th. 8	6	38	7	1
Fr. 9	7	24	7	46
Sa. 10	8	8	8	29
Su. 11	8	50	9	11
M. 12	9	33	9	54
Tu. 13	10	15	10	36
W. 14	10	58	11	20
Th. 15	11	42	—	—
Fr. 16	0	7	0	33
Sa. 17	0	59	1	26
Su. 18	1	54	2	23
M. 19	2	53	3	23
Tu. 20	3	53	4	24
W. 21	4	54	5	25
Th. 22	5	54	6	23
Fr. 23	6	50	7	17
Sa. 24	7	43	8	9
Su. 25	8	33	8	58
M. 26	9	22	9	46
Tu. 27	10	10	10	34
W. 28	10	58	11	23
Th. 29	11	48	—	—
Fr. 30	0	13	0	38
Sa. 31	1	4	1	30

MOON's PHASES.

FOR MAY 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

D. H. M.

Full Moon, 2. 7. 6. Morn.
Last Quarter. 10. 6. 2. Even.
New Moon. 18. 7. 10. Morn.
First Quarter. 25. 1. 13. Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

May 12. Session sits
18. Princess of Wales born (1768.)
22. Princess Elizabeth born (1770.)
22. Gen. Assembly sits
29. King Ch. II. restored

THE



John Donic!

Published by A. Constable & Cᵒ. Edin.ʳ 1 May 1806.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR APRIL 1806.

MR JOHN DOWIE.

NO taste is more prevalent in these times than that for biographical traits of eminent living characters; as is fully attested by the bulky volumes of this description with which our sister kingdom is inundated. We have our doubts whether this be quite the most edifying kind of study; and have not therefore been very liberal in furnishing a supply of it. Yet, that our readers may not complain of being altogether excluded from this gratification, we beg leave to introduce to their notice Mr *John Dowie*; and we appeal to them whether any one can have a better claim to the title of *Scottish Public Character*, than he, whose well-known face graces the title-page of our present number.

We have met lately with the following anonymous poem, written a good many years ago, in which the praises and merits of Honest John are duly set forth. It is generally supposed to be the composition of Burns, who, when in town, was a frequent visitor of Mr Dowie's; and, at any rate, is a good imitation of his manner. Such of our readers as know what it is, over Johnny's ale, "to weet their pipes, for little "wrang," will readily acknowledge that the picture is drawn to the life, and will probably not be displeased with this opportunity of recognizing an old acquaintance.

JOHNNIE DOWIE's ALE.

A' ye wha wis', on e'enings lang,
To meet, an' crack, an' sing a sang,
An' weet your pipes, for little wrang,
To purse or person,
To *sere** Johnnie Dowie's gang,
There thrum a verse on.
O Dowie's Ale! thou art the thing
That gars us crack, an' gars us sing,
Cast by our cares, our wants a' fling
Frae us wi' anger;
Thou e'en mak'st passion tak' the wing,
Or thou wilt bang 'er.
How bless'd is he wha has a groat,
To spare upon the cheering pot;
He may look blyth as ony Scot
That e'er was born:
Gie's a' the like, but wi' a coat,
An' guide frae scorn.
But think na' that Strong Ale alone
Is a' that's kept by dainty John;
Na, na, for i' the place there's none,
Frae end to end,
For meat can set you better on
Than can your friend.
Wi' looks as mild as mild can be,
An' smudgin' laugh, wi' winken' ee,
An' lowly bow down to his knee,
He'll say fu' douce,
"Whe, gentlemen, stay till I see
"What's i' the house."
—Anither bow—"Deed, gif ye please,
"Ye can get a bit toasted cheese,

* *Serious.*

"A

" A crum o' tripe, ham, dish o' pease,"
(The season fitten,)
" An egg, or, cauler frae the seas,
" A fluck or whitten;
" A nice beef-steak—or ye may get
" A gude buff'd herring, reisted skate,
" An' ingans, an' (tho' past its date)
" A cut o' veal;
" Ha, ha, its no that unco late,
" I'll do it weel."
O G****y R********, dreigh loun,
An' antiquarian P**** soun',
Wi' mony ithers i' the town,
What wad come o'er ye,
Gif Johnnie Dowie shou'd stap down
To th' grave before ye?
Ye sure wad break your hearts wi' grief,
An' in Strong Ale find nae relief,
War ye to lose your Dowie—chief
O' bottle keepers;
THREE years at least, now to be brief,
Ye'd gang wi' weepers.
But gude forbid! for your sakes a',
That sic an usefu' man should fa';
For, frien's o' mine, between us twa,
Right i' your lug,
You'd lose a houff baith warm an' braw,
An' unco snug.
Then pray for's health this mony a year,
Fresh three-'n-a-ha'penny, best o' beer,
That can (tho' dull) you brawly cheer,
Recant you weel up;
An' gar you a' forget your wear.
Your sorrows seal up.

———" Another Bottle, John."
" Gentlemen, 'tis past twelve, and time to go home."

Particulars respecting the BENEFICENT SOCIETY *of Edinburgh.*

THIS name has been given to the Society, of which, in our Magazine for January last, we laid the plan before our readers. This plan, then only in embryo, has since been carried into effect; and, by means of a subsequent publication of the society, we are enabled to give some farther account of the manner in which it is to be conducted, and the objects it is intended to embrace.

" The number of paupers relieved by parish charity in England, independent of those supported by the voluntary provisions of the dead and the living, amounted, in the year 1803, to 1,039,716, *i. e.* to more than one eighth of the whole population of that part of Great Britain. In Edinburgh, Canongate, and St. Cuthberts, the whole number of adults supported at the present time by parish funds in the workhouses and out of them, is 641, and of infants 240 *.

" If the population in these places amount to 72,000 or thereabouts, constituting about twenty-two parts of the population of Scotland, judged to be 1,600,000, it must be impossible to account for the difference between the sum total of the Poor in the one country and in the other, (*i. e.* not so much as one to ten,) without supposing that many here lie hid in indigence and obscurity, trusting to casual alms, or supported by spontaneous bounty, or that not a few perish from want."

Workhouses are necessary, for such as are wholly unable to labour, and have no friends with whom they can reside; but for all such as are not not yet reduced to that extremity, the present institution promises to be much more eligible. It is better calculated for distinguishing between real and pretended objects of charity; it affords relief at less expence, and in a more agreeable manner to such, as would look with horror at being cooped up within the walls of a workhouse. It ought also to put a stop to the pernicious practice of beg-

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* In the Canongate there are, in the Workhouse, 48 adults, 23 infants, 20 out-pensioners.

In St Cuthberts, 143 adults, 81 infants.

In Edinburgh, about 300 adults, and 86 infants, in the Workhouse. 150 adults, having families, have some supply in their own abodes, 50 infants are at nurse.

begging on the streets, by taking away all ground or pretence for asking or giving charity in that form. There is another view also in which it may be eminently conducive to the public interest, as well as that of the objects relieved. It seems to be the best means of checking that ruinous increase of poor-rates which has gone to such a height in England, and even in this country has made considerable progress.

"From papers now lying on the table of the House of Commons, it is proved, that the rates raised by the poor laws were, in 1803, not less than L.5,348,000. Of this sum L.190,000 was spent on suits occasioned by the poor laws, and the expences of parish overseers, L.1,034,000 were laid out on church rates, highways, the militia, &c.; but the nett sum spent exclusively on the poor, amounts to L.4,267,000. The progression of this tax is one of its most alarming circumstances. With every increase of the rates, the poor have increased in numbers. The average sum of poor rates in 1783, 1784, 1785, was far less than one half of these at present; and in 1776 it was greatly less than one third of it. Little more than a century ago there were not much above L.500,000 annually, less, *i. e.* than a tenth of their present exorbitant increase. The oppression of particular districts cannot be known by looking at the general sum. There are counties, as Sussex, where nearly every fourth or fifth person is supported by the parish; and there are towns in England where manufactures once flourishing have decayed, in which they amount to 20s. or 25s. in the pound Sterling. Taking the rental of property on which the poor's rates are raised at L.38,000,000, there is not less paid all over England on this account than 2s. 9d. in the pound Sterling. Were we to look forward to future times, and to judge the country doomed to the uncontrouled and accelerating increase of this burden, what gloomy prospects must we indulge!

"It may be thought unnecessary to turn the attention of the inhabitants of this end of the island, to evils which they have not hitherto felt, and which, from difference of laws, customs, and manners, it is not likely that they shall feel. It is proper, however, that all should know, that, in a good many more than 100 parishes of Scotland, *i. e.* in between an eighth and ninth part of it, the provision for the Poor is raised by fixed assessments; that in some of these, it is not a late practice,—that the number of such parishes is every year increasing, and that assessments have been resorted to in other parishes, although not statedly, yet upon very many occasions, when, through scarcity and dearness of provisions, or from other causes, the funds for supporting the poor have proved insufficient.

"In the county of Berwick, the Poor increased one fourth in number, with a very slender increase of population upon the whole, during the ten years preceding 1794, and the expence of maintaining them increased about one half of the average sum required in the preceding ten years, *i. e.* preceding 1784."

The City has been divided into 40 districts, according to the extent and the number of poor likely to be found in each. Two or three gentlemen have undertaken the weekly visitation of every district, and give in their report to the weekly meeting of ordinary directors, with whom it rests to fix the sum which shall be allotted to each district, and distributed as the visitors may judge most eligible. A quarterly General meeting is held on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November, at 11 o'clock, in Merchant's hall.

The following is a list of the Directors and office-bearers of the society.

Ordinary Directors.

The Right Hon. The Lord Provost, *President.*
William Coulter, Esq. *Vice-President.*
Mr Robert Anderson, Merchant, West Bow.
Mr. W. Braidwood *jun.* Merchant Hunter Square.
Mr G. Brunton, Merch. Royal Exchange.
Mr John Brown, Coach-maker, Abbey Hill.
Mr Alex. Cruickshank, Hosier, Nicolson Street.
Mr William Finlay, Baker, Leith-Street.
Mr W. Fraser, Taylor, Cross.
Mr J. F. Gordon, W. S. St Andrew Square.
Mr James M'Naughton, Merch. Silver Mills.
Mr George Miller, Manufacturer,
Mr James Ogilvy, Merchant, Leith Walk.
Mr J. Waugh, Manufacturer, Sciennes.

Extraordinary Directors.

His Excellency, The Earl of Moira.
Sir William Forbes, Bart.
Adam Rolland, Esq. Advocate.
George Baird, D. D. Principal of the Univerity of Edinburgh.
The Rev. John Campbell, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh.
The Rev. Archibald Alison.
The Rev. John Jamieson, D. D.
The Rev. James Hall.
The Rev. James Struthers.
John Tait, Esq. Judge of Police.
James Ferguson, Esq. Advocate.
Ninian Lewis, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq. W. S.
Professor Dugald Stewart.
Robert Scott Moncrieff, Esq. of Halls.
Charles Stuart, M. D. *Secretary.*
Mr F. Alexander, Leith Terrace, *Treasurer,*

Celestial Phenomena *for May* 1806.

Thursday, May 1st.

The longitude of the planet Juno is at present 5ˢ..11°..46′, and her latitude, 2°..19′ North. Being near the Sun, she will not beseen till after conjunction.

Friday, May 2d.

About a quarter before two o'clock in the morning all the satellites of Jupiter are situated on the right hand of the planet forming a rhomboid. The *first* and *third* form the side of the figure nearest Jupiter, and the *first* and *second* the uppermost side of the rhomboid.

Saturday, May 3d.

At 55 minutes and 18 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning the second satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

Sunday, May 4th.

The *second* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The third is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the first on the other side of the planet.

Tuesday, May 6th.

The right ascension of Ceres is at present 115°..6′, and her declination 29°..19′ North. The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 12 minutes and 7 seconds after one o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, May 7th.

Occultation of Jupiter.

Just as the Moon and Jupiter are descending below the western horizon, the latter will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the former. This immersion will happen at 15 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning, at which time Jupiter will be 8 minutes north of the Moon's centre. This phenomenon will scarcely be visible in Scotland. To all places whose latitude is less than 52° North, it may be seen, but with

great difficulty to those in the South of England, on account of the proximity of the planets to the horizon.

Monday, May 12th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude 1ˢ..3°..26′.

Tuesday, May 13th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 15 minutes and 49 seconds after 3 o'clock in the morning.

The planet Mars is at present situated in longitude 1ˢ..1°..54′, and latitude 34 minutes south. His declination is 11°..37′ North, and he will come to the meridian at 10ʰ..34′.

Friday, May 16th.

About a quarter before 2 o'clock in the morning all the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the western side of his disc, in the same order as they lie in the system; the first being nearest, and the fourth being farthest from the planet.

Monday, May 19th.

The longitude of Jupiter is at present 9ˢ..7°..23′, and his latitude 13 minutes north: his declination is 23°..2′ south, and the time of his southing, 2ʰ..41′ in the morning.

Wednesday, May 21st.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Gemini*, at 43 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening, and his longitude will be exactly 2 signs.

The longitude of the GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present 6ˢ..22°..11′, and its latitude 37 minutes north: Its declination is 8°..12′ South, and the time of its southing 10ʰ..2′ in the evening.

Friday, May 23d.

The *third* satellite of *Jupiter* will emerge from behind his shadow at 45 minutes and 58 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, May 24th.

The planet Ceres will be situated in right ascension 122°..27′, and north declination 27°..56′. Ceres will not be seen till after her conjunction.

The planet VENUS will arrive at her greatest elongation from the Sun. She is at present the morning star, and will be seen in the form of a half moon in the Eastern part of the horizon before sun rise.

Sunday, May 25th.

The long. of SATURN is at present 6ˢ..22°..31′, and his latitude 2°..43′ North: his declination is 6°..15′ South, and he comes to the meridian at 9ʰ..15′ in the evening.

Tuesday, May 27th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation, and may be seen in the morning before sunrise.

Thursday, May 29th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 22 minutes and 4 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, May 30th.

All the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on the right hand of his disc, about 2 o'clock in the morning, in the same order as they lie in the system.

Saturday, May 31st.

At 46 minutes and 3 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning the *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow. *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New galvanic apparatus has been invented by M. STRUVE. It is called the Galvanic Chain, and is composed of several double cones; one of copper, and the other of zinc, and so on alternately, soldered together at their bases. These double cones are fixed to one another by hooks fastened in their vertices. Linen or cotton is placed between the double cones, in such a manner, that

each of the extremities of zinc and copper. When the chain is thus constructed, and saturated with muriate of soda, it is fit for use. According to M. Struve, it is less oxidable than the common apparatus; its energy is thrice as great; for a chain of 15 or 20 of these cones is as powerful as a pile of 50 or 60 discs.

M. MARECHAUX has improved the pile of Volta. He formed one of nine discs, composed of zinc and copper, separated by rounds of dry blotting paper. Silken cords supply the place of the glass tubes in the ordinary apparatus, and keep it suspended to a hook. M. Marechaux thought he observed, by means of this apparatus, that the electrical tension of the pile encreases and decreases in proportion to the electrical state of the air, and that its action is stronger the more the air is charged with moisture.

A simple and accurate method of constructing gasometers, for purposes where uniform pressure is essential, by the application of the hydrostatic regulator, has been invented by JOSEPH STEEVENS, Esq.. See Phil. Mag. No. 94. p. 163.

The following excellent varnish for wood has been published by M. PARMENTIER in the Annales de Chymie, tom. 56. Take of lintseed oil 1 pound, amber 1 pound, pulverised litharge 5 ounces, pulverised minium (red lead) 5 ounces, pulverised white lead 5 ounces. Boil the lintseed oil in an unglazed vessel; put the minium, litharge, and white lead into a bag of linen, and suspend it with its contents in the vessel, without reaching the bottom. Continue the ebullition till the oil begin to become brown; then take out the bag, with its ingredients, and continue to boil the oil, adding a clove of clean garlic; and when this is dried up, put in another, and so on, to the number of 6 or 7. Then melt the amber, in an unglazed earthen vessel, in the following manner, and pour it into the lintseed oil. In order to melt the amber, take about 2 ounces of the lint seed oil, and add it to the amber, and facilitate its melting by a strong fire; when melted, mix it with the rest of the lint seed oil, and boil the whole two minutes: then remove it and strain it through a fine linen cloth; and when it is cold, put it into a bottle, and stop it well, in order to prevent it from drying up. Before the varnish is applied, the article must be dried in a stove, and completely polished. When this is done, take lamp black, and a little essence of turpentine; mix them with the varnish, and, with a pencil, lay a coating upon the piece to be varnished; when that coat is dry, lay on others, to the number of four. When these are dry also, place the article in a stove, and, when it is completely dried, polish it with powdered pumice stone and Tripoli. When the varnish is wanted of a red colour, a little minium, or cinnabar is to be added.

Messrs. NAUCHE, GRAPERON, and BAGET, have found, that the galvanic action is increased when the pile is exposed to a high temperature, and when it is plunged into flame, or into oxygen gas, or carbonic acid gas. They found also, that the effects of the pile are not transmissible in vacuo, and that they are scarcely perceptible, even by means of a condenser. Several of these facts were ascertained at an earlier period by Mr W. H. Pepys, who, however, instead of finding that the effects were not transmissible in a vacuum, found that the metals may be deflagrated in vacuo.

According to the experiments of M. BRUGNATELLI, the *diamond*, which has been regarded as pure carbon, is a non-conductor of Galvanism, altho' it has been found, by M. CURTES, of Brussels, that the oxide of carbon is one of the best conductors of Galvanism.

Memoirs of Dr. ALEXANDER PENNECUICK *of* NEW HALL.

(Continued from p. 908, 1805.)

AS with regard to its rude members in this domestic, patriarchal state, at the commencement of society; shining characters, on its extension and aggrandizement, being but few in number, are, in general, sufficiently distinguished by one name. The *prænomen*, and *nomen*, are, therefore, usually dropt, as having become superfluous, by the disappearance, or comparative insignificancy of those, who, had they not been eclipsed by their splendour, could have been mistaken for them. Cæsar, and Cicero, are as distinctly particularised by these single terms, as James and John are, by their Christian names, among children in the same cottage, and are as seldom mentioned with any additions. In the highlands of Scotland, where the clans are unerringly discriminated by their several appellations, the chief of each is known, like the individuals in the infancy of social union, or in a family under the same roof, by one name only. The Chisholm, the MacIntosh, the MacFarlane, for Chisholm of Chisholm, or of that *Ilk*, with the Christian name prefixed, MacIntosh of MacIntosh, or of that *Ilk*, marks out the person referred to with all the accuracy that can be required. Additions, from necessity originated, and therefore were, as naturally, disused, whenever they could be dispensed with.

That stage in this progress, by which, to the Christian name, was added that of the lands, is distinctly seen in the list of those in Scotland who swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, as extracted by Prynne (Collect. v. 3.) from the record in the tower of London called *Ragman Roll*. In it, few of those enumerated have any other surname but that of their property. Thus, Malcolin de Boughcanain (Malcolm of Buchanan), one of those in the catalogue, was the root of the Buchanans, and proprietor of the lands and parish of Buchanan, on the east side of Loch-Lomond. Of this family was George Buchanan, the elegant Latin historian and poet, who observes, it was "familia magis *vetusta* quam opulenta." The last, as well as many preceding proprietors, to distinguish him from the rest of his clan, like other chieftains, had the *nomen* Buchanan, already acquired from his lands, prefixed to, of Buchanan, or of that *Ilk*. He was designed Buchanan of Buchanan, Buchanan of that *Ilk*, the laird of Buchanan, The Buchanan, and often, merely, Buchanan. Such of the branches of the family as were in the same district, and had similar Christian names, were either distinguished from each other by a patronymic, or by some natural, or artificial mark of difference, of their own. Gilbert de Drymmond, another of those who swore fealty to the first Edward of England, was, in like manner, the root of the Drymmonds, who were possessed of the lands and parish of Drymmen, near the Forth, above Stirling, and between it and Buchanan. From him sprang the family of Perth, Drummond of Hawthornden, the historian and poet, and all the other Drummonds in Scotland.

But, notwithstanding of the policy and sagacity of the intention, it does not appear that Malcolm Canmore's "wise inventions to divide and break the clans," by encouraging those to whom he parcelled out his lands to take new names from them, could be altogether successful in destroying, or "loosing the ligament of these patronymick names." Even still, where the names are *differ-*

rent, the highlanders, overlooking that circumstance as of little importance, trace up their descents from their original chiefs with equally enthusiastic attachment and zeal, and rivet themselves by as strong ligaments to their respective clans, as if they were the *same*.

Whatever, antecedently, may have been his designation, or whatsoever was the clan to which he belonged, the first proprietor of the barony of Pennecuick of the same name, evidently took it *from* the lands, which, in spite of its uninviting sound and signification, he was probably induced to do, by the grant of the property and the encouragement of the King. According to the Earl of Cromarty, this fixes the time when the Pennecuicks of that *Ilk*, from whom the subject of these memoirs was descended, acquired the barony of Pennecuick to the reign of Malcolm III. called Canmore, and the eleventh century. The derivation of the word Pennecuick in the former quotation, together with the following one, plainly shows that the proprietor did not give his name *to* the lands agreeably to what was more commonly practised before that time. "In old writings," says the author of the statistical account of the parish, "the name of the parish "is Pennecook, now commonly Pen-"nycuick, said to signify in gælic "*Gouk's* (or Cuckoo's) *hill*, probably "from the number of these birds that "haunt the surrounding woods in "spring." Our *physician* and *poet*, was fond of a jest, and of rallying his facetious neighbours in the country. The wits and wags have not been behind-hand, in profiting by the derivation of Pennecuick, the seat of his ancestors, from *Beinn na Cuachaig*, translated *Gouk's-Hill*, in order to obtain a laugh. The following playful, jocular poem, which appeared in print, we shall insert, as it is not commonly to be met with, and likewise exemplifies a moral which may be of some use. The verses show that the scene of it is laid near the romantic rock of Hawthornden on the North Esk below Pennecuick.

The GOUK *and the* MAVIS.

A FABLE.

A Mavis high upon a tree,
With head erect stood singing,
And stretched his throat so bold, and free,
He set the woods a-ringing;
When down the glen, direct, there flew
Straight from the west, of greyish blue,
A bird that coughed and cried—cuckoo
That perked, and flirted with his tail,
Rung at his ear a deafning peal,
Cuckooed, and coughed, as if by rote,
Till he had drowned the Thrush's note.
Sir, says the Mavis, by your look,
And from the road, to this, you took,
I see you come from Pennycook.

The Gouk leaned, fluttering, from the bough,
With tail raised high behind him,
And, stammering, mixt a laugh and cough,
But scarcely seemed to mind him;
He perked, and hopt, and flaunted round,
From branch to branch, and from the ground,
From every point there issued sound,
Yet from his sounds was nothing gained,
Though, for reply, the Mavis strained,
He still cuckoo'd, and coughed, by rote,
Till he had drowned the Thrush's note.
Sir, says the Mavis, by your look,
And from the road, to this, you took,
I see you come from Pennycook.

But, as the Gouks that we have here,
Are always birds of passage,
I beg you'll up the valley steer,
And carry back this message
To all the Gouks about Gouk's-Hill,
That they may keep their music still,
And cough, and cukoo, there, at will;

These cuckoo-notes are, here, misplaced,
They only suit a cuckoo's taste;
What, there, may be quite à propos,
May, here, I warn you, not be so.
Sir, then, return the road you took;
By your accomplishments, and look,
I see you come from Pennycook.

But all the Thrush's hints were lost,
As well as the advices;
He cuckooed, coughed, and rudder tost,
Like one who words despises;
Whe , off the Maris, sudden, flew,
And left the Gouk, without adieu,
To co gh and sing, alone,—cuckoo!
Till, from a cragg on t'other side,
Across the glen, a hollow wide,
He saw him leave his station high,
And, quivering, up the valley fly.
Sir, loud he call'd, with parting look,
Rejoiced that he this method took,
I wish you well to *Pennycook.*

He now resumed his favourite tree,
With head aloft stood singing,
And stretched his throat so boldly free,
He set the woods a-ringing.
He found our ends we oft effect,
And silence folly by *neglect*,
More easily than by means direct;
From teazers if we'd be exempt,
That we should treat them with contempt,
At once, when tired, bid Gouks good b'ye,
And from their noisy nonsense *fly.*
Sir, to a Magpie says a Rook,
For soon the observation took,
I see you come from Pennycook.

(To be continued.)

Erratum. 1805. p. 906. c. 1. *for* front stone, and cross, *read* font stone, and cross.

Account of the Origin and Progress of SCOTTISH COMMERCE.

(Continued from p. 96.)

1209. THE burghs seem now to have attained a certain degree of opulence, as they contributed 6000 merks * to the sum of 15,000, paid by William King of Scotland as a portion to his two daughters, who had been contracted to the two sons of John king of England. About this time Perth received a charter, by which all the merchant-strangers are prohibited from carrying their goods to any part of the shire except the town; the burgesses received also the exclusive privilege of manufacturing dyed or shorn cloth, all the rest of the country being prohibited.

In 1241, the emissaries of the pope drew three thousand pounds of silver out of the kingdom.

1249. Lewis IX. being engaged in collecting a fleet for an expedition against the Mahometans, employed the Carpenters of Inverness to build a large vessel for him. That city, situated near the mouths of several considerable rivers, which ran thro' large forests of oak and fir, seems to have applied very early to shipbuilding.

1272. The Queen Dowager of Scotland, being entitled to a third of the net royal revenue, had thence an income of above 4000 marks. Thus it appears that the net royal revenue of Scotland was above 12,000 marks (8000l.) The fishery was now carried on to a considerable extent on the coast of Scotland. In some negociations carried on between Edward King of England and the Countess of Flanders, the Flemings are accused of killing 1200 English fishermen. In short, fish seems to have been a staple article of export from the east coast of Scotland. Aberdeen was particularly famous, and is said to have learned the art of fishing even before the Flemings. Fish of Aberdeen is mentioned as being exported from Yarmouth, itself

* This sum may appear very small; counts it would then have purchased 240,000 bolls of Oats at 4d. the highest price, or 48,000 bolls of Wheat at 20d.

self a capital fishing town. The fish of Aberdeen cost somewhat under 3d. each; stock fish 1d. and the half last of herrings 30s.

In the years 1283 and 1284 Robert Durham, Mayor of Berwick upon Tweed, together with Simon Martel, and other good men, enacted the *Statutes of the Gild.* By these the most absurd privileges are granted to gild brethren. No others were permitted to buy hides, wool, or woolfells, in order to sell them again; or to cut cloth. If a burgess happened to be present at a sale of herrings, he was entitled to a share at the original cost. Strict regulations are made against *regrating.* Brokers were elected by the community of the town, and their names registered. They paid annually a tun of wine for their licence.

The court of the four burghs in Scotland consisted of representatives from Berwick, Edinburgh, Roksburgh, and Striveline (or Stirling;) whose province it was to judge of all matters concerning commerce, and the constitutions and customs of the burghs, so that it formed a *board of trade and police.*

The chamberlain's court in Scotland appears also to have had a jurisdiction over the burghs, and the inspection and regulation of many things connected with trade and police. The Chamberlain went through the country at stated periods, carrying with him standard weights and measures, in order to prove those kept by the Magistrates of the towns; and it was his duty to prevent those who took up goods for the King's use at the *King's price* (which thus appears to have been under the market price) from taking more than was wanted for the King, in order to get a profit to themselves, and also from defrauding the merchants of payment. By the regulations of this court it appears, that inspectors were appointed to examine and certify, by their seal of office, the quality and quantity of cloth; bread, and casks containing liquors; that other officers called troners, had the inspection of wool; that the salmon fishery was carefully regulated, and fishing during the night, or while the salmon was not in season, was prohibited.

Alexander III. during the long course of a peaceable and happy reign, paid the utmost attention to the prosperity of the country, tho' he did not always understand the best means of promoting it. He made laws for enforcing agricultural industry, and restricted the number of pleasure horses. The Scots began now to build merchant ships; for before this reign we hear only of one ship belonging to the country. But, as from want of experience they were at first unskilful, and several vessels were in consequence lost, Alexander issued a law, by which the merchants of Scotland were prohibited from exporting goods in their own vessels. This strange edict must, no doubt, have impeded greatly the formation of a navy. However, either by means of his regulations, or in spite of them, the country is said to have flourished exceedingly. The Lombards, under which name were comprehended the great commercial states in the north of Italy, made proposals to the King for establishing factories in different parts of Scotland. One was actually established by the Flemings near Berwick, which received from that port wool, woolfells, hides, salmon, and other goods, the produce of the neighbouring country.

Berwick was now by far the greatest commercial town in Scotland, and was even called a second Alexandria. Its customs were assigned by the King to a merchant of Gascoigne for 2197l. 8s. sterling, which would have purchased at that time 32,961 bolls of wheat. Of 1500 marks a-year, settled on the widow of Alexander

prince of Scotland by her marriage-contract, there were 1300 payable out of Berwick.

Berwick was governed by a Mayor, with four provosts subordinate to him. Perth, Striveline, (or Stirling) Roksburgh and Jedburgh, had each at least one Alderman, apparently the chief magistrate. Hadington was governed by a provost. Peebles and Munross (now called Montrose) had each a bailie. Linlithgow, and Inverkeithing, had each two bailies. Elgin also was governed by bailies; and before this time Glasgow had three co-ordinate provosts, and also bailies.

During the reign of Alexander, wheat sold from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per boll; barley 10d. oats 4d. An ordinary horse 1l. A carcase of mutton in Berwick, according to the different seasons, 8d. to 1s. 9d. Ale 1d. to 2d. per gallon.

On the death of Alexander, and of his infant grand daughter Queen Margaret, Edward I. advanced his claim to the crown of Scotland, which he was prepared to enforce by arms. A long period of calamity ensued, during which the commercial interests of Scotland suffered an extreme depression. In order to deprive the Scots of the means of carrying on the war, he made a requisition that the Flemings should no longer supply them with arms and provisions: a demand which that people, solely intent on the advancement of their commerce, wisely and steadily refused. At this Edward was at one time so exasperated as to seize all the Flemish vessels in his dominions. (*To be continued.*)

Strictures on the proposal of building on the South side of Princes Street, EDINBURGH: *with Extracts from a speech of Lord* MANSFIELD, *on the same subject.*

SIR,

AFTER an absence of many years believe it was with no small pleasure I observed the various improvements which have taken place within the last 30 years: the compleating of the New Town, the South Bridge, the University, &c. &c. have all given me the most heartfelt satisfaction. For some days after my arrival here, I could do nothing but explore the changes which have been made during my absence, which I did with peculiar satisfaction, in the company of an old and dear friend, not one of the least respected inhabitants, I am glad to find, which your city can boast of. In his society, charmed with the recollection of former days, I endeavoured, in the noble and elegant streets of the west end of the Town, to trace the situation of those fields where I had so often spent the summer evenings of my youthful days. The recollection, however, was mingled with regret: alas! how few of the companions of those early days now survive! But I must not give way to my own feelings, but return to the object I had in view in addressing this letter to you. While my friend and I were admiring the improvements which had taken place during my long absence, I was much struck with that fine row called Princes Street, which, from the singular view of the Old Town, and the noble rock on which the castle stands, is superior to any thing of the kind I have ever seen. I was naturally led to express to my friend, my satisfaction at the inhabitants of this city having so fine a walk, particularly in winter; but he soon put an end to my admiration, by informing me that the magistrates intended to build a range of houses on the south side of the street, and by that means spoil this noble view. At first, I really thought he had said this to temper my praises, of which I had been so lavish; but, alas, Sir, I found he was serious, and that it was actu-

and romantic view of the castle.—Now, though I have not the highest idea of corporations in general, as they are, for the most part, composed of men whose line of education is only meant to fit them for the back of a counter, yet I had been brought up with a sort of reverence for the Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, and to suppose for one moment that they were capable of destroying the finest street in Europe for the paultry consideration of a few hundreds a year of ground rents, gave me the most serious concern.

The subject interested me much, and by mere accident recalled to my recollection a circumstance, which, when my friend first mentioned the thing, had entirely escaped me. By one of those singular chances, which but seldom occur in the course of a man's life, I happened to be in the House of Lords a few days before I sailed for India, when the law-suit between the inhabitants of Princes Street and the Magistrates of Edinburgh, was to be decided. Being deeply interested in whatever regarded my native city, the result of the decision was of course a matter of great moment to me, and I recollect, as well as if the circumstances had happened yesterday, the leading points of the case. Nor shall I ever forget the satisfaction which the speech of the great Lord Mansfield gave to all present, who were at all interested in the prosperity of Edinburgh. He was particularly severe upon the Magistrates, and in that impressive and forcible manner so peculiar to himself, gave them, according to the vulgar phrase, such a dressing, as few corporations, I believe, ever received in that House.

After some inquiry among my law friends here, I have been so fortunate as to recover notes of part of his Lordship's speech, which I can aver are not nearly so marked, or so severe, as what he actually delivered in the house; but I do think they are sufficiently strong to satisfy any set of Magistrates, that, were they to attempt such a thing now, it would stamp their conduct for ever as infamous. Their success, in point of law, from what Lord Mansfield has laid down, is pretty obvious; they certainly have not a shadow of right to build there, and, were I the proprietor of even a garret in Princes Street, I would rather sell it to pay the expence of the law-suit, than allow them to build a single house on the South side. As in all probability the speech of that learned judge must be now forgotten, or at least little known to the greater part of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, I think I cannot do better than, thro' the channel of your very useful miscellany, communicate an extract of it to my fellow-citizens. It will tend to satisfy them, that there is no danger of the Magistrates having any right to build there; and I hope and trust, it will induce these respectable gentleman, who are certainly chosen to watch over the interest of the community, to lay aside all thoughts of the kind, and in place of that, to finish the street without delay, by putting up a handsome parapet wall and rail, as they have done at the east end of the Street; for I think I may venture to assure these honourable gentlemen, that if ever they attempt to build there, they may insure the curses, but will never be entitled to the thanks of the community. Nor are the inhabitants of Princes Street alone concerned in this business, but every citizen of Edinburgh; nay every stranger is interested, that this noble street should enjoy the view of the castle and old town, both of which would be for ever hidden from the public eye, were any buildings allowed to be erected on the south side of Princes Street.

But, Sir, I trust that I have said enough on the subject, and the fol-

lowing extract from the speech of the noble judge I hope will for ever set the matter at rest.

I am, Sir, &c. *Observator.*

Speech of Lord MANSFIELD.

"I well remember, my Lords, some years ago, when the situation and improvement of this part of the kingdom came to be generally wished for and considered; I well remember, I say, being greatly affected by the description of the inconveniency attending the capital of North Britain; this description your Lordships have now partly heard in the case of the appellants; and I am well informed it is not exaggerated: I saw with pleasure, many noble Lords and Gentlemen of the first rank, interest themselves in the matter; and this pleasure was not diminished by the incorporation of Edinburgh taking the lead, and giving a proper example of zeal and activity. This procedure was what it ought to have been. It gave hopes of success, and marked the character under which these gentlemen were appearing. Persons of the first rank were invited to join them, artists of the first ability to furnish them with the model, and a national contribution proposed for defraying the expence. Committees were held, money was subscribed, and at last the attention of all parties turned to the capital improvement, the extension of the royalty upon the grounds towards the north, and the erection of a new city upon these grounds; for this purpose an act of parliament became requisite, and was obtained upon application of all concerned.—I remember, my Lords, being active in bringing this bill about, although several objections possibly lay against it; a noble Lord, now no more, had determined to oppose it; nay, a noble Lord *, who now hears me, meant to support this opposition. One of these objections has this moment occurred to me: The inhabitants of the extended royalty were to be excluded in the representation of the city, and yet lye open to be taxed by the old incorporation; this was, and perhaps justly, deemed unequal and unconstitutional; yet under such colours, under such specious appearances, was the matter dressed up to me, and so much was my opinion heightened of the persons into whose hands this trust was to be committed; so much, I say, were all these things impressed upon me, that I prevailed with these noble Lords to withdraw their opposition; the bill, which otherwise would not have happened, passed into a law, and a great boon it was to the corporation of Edinburgh.

"These gentlemen, thus aided by the nation, and impowered by the legislature itself, continued to proceed in the character expected of them.—In their case, now presented to your Lordships, you are told, that after consulting with several persons of distinction and taste, they had fixed upon the general form of a plan offered them by an ingenious artist. Amongst the people of distinction and taste, there were my Lord Alemore, my Lord Kaimes, my Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. Commissioner Clerk, and among other artists the Mess. Adams no doubt. By these gentlemen several alterations and improvements were made to this plan, and an Advertisement was published by the corporation, informing the public, that they had that day *finally adjusted* the plan of the New Town, which was to lye open at the Council-chamber for the inspection of such as inclined to become feuars.

"In consequence of this, the appellants and others came, they viewed the plan, and chose situations for their intended houses.

"The line of buildings termed Princes Street, seemed soon to fill up,

* Lord Abercorn.

for a very obvious reason; the whole grounds to the south of this line were left as an open area in the plan, and delineated as pleasure grounds; the lake, or north-loch, formerly a nuisance, is there thrown into the agreeable form of a canal, with walks and terrasses on each side. The plan, now in my hand, ascertains every circumstance or form better than any writing in the world; it speaks to the eye; it presents a picture which no verbal description can afford; so far, therefore, as appeared from the plan, it was unnecessary, upon the part of the plaintiffs, to propose a question; it only remained to know, what was to be paid by each person for the scite he had chosen. This was done by a scheme entered in a book, and this scheme made relative to the plan. By both of these completely satisfied, they paid their money, and have, *bona fide*, upon the faith of what happened, erected houses, in a manner, and at an expence even superior to the idea of the public. After some time, the plaintiffs were surprised by the appearance of buildings upon the ground, which they always supposed destined to the health and beauty of the place; and in place of terrasses and walks upon the north-loch, they find a new street making its way, as a peculiar favourite of the corporation, under the name of *Canal Street*. The gentlemen immediately bring their complaint before the corporation; they appeal to the plan, and pray to be informed how such an infringement could even be imagined, far less carried into execution; or who the town couldallow themselves to act against the good faith of the public, and the express terms of their sale.

"Now, my Lords, what answer did the corporation make to all this?—Plan, say they, why, gentlemen, you have egregiously deceived yourselves, that is not the plan at all. No! say the plaintiffs, where is it then? Here replied the corporation, in an act of our council, of such a date: did you never see that before, gentlemen? No, indeed, rejoined the feuars, we never did. Impossible, continue the magistrates, you are men of business, your receipts for the money bear the date of this act; and it is in vain to say you could so far neglect or impose upon yourselves. Why, you are to have no canal, no walk or terrasses, no pleasure ground: here is Canal Street, there is a coach house, there a butcher's shop, there a tallow-chandler.

"Can your Lordships approve the conduct of this corporation, or the contemptible idea upon which this conduct has been endeavoured to be justified? The plaintiffs, I am told, are men of character, and they are men of business; able and eminent in their profession. I say it, my Lords, and I am proud to do so in this house, that no class of men in the nation act with more openness, more generosity, more implicit confidence, than men of business do, when satisfied of the honour and probity of their parties. I have known many a noble Lord in this house, and sure I have done so myself, subscribe an hundred deeds without throwing our eyes upon a single line of them, and why? because we were well apprised, and fully convinced of the honour, the integrity of those who put the pen in our hands. The plaintiffs, my Lords, did not consider themselves as dealing with a committee of city lands, whose business it might be to turn every inch of ground to immediate profit. They were dealing with the first corporation of North-Britain; a corporation acting in concert, I may say, with the nation itself. I should not, my Lords, have been surprised although the plaintiffs upon this occasion really had trusted a great deal. When a plan lay upon the table, and the

faith of the corporation pledged to the public that this plan *was finally adjusted*, where lay the trust in contracting upon the terms of that plan? or where lay the trust in inrolling themselves as tenants of the city at a certain sum for the present and time coming? I confess, my Lords, I would have inquired no further: I should never have thought of examining this act of council; I would have considered it as a form necessary in the procedure of a body corporate, and never suspected that it contained any reservation or alteration of the plan itself, or even a single word express'd or implied contrary to that plan. I mean, my Lords, I would not have suspected that there lay concealed a low device, unworthy the meanest committee of city lands in the nation. I need not my Lords, go far for instances of a contrary and much more honourable conduct, observed not only by bodies politic, but by private proprietors in the environs of this great city. Lincoln's-Inn-fields was planned by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and will ever do honour to the memory of that great architect: the area or contents of this square is indeed of great extent; the property of it never was conveyed to any individual, but in terms of the plan it has been faithfully dedicated to its original use, dressed up into pleasure grounds, and left open for the health, the prospect, and convenience of all the proprietors around. Should the representatives of the first undertaker, upon supposition that the property of this large piece of ground remained vested in him, now pretend to raise new buildings, would he not be prevented by every inhabitant? would not each person tell him, that they had a previous and common right over all this ground annexed to their property, which could not be impaired or defeated at any period whatever? and would not every judge, not only grant an injunction against such an attempt, but give judgement for the inhabitants? In vain would the respondents set forth that the area in Lincoln's-Inn-fields was too great a waste for this great city, and that certain buildings might be erected and persons accommodated without any actual detriment to the old inhabitants in point of health or light: if this was allowable, a prodigious sum might be raised by my Lord Grosvenour; he might raise a new line of building in that large square, without shutting up the windows or doors of any part of it; nay, he would leave more light and more space to the former houses than is enjoyed in any street in London; but I dare presume his Lordship never entertained an idea of this kind.

Indeed, so sensible are the corporation of Edinburgh of the extravagance and injury of their own proposition, that they have made a merit of limiting the chimney tops of the new houses to a level with Prince's Street: but are the plaintiffs to be left tenants at will to them, for the light, the prospect, and conveniences they have purchased? If they are so, it must be their own fault indeed. This, my Lords, brings me to observe, that if, after all, in the question of right remaining to be tried, it shall appear that the plaintiffs were properly apprised of these acts of council; or, in other words, the different plan there laid down acceded to by them, the action, no doubt, will admit of a different consideration. The respondents, in the mean time, complain that there can be no other positive proof except by reference to their oath. I am of a different opinion, because I see an easy remedy: it is admitted the plaintiffs are men of character and of honour. In the Court of Chancery of this kingdom a party is always intitled to an answer upon oath, without any special reference. I know indeed

that, by the Roman law, a reference binds the party who makes it: and the terms of the oath are decisive.—But I also know from experience, the great utility of requiring an answer upon oath: without such reference the party may refuse it; if he does so, the Judge will presume against him. Suppose no such answer is demanded of the plaintiffs, I believe they will not refuse it; and if their answer is negative, I should also incline to believe it, though the respondents, after this, might be at liberty to establish the contrary against every proof they have to offer.

To me, my Lords, it appears, from every circumstance at the time, that the plaintiffs neither knew nor apprehended any intention upon the part of the respondents, of deviating from the plan finally adjusted; nay, I believe the corporation itself meant nothing of that kind at the time, even the words of the reservation itself, are sufficient to convince me; as *it is not intended at* present (say they) to feu out the ground between the south street and the north-loch. I should be glad to know what the gentlemen meant, by the words, at present. Such words were unnecessary, because the plan itself speaks this intention. Had it been marked on that plan, that houses, and not pleasure grounds, were intended upon this area, then indeed the obligation proposed to the feuars would have been in their favour: but the feuars, I suppose, will accept of no such obligation: it would indeed require strict legal words to qualify a plan so finally and formerly adjusted; for the corporation expressing themselves, *that if houses were afterwards built there, was supposing in themselves a right without reserving it*, a right which they had disposed of by their plan, a right to which they are now unable to prove with the knowledge, far less the consent of their party.—In this matter, my Lords, I consider the corporation of Edinburgh merely as a Committee of city lands, but I would have that corporation remember, that their character is different. If a mere committee for enriching this incorporation, what title had they to a national contribution? what title to the interposition of the legislature? what the purpose of calling to their assistance noblemen of the first rank in the nation? of advising with people of distinction and taste? No, my Lords, these things speak the gentlemen's meaning at the time. Of a sudden, however, forgetful of their character, they sink into a borough committee: Profit is the word, the elegance and beauty of their first plan is thrown away; *Canal Street appears*. I should be glad to know whether the gentlemen of taste I have mentioned, my Lords Alemore and Kaims, Mr Commissioner Clerk, and Mr Adams, were consulted about these new erections, which I am told vie in deformity with those of the old town. Nay, I would ask the standing counsel at the bar, if they were advised; I have not heard them say so. I could say a great deal more upon this subject, but I do not chuse to do it; and I hope we shall hear no more of the matter. Let me earnestly recommend to this corporation, to call to their aid the same assistance they set out with; let them consult with their standing counsel what may be for their honour, what for their interest, neither of which they seem for some time to have understood. I give my opinion, therefore, my Lords, for continuing this injunction, not only on the plain and open principles of justice, but from regard to the public, and from regard to this misguided corporation itself."

Estimate

Estimate of the Population of the GLOBE.

(From Volney's View of America.)

THE United States of *North America* are known to contain	5,215,000
The Spaniards admit the population of Mexico to amount to	3,000,000
Canada, in 1798, reckoned 197,000; say	200,000
Upper and Lower Louisiana cannot be reckoned at more than	40,000
The two Floridas about the same number	40,000
The Creeks, Chactaws, and Chicasaws, who have 8000 warriors	24,000
All the savages of the Wabash and Michigan, at most	15,000
The rest of the savages throughout the Continent taken together, as far as the Frozen ocean and the sea of Nootka sound.	600,000
Total,	9,134,000

Thus the population of all North America very little exceeds 9 millions, and we may consider the last article, that of the savages, as too great by perhaps half.

South America does not appear to have atttained an equal number. Well informed Spaniards do not estimate the population of all their possessions, in this part of the world, namely Peru, Chili, Paraguay, La Plata, and even Caraccas, not including the unsubjected Indians, at	4,000,000
In Brasil are reckoned 500,000 Portuguese and 600,000 negroes	1,100,000
	5,100,000
The Indians not subjugated can scarcely be estimated with precision, but, considering the territory they occupy, they cannot equal in number half the whites. I reckon them therefore only at	1,000,000
The colonies in the West India Islands and Isthmus of Darien do not exceed	1,800,000
Dutch and French Guiana cannot be more than	75,000
	7,975,000
Asia.—In the enumeration of China published last year by the English, the population of the country amounts only to 55,000,000; and, supposing that of the cities to equal it, which is allowing a great deal, this would make 110 millions; and by comparison with Europe this empire cannot exceed	120,000,000
Persia, according to Olivier, has only	3,000,000
On a particular examination of all Turkey in Asia, I cannot find more than	11,000,000
I do not think therefore all Asia, including these, contains more than	240,000,000
Europe is well known to contain 140 or 142 millions, say	142,000,000

Africa

Africa, including Egypt, can scarcely be more populous than America, but let us admit	30,000,000
America, ...	20,000,000
Lastly, for the South Sea Islands, New Guinea, &c. let us allow, though it is too much, ...	5,000,000
Thus we shall have for the whole globe a total of . .	437,000,000

State of Emigrations from the HIGHLANDS, *in the years* 1801, 1802, *and* 1803.

(*From Brown's Answer to the Earl of Selkirk.*)

Table I. for 1801. *and* 1802.

Years.	No. of Ships.	No. of Souls.	Port whence.	Country whither	Contractors.	Countries whence.
1801.	3	799	F. William and Isle Martin.	Pictou.	Geo. Dunoon.	Aird, Strathglass, Urquhart, Glengary, Knoidart, Arisaig, Moidart, Lochaber; a few from Ross-shire, Rannach of Perthshire, Appin, and Glencoe of Argyleshire.
1802.	1	76	Isle Martin.	Pictou.		Sutherland.
	3	473	F. William	Up. Canada.	A. M'Millan.	Same countries as
	1	128	Ditto.	Pictou.	S. Fraser.	in 1801.
	1	550	Knoidart.	Canada.	M'Donald and Elder.	North Morven, Knoidart, Glenelg, Strathglass, Kintail, Lochabh
	1	600	Braccadale.	Wilmington. N. Carolina.	Ditto.	Lord M'Donald and M'Leod's estates.
	1	340	Moidart.	Sydney. Spanish-town. Cape Breton.	And. M'Donald.	300 from Arisaig and Moidart; 40 from Egg, Rum, &c.
	2	900	Uist and Barra	Pictou.	J. Ure. Niell.	Clanranald, Boysdale, and Barra.
	1	250	Greenock.	Canada.		
	14	4110				

Table

Table II. for 1803.

Year.	No. of Ships.	Freighters.	From whence.	Whither.	No. of Passengers.
1803.	1	In the Moray Frith, engaged by D. Forbes, burden 120 tons,	Strathglass.	Pictou.	120
	1	By Mr Clark,	Ditto.	Pictou.	120
	1	Ditto.	Ditto.	Pictou.	120
	1	By a Club of Strathglass people,	Ditto.	Pictou.	120
	2	Vessels of Major Melville's at Ullapool, by D. Roy from America,	Sutherlandshire.	Pictou.	200
	2	Vessels of R. Maciver from Stornaway,	Lewis.	Pictou.	
	1	Vessel of J. Mackenzie, Lochead,	Ditto.	Pictou.	600
	2	Major Symon Fraser Fort William, who has made a trade of the business since 1790.	From different quarters in the Highlands.	Pictou.	
	11				1280

Description of a party of NORTH-AMERICAN *Savages.*

From Volney's View of America.

MY stay at Fort St Vincents gave me an opportunity of observing the Savages; whom I found assembled to sell the produce of their red-hunt. There were reckoned to be four or five hundred men, women, and children, of various nations or tribes, as the Weeaws, Payouries, Saukies, Pyankishaws, Miamis, &c., all living towards the head of the Wabash. It was the first time of my observing at leisure these people, already become rare on the east of the Alleghanies. Their appearance was to me a new and whimsical sight. Conceive bodies almost naked, embrowned by exposure to the sun, and air, shining with grease and soot, a head uncovered; hair coarse, black, sleek, straight, and smooth; a face disguised with black, blue, and red paint, in round, square and rhomboidal patches: one nostril bored to admit a large ring of silver or copper; ear-rings with three rows of drops reaching down to the shoulders, and passing thro' holes that would admit a finger; a little square apron before and another behind, both fastened by one string or ribband; the legs and thighs sometimes naked, at others covered with long cloth spatterdashes; socks of leather dried in the smoke; on some occasions a shirt with short, wide sleeves, variegated

or

or striped with blue and white, and flowing loose down the thighs; and over this a blanket, or a square piece of cloth thrown over one shoulder, and tied under the opposite arm, or under the chin. On particular occasions, when they dress for war or for a feast, the hair is braided and interwoven with feathers, plants, flowers, and even bones: the warriors wear round their wrists broad rings of copper or silver, resembling our dogs collars, and round the head a diadem formed of silver buckles and trinkets of glass; in their hand they have their pipe, or their knife, or their tomahawk, and the little looking-glass, which every savage uses with more coquetry, to admire so many charms, than the most coquettish belle of Paris. The women, who are a little more covered about the hips, differ from the men likewise, in carrying almost continually one or two children on their back in a kind of bag, the ends of which are tied on their forehead. Whoever has seen gypsies may form a very good idea of this luggage.

Such is the outline of the picture, and I exhibit it in the most favourable point of view. For if I were to display the whole, I must add, that from early in the morning, both men and women roam about the streets, for no other purpose but to procure themselves rum: and for this they first dispose of the produce of their chase, then of their toys, next of their clothes, and at last they go begging for it, never ceasing to drink, till they are absolutely senseless. Sometimes this gives occasion to ridiculous scenes; they will hold the cup to drink with both hands like apes, then raise up their heads with bursts of laughter, and gargle themselves with their beloved but fatal liquor, to enjoy the pleasure of tasting it the longer; hand the cup from one to another with noisy invitations; call to one only three steps off as loud as they can bawl; take hold of their wives by the head and pour the rum down their throats, with coarse caresses, and all the ridiculous gestures of our regular ale-house sots.

Sometimes distressing scenes ensue, as the loss of all sense and reason, becoming mad or stupid, or falling down dead drunk in the dust or mud, there to sleep till the next day. I could not go out in a morning without finding them by dozens in the streets or paths about the village, literally wallowing in the dirt with the pigs. It was a very fortunate circumstance if a day passed without a quarrel, or a battle with knives or tomahawks, by which ten men, on an average, lose their lives yearly. On the 9th of August, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a savage stabbed his wife in four places with a knife within twenty steps of me. A fortnight before a similar circumstance took place, and five such the year preceding. For this vengeance is immediately taken, or dissembled, till a proper opportunity offers, by the relations, which produces fresh causes for waylaying and assassination. I at first entertained the design of going to live a few months among them, to study them as I had done the Bedoween Arabs; but when I had seen these specimens of their domestic manners; and many of the inhabitants of the place, who acted as tavern-keepers to them, and were accustomed to go and trade among them, assured me that the laws of hospitality did not exist among them as among the Arabs; that they had neither government nor subordination; that the greatest war chief could not strike or punish a warrior even in the field, and that in the village he was not obeyed by a single child except his own; that in these villages they dwelt singly, in mistrust, jealousy, secret ambushes, and implacable vengeances; in a word, that their society was a state

of

of anarchy, of a ferocious and brutal nature, where want constitutes right and strength laws; and besides, as they make no provision, a stranger ran the hazard of being starved without any resource, I felt the necessity of relinquishing my design.

On the different stiles of LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

From Knight's Essay on the Principles of Taste.

IN no art has the passion of novelty had more influence, than in that of landscape gardening, or embellishing, and improving grounds; of which it appears hitherto to have been almost the sole principle.—Whenever this art has been practised in countries imperfectly cultivated, as in the ancient Persian and Roman empires; and in the modern kingdoms and states of Europe, till lately; it has always appeared to delight in a profuse display of labour and expence, and in deviating as much as possible from ordinary nature.—Rivers, springs, groves, lawns, and forests, were to be seen every where; and the country was covered with fine trees which exhibited every variety of natural form: but canals, fountains, quincunxes, and parterres, were only to be seen where art and industry had formed them; and trees cut into the shapes of pyramids and colonnades, men and animals were new and unusual objects; and such as were only to be found in highly dressed gardens. Novelty, contrast, and surprize, are naturally so pleasing, that every person was delighted with objects of this kind; and as the word *beauty* is always applied indiscriminately to every visible object, that is in any way pleasing, no one hesitated in calling them *beautiful*. A great writer has indeed gone still further, and so completely sacrificed both his feelings and his philosophy to the fashion of the day, that, in investigating the subject, he discovers that surprize, arising from novelty and contrast, is the genuine principle of beauty; and consequently the Boromean island, in which all these tricks of art are contrasted with wild uncultivated mountains surrounding an extensive lake, is the most beautiful spot on the globe *. Another great writer afterwards discovered, that surprize, or astonishment, was the genuine principle, not of the beautiful, but of the sublime; which, according to him, is as diametrically opposite to beauty as pain is to pleasure †. When Montesquieu and Burke thus differ upon a subject of common sense and feeling, which each had made the particular object of his investigation, who shall hope to escape error in any theoretical enquiry?

By taking a comparative view of the style of ornamental gardening in the remotest parts of Asia, we shall find a farther illustration of the influence of the same principle of novelty in a directly contrary mode of practice. In the vast and populous empire of China, every spot capable of producing food for either man or beast is cultivated to the utmost extent of art and industry, and there the gardens of luxury, and grounds devoted to amusement are affectedly diversified with artificial rocks, irregular lakes and ponds, and other imitations of the wild varieties of uncultivated nature: for there such objects are rare and novel; and consequently the possessing them displays wealth, taste, and magnificence.

With the general extension of cultivation and enclosing in England, this style, or at least an imperfect imi-

* Montesquieu Fragmens sur le gout.
† Inquiry into the sublime and beautiful.

imitation of it, was introduced among us; and as novelty recommended it to fashion, it soon obtained the sanction of general usage, which it has now possessed so long, that it will probably soon lose it by the influence of the same restless power which first introduced it. At least it has no other principle to rest upon; and this is, in its nature, a changeable one. It may serve indeed to distinguish the great man's place from the adjoining country; and a large space of ground, enclosed by a belt, and dotted with clumps, may shew his wealth and magnificence, and the sacrifices which he makes to his taste: but these sacrifices afford no gratification but to vanity; since, by the very act of sacrificing it, that is of throwing it open, all the charms of intricacy and variety are demolished, and no other substituted in their place.

Since the introduction of another style of ornamental gardening, called at first oriental, and afterwards landscape gardening, (probably from its efficacy in destroying all picturesque composition) Grecian temples have been employed as decorations by almost all persons, who could afford to indulge their taste in objects so costly: but though executed, in many instances, on a scale, and in a manner suitable to the design, disappointment has, I believe, been invariably the result. Nevertheless, they are unquestionably beautiful, being exactly copied from those models, which have stood the criticism of many successive ages, and been constantly beheld with delight and admiration. In the rich lawns and shrubberies of England, however, they lose all that power to please which they so eminently possessed on the barren hills of Agrigentum and Segesta, or the naked plains of Paestum and Athens. But barren and naked as these hills and plains are, they are still, if I may say so, their native hills and plains—the scenery in which they sprung; and in which the mind therefore contemplates them connected and associated with numberless interesting circumstances, both local and historical,—both physical and moral, upon which it delights to dwell. In our parks and gardens, on the contrary, they stand wholly unconnected with all that surrounds them—mere unmeaning excrescences; or, what is worse, manifesly meant for ornament, and therefore having no accessory character, but that of ostentatious vanity; so that instead of exciting any interest, they vitiate and destroy that, which the naturalized objects of the country connected with them would otherwise excite. Even if the landscape scenery should be rendered really beautiful by such ornaments, its beauty will be that of a vain and affected coquette; which, though it may allure the sense, offends the understanding; and, on the whole, excites more disgust than pleasure. In all matters of this kind, the imagination must be conciliated before the eye can be delighted.

Military Character of the Native Armies in INDOSTAN.

From ORME'S *Historical Fragments of the* MOGUL *Empire.*

THE rudeness of the military art in Indostan can scarcely be imagined, but by those who have seen it. The infantry consists in a multitude assembled without regard to rank and file: some with swords and targets, who can never stand the shock of a body of horse: some bearing matchlocks, which, in the best order, can produce but a very uncertain fire: some armed with lances too long or too weak to be of any service, even if ranged with the utmost regularity of discipline.

Little

Little reliance is therefore placed in this force. To keep night watches, and to plunder defenceless people, is their greatest service, except it consists in their being a perquisite to their commanders, who receive a fixed price for every man, and hire every man at a different and less price.

As the Moors are the lords of the country, they are of consequence the warriors of it. These derive from their originals, the Tartars, the affection which that people are famous for bearing towards their horses; and the love of ease in an inclement climate, has fixed this preference.—The strain of all the war rests upon the number or goodness of the horse which are found in an army.

Every man brings his own horse, and offers himself to be inlisted.—The horse, and not the man, is carefully examined; and, according to the size and value of the beast, the soldier receives his pay. A good horse will bring thirty or forty rupees a-month. Sometimes an officer contracts for a whole troop which he has enlisted.

A horse in Indostan is of four times greater value than in Europe. If the horse is killed, the man is ruined. Strange that such a regulation should be established, as makes it the interest of the soldiers to fight as little as possible.

The privileges of free booty and plunder, together with sudden and sanguinary excursions, in some measure, check this consequence. The officer who commands a troop which he has raised himself, is responsible for the behaviour of his men: he therefore brings them of his own family, or at least such as he can depend on. These interests and connections do but indifferently supply the defects of a real love to their country, or a real attachment to their prince; principles which are very rarely found to influence the people of Indostan.

The victory is commonly decided by the fall of the principal men in the army. These begin the onset, and are followed by the hardiest of their partizans; who no sooner see their chief destroyed than they take to flight. Numbers of such skirmishes compose what is called a battle in Indostan. The greatest slaughter falls around the commander in chief, as the victory is confirmed in the instant of his death.

Armies more encumbered with the conveniences of life, than with the preparations for war, form loose, straggling, and disorderly camps, and make irregular dilatory marches.—The mutual inactivity becomes the general security; for as it is a custom of the east to make the great meal at night, and of consequence to fall into deep sleep immediately after it, a handful of resolute men might easily beat up a camp of many thousands.

The courage of the people depends on the climate. In the northern parts of the kingdom, firmer fibres produce a proportionable degree of resolution: in the southern, all is sensibility; and fear must be predominant in such as are infinitely susceptible of the minutest impressions.

Persons of high rank and distinction are as seldom wanting in an intrepidity, as little sensible to the apprehensions of danger, as the pusillanimity of the lower and meaner people is incapable of resisting such impulses.

Force possessed by SCINDEAH *and* HOLKAR, *in* 1802.

From the Asiatic Annual Register.

TOTAL force of Scindeah, in cavalry	31,150
Total force in infantry .	38,050
Grand total infantry and cavalry in 1802	69,200
Grand total artillery ditto pieces . . .	518

Remarks by M. THOMAS.

It is proper to observe, that Mr Perron and Ambajee are now levying troops, which may cause a material error in this statement a few months hence. Ambajee and Perron are possessed of artillery exclusive of the above-mentioned; and Scindeah, by the artillery taken from Holkar, is able to add considerably to his own part.

In the present state of Scindeah's artillery; they are the worst in India; are not commanded by officers of experience, nor well armed, nor cordially attached to the service of their master; they are in arrears of pay, and would be defeated by a small force of regular disciplined troops, with a few pieces of well-served artillery.

Mr Perron's infantry are, in appearance, the best troops belonging to Scindeah; they are under better subordination to their officers, and are more regularly paid, armed, clothed, and disciplined.

Holkar's cavalry are superior to those of Scindeah, being better officered, and more correspondent with the real Mahratta custom of predatory warfare.

The infantry (observes M. Thomas) are very bad. They are ill paid, badly officered, and without subordination, undisciplined, nor can they make use of their arms in action.

The Rohillas in Holkar's service are a faithless rabble, who will stand true only as long as they find it their interest; they are always ready to leave, or ruin him, if not regularly paid, or when expected to move against an enemy of superior force; or, if by any means they should have accumulated money.

Detailed Statement of the collected Force of KASHI RAO HOLKAR, *and* JESSWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

Cavalry	30,000
Pindarees, or Looties, mounted on small horses	10,000
Total Cavalry . . .	40,000
Infantry.	
Eight battalions, at 400 men each	3,200
Artillery men, &c. . .	600
Rohillas	10,000
Total infantry . .	13,800
Artillery pieces	60
Grand total . .	53,800

Address by Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, *to the Grand Jury of* BOMBAY, *21st July* 1804.

From the same.

ON my arrival here, I conceived it to be my first duty to collect some information about the character and morality of the people, the degree and kind of vice prevalent in the little community entrusted to my care. And just as a physician would first examine the books of

an hospital, so I first looked into the records of this court, which, though narrow and liable to some exceptions that I shall afterwards mention, have at least the advantage of being, as far as they go, authentic.

Since the institution of this court in the year 1798, I observe that 64 persons have been tried for various felonies; of whom 33 have been convicted, 31 acquitted, and 9 have suffered capital punishment. If I were to estimate the morality of this community from our records alone, I should not form a very unfavourable opinion of it. For, in that part of the British dominions in Europe where capital punishment is much the least frequent, I mean in Scotland, we know, from the authority of Mr Hume, professor of law at Edinburgh, that on an average of thirty years, six had annually suffered death out of a population which is probably not far from eighteen hundred thousand. If this state of things be compared with the situation of Bombay, where there have been three capital punishments every two years, out of a population of 150,000, the result is, no doubt, considerably against this island. But the comparison between a large sea-port town, as this island may be called, and an extensive country, is not fair. A more equitable comparison furnishes a more favourable result. The same author (Mr Hume) tells us, that the city of Edinburgh, which, with its ports and suburbs, cannot contain a population much above 100,000, has, on an average of twelve years, furnished three executions every two years. I believe I may venture to say, without any fear of contradiction, that it is fortunate and honourable for a people to find its morality nearly approaching to that of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. But I fear we cannot make so favourable an inference from our criminal records.—Here they are not so exact a criterion of the *prevailing moral diseases*, as they would be in most countries.

The difference of manners and language, and perhaps the hostile prejudices of many of the natives, render difficult the detection of crimes, and increase the chances of total concealment, in a proportion which we cannot exactly calculate, but which we know to be very great. Much of what passes among the lowest natives must be involved in a darkness impenetrable to the eyes of the most vigilant police; after the existence of a crime is ascertained, the same obstacles stand in the way of identifying the criminal, and even after he is perfectly known, our local situation, which is that of a large town in a small territory, is that which an experienced offender would select for the opportunity of concealment and the facility of escape; and such is the unfortunate prevalence of the crime of perjury, that the hope of impunity is not extinguished by the apprehension of the delinquent. If to this you add the supine acquiescence of many English inhabitants in the peculations of their domestic servants, which, from an opinion of the rooted depravity of the natives, we seem to look upon as if their vices were immutable and inflexible, like the laws of nature; and if you add also those summary chastisements, which are, in my opinion, almost always useless, as examples, you will not wonder that I do not consider the records of the criminal court as a measure of the guilt of the community. Indeed the universal testimony of Europeans, however much I may suspect occasional and partial exaggeration, is an authority too strong for me to struggle with, and I observe that the accommplished and justly celebrated person (Sir W.

Jones) who carried with him to this country a prejudice in favour of the natives, which he naturally imbibed in the course of his studies, and which in him, though not perfectly rational, was neither unamiable nor ungraceful. I observe that even he, after long judicial experience, reluctantly confesses their general depravity. The prevalence of perjury, which he strongly states, and which I have myself already observed, is perhaps a more certain sign of the *general dissolution of moral principle* than other more daring and ferocious crimes much more horrible to the imagination, and of which the *immediate consequences* are more destructive to society.

For perjury indicates the absence of all the common restraints which withhold men from crimes. Perjury supposes the absence of all fear of human justice, and bids defiance to all human laws; it supposes also either a contempt for public opinion, or (what is worse) a state of society in which public opinion has ceased to brand, with disgrace, actions that ought to be infamous — It is an attack upon religion and law, in the very point of their union for the protection of human society. It is that crime which tends to secure the impunity of all other crimes, and it is the only crime which weakens the foundation of every right, by rendering the administration of justice, on which they all depend, difficult, and, in many cases, impossible.

But, gentlemen, though it be reasonable to examine the character of those over whom we have authority, and to calculate the mischievous consequences of crimes; and though it be useful to spread an abhorrence of these crimes, by just representations of their nature and tendency, it is very useless, and very unreasonable, to indulge ourselves in childish anger and childish invective; when we are speaking of the moral diseases of great nations the reasonable questions always are—How have they been produced? and how are to be cured?

With these feelings I have not suffered the short time which has elapsed since I came to this country, to pass without some meditation on the causes and cure of the moral maladies of which I have spoken. My speculations are at present so crude, and my information so imperfect, that it would be absurd to communicate my thoughts to any one; when they are more matured, I may have the honour of laying some of them before the government, and for such as will be best carried into effect by the voluntary exertions of private individuals, I shall have the honour of imparting them to you.

I have this morning, gentlemen, examined the prison, and I am happy to say, that, considering it either as a place of detention, for the accused, or for the debtor, or as a place of punishment for those who are convicted of crimes, it is so constructed as to prevent the loss of liberty from being aggravated by any unnecessary severities. The sheriff has, however, some reason to complain of its insecurity; and I cannot but lament that it is not better adapted for a house of correction, especially as I have the strongest repugnance to capital punishments, and as I have no high opinion of the efficacy of transportation, either for reformation or example.

The deficiencies of a prison, as an instrument of public policy, are matters to be discussed with coolness. If I had found any deficiences on the score of humanity towards the prisoners, I should have spoken to you in a very different tone. I am persuaded that your feelings would have entirely accorded with mine; convinced that both as jurors and as private gen-

lence, you will always consider yourselves as entrusted, in this remote region of the earth, with the honour of that beloved country, which I trust becomes more dear to you, as I am sure it does to me, during every new moment of absence; that in your intercourse with each other, as well as with the natives of India you will keep unspotted the ancient character of the British nation, renowned in every age, and in no age more than in the present, for valour, for justice, for humanity and generosity; for every virtue which supports, as well as for every talent and accomplishment which adorns, human society."

Present State of Agriculture in AYRSHIRE.

(*From the Farmer's Magazine.*)

HAVING lately made an excursion through a considerable part of Ayrshire, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the general stile of agriculture in that country at present, compared, occasionally, with the system which prevailed several years ago, when I sometimes enjoyed the happiness of residing therein.

It is needless to enter into any description of the system laid down by the late Mr Fairley of Fairley, as it has been so often described, and is so well known. The principal defects of his system were, no drainage, no fallows or cleaning crops; and to these may be added bad roads; for some of the worst lines of road ever contrived, were planned and executed under his direction.

The old system still continues, in several places, of infield and outfield. The infield gets most of the manure, and is always in crop. The outfield is cropped as long as it can repay the seed and labour, and often much longer. It is then left to gather grass as it can. The consequence is sterility or weeds for several years; and, when the land at last begins to gather a sward, it is again massacred as before.

On Mr Fairley's plan, the land is indeed laid down with sown grasses; but, in all places where grass would grow with most advantage it is suffocated, and overmatched, by pernicious weeds. Even in lands mostly or wholly devoted to pasturage, the weight of weeds often far surpasses that of the edible grasses. You can seldom handle their hay without being stung by a nettle, or pricked by a thistle.

The general wetness of the climate points out the fitness of this district for pasturage and green crops. In laying down land for pasture, farmers have lately been much injured by the introduction of the annual rye-grass seed, which yields a heavy crop of hay, but leaves the land bare, except where it has been occupied with weeds during several years. To obviate this, they should raise their rye-grass seed within themselves, and never sow any but what is taken from the second or third crop. Some tracts in Ayrshire naturally throw up the most luxuriant and nutritive grasses. Such lands should generally, if not always, be kept in pasture; and, I conceive, when other lands are laid down for a long course of pasturage, the seeds of these grasses would answer better than any others that might be procured.

I remember when turnips were little cultivated in Ayrshire, but their cultivation is now making a considerable progress, though they are seldom properly cleaned. They are either not thinned at all, or thinned in a very imperfect manner after they are half grown. The advantage of performing this operation, as

soon as the plants can be distinguished, seems not to be understood. Carrots and parsnips have begun to be tried, and succeed well on friable sandy loams. Cabbages and coleworts attain an uncommon size in the garden, but have hardly become an object of cultivation in the field. Vetches, which form so important an article of green food in other districts, are scarcely known here.

The plant most skilfully cultivated is the potatoe, and that chiefly near manufacturing towns and villages. The farmers let plots of ground to the operative manufacturers, at from 8d. to 1s. or more per fall. The farmer gives one ploughing, and the land is frequently afterwards trenched by the spade. The manufacturer furnishes what manure he can afford, and plants the potatoes in rows, generally across the ridge, and cleans them with the hand. Though these plots are generally kept very clean, the plants are often too thick in the row, and the rows too close to each other, so that the roots are smothered by the exclusion of sun and air; and nearly the same effects ensue as if they had been suffocated by weeds. The farmers plant and clean their potatoes by the plough, as is done in other places; but they are generally too backward in applying the hand to remove the weeds which grow up in the rows. The large sweet potatoe is not so much cultivated here as it deserves, since it would prove an excellent resource for their milch cows and other stock during winter.

This county excels in its breed of working horses and of milch cows. The people also excel in the art of making cheese, a minute account of which was transmitted to the Board of Agriculture, which, with many other useful communitions, they have chosen to suppress. I conceive it would be an improvement upon their dairy system, to give the animals much more of their food in the house, during summer, than is done at present. This would prevent them from being tortured by flies, and would accumulate much dung for the use of the farm. Scrubbing them frequently with the curry-comb might also prove beneficial. Straw-yards, to prevent them from poaching the cultivated pastures in winter, would also prove highly useful. These seem indispensably necessary where mosses are cultivated.

Wheat has now begun to make some figure in the agriculture of Ayrshire. It must have been more extensively cultivated in ancient times, as it makes a conspicuous figure on the rent-roll of the monastery of Kilwinning, and other ecclesiastic establishments. It is commonly sown after potatoes, which seldom being thoroughly cleaned, the wheat is commonly infested with weeds.

(*To be continued.*)

A true Relation of an Apparition, Expressions, and Actings, of a Spirit, which infested the house of ANDREW MACKIE *in* RINGCROFT *of* STOCKING, *in the Parock of* RERRICK *in the Stewartry of* KIRKCUDBRIGHT, *in* SCOTLAND.

(*From a pamphlet published in the year* 1695 *by the Rev.* ALEXANDER TELFAIR.)

MR Telfair begins by expressing his great reluctance to appear "in print, to the view of the world," which had however been overcome by several pious and laudable motives, particularly "the conviction and confutation of that prevailing spirit of atheism and infidelity in our time, denying, both in opinion and practice, the existence of spirits, and consequently an heaven and an hell; and in-

puting the voices, apparitions, and actings of good or evil spirits, to the melancholic disturbance or distemper of the brains and fancies of those who pretend to hear, see, or feel them.—And that this *true and attested* account of Satan's methods in this place may carry the foresaid ends, is the earnest prayer of Alexander Telfair.

To silence the Atheists and Sceptics above alluded to, Mr Telfair gives the following list of persons who were ready to attest what they had seen and heard.

Mr Andrew Æwart Minister at Kells.
Mr Jas. Monteith Minister at Borg.
Mr John Murdo Minister at Corsmichael.
Mr Samuel Spalding Minister at Partan.
Mr William Falconer Minister at Keltoun,
Charles Macklelane of Colline.
William Lennox of Millhouse.
Andrew Tait in Torr.
John Tait in Torr
John Cairns in Hardhills.
William Mackminn.
John Corsby.
Thomas Mackminn
Andrew Paline, &c.

Our author then proceeds to his narrative, from which we shall extract some of the most curious parts for the amusment of our readers.

"Whereas many are desirous to know the truth of the matter as to the evil spirit and its actings, that troubleth the family of Andrew Mackie in Ringcroft of Stocking, and are liable to be misinformed, as I do find by the reports that come to my own ears of that matter,—Therefore that satisfaction may be given, and such mistakes may be cured or prevented: I, the minister of the said Paroch (who was present several times, and was witness to many of its actings, and have heard an account of the whole of its methods and actings from the persons present, towards whom, and before whom it did act) have given the ensuing, and short account of the whole matter, which I can attest to be the very truth as to that affair.

"Upon the 7th of March there were stones thrown in the house, in all the places of it, but it could not be discovered from whence they came, what, or who threw them: after this manner it continued till the Sabbath, now and then throwing, both in the night and the day, but was busiest throwing in the night time.

"Upon the Sabbath, being the 11th of March, the crook and potclips were taken away, and were a wanting four days, and were found at last on a loaft where they had been sought several times before. This is attested by Charles Macklelane of Colline, and John Cairns in Hardhills. It was observed that the Stones which hit any person, had not half their natural weight, and the throwing was more frequent on the Sabbath, than at other times: and especially in time of prayer, above all other times, it was busiest, then throwing most at the person praying. The said Andrew Mackie told the matter to me upon Sabbath after sermon: upon the Tuesday thereafter I went to the house, did stay a considerable time with them, and prayed twice, and there was no trouble: then I came out with a resolution to leave the house, and as I was standing speaking to some men at the barn-end, I saw two little stones drop down on the croft at a little distance from me; and immediately some came crying out of the house, that it was become as ill as ever within, whereupon I went into the house again, and as I was at prayer, it threw several stones at me, but they did no hurt, being very small: and after there was no more trouble till the 18 day of March, and then it began as before, and

threw more frequently greater stones, whose strokes were sorer where they hit: and thus it continued to the 21. Then I went to the house and stayed a great part of the night, but was greatly troubled; stones, and several other things were thrown at me. I was struck several times on the sides and shoulders, very sharply, with a great staff, so that those who were present heard the noise of the strokes: that night it threw off the bed-side, and rapped upon the chests and boards as one calling for access. This is attested by Charles Macklelane of Colline, William Mackminn, and John Tait in Torr. That night, as I was once at prayer, leaning on a bed-side, I felt something pressing up my arm, and casting my eyes thither, perceived a little white hand and arm from the elbow down, but presently it evanished. It is to be observed, that notwithstanding all that was felt and heard, from the first to the last of this matter, there was never any thing seen, except that hand I saw, and a friend of the said Andrew Mackie's said he saw as it were a young man, red-faced, with yellow hair, looking in at the window; and other two or three persons, with the said Andrew his children, saw, at several times, as it were a young boy, about the age of 14 years, with gray cloths, and a bonnet on his head, but presently disappeared; as also what the three children saw sitting by the fire-side.

"*Aprile* 3. It whistled several times, and cried *wisht, wisht*, this is attested by Andrew Tait. Upon the 4th of Aprile, Charles Macklelane of Colline land-lord, with the said Andrew Mackie, went to a certain number of ministers met at Buttle, and gave them an account of the matter; whereupon these ministers made public prayers for the family, and two of their number, viz. Mr Andrew Æwart, minister of Kells, and Mr John Murdo, minister of Coremichael, came to the house and spent that night in fasting and praying: but it was very cruel against them, especially by throwing great stones, some of them about half an stone weight. It wounded Mr Andrew Æwart twice in the head, to the effusion of his blood, it pulled off his wig in time of prayer, and when he was holding out his napkin betwixt his hands, it cast a stone in the napkin, and therewith threw it from him: It gave Mr John Murdo several sore strokes; yet the wounds and bruises received did soon cure. There were none in the house that night escaped from some of its fury and cruelty: That night it threw a fierie peet among the people; but did no hurt, it only disturbed them in time of prayer: and also in the dawning, as they rose from prayer, the stones poured down on all who were in the house to their hurt: this is attested by Mr Andrew Æwart, Mr John Murdo, Charles Macklelane, and John Tait.

Upon the 5th of Aprile: It set some thatch straw in fire which was in the barne-yard: At night the house being very throng with neighbours, the stones were still thrown down among them: as the said Andrew Mackie his wife went to bring in some peets for the fire, when she came to the door she found a broad stone to shake under her foot, which she never knew to be loose before: she resolved with her self to see what was beneath it in the morning thereafter.

Upon the 6th of Aprile, when the house was quiet, she went to the stone, and there found seven small bones, with blood, and some flesh, all closed in a piece of old suddled paper; the blood was fresh and bright, the sight whereof troubled her, and being affraid, laid all down again; and ran to Colline his house, being an quarter of an mile distant:

but in that time it was worse than ever it was before; by throwing stones and fire balls, in and about the house, but the fire as it lighted did evanish: in that time it threw an hot-stone into the bed betwixt the children, which burnt through the bed cloaths.

"Upon the 9th of April, the bones were sent to the ministers, who were all occasionally met at Kirkcudbright, they appointed five of their number, viz. Mr John Murdo, Mr James Monteith, Mr John Mackmillan, Mr Samuel Spalding, and Mr William Falconer, with me, to go to the House, and spend so much time in fasting and praying as we were able.

"Upon upon the 10th of April we went to the house, and no sooner did I begin to open my mouth, but it threw stones at me, and all within the house, but still worst at him who was at duty: it came often with such force upon the house that it made all the house to shake, it brake an hole thorrow the timber and thatch of the house, and poured in great stones: it gripped, and handled the legs of some as with a man's hand; it hoised up the feet of others while standing on the ground, thus it did to William Lennox of Mill-house, myself, and others; in this manner it continued till ten o clock at night, but after that there was no more trouble.

"The 16th it continued whisting, groaning, whisling, and throwing stones in time of prayer; it cryed Bo, Bo, and Kick, Cuck, and shoke men back and foreward, and hoised them up as if it would lift them off their knees. This is attested by Andrew Tait.

"The 20th it continued throwing stones, whisling, and whisting with all its former words: when it hit any person, and said, Take you that till you get more, that person was sure immediately of another; but when it said, Take you that, the person got no more for a while. This is attested by John Tait.

"The 21. 22. 23. it continued casting stones, beating with staves and throwing peet-mud in the faces of all in the house, especially in time of prayer, with all its former tricks.

The 24th being a day of humiliation appointed to be kept in the parish *for that cause*; all that day, from morning to night, it continued in a most fearful manner without intermission, throwing stones with such cruelty and force, all in the house feared lest they should be killed.

"The 26th, it threw stones in the evening, and knocked on a chest several times as one to have access; and began to speak, and call those who were sitting in the house witches, and rukes, and said it would take them to hell.

"Upon the 27th it set the house seven times in fire. The 28th, being the Sabbath, from sun rising to sun setting, it still set the house in fire; as it was quenched in one part, instantly it was fired in another: and in the evening, when it could not get its designs fulfilled in burning the house, it pulled down the end of the house, all the stone work thereof, so that they could not abide in it any longer, but went and kindled their fire in the stable.

"Upon Tuesday's night, being the 30 of April, Charles Macklelane of Colline, with several neighbours, were in the barne; as he was at prayer he observed a black thing in the corner of the barne, and it did increase, as if it would fill the whole house; he could not discern it to have any form, but as if it had been a black cloud, it was affrighting to them all; and then it threw bear-chaff and other mud upon their faces, and after did grip severals who were in the house by the middle of the body, by the arms and other parts of their bodies,

dies, so strait, that some said, for five days thereafter they thought they felt these gripps: after an hour or two of the night was thus past there was no more trouble. This is attested by Charles Macklelane, Thomas Mackminn, Andrew Paline, John Cairns and John Tait.

Upon Wednesday's night, being the 1. of May, it fired a little sheep-house; the sheep were got out safe, but the sheep house was wholly burnt. Since there hath not been any trouble about the house by night or by day. Now all things aforesaid being of undoubted verity, therefore I conclude with that of the Apostle, 1 *Pet.* v. 8, 9.

Scottish Review.

Controversy concerning the Election of a Mathematical Professor.

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3. Report of Proceedings in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland relating to the case of Mr Leslie. 2d edit. 8vo. 5s.
4. An Examination of Mr Dugald Stewart's Pamphlet, relative to the late election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh. By one of the Ministers of Edinburgh. 2d edit. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Since Scotland ceased to be the theatre of great political events, no subject has excited a higher or more general interest, than that to which we are now about to call the attention of our readers. It was impossible indeed for any one to look with indifference on a discussion in which so many distinguished characters, and such important interests, were involved. In our numbers for April and May last, we stated some of the leading facts; and different circumstances, unnecessary to be mentioned, have prevented us from entering into minute details, on a subject of such peculiar delicacy. As, however, the controversy, according to every appearance, is now brought to a termination, our readers may naturally expect to receive from us some general account of its whole progress. In so doing, it appears to us most suitable to the character of the Scots Magazine, and most convenient, both for immediate satisfaction, and for future reference, rather to give a simple statement of facts, and of the arguments used on both sides, than to obtrude on the public any opinion of our own. Should this be performed with success, it will, to the reader of the present day, present, in a smaller compass, what is at present dispersed through a variety of publications; and to posterity, which will be better qualified than we are to decide on the question, it will furnish the materials of its judgment in a more compact and permanent form.

In order to bring our materials into some kind of order, we shall divide them into three parts.

I. An Historical Summary of the proceedings from their commencement to the decision of the General Assembly. Here, we shall proceed upon the principle, that all facts are true, which are either agreed upon by both parties, or are asserted by one party, and not contradicted by the other.

II. An outline of the arguments used on both sides, as collected from the debates in the General Assembly, and from the publications of the Ministers on the one side, and

of

of Messrs. Stewart, Brown and Playfair on the other.

III. A view of the controversy concerning academical pluralities, which was begun in Mr Stewart's Short Statement, and carried on in the publications of the Ministers, and of Mr Playfair.

On the 30th of January 1805, the University of Edinburgh lost one of its brightest ornaments, by the death of the late Dr John Robison, Professor of Natural Philosophy. The eminence with which that chair had been occupied, both by him, and by his predecessors; among whom were, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir John Stewart, son to the former, Dr Adam Ferguson, and Mr Russell, caused a general anxiety among the friends of literature, that it should be filled by a person who was duly qualified. Nothing in this view could give more general satisfaction than the nomination of Mr Playfair, whose acknowledged talents and long services in the mathematical class, clearly pointed him out as the most eligible person. So generally was this felt, that every one of the numerous candidates applied only for that office of the two, which Mr Playfair should consider as the least eligible.

The mathematical chair having thus become vacant, the first candidate that offered was Mr Macknight, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, of whose abilities and acquirements, particularly in this department of science, both Mr Stewart and Mr Playfair express a favourable opinion. As this gentleman, in the course of the preceding session, while the professors of Greek and Natural Philosophy were both indisposed, had discharged the duties of these two classes, very much to the satisfaction of the University and the public, these extraordinary services seemed deserving of some return. At an early period, a conversation took place on this subject between Mr Macknight and Mr Stewart, in which the latter expressed his hope, that Mr Macknight would, in case of success, resign his ecclesiastical living, in which he understood that gentleman to acquiesce, provided the object of his ambition could not be otherwise attained. It was understood, however, soon afterwards, that Mr Macknight, in compliance with the advice of some of his friends, had determined to abandon the professorship, rather than relinquish his ecclesiastical character for its attainment: and that his pretension to both offices was supported by Mr Ranken, who was known to be possessed of very great influence in the Town Council of Edinburgh *. Such was the alarm felt by Mr Stewart at this intelligence, that he immediately determined on a step to which nothing, as he states, could have induced him, but a conviction that the ruin of the University was threatened by such an union of offices becoming general. He determined therefore to write a letter on the subject to the Lord Provost, in which he strongly urges the impropriety of the measure now in contemplation. This was seconded by Mr Playfair in a longer letter, where he recapitulates the different respects in which he conceives this union of offices as likely to prove pernicious to the interests of science. These letters belong properly to our third division; at present, it may be sufficient to observe, that the arguments urged in them appeared so convincing to the Lord Provost, and others concerned in the election, that they determined upon ex-

* As the motives of Mr Macknight's resolution, and the advice under which he acted, have become a subject of controversy, we shall defer them to a future division of the argument.

excluding every candidate who was not prepared to devote himself entirely to the duties of his academical office. As Mr Macknight therefore still adhered to the resolution of not resigning his church, his claims were necessarily set aside.

Meanwhile, the chief magistrate, being determined to do nothing precipitately in so important a business, continued to receive the recommendations of the different candidates.—The claims of one soon appeared so decidedly superior to that of all the rest, as to leave no room for hesitation. Mr Leslie had just received, by the unanimous resolution of the Council of the Royal Society of London, Count Rumford's prize for his experimental enquiry concerning heat, published in the course of the preceding year, and this was accompanied by a letter from the President, Sir Joseph Banks, which added greatly to its value. Strong testimonies in favour of his talents and character were also given by Dr Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal; Dr Hutton, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; the late Professor Robison; Mr Baron Maseres; Sir William Erskine of Torry, Mr Dempster of Dunnichen, Mr Josias, and Mr Thomas Wedgewoods, Dr Hunter of St Andrews, Mr Playfair and Mr Stewart *. In consequence of this weight of recommendation, it was generally understood, that the election would fall upon Mr Leslie. This design however met with an unexpected opposition.

In a note upon a particular part of his essay on Heat, Mr Leslie had introduced the following passage:

"Mr Hume is the first, as far as I know, who has treated of causation in a truly philosophic manner. His essay on Necessary Connexion seems a model of clear and accurate reasoning. But it was only wanted to dispel the cloud of mystery which had so long darkened that important subject. The unsophisticated sentiments of mankind are in perfect unison with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more at bottom, in the relation of cause and effect, than a *constant and invariable sequence*." Sh. Stat. 31.

Mr Leslie then endeavoured, in a long etymological discussion, to shew that the words in all languages, which denote cause, had no signification beyond that of mere priority. From this passage the Ministers inferred that Mr Leslie had expressed his full assent to those doctrines on which Hume founded his atheistical opinions, and was therefore totally unfit to be entrusted with the education of youth. To justify their interference on this occasion, they referred to the charter of James VI. erecting the university of Edinburgh, by which the right of nominating Professors was committed to the Provost, Bailies, and Council of the City, *cum avisamento tamen eorum ministrorum* (yet with the advice of their Ministers.) The Ministers therefore intimated their expectation, that before proceeding to elect a professor, the Town Council should make a formal application to them for advice, which would no doubt be given most decidedly against Mr Leslie.

It does not very distinctly appear in what manner these statements and claims were originally brought forward; Mr Stewart speaks of obscure insinuations against Mr Leslie*; while the Ministers absolutely deny that they ever used any such †.—From the language of the protest it would seem that this communication, as well as that relating to the *avisamentum*, had passed between individual members of the presbytery, and

* Short Statement, p. 28.

† Examination, p. 62, 63.

and of the Town Council. However, as soon as Mr Leslie learned the opposition that was making to him, he wrote a letter to Mr Muir, a member of the Town Council, in which he thus expresses himself:—

"It was my lot to receive a most virtuous, and religious education, in the bosom of a family eminently distinguished by its exemplary lives; and the impressions of my early years, no distance of time or change of circumstances, can ever efface. If my mind is more enlarged by culture, I have likewise learned to see more deeply the importance of those truths which bind men together in society, and which, visiting their inmost recesses, appal the guilty, and hold forth comfort to the wretched. I have ever been a sincere lover of peace, of decency, and good order. My time has been almost wholly spent in abstract researches, and the study of the sublime operations of nature. The questions, so much agitated of late, served, with me, only to amuse a few leisure moments; and even at that eventful period, when the minds of men, and particularly of young men, were so violently inflamed, I escaped in a great measure the contagion. I sighed, indeed, for the improvement of our species; but the slightest appearance of tumult, or popular violence, was most abhorrent to my temper. I never had the remotest connection with any party or political association whatever. In the spirit of mildness, I endeavoured to think and act for myself. My sentiments of loyalty had been confirmed by what I had seen during a short stay in America, where I witnessed the disgusting and pernicious influence assumed by an ignorant, licentious, and dissolute rabble.—The respect which I have always entertained for the principles of our constitution, has continued to encrease in proportion as my experience was enlarged by the opportunities which I have had of viewing other countries. Time also has sobered and matured my reflections. I have seen monstrous and savage anarchy terminate in the most frightful military despotism; and I have seen the cries of frenzy and impiety changed into hypocritical pretensions of regard to a corrupt system of worship, employed as the support of tyranny and usurpation. It is our native island, that presents the truly cheering picture of equal laws mildly administered; and holds up a body of religious institutions, at once rational, decent, and impressive. "I venerate the great principles of our Christian faith, and am solicitous to mark, by my external behaviour, that respect which I cherish. Raising my affections above this little spot of earth, the restless scene of intrigue, and strife and malice, I look forward, with joy and expectation, to that better country beyond the grave." Rep. Page 30.

At the same time Mr Oliphant, Minister of Largo in Fife, the parish where Mr Leslie was accustomed to reside, wrote to the following purpose:—

"Mr John Leslie has had not only the advantage of a Christian education, but had also the powerful instruction that arises from the practice of religion.

"The pursuits in which Mr John Leslie has been engaged made his residence at Largo irregular; but, when at home, and especially for these two years past, I have the satisfaction of saying, that he paid a becoming respect to religion. If great abilities, highly improved, if an unstained moral character, and a tender discharge of every filial duty, reccommend to confidence and esteem, these belong to him."

Rep. p. 28.

The Reverend Thomas Laurie, Minister of Newburn, the neighbouring parish, in a letter to Mr Hill, City Treasurer, bore a similar testimony:—

"I have lived in habits of friendship with him for some time past: I have had an opportunity of knowing his religious and political sentiments: I have been furnished, in short, with satisfactory evidence of his attachement to our ecclesiastical and civil establishament.—His father officiated long as a worthy elder of our church: his son was once a student of divinity: and though he has not prosecuted his theological studies, having been much engaged in other literary pursuits, I never heard that he had ceased to respect the doc-

trines or discipline of the church of Scotland. On the contrary, the leading doctrines of Christianity he regards with reverence. In every college the instructors of youth ought to attend public worship as regularly as possible; and if he shall be adopted into their number in the university of Edinburgh, I think he would not be the least exemplary in this respect. His moral character is irreproachable. No person in this neighbourhood, so far as I have had access to know, ever once called in question the regularity and decency of his deportment: For he is not more distinguished by his mathematical knowledge, than by several amiable virtues which sweeten and adorn domestic life. But his scientific attainments are universally known; and it is my firm belief, that he would discharge his professional duties with diligence and fidelity, with credit to himself and advantage to the community.

Rep. p. 29.

Meanwhile the Ministers, finding that the Town Council shewed no disposition either to apply for advice or to credit their unfavourable representations of Mr Leslie, determined upon taking strong measures in support of what they conceived to be their just claims. With this view, they summoned a meeting of presbytery for Tuesday the 12th of March; and one of the Ministers having, on Monday the 11th, met the Lord Provost in the Council-room of Herriot's Hospital, privately intimated to his Lordship the measure which they had in contemplation. In answer to an enquiry put to him, the Lord Provost then mentioned, that the Town Council intended to proceed to the election, on the Wednesday following, at 12 o'clock noon. On receiving this intelligence, one of the Ministers undertook to prepare the draught of a representation and protest, which might be laid before the meeting next forenoon *.

Meanwhile Dr Hunter, having understood the measures which were in agitation, and thinking it fair that Mr Leslie should be informed of them, wrote a note to one of his colleagues, whom he knew to be acquainted with him. The gentleman, to whom the note was addressed, returned Dr Hunter his thanks, and on the morning of the day on which the meeting was to be held, called with a letter from Mr Leslie, in which that gentleman declares "that he had connsidered the relation of cause and effect merely as a subject of physical examination; denies all the inferences which the ingenuity of his opponents may attempt to draw from it, and pledges himself, if he should ever publish a second edition, to shew how grossly and injuriously he has been misrepresented, on this occasion *." The letter may be seen at length in our number for April 1805, p. 321.

Mr Leslie also, by the advice of Mr Stewart, sent a copy to one of his friends in the Magistracy.

Dr Hunter, being confined with illness, sent this letter to a reverend friend, inclosed in one of his own, in which he informed him, that he was himself satisfied with the explanation it contained, and hoped that his brethren would be so also. The letter was accordingly read in the presbytery, and gave rise to a discussion of considerable length †. In the issue, however, it was unanimously rejected as unsatisfactory ‡; the representation and protest was read, and with a few amendments, approved; and a Commitee of Ministers was appointed to have it copied and presented to the Town Council on Wednesday. On reaching their homes, however, several members of the Committee were informed, that the Town Council were about to assemble,

* Examination, p. 65, 66.

* Dr Hunter's speech, Report, p. 19.
† Dr Hunter's speech, Report, p. 21.
‡ Examination, p. 64.

ble, within the space of a few minutes, for the purpose of the election. On receiving this intelligence, they immediately hastened to the Council Chamber, and happening fortunately to meet with the Lord Provost, were informed by him, that the Town Council, having found it necessary to assemble about other unexpected business, proposed at the same time to elect a professor, in order to prevent the necessity of another meeting during the week. The Ministers then proceeded to the Council Chamber, and presented to the meeting the first draught of their paper, which, however, they were readily allowed afterwards to have copied under their own eye*. It was to the following purpose:

"Unto the Right Honourable, the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, the Representation of the Ministers of Edinburgh, assembled by citation from Dr Davidson, acting as Senior Minister of the City, sheweth, That by the charter of James the Sixth erecting the University of Edinburgh, it is expressly provided, that the power of electing professors in the said university, as committed to the Town-Council, shall be exercised *with the advice of their Ministers*, ("cum avisamento tamen eorum Ministrorum;") and that, though this regulation has been, in recent cases, neglected by the Town-Council, there has been a series of practice conformable to it, extending to instances as late as the election of Professor Dalzell in the year , and that of Dr Hunter in the year 1780: That there being at present a vacancy in the chair of the Professor of Mathematics in the university, and the Ministers feeling it their duty to insist upon exercising the privilege with which they are thus invested by the Royal Charter, several of them individually have intimated a desire and intention to this effect to different members of the Town-Council, and their sentiments upon this subject have, in consequence, been communicated to the meeting ordinarily denominated the Provost's Committee, but that no intimation has hitherto been received of any intention on the part of the Town-Council to apply, in this case, for the advice of their Ministers: That the Ministers, being informed that it is, notwithstanding, the design of the Town Council to proceed to the election of a professor of Mathematics on Wednesday the 13th current, feel it their duty to remonstrate against the measure of proceeding to such election till their advice be regularly received, hereby protesting against the validity of any election that may take place in the present circumstances, in the face of this remonstrance: That owing to the Ministers being at present denied the exercise of their legal privilege, they are not regularly and officially informed respecting the candidates for the vacant chair in the University; but trusting, as for this reason they must, to common uncontradicted report, they have learned from it, and from many of the members of the Town-Council individually, that one of these candidates is Mr John Leslie, author of "An Experimental Inquiry into the "Nature and Propagation of Heat;" and they do hereby more particularly remonstrate and protest, in the most solemn manner, against his being elected to the said vacant Professorship, because the said Mr Leslie has avouched to the world, and has endeavoured to support by argument, an opinion calculated to undermine the foundation of all religion, both natural and revealed: That the Ministers, in bringing forward this most serious charge, refer to a note which Mr Leslie has subjoined to his foresaid "Inquiry," commencing with these words: "Mr Hume is the first, as "far as I know, who has treated of "causation in a truly philosophic man-"ner. His *Essay on Necessary Connex-*"*ion* seems a model of clear and accu-"rate reasoning. But it was only "wanted to dispel the cloud of mystery "which had so long darkened that im-"portant subject. The unsophisticated sentiments of mankind are in per-"fect unison with the deductions of "logic, and imply nothing more at "bottom, in the relation of cause and "effect, than *a constant and invariable* "*sequence*." From which words it is evident, that Mr Leslie, having, along with Mr Hume, denied all such necessary connection between cause and ef-

* Examination p. 66.

fect, as implies an operating principle in the cause, has, of course, laid a foundation for rejecting all the argument that is derived from the works of God, to prove either his being or attributes: That it is generally understood, that by the wisdom of our fathers, and in consequence of an ecclesiastical interposition, the original author of this doctrine was rejected on account of it, and the dangerous opinions connected with it, when he offered himself as a candidate for a chair in this University; and that the aspect of the present times does not seem to render it more safe than it formerly was, to entrust any who are with reason suspected of infidel principles, with the important charge of the education of youth: That in the event of Mr Leslie being elected to the said vacant Chair, notwithstanding this representation and protest of the Ministers, they hereby reserve to themselves full power of questioning the validity of such an election, and of employing whatever means may to them be found competent for preventing Mr Leslie's *induction* into the office of Professor; with full power, in the event of his induction, to prosecute for his ejection from said office in any competent court, civil or ecclesiastical: That though the Ministers think it their duty to take this step, they have no design or wish to usurp, or in any degree encroach on the right of patronage, which, in this case, belongs to the Magistrates and Council, and are still willing to receive and attend to any explanation of Mr Leslie's principles that may in this case be offered: That the Ministers conclude with craving, that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, will be pleased to order the whole of this representation and protest to be entered upon their record, and to authorise and appoint their clerk to furnish Dr Grieve, for behoof of the Ministers, with a regular extract of the same. Signed in name and by appointment of the above-mentioned meeting of the Ministers of Edinburgh, by (Signed) HENRY GRIEVE, Preses."

Sh. St. 42.

Two of the clergymen accompanied this paper with long speeches, in which they recapitulated all their objections, and besought the Magistrates, as they tendered the favour of Almighty God, and the salvation of their own immortal souls, not to elect Mr Leslie *. A member of Council then asked, if they had not received an explanatory letter from that gentleman? to which they replied, that they had, but that it did not in any wise alter their opinion. The Magistrates then asked them to sit down and listen to the certificates and letters then reading on the subject, which they had no doubt would obviate their objections †. But the Ministers replied "that their instructions limited their power to the giving in the representation and protest, so that they were not permitted to enter into any argument, or take any further measures on the subject ‡."

The clergy having withdrawn, the Council, after hearing the letters and certificates read, proceeded unanimously to elect Mr Leslie Professor of Mathematics.

The Ministers, finding that this measure had failed of its effect, held another meeting on the 22d of March, when they determined to follow out their object, and appointed a Committee to take the advice of counsel; and in particular, should they see cause, to apply for a sist against Mr Leslie's induction. At this meeting several of those clergy, who had joined in the former proceedings in this business, declared their resolution of having no farther concern in it. By this means a complete separation was effected between the two parties, into which church courts usually divide themselves; which go commonly by the name of the Moderate, and the Popular, parties. Of these, the former voted for, the latter against, prosecuting the measures against Mr Leslie; to the extreme surprise

* Sir H. Moncrieff, Report p. 47.
† Postscript, p. 31. ‡ Dr Grieve, p. 54.

surprize of the public, who, from ideas previously formed relative to each, would have been led to expect the direct reverse of such an arrangement.

In pursuance of the instructions they had received, the Committee applied to the Lord Ordinary for a sist against Mr Leslie's induction. On the 27th of March, the following sentence was given by Lord Armadale:

"The Lord Ordinary having considered this bill, and heard the agents for the parties: In respect that the ministers of Edinburgh, although they by the charter founded on may be entitled to advise with the Magistrates of Edinburgh in the presentation of Professors in the College, have not by said charter any right of negative or interdict upon the Magistrates power of presentation, and that it is not alleged in this bill, that the Ministers have in any case exercised a right of negative or interdict against the Magistrates, refuses to grant any interdict in this case: But appoints the bill to be answered as to the discussion of any question between the parties as to their respective rights or interests."

Sh. Statement Page 46.

The same day, a meeting of Presbytery was held, when a report of all the proceedings being read, Dr Grieve moved, that the discussion should be delayed till the 10th of April next, and that notice should be given to Mr Leslie of that meeting, with the view of affording him, if so disposed, an opportunity of making further explanation. Sir Henry Moncrieff, on the contrary, moved the entire dismissal of the business. Dr Grieve's motion carried by a majority of two. Sir Henry complains that his brethren on the other side gave no notice of their application, that very day, for a sist, and of its unfavourable issue; and that it was the evening till he and his colleagues, to their great surprize, learned these particulars.

course appears to have taken place between Dr Baird and Mr Leslie; the latter having, at the Principal's request, twice called upon him, and expressed his readiness to answer any queries which might be given *in writing*; but not being gratified in this wish, he declined replying in any other manner. (Report p. 31.)

In the election of Mr Leslie, which took place on the 12th of March, an error in point of form had been committed, Dr Ferguson, in conjunction with whom Mr Playfair had held the office of Professor of Mathematics, not having resigned at the same time. This resignation was now made, and on the 29th of March, Dr Ferguson and Mr Leslie were appointed joint Professors, and, on the following day, were inducted as such.

At the meeting of the Senatus Academicus upon this occasion, an affair was discussed, which had caused, for some time, a good deal of agitation. A few days before the election of Mr Leslie on the 12th of March, the Presbytery had written a letter to the Senatus Academicus, reminding them of the obligation they lay under, by different acts of Parliament, to subscribe the confession of faith, and expressing their hope, that these acts shall now be complied with. The University, in their answer, readily acknowledge the obligation in question, and their readiness to comply with it, but, at the same time, plainly intimate their disapprobation of this measure of the Presbytery, and their suspicion of its having been prompted by illiberal and sinister motives. On this letter being read in the Presbytery, it is said to have been treated with the greatest contempt, as improper, disrespectful to the Presbytery, such a thing as they could never allow to appear on their minutes, but would keep *in retentis* as a literary curiosity. At this meeting, therefore, of

that as these things had been said publicly, and were become the subject of common conversation, the University, in justice to their own character, should publish the correspondence; which was unanimously agreed to *. The letters, in consequence, appeared in the Scots Magazine for April 1805.

On the 10th of April, a meeting of Presbytery was held according to adjournment, but was attended only by the party inimical to Mr Leslie. The others, having already declared their sentiments, and knowing there was a majority against them, thought it unnecessary to attend. Enquiry was made whether any member of Presbytery had received any communication from Mr Leslie, or whether any person present was empowered to appear for him; all which was answered in the negative. The following letter was then received and read:

"*Edinburgh*, 10th *April* 1805.

"Reverend Sir,

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that I duly received the communication of the reverend presbytery of Edinburgh, transmitted by their clerk. I am, reverend sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) *John Leslie.*"

Dr Grieve now made the following motion,

"That the presbytery do refer the whole of this affair to the synod of Lothian and Tweedale, to meet in Edinburgh on the first Tuesday of May next, in order to their adopting such measures in the case as to them may seem wise and competent. But, in consideration that the presbytery are willing to cease their proceeding, so far as concerns Mr Leslie individually, in the event of his consenting to withdraw the offensive part of his publication, either by cancelling the leaves of the book which contain the note referred to, or by any other means equally effectual, that may be agreeable to himself; it is farther moved, that the presbytery do reserve to themselves the power, in that event, to withhold this reference to the synod; do therefore appoint a committee, who may receive any communication upon this subject that Mr Leslie may offer, and report the same to the meeting of presbytery on the last Wednesday of this month; and that the presbytery do appoint a copy of this resolution, together with the names of the committee so appointed, to be transmitted by their clerk to Mr Leslie." P. 16.

This motion was carried unanimously; and Dr Grieve, Dr Inglis, Dr Dickson, and Mr Ritchie, were appointed as a committee for the purpose therein stated. At next meeting, held on the 24th of April, it appeared that none of the committee had received any communication from Mr Leslie; in consequence of which the same committee was appointed to state the reasons of reference to the synod. Reasons of dissent from the decision of the 27th March were also given in by the opposite party; and a committee appointed to answer them.

Mr Leslie's letter being published about this time in the newspapers, a paper soon after appeared, by authority of the Ministers who opposed him, with the view of doing away any impressions unfavourable to themselves, which the letter might have produced on the public mind. Here they insist, that though Mr Leslie has denied his intention of drawing from the doctrine in his note, any inferences hostile to religion, yet he still adhered to that doctrine: that in so doing he expressed his assent to the whole doctrine of Mr Hume's essay on Necessary Connexion, and went even a little beyond it. He had spoken, indeed, of the gross misapplication which Mr Hume had made of his premises.

But if by Mr Hume's premises, we are to understand the whole doctrine of the essay on necessary connexion, which Mr Leslie has adopted as his own, the

* Postscript p. 13—18.

application of that doctrine to the extent in which it has now been stated, does not remain a matter of *choice* to any man who admits the doctrine itself;—if the principle be admitted, the conclusion is irresistible. Mr Leslie indeed says, that the misapplication of Mr Hume's premises has already been well pointed out by Dr Reid. But every man, who has read Dr Reid's essays, must know that his object in replying to Mr Hume, is to resist the premises themselves, and the very doctrine which Mr Leslie has approved and supported as contained in the essay on necessary connexion. Sh. St. Page 112.

They concluded,

It is but candid to admit, that his religious professions are sincere, and to suppose that, at the time of his writing the Note objected to, he was not duly aware of the dangerous import of the language he has employed; But, if the doctrine of an author cannot be vindicated from such a charge as has been, in this instance, laid, the stronger that his sense of religion is, the stronger obligation should he feel himself under to withdraw, and discontinue to publish what is subversive of religion; and more than this, in the case of Mr Leslie, has never been expected or desired. Page 115.

About the same time a paper was circulated, which is termed by Mr Stewart, "A Memorial clandestinely sent to various Members of the ensuing General Assembly," but which, the Ministers assert, was only "a confidential letter circulated among their private friends." Here, after a view of Mr Leslie's doctrine similar to that in the former paper, they add,

Looking to the publication of this doctrine in connexion with the circumstances of the times, when there appears an infidel party arraying itself, with increasing confidence, against the religion of the country, they cannot but consider the appointment of Mr Leslie to be a Professor and a teacher of youth, as a measure of very unfriendly aspect to our Christian faith, and our Church establishment for its support. Page 118.

They then state their claim of avisamentum, which, they observe, will naturally fall to be discussed in a civil court.

But they would account themselves deficient in the duty they owe the Church if they did not also take the proper steps for bringing the whole of this interesting case, if it shall be found necessary, under the consideration of the General Assembly. In the mean time, they are disposed, if they shall err, to take their chance of erring on the side of lenity and forbearance, rather than on that of severity and rigour; and upon this principle they have resolved, that if Mr Leslie shall consent to withdraw what is offensive in his publication, either by cancelling the leaves of the book which contain the note referred to, or by any other means equally effectual, that may be more agreeable to himself, they will, in that event, cease their proceeding as far as concerns him individually, and content themselves with following out the necessary measures against the Town Council, for establishing their right of *avisamentum* in future cases. Page 120.

They were conscious that their own motives had been misrepresented, as influenced by a regard for the interest of their brother Mr Macknight. But only one or two of them had ever solicited an individual in his favour; and, besides, were they actuated by any view, either to Mr Macknight's or their own future interest, the measures they were taking would be the most effectual for defeating their own purpose. They conclude with hoping

That the laity connected with the Church, will not, in this instance, refuse, to a question more immediately religious, that candid and attentive consideration which the clergy have so often [given] to the views of their lay brethren, in cases which more immediately involved the civil interests of the country. And it is not doubted that

that the Clergy, even in the most distant corners of the Church, will feel a commanding interest in the discussion of a question, in which the credit of religion and the ecclesiastical establishment appear so deeply committed.

Page 122.

In consequence of these, which he deemed "anonymous and clandestine attempts to influence, extrajudicially, the opinions of those who were afterwards to sit as judges of the question to which they relate," Mr Stewart considered himself as called upon to publish "a statement of the principal facts connected with Mr Leslie's election, and some critical remarks, calculated to remove the unfavourable impression which the papers referred to might have produced." Of the facts and documents contained in this publication, we have now exhibited a concise summary: the reasonings will of course fall to be analysed under our second head.

As this article has already swelled to so great a length, we shall refer, for a concise summary of the proceedings in the Synod and General Assembly, and of the final decision in favour of Mr Leslie, to our Number for May 1805; reserving for our next a view of the leading arguments urged by both parties in that memorable debate.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

JOURNAL of the Transactions in Scotland during the contest between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of her son; 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573. By Richard Bannatine, Secretary to John Knox. 8vo. 540 pages. 14s.

The Beauties of Scotland, containing a full and clear account of the agriculture, commerce, mines, and manufactures; of the population, cities, towns, villages, &c. Vol. III. [illegible] 8vo. 7s. 6d. [illegible] 10s. 6d.

The Birds of Scotland, a poem, by J. Grahame. 8vo. 7s.

Home, a poem. 8vo. 5s.

A view of the Agriculture of East Lothian. Drawn up from the papers of Robert Somerville, Surgeon, Haddington. 8vo. 5s.

Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect. By William Douglas. 12mo. 5s. (Cupar Press.)

The Edinburgh Review No 15. This number contains, Frauds of Neutral Flags — Griffith's Travels — Cumberland's Memoirs—Irvine's Chemical Essays—Hatchett on Tannin—Journal des Mines—Gærtner, Icones plantarum—Smyth's Lyrics—Lessing's Nathan the Wise—Raymond's Life of Dermody—De Lille's Translations of Milton—Barry's Orkney Islands—Rainsford's Account of Hayti—Oddy's European Commerce—Inquiry into the state of the Nation—Edgeworth's Leonora—Shee's Rhymes on Art.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

IN consequence of the continually increasing sale of the Edinburgh Review, a new edition of all the former numbers is now in the press. Several of the first numbers are now reprinted for the *sixth* time. The superior degree of ingenuity and ability, with which this journal is conducted, will doubtless secure to it a continuance of the same unrivalled extent of circulation.

Mr Walter Scott has in the press a volume of ballads, which will be expected with peculiar interest by the readers of poetry: a *fourth* edition of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, a *third* edition of the Border Minstrelsy, and a *second* edition of Sir Tristrem, are also in the press.

A new edition of Barry's History of the Orkney Islands, with notes supplemental and explanatory, by the

Rev. James Headrick, is preparing for publication.

Mr Charles Bell will soon publish a work on the anatomy of Expression in painting.

Mr Alex. Molleson, of Glasgow, has in the press, a volume of Miscellanies in prose and verse.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

THE Rev. Mr Dutens, known to the public as editor of the Mathematical Works of Leibnitz, author of an Inquiry relative to the Ancients and Moderns, and of other learned works, proposes to publish Memoirs of his long and active Life, embracing a period of upwards of half a century, and including anecdotes of nearly every Court in Europe. The work will appear in London early in May, under the title of "Memoirs of a Traveller, now in Retirement," and will extend to five volumes, similar in size to Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.

Mr J. Johnson, late Surgeon of the Caroline, is preparing for the press a full Account of a Voyage lately performed in that Ship to Madras, Bengal, and China, interspersed with Topographical Sketches and Remarks, adapted to the use of persons making the voyage to India.

The Second Part of Dr Gregory's New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, which is to be completed within twelve months, will make its appearance in regular course on the first day of April.

A new History of England, in a Series of Letters to a Young Lady at School, will make its appearance in a few days, from the pen of Mrs Charlotte Smith. This work has been delayed several years in the press, owing to the ill health of the authoress; and at length, in order to complete the work, some late reigns have been necessarily written by a female friend, under her superintendance.

Dr Arnold, of Leicester, intends to publish immediately a new and enlarged edition of his Treatise on Insanity, which has been out of print many years, and had become very scarce.

Dr William Nelson proposes to publish by subscription, an introduction to the Irish Language. The work is divided into three parts, viz., I. An original and very comprehensive Irish Grammar; II. Familiar Phrases, and Dialogues on a great variety of subjects; III. Extracts from approved Books in the Irish Character; and a Fac-simile of a fine old Manuscript; with Explanations, and English Translations. Dr N. has also nearly ready for the press an Irish Dictionary, which he intends to publish immediately after the Introduction.

An Almanack has been printed for the present year at Constantinople, which is the first of the kind ever published in that city, although a printing office was established there so long ago as the year 1716, from which many books have been issued from time to time.

The Elector of Bavaria has caused an observatory to be erected in the neighbourhood of Munich. The situation chosen for its construction takes in an extensive horizon. Professor Seyser, of Gottingen, is nominated director of this establishment.

The rich land-owners in the Ukraine and Volhinia have contributed liberally for the establishment of Lyceums devoted to the teaching of natural philosophy at Krzeminico, and at Winnica. The library and philosophical apparatus of the King of Poland have been purchased for this purpose. M. Sniadecki has received a sum equal to 500l. to procure telescopes and clocks, and no expence is to be spared in properly furnishing the observatories with instruments.

M. Goldbach, an able astronomer of Leipsic, has been nominated Professor of the University of Moscow. He is to have the direction of the construction of a new observatory, to furnish it with instruments, and to instruct young men in practical astronomy. This university possesses already a large collection of mathematical instruments, made by the most scientific opticians, and other artists, in London.

A letter from Ragusa inserted in the Vienna Court Gazette, says: "the vaccine inoculation has at length triumphed here through the zeal and the efforts of the indefatigable Dr Stulli, who, at

the repeated invitations of Dr Carro of Vienna has happily surmounted all the obstacles which prejudice and carelessness threw in his way. The Catechism written by Dr Carro, being translated into the Illyrian language, and circulated in the town and adjacent country, induced a great number of the inhabitants to adopt inoculation. The matter transmitted from Vienna produced the best effect. In a few days Dr Stulli inoculated one hundred children, which is a considerable number for this country, in which of late years, and even in 1804, more than three hundred children died of the natural small-pox. This discovery is likewise making progress among the Dalmatians and the Turks."

The journey which M. KOHLER, of Petersburg, intended to make last year in the Crimea, was prevented by the duties of his situation at the Hermitage. He is employed at present in writing an account of his journey of the preceding year, and in arranging a very considerable collection of engraved stones, brought from France by General Hitrof, and purchased by the Emperor for thirty thousand ducats.

An engraving has been published of the statue of Madame, mother of the Emperor Napoleon, one of the principal productions of the chisel of Canova. She is seated on a chair of antique form, with a diadem on her head; her hair flows gracefully: she has a double garment, the tunic and the stola, like the Roman Empresses. The drapery is treated with exquisite art, and the likeness is said to be particularly striking.

M. SILVESTRE DE SACY, a member of the Institute of France, has arrived at Genoa. He is commissioned by that learned body to examine all the antique monuments of Liguria, and particularly the manuscripts relative to the establishments and the commerce of the Ligurians in the Levant.

Madame LAVOISIER has collected in two volumes, under the title of Memoirs on Chemistry, all that is left of a work which her husband was printing when France and the sciences had the misfortune to lose him. She has prefixed to this collection the following preface:—"In 1792 M. Lavoisier conceived the design of forming a collection of all his Memoirs which he had read to the Academy for the last twenty years; which would, in a manner, have composed the history of modern chemistry. To render this history the more interesting and the more complete, he proposed to introduce into it the Memoirs of persons, who, having adopted his system, had made experiments in support of it. This collection was expected to form about eight volumes. Europe knows the reason that prevented the accomplishment of this design. Almost the whole of the first volume has been found together with the whole of the second, and a few sheets of the fourth. Several men of science have expressed a desire that they should be made public, but I long hesitated to comply. It is scarcely possible for a person not to experience a certain fear when he undertakes to publish works which have not been completed, by a man who enjoys with justice a high reputation. It is after the loss of him that friendship should begin to be severe, and not suffer any thing to appear which is not calculated to add to the glory of a character beloved and revered. These fragments would not have seen the light, had they not contained a Memoir by M. Lavoisier, who, in consequence of the facts which are there stated, claims the new theory of chemistry as belonging to him. The indulgence of men of science is requested for the errors which may have crept into any other parts of this collection. This they will be disposed to grant, when they are informed that most of the proofs were revised in the last moments of the author, and that in those moments, M. Lavoisier, courageous and composed, engaged in a work which he thought useful to the sciences, afforded a sublime example of the serenity which knowledge and virtue are capable of preserving even amidst the most trying situations." This collection has been presented to all the scientific societies.

POETRY.

Poetry.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1806.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

WHEN ardent zeal for virtuous fame,
When virtuous honour's holy flame,
Sit on the gen'rous warrior's sword,
Weak is the loudest lay the Muse can sing,
His deeds of valour to record;
And weak the boldest flight of Fancy's wing:—
Far above her high career,
Upborne by worth th' immortal Chief shall rise,
And to the lay-enraptured ear
Of seraphs list'ning from th' empyreal sphere,
Glory her hymn divine shall carol thro' the skies.

For tho' the Muse in all unequal strain
Sung of the wreaths that Albion's warriors bore
From ev'ry region and from ev'ry shore,
The naval triumphs of her George's reign—
Triumphs by many a valiant son
From Gaul, Iberia, and Batavia won
Or by St Vincent's rocky mound,
Or sluggish Texel's shoaly sound!
Or Hafnia's † hyperborean wave,
Or where Canopus' billows lave
Th' Egyptian coast, while Albion's genius guides
Her dauntless Hero through the fav'ring tides,
Where rocks, nor sands, nor tempests' roar,
Nor batt'ries thund'ring from the shore,
Arrest the fury of his naval war,
When glory shines the leading star;
Still higher deeds the lay recording claim,
Still rise Britannia's sons to more exalted fame.

The fervid source of heat and light
Descending thro' the western skies,
Though veil'd awhile from mortal sight,
Emerging soon with golden beam shall rise,
In orient climes with brighter radiance shine,
And sow th' ethereal plains with flame divine,
So damp'd by Peace's transient smile,
If Britain's glory seem to fade awhile,
Yet when occasion's kindling rays
Relumine valour's generous blaze,
Higher the radiant flames aspire,
And shine with clearer light, and glow with fiercer fire.

From Europe's shores th' insidious train,
Eluding Britain's watchful eye,
Rapid across th' Atlantic fly
To isles that stud the western main,
Their proud, their conqu'ring banners seem to rise,
And, fann'd by shadowy triumphs, flout the skies;
But, lo! th' avenging power appears,
His victor-flag immortal Nelson rears;
Swift as the raven's ominous race
Fly the strong eagle o'er th' ethereal space,
The Gallic barks the billowy deep divide,
There conquests lost in air, o'erwhelm'd in shame their pride.

The hour of vengeance comes—by Gades' tow'rs,
By high Trafalgar's ever-trophied shore,
The godlike warrior on the adverse pow'rs
Leads his resistless fleet with daring prore.
Terrific as th' electric bolt that flies
With fatal shock athwart the thundering skies,
By the mysterious will of HEAVEN
On man's presuming offspring driven,
Full on the scatter'd Foe he hurls his fires,
Performs the dread behest, and in the flash expires;—

But not to fame—while Chiefs who bleed
For sacred duty's holy meed,
With glory's amaranthine wreath,
By weeping Victory crown'd in death,
In History's awful page shall stand
Foremost amid th' heroic band!
NELSON! so long thy hallow'd name
Thy country's gratitude shall claim;
And while a people's pæans raise
To thee the choral hymn of praise,
And while a patriot Monarch's tear
Bedews and sanctifies thy bier,
Each youth of martial hope shall feel
True valour's animating zeal;
With emulative wish thy trophies see,
And heroes yet unborn shall Britain owe to thee.

THE

THE HILLS O' GALLOWA'.

Tune:—"*The Ley Rig.*"

AMANG the birks sae blythe an' gay
I met my *Julia* hameward gaun,
The linties chantit on the spray,
The lammies lowpit on the lawn.
On ilka howm the sward was mawn,
The braes wi' gowans buskit braw,
An gloamin's plaid o' grey was thrawn
Out owre the hills o' Gallowa'.

Wi' music wild the woodlands rang,
An' fragrance wing'd alang the lea,
As down we sat the flow'rs amang
Upon the banks o' stately Dee.
My *Julia's* arms incircled me,
An saftly slade the hours awa,
Till dawin' coost a glimmren e'e
Upon the hills of Gallowa'.

It isna owsen, sheep, an' kye,
It isna goud, it isna gear,
This lifted e'e wad hae, quoth I,
The warl's drumlie gloom to chear;
But gie to me my *Julia* dear,
Ye powers wha rowe this yirthen ba',
An' O! sae blythe through life I'll steer
Amang the hills o' Gallowa'.

Whan gloamin' dauners up the hill,
An' our gudeman ca's hame the yows,
Wi' her I'll trace the mossy rill
That owre the moor meand'ring rowes;
Or tint amang the scroggie knows
My birken pipe I'll sweetly blaw,
An' sing the streams, the straths an' howes,
The hills an' dales o' Gallowa'.

And when auld Scotland's heathy hills,
Her rural nymphs an' jovial swains,
Her flow'ry wilds an' wimplin' rills
Awake nae mair my canty strains;
Whare friendship dwalls, and freedom reigns,
Whare heather blooms an' moor-cocks craw;
O! dig my grave, an' hide my banes
Amang the hills o' Gallowa'.

TAM's FAREWEEL.

Tune:—"*Crazy Jean.*"

BONNIE Clouden, as ye wander,
Hills an' heughs, an' moors amang,
Ilka know an' green meander
Learn my sad, my doolfou' sang.
Braes o' breckan, hills o' heather,
Howms whare rowes the gowden wave,
Blessfou' scenes, fareweel forever,
I maun seek an unco grave.

Sair I pled, tho' fate unfriendly
Stang'd my heart wi' waes and dools,
That some faithfou' han' might kindly
Cronnies dear, wha late an' early
Ay to sooth my sorrows strave,
Think on ane wha loos ye dearly,
Doom'd to seek an unco grave.

'Torn awa frae Scotia's mountains,
Far frae a' that's dear to dwall,
Maks my een twa gushing fountains,
Dings a durk in my poor saul.
Braes o' breckan, hills o' heather,
Howms whare rowes the gowden wave
Blessfou' scenes, fareweel forever,
I maun seek an unco grave.

London, 1806. *T. M. C*

VERSES

To a young Lady, on the 19th January 1806, her birth-day.

CEASE! cease! ye storms that fiercely howl
Across the wint'ry sky!
For ev'n with you a flow'ret blows
Sweet as the sweetest summer rose,
Oh! bid it not to die.

Bid ev'ry baneful blast that flies
Pass harmless far away,
And ev'n that winter we will bless
Who comes with such a charm as this,
To chear the darksome day.

But should it fall, as fall it must,
For such is nature's doom,
This lovely flow'r we still may meet,
Still flourishing supremely sweet,
In spring beyond the tomb.

M.

THE MAID OF ISLAY.

RISING o'er the heaving billow
Evening gilds the ocean's swell,
While with thee, on grassy pillow,
Solitude! I love to dwell.
Lonely to the sea-breeze blowing,
Oft I chant my lovelorn strain,
To the streamlet sweetly flowing,
Murmur oft a lover's pain.

'Twas for her, the maid of Islay!
Time flew o'er me wing'd with joy,
'Twas for her the cheering smile ay
Beam'd with rapture in my eye.
Not the tempest raving round me,
Lightning's flash or thunder's roll,
Not the ocean's rage could wound me,
While her image fill'd my soul.

Farewell, days of purest pleasure,
Long your loss my heart shall mourn;
Farewell hours, of bliss the measure,
Bless that never can return,
Cheerless o'er the wild heath wand'ring,
Cheerless o'er the wave-worn shore;
On the past with sadness pond'ring:
Hope's fair visions charm no more.

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 10.

MR *Whitbread* presented an additional article of impeachment against Lord Melville.

Tuesday, March 11.

The bill for compelling witnesses to give evidence, notwithstanding its subjecting them to a civil process, passed through a Committee. A proviso was introduced, on the motion of Lord *Eldon*, that the Court shall not repell an objection made by a witness to answer, where such objection is made specially, and no specific grounds stated, but shall decide on such objection according to the law as it appears to them; and that a witness shall not be compellable to answer as a defendant in a Court of Equity, on a bill being filed against him.

Friday, March 14.

SCOTS APPEAL.

Mr Howison Moody, v. *Thomas Coutts, Esq.*

Judgment was this day given in the long depending cause between the Heir at Law of the late Col. Craufurd, of Craufurdland, and Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker in London.—Col. Craufurd, by a testamentary deed, made in 1771, conveyed his estates to Sir Hew Crawfurd, Bart.; but, upon his death-bed, in 1793, he made another deed, conveying the same estates to Mr Coutts, and this last deed contained a clause, "revoking and making void the deed of 1771, so far as it was a grant of the estate to Sir Hew Craufurd, but declaring it valid and sufficient to the extent of the powers of revocation and alteration thereby reserved, in order to make effectual the disposition to Mr Coutts." At Col. Craufurd's death, both these deeds were found subsisting and entire. The heir at law of the Colonel brought an action for setting aside the deed 1771, as revoked by the last deed, and the deed 1793, as made on death-bed. Mr Coutts, admitting that the last deed could not stand by itself, argued that the heir had no right or interest to challenge it being disinherited by the deed 1771. The heir answered, that the deed 1771 could be no bar, because it was revoked and made void by the terms of the clause above mentioned, in the deed 1793. To which Mr Coutts replied, 1*st*, The revocation was not complete, but qualified; and, 2*dly*, That the heir could not be allowed to *approbate* the deed 1793, so far as it was a revocation, and *reprobate* it, so far ss it was a disposition. The Court of Session, in 1795, decided in favour of Mr Coutts; but, upon an appeal, the House of Lords, expressing great doubts of the propriety of that decision, *remitted* the cause to the Court, to be reheard; this was in 1799. In February 1801, the Court *adhered* to their former decree, and there was a second appeal taken, upon which the present judgment proceeds.

Lord *Eldon* (the late Chancellor) spoke to all the points of law which had been agitated, and bestowed great commendations on the learning and industry of the Judges of the Court of Session, displayed in the different stages of this cause; but after the maturest deliberation, (and he never had bestowed so much almost upon any cause), he could not agree with the majority of the Judges. He said this appeared to him a cause depending on its own particular circumstances, and the decision could scarcely affect any other case, or overturn any rule established in law, or on which practice had been founded. The question came to this, whether any right to the estate remained in Sir Hew Craufurd, under the deed 1771, at the death of Col. Craufurd; he did not mean a substantial right, whereby Sir Hew could in any event take the estate, but such a right as could aid Mr Coutts, or be set up as a bar to the heir's challenge of the deed 1793, as for want of interest. This seemed to depend on the terms of the revoking clause in the last deed, and he could not conceive how a deed, revoked and declared absolutely void and null, so far as it purport-

ed to convey to Sir Hew, could leave even the shadow of right in him. The clause indeed declared the deed 1771 to be still effectual, so far as regarded the power of alteration and revocation, but that was doing nothing; it did not reserve a particle of right in Sir Hew as a disponee, to be opposed to the heir at law. It was true that the same clause declared with what view that reservation was made, that it was to support the death-bed deed, and the intention was manifest; but a declaration of intention is not enough, unless it is formally and properly executed. The heir at law can be barred only by means of a disposition to a stranger, made in due time, and it must be a subsisting disposition at the death of the granter, by which, or under the cover of which, the estate may pass. Here the first disposition was put out of the heir's way by the revocation, and the second deed, being thus left unprotected, was open to the heir's challenge on the head of death-bed.—As to the argument that the heir was *approbating* and *reprobating* the same deed, his Lordship said, there was nothing in it. The heir was taking nothing by the deed 1793, and was only referring to it as the evidence of a fact, and to evidence founded on by Mr Coutts himself. His Lordship said further, that Lord Thurlow and the late Lord Rosslyn were of the same opinion with him, and indeed they went further, for they were inclined to say, that independent of the special ground he went upon, the declaratory clause in the deed 1793, the attempt to keep up the deed 1771, in order to support the death-bed one, was unavailable as a fraud upon the law. On the whole, therefore, his Lordship moved to *reverse* the interlocutors of the Court of Session, which was agreed to.

The Counsel who argued the cause the last in the House of Lords, on the part of the appellant, the heir at law, were the Lord Advocate (Hope), now Lord Justice Clerk, and Mr Macconochie;—Counsel for Mr Coutts, Messrs Adam and Clerk.

[The heir at law in the above cause is the son of the Rev. James Howison Moody, one of the ministers of Perth, who married the only daughter of James Howison of Braehead Esq. in Mid Lothian, by his wife, the sister of the said Col. Craufurd; and in consequence of the above decision in his favour, (by which he has acquired a very large property,) he will be obliged to use the surname and bear the arms of Craufurd of Craufurdland, in the shire of Ayr along with the surname and arms of Howison of Braehead, in the county of Mid Lothian.]

Wednesday, March 19.

The declaratory bill respecting witnesses was passed, all the additional clauses being withdrawn. The bill now stands as it was brought in by Lord Erskine.

Monday, March 24.

Lord *Melville* attended in his place, and gave in his answer to the last article of impeachment. It stated, that he protested against the additional article, as a proceeding which was unprecedented, and contrary to the usage of Parliament; but, notwithstanding that, he felt it incumbent on himself, being thus called upon, to answer (saving all objections, and all his rights and privileges as a Peer of Parliament, &c.) that he was in no way guilty of the alledged crimes and misdemeanours, and that he was ready to prove so to the House.—The answer was ordered to be sent by a message to the Commons.

Tuesday, March 25.

Mr *Whitbread* delivered at the Bar the replication of the Commons to Lord Melville's plea, in which they maintain that they are prepared to prove that he is guilty. On the motion of Lord *Fitzwilliam*, the 29th of April was fixed for the trial of Lord Melville.

Lord *Grenville*, after a handsome eulogium on the conduct of Admiral Duckworth in the late glorious action in the West Indies, moved the Thanks of the House to that Officer, to Admiral Cochrane and Louis, and to the other Officers, Seamen and Marines, engaged in the action off St Domingo; which was of course agreed to *nem. diss.*

The Duke of *Norfolk* wished to call the attention of the House to the services of Sir R. Calder, who had gained a victory with an inferior force, yet he had received no mark of approbation from the Legislature. His case he thought extremely hard.—Lord *Rennel*

was of the same opinion. He thought highly of the merits of Sir R. Calder; he had enjoyed his friendship for many years, and he was still proud to call him his friend. Lord *Grenville* suggesting the irregularity of the discussion, it was dropped.

Thursday, March 27.

Lord *Grenville* moved an address to his Majesty, praying that a suitable portion of Westminster Hall might be fitted up for the accommodation of the Commons at Lord Melville's trial. Ordered. His Lordship suggested, that when the answer to the address should be received, it would be necessary to adopt some regulations to prevent those delays, and that overwhelming expence to the party accused, which had attended a former trial in Westminster Hall. The trial should be continued without the intervention of a single day; the points on which the Lords formerly used to adjourn might be reserved, and the trial suffered to proceed.

Friday, March 28.

A message from the King intimated his Majesty's intention of settling a pension of 1000l. a-year for life on Adm. Sir John Duckworth.

SCOTCH APPEALS.

John Glassels, of Long Niddry, Esq. against the *Earl of Wemyss*. The judgment of the Court of Session was affirmed. *W. Allan*, merchant in Leith, against *Cornelius de Vos* of Hamburg, and *Ramsay, Williamson, & Co.* his agents. Judgment of the Court of Session affirmed, with costs. This was a question regarding Mr Allan's discharge under the bankrupt act, which the Court refused in the circumstances of the case, and which is now affirmed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr *Whitbread* moved for returns of the several corps of volunteers, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, in Great Britain, specifying their state of discipline, and the fitness for general service of the respective corps. Ordered.

Lord *H. Petty* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the office of Treasurer of the Ordnance: the object of which was, he said, to give the public a further security for the proper appropriation of monies voted for the public service in that department, by obliging the said Treasurer to hand over such balances as shall, from time to time, remain in his hands, into the Bank of England.—The Noble Lord, at the same time, intimated his intention to carry the same prinoiple to the departments of the Post Office, Excise, and every office connected with the receipt and expenditure of public money.

Friday, Feb. 28.

A bill was brought in to indemnify persons concerned in introducing foreign troops into this country. This measure had become necessary in consequence of 3000 recruits having enlisted in the German Legion when it was upon the Continent. An account was ordered of bullion, stores, and merchandise exported from Great Britain to India, from March 1793, to March 1803, with the sale and expenditure thereof.

Monday, March 3.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr *Spencer Stanhope* said, that his mind was free from all party motives, and that, under any Administration, he should have been ready to make his present motion. Had Lord Kenyon been appointed to a place in the Cabinet, such a measure would have been warmly opposed by the Rt. Hon. Secretary, and he should certainly have felt it his duty to support him. The present was a question of a great and important nature, and highly interesting to the public; and it was his opinion, that should the Chief Justice withdraw from his situation as a Cabinet Minister, the Administration would be stronger in the opinion and affections of the country. It was a principle of our common law, that no man should be at the same time a Judge and party in the same cause. In those prosecutions, which are conducted at the instance of the Privy Council, the Chief Justice, who is a member of the Cabinet, must be both a Judge and a party, unless he withdraw from it while such discussions are going forward. He concluded his speech, by moving, "That it is the opinion of this House, that it is expedient that the functions of a Minister of the Crown be preserved distinct from those of

of a Judge at Common Law:—That the Members of the Cabinet Council are the confidential Ministers and advisers of his Majesty:—That it is a practice peculiarly inexpedient, and tending to render the administration of justice less satisfactory, if not less pure, to unite in one person the offices of a Privy Councillor and of a Judge at Common Law."

Mr *Canning* said, he disdained any wish to abridge the Sovereign of his privilege to select the Members of his Council, or any personal disrepect towards the Noble Lord, the subject of the motion, for whose talents he had every respect; nor had the personal character of that Judge, or any other, any thing to do with the question. The independence of the Judges upon the Crown was settled by Act of Parliament; yet by conferring upon a Judge the post of a Cabinet Counsellor, that independence was done away, because he was appointed to a place from which he was removeable at the pleasure of the Crown. If this appointment was continued, all future Chief Justices of the King's Bench would consider their seats, not as independent of the Crown, but as a starting place for new prospects of preferment; aspiring Judges would view the Bench as only a new step on the ladder of Court favour, and, he hoped, an example so pernicious might be done away. It may be said, that no law authorities were quoted to prove the illegality of the appointment; but was it not sufficient to state, that it was contrary to the spirit of the constitution? and was it desirable, at such a crisis, to excite a general alarm and uneasiness in the country, for the sake of such an appointment? It was in such a case the province of the Legislature to interfere; and if no desirable point of expediency called for such an arrangement, it would be desirable to do it away, and put an end to such apprehensions. He admitted the cases quoted of Lord Hardwicke having held the Chief Justice's place in the King's Bench after he was appointed Chancellor; and that the present Lord Eldon did the same in the Common Pleas till a successor was appointed; but the only example, he believed, of a Chief Justice of the King's Bench holding a place in the Cabinet for a length of time, was the late Lord Mansfield, at the latter end of the late reign, and the beginning of the present: but his retention of that situation was unknown and carefully concealed from Parliament; so much so, that when that Noble Lord acknowledged the fact in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shelburne expressed his astonishment at it, as a discovery entirely new; but he appealed to those who heard him, if the illustrious character and fame of Lord Mansfield would not have gone down to posterity much more respected, if he had not blended in his own character the Judge and the Cabinet Counsellor. He concluded by observing, that whatever were the qualifications of Lord Ellenborough for a Cabinet Counsellor, all the services he could render in that way were dearly purchased, by the surrender of a single hour of his services in the Court of King's Bench.

Mr *Secretary Fox* said, that he never did foresee, that a Cabinet Council, a Council of whom nothing could be found in the statute-books, could ever be made the subject of a question of this nature, except it were upon personal grounds. If a question were started as to the introduction of an improper person into the Privy Council, it would be a fair subject of discussion; but that there should be a doubt, whether a person should do the duties that as Privy Counsellor he was bound and sworn to do, appeared to him a novelty. No Council of this description was ever acknowledged by law, except the Privy Council. Every principle would have guided him to deny the doctrine of considering the Cabinet, as it was called, as a distinct and recognised body. Every man in the Privy Council had a right to advise his Sovereign. His idea of a Cabinet was, that it was a body never recognised by Parliament, for very good reasons. It was a custom never recognised, but connived at, for convenience, to avoid the mischief of acknowledging it, which might be of no trivial nature. Any doubt that might have existed on this point, he hoped might be removed by this debate. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that nobody knew Lord Mansfield was a Cabinet Minister till he confessed it. In that he was certainly wrong: but as to the difficulty and the impossibility of mak-

ing the Cabinet a responsible body, he must think that argument conclusive. But, as Gentlemen seemed very fond of calling it a responsible body, he should wish Gentlemen to shew him where and how it was responsible as a body. If they recognised that selection from the Privy Council, they would introduce a novelty without precedent. He had not sat in many Cabinets. His opinion of a Cabinet was, that it was a meeting of persons high in office, to converse upon public affairs, and to give advice to the King. The best mode of responsibility was, to make the agent responsible. It was as Privy Councillors, and not as Cabinet Councillors, that responsibility attached.

Gentlemen were not prepared to say, that the Judges in the House, and the Master of the Rolls in the House of Commons, should not be Members of the Legislature. As to the judicial and the executive, there was the Lord Chancellor, always a Cabinet Minister. Where was the distinction between a criminal and a civil Judge? He could not discover that maxim in law. Justice Blackstone had said, that a Judge ought not to be a Minister of State; he begged leave, however, to demur a little as to his authority. He said, that the latter part of Charles the Second's reign exhibited the Constitution in a state approaching to perfection. Now, he could not think that he who held such an opinion could be a constitutional oracle. But what did that Judge really mean, when he said that a Judge ought not to be a Minister of State. He believed he meant to use the last term in the true English acceptation of it; not as the French, Germans, and Italians do, whose use of it may be best translated by our phrase, Privy Counsellor. The Right Hon. Gentleman then recapitulated the leading arguments of his speech, and observed, that the admission of a Judge into the Cabinet was not condemned by any thing that had fallen from the opposite side, and that it had the example of the best of times.

Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr *Wilberforce*, and Mr *Percival* spoke for the motion; Earl *Temple*, Lord *Henry Petty* and Mr *Sheridan* against it. The latter, alluding to the new opposition, said, he, for one, did not deprecate their exertions, whether it were an attachment he felt to the old benches, or what was the cause, he did not know; but certain it was, he did not wish to see them hastily abandoned by their present occupants; and much as he admired the Administration, he did not even require a candid opposition, much less did he desire or expect a numerous one. He could endure the language of impatience from the Hon. Gentlemen in their altered predicament: one of them had lost a warm naval cloak (Mr Canning,) another a splendid India shawl (Lord Castlereagh,) and a third a graceful professional robe (Mr Percival,) and it was natural to expect, they would feel a little the chill of disappointment.

The House divided,—for the motion 64, against it, 222.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted; ordinaries of the navy for 1806, 1,453,530l.; for building, repairing, and wear and tear of ships, 1,988,835l.; for hire of transports, 1,255,000l.; for prisoners of war in health, at home and abroad, 400,000l.; for sick prisoners of war, 45,000l.; for hospitals, &c. 30,000l.

Tuesday, March 4.

Mr *Whitbread* brought up a report from Lord Melville's Impeachment Committee. It stated that 10,000l. was due from Lord Melville to the public when Mr Trotter came to the Paymastership, in January 1786. How this had come about could not be stated in the former reports. It had happened, however, before Mr Trotter became Paymaster; and as Mr Douglas had been the Paymaster during Lord Melville's first Treasurership, the Committee had examined as many of the late Mr Douglas's books as they could find. Lord Melville came to the Treasurership in 1782. Till the 6th of November 1782, the money issued from the Exchequer was paid into the Bank. From that time the course was altered, as 45,000l. was then issued to the Treasurer, only 40,000l. of which was paid into the Bank. The other 5000l. was deposited in an iron chest at the Treasurer's office. On the 22d of the same month 50,000l. was issued, out of which 47,000l. went to the Bank, and 3000l. was placed in the chest. In the following December 93,000l. was issued, of

which 90,000l. was sent to the Bank, and 3000l. was retained in the chest. In the subsequent January 5000l. had been paid on account of Mr Jellicoe, the Ex-Treasurer, so that the money paid into the chest then, was 16,000l. But of this sum only 3000l. had been applied to naval services, and the other 13,000l. had been given by the Paymaster to Lord Melville, on his receipts, in the following proportions: Nov. 11th, 1782, 500l.;—12th, 2000l;—22d, 1000l.;—24th, 3000l.;—Dec. 19th, 1000l.;—ditto 3000l. April 5th 1783, 2500l. Total, 13,000l. There was therefore, at the beginning of 1784 a deficiency in Lord Melville's account of 13,000l.—This deficiency was increased to 23,000l. by a payment of 10,000l. for Mr Jellicoe, which had been given to Lord Melville. In April 1783, the deficiency was reduced by payments from Mr Grey, a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, with whom Lord Melville had pecuniary transactions, and from the house of Mess. Muir and Atkinson, to 7000l.—The report proceeded to state the different times at which this sum of 16,000l. had been paid. No reduction of the 7000l. took place till 1784, when there was an attempt to transfer the deficiency from the one Treasurership to the other, but still the gross amount due to the public was 7000l. In 1784, this deficiency had been encreased to 10,000l. for the second Treasurership, but in 1785 it had again been reduced to 9000l. But 1600l. had been still left on the first Treasurership, so that putting the deficiency of 9000l. for the second, and 1600l. for the first, together, there was still an undischarged residue of 10,600l. The report then proceeded to state, in a summary manner, the application of part of these sums, as far as the Committee had been able to ascertain this point. Part had been paid to Mr Drummond, the banker, part to Mr Grey, the clerk above mentioned, and the 10,000l. paid on account of Mr Jellicoe had been advanced by way of loan to Mess. Muir and Atkinson. This, however, had been discharged."

The report, on the motion of Mr *Whitbread*, was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Wednesday, March 5.

Mr *Whitbread* reported from the Impeachment Committee, that Alexander Trotter had refused to answer the questions put to him by the Committee; he therefore moved that he be committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, who should attend the Committee with Alex. Trotter whenever they required it.—Ordered.

Tuesday, March 6.

Mr *Whitbread* reported from the impeachment Committee, that Mr Trotter had that day answered all questions in a manner satisfactory to the Committee; he therefore presented a petition from him, expressive of his contrition, stating that his refusal to answer questions did not proceed from want of deference or respect to the orders of this Honourable House, but merely from a regard to his personal security, and from the opinions which he had received from his legal advisers, and praying to be discharged. Mr Trotter was accordingly brought to the bar, reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged.

Friday, March 7.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the last report of the Committee for conducting Lord Melville's impeachment. Mr *Whitbread* moved, that the Committee do prefer a further article of impeachment against Lord Melville, on the matter contained in that report. He added, that the moment his Lordship should plead to that charge, the Committee were ready to proceed with the trial. The motion being agreed to, Mr W. brought up a report of the Committee to this effect—That the said Henry Lord Visc. Melville did take and receive, as Treasurer, or Ex-Treasurer of the Navy, divers large sums of money, amounting to 28,000l. or thereabouts, and did illegally and corruptly apply the same to his own use, or other illegal or corrupt purposes, and did continue so to employ them, after the passing of an act regulating the conduct of the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

The report was then received.

In a Committee on the army estimates for two months, the following estimates were agreed to:—Number of effective men 134,463—Expence of military establishments in Great Britain and Ireland, 793,406 l.—Military establishment

ishments in the Plantations, the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Ceylon, &c. 336,396l.

Tuesday, March 11.

Mr *Dillon* asked a question of Mr Fox concerning the intentions of Ministers with regard to the claims of the Irish Catholics; to which Mr *Fox* answered, that his own conduct respecting these claims would be the same it had always been; but that the probability of success at present, was less than it may be at a future period.

Wednesday, March 12.

Mr *Tierney* brought up a bill for preventing unnecessary expences in the election of Members of Parliament. It provides, that no money shall, directly or indirectly, be given to electors as travelling expences, or as a compensation for loss of time, or for meat or drink, or under any other pretence whatsoever.

Friday, March 14.

Alderman *Prinsep* rose to move for certain documents, the object of which was to shew the unnatural and enormous disproportion of the trade carried on between the United States of America and the European Settlements in the Peninsula of India, compared with the imports of this country, which he stated to be in the proportion of three to one. When he considered the enormous expence those establishments were to this country—the great portion of our navy that was appropriated to the protection of these settlements—and the alarm and anxiety at this moment entertained for their security, he considered the subject as most alarming.—After a speech of considerable length, he concluded by moving for a return of lists of all ships or vessels, navigating under European or American colours, cleared out of Bengal from the year 1801, with the cargoes, and amount thereof; and also the British ships not chartered, to the latest time the same can be made up.

The motion was resisted by Mr Secretary *Fox*, and others, on the grounds, that the document required would afford but a partial and unconnected view of the subject, and that it would interfere with delicate and important negociations now pending with the United States of America.—The motion was withdrawn.

Wednesday, March 19.

The bill for renewing the Scotch bankrupt act was passed. It is to be in force till the 25th of March 1808.

Sir *John Sinclair* moved for an account of the grants from the funds of the forfeited estates in Scotland, and the balances and interest thereon, and the sum in hand.—Ordered.

Tuesday, March 25.

Mr *Grey*, in an appropriate speech, moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Duckworth, Admirals Cochran and Louis, and the other officers, seamen, and marines engaged in the late glorious action off St Domingo.—Ordered.

Mr *Rose* took this opportunity of observing, that the fruits of this victory completed the number of ONE HUNDRED AND NINE sail of the line taken from the enemy during that Administration which Gentlemen on the opposite side had characterised as possessing neither ability nor foresight.

A message from the Lords announced that they had appointed Tuesday the 29th April for the trial of Lord Melville. Mr *Whitbread* moved, that the Committee of Impeachment be the Managers, and the Solicitors to the Bank, the Solicitors to the impeachment.—Ordered.

Wednesday, March 26.

Mr *Whitbread* moved, that the House attend the trial of Lord Melville, as a Committee of the whole house. Mr *R. Dundas* (Lord Melville's son,) observed, that were the motion adopted, the trial must be conducted in Westminster Hall. He deprecated this mode of proceeding, as harrassing in point of time, and ruinous in point of expence to Lord Melville, whose private fortune was well known to be by no means large. The substantial ends of justice would be as effectually obtained, and in a fifth part of the time, at the bar of the House of Lords. Mr Banks, Mr Rose, Mr W. Dundas, Mr Percival, Mr Canning, and others, spoke to the same effect. Mr Tierney, Mr Fox, Mr Grey, Lord H. Petty, and others, supported the motion, on the ground that all possible publicity and solemnity should be given to the trial. The motion was carried without a division.

THE BUDGET.

Friday, March 28.

Lord *Henry Petty* rose to state the supplies that would be necessary for the year, and the Ways and Means that were proposed to meet them. He began by stating the amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded. The funded debt on the 1st of January was 517,280,000 l. and by the operation of Mr Pitt's excellent system of the Sinking Fund, there had been redeemed 123,476,000 l. The unfunded debt amounted on the 1st of January to 23,165,747 l. Great as this debt was, the country possessed the fair means of supporting the interest, and for its extinction, by means of the Sinking Fund. The permanent taxes amounted to 32,535,971 l. and the sum which would go to the extinction of the debt amounted to 7,566,591 l. which bore to the whole debt a proportion of 1 to 68.

He then proceeded to state the supplies for the year, viz. Navy, 15,281,000l. Army, 18,000,000l. Ordnance, 4,718,000l. Miscel. Services, 2,170,000l. Arrears of Subsidies, 1,000,000l. Vote of Credit, 2,000,000l. Total joint charge for England and Ireland, 43,669,000l. Add England's separate charges, 5,247,000l. —Total supplies, 48,916,000l. Deduct on account of Ireland, 5,297,528l.—Remains on account of England, 43,618,472l.

In order to meet this supply, the Ways and Means were—1st, The Malt and Personal Estate duties, 2,750,000l. Proceeds of ships captured prior to the war, 1,000,000l. Profits of the Lottery, 380,000l. He next stated the Loan, 20 millions, (two millions being for Ireland) which he had concluded on terms highly advantageous for the country. The terms were, that for every 100l. the subscribers received 100l. in the Consols, and 66l. in the 3 per cent. Reduced, making the interest for the money advanced only 4l. 19s. 7d. for every 100l.

The War Taxes was the next and most prominent article in the Ways and Means. After some observations on the advantages of raising a large part of the supplies within the year, he said, he proposed to raise the Property Tax to 10 per cent. on all property above 50l. a-year, and to authorise the Commissioners to assess two years together. All exemptions were to be done away; but for the relief of small tradesmen and annuitants, he proposed that those who had paid the tax, upon their producing at the Tax-office the will or document constituting the annuity, and demonstrating the claim to exemption, the Tax-office should make repayment.

He also stated, that the Governor, &c. of the Bank had agreed to receive the tax upon the dividends at the Bank, which would greatly facilitate the execution of the act. Thus regulated, he expected an additional five millions from the tax. He further proposed to add another million to the war taxes, by encreasing the Customs and Excise duties. The increased duties on wines should be reckoned among the permanent taxes, but the war taxes upon the articles in the Customs he proposed to increase by an addition of 25 per cent. from one-fourth to a third of those at present paid. On sugar he proposed an addition of 15 per cent. upon the consolidated duty that it at present pays. The increase on the Customs would thus produce 700,000l. The increase by Excise would be 300,000l. This was principally to be raised on tobacco (6d. a pound). The whole of the war taxes would then be 19 millions and a half, from which deducting a million and a half which would probably be outstanding on the 5th of April 1807, the sum of 18 millions of war taxes would remain, applicable to the service of the present year.

He now came to the new permanent taxes for defraying the interest and charges on the loan. First, he proposed to render the wine duty permanent, which would produce 500,000l. A tax of 40s. per ton on pig iron would produce 500,000l. The persons employed in that trade would be protected by a countervailing duty on foreign iron. He next proposed to equalize the duties on tea, making the coarse teas, hitherto exempted, pay the same duty as the fine, which would produce 70,000l. A tax on sales by appraisement, equal to half the auction duty, would produce 66,000l. Total produce of new taxes 1,136,000l. He then recapitulated the Ways and Means—viz. malt, and personal estate duties, 2,750,000l.—Produce of ships captured before the war 1,000,000l. —Lottery 380,000l.—Surplus of consolidated fund 3,500,000l. — War taxes 18,000,000l.—Loan 18,000,000l.—Total 43,630,000l.

Historical Affairs.

FRANCE.

Legislative Assembly.

Paris, *March* 2.

THE opening of the Session of the Legislative Assembly to-day was uncommonly interesting. All the places allotted for strangers were crowded early. About mid-day, the firing of cannon announced the arrival of the Emperor and King, who entered the hall, in which his statue, holding in one hand the Legislative Code, is erected.—The head of the statue was, on this occasion, adorned with a crown of laurel.

The Empress had, a short time before, entered by another door; she was accompanied by the Princesses her sisters, and the Prince Royal of Bavaria, amidst shouts of, Live the Empress! Her Majesty seated herself in an arm chair near the statue, and received, with most gracious affability, the proofs of respect which were offered to her from every side.

Military music was played while the Emperor entered. The moment he ascended the throne, the Empress, and all the Members of the Assembly, stood up, and the Hall resounded with the exclamation, Live the Emperor!

At the desire of the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, several Members who had not before been sworn in, proceeded to take the oaths. The ceremony being concluded, the Emperor arose and made the following speech:—

"Messieurs the Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Assembly:—Messieurs the Members of the Tribunate, and the Members of my Council of State.

"Since your last meeting the greater part of Europe has been united with England; but my armies never ceased to conquer, until I ordered them to cease to combat.

"I have avenged the cause of the weak states, which were oppressed by the strong. My allies have acquired encreased power and consideration.—My enemies are subdued and abashed.—The House of Naples has for ever lost its crown.—The whole peninsula of Italy belongs to the Great Empire.—I, as the Chief of that Empire, am the guarantee of the Sovereigns and Constitutions, by which its several parts are governed.

"Russia has the capitulation which I granted alone to thank for the return of the wreck of her armies. Possessing the power of overthrowing the Imperial throne of Austria, I have on the contrary confirmed it. The conduct of the Cabinet of Vienna will be such that posterity shall not impute to me *want of political discernment on this occasion.* I have placed complete confidence in the assurances which have been made to me through the Sovereign of Austria—Besides, the high destinies of my crown do not depend upon the sentiments and views of foreign powers. My people will always maintain this throne, against all the efforts of hatred and envy. No sacrifice will be difficult to them, whenever it may be necessary for the security of this chief glory of the country.

"Though educated in armies, and always in conquering armies, I must say, that in the last campaign, the deeds of my soldiers exceeded my expectations; and, at the same time, it is with the greatest satisfaction I declare, that all the rest of my people have also fulfilled their duties. In the midst of Moravia, I have never ceased for a moment to experience the effects of their love and affection; and never have these proofs of attachment reached me, without penetrating my heart with the most pleasing sensations.

"Frenchmen, my hopes have never been deceived. Your love contributes more to my fame, than to the greatness and prosperity of your country. Magistrates, Priests, Citizens! you have all shewn yourselves worthy of that fine empire, which, for two ages, has been an object of conspiracies and envy for her neighbours.

"My Minister of the Interior shall

lay before you a report on the events that have occurred during the last year. My Council of State will submit to your consideration plans of laws which have been prepared for improving the several branches of the Administration. My Ministers of Finance and the General Treasury shall produce the accounts which have been drawn up for my inspection, and by them you will be convinced of the prosperous state of our finances. Since my return I have laboured without intermission to give vigour and activity to the Government, which provides for the happiness of the most distant parts of this great Empire.

"No fresh burdens shall be imposed on my people; but there shall be communicated to you new information respecting the financial system, the plan of which was laid down last year. I have it in view to diminish the direct taxes, the pressure of which falls upon landed property, and to compensate the deficiency in part by an increase of the direct imposts.

"In consequence of a battle imprudently commenced, *we have lost some ships by the storms.* I cannot, however, sufficiently praise the great zeal for the common cause, which, under these circumstances, has been displayed by the King of Spain.

"*I desire PEACE with ENGLAND. Not a moment's delay shall it experience on my part. I shall be ready always to conclude it, taking for its basis the Treaty of Amiens.*

"Messieurs the Deputies to the Legislative Body: The attachment which you have shewn me, and the manner in which you gave me your support in your last sitting, will not permit me to entertain any doubt of your assistance. Nothing will be proposed by you but what is necessary for the glory and welfare of my people."

The Emperor having concluded his address, withdrew in the same manner as he entered, and returned to the Thuilleries amidst the plaudits of the people.

A circumstance is mentioned in the last French papers, which has hitherto been little noticed, during the delirium of the revolution, but which in the next age may produce consequences beyond the sagacity of man to anticipate at present:—During the last fifteen years, scarcely any persons have taken orders in France; in the diocese of Rouen one hundred and sixty priests have died within two years, and only thirty successors could be found. The Archbishop, in a pastoral letter on this subject, says, that "there will soon remain nothing to the Church of Rome, but the bare walls, and the regrets of the faithful."

NEW CONTINENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The changes which Bonaparte has determined to make on the Continent are now executing with considerable activity. Whether he acts with the free consent of Prussia, or the latter is compelled to be his tool, is not certain; but from circumstances it would seem that Prussia has been compelled, and that Bonaparte has dictated these changes, leaving to that monarch only the alternative of war or acquiescence.

Be this as it may, we are informed, that M. Lucchesini returned to Paris from Berlin on the 10th of March, with the King of Prussia's full consent to the schemes of partition so dictated by the French Ruler. On the 15th, a convention was accordingly concluded between Count Haugwitz and Marshal Duroc, the particular terms of which have not been published; but besides the cession or exchange of certain districts or territories, which it no doubt stipulates, this transaction seems to lead to events of the highest importance to all the northern powers.

On the 18th of March, in terms of this convention, the Prussian garrison evacuated Wesel, and next day it was occupied by a division of French troops under Gen. Beaumont, one of Prince Murat's aid-de-camps, who in a proclamation informed the inhabitants that the administration was to continue till the pleasure of the "new Sovereign" was known. Who was to be this *new Sovereign*, was kept a profound secret from the people of Wesel. An article from that city, dated March 26. says:—

"At length the future condition of these countries is no longer a secret. The Emperor's brother-in-law, Prince Murat, is to govern Cleves and Berg, under the title of Joachim, Duke of Cleves and Berg. The following Proclamation, to this effect, was published yesterday:—

"Napoleon, by the Grace of God,

and the Constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, &c. Their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria having ceded to us the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, with their full sovereignty, rights, titles, and prerogatives, and agreed to the transfer of each of these Duchies, in their present state, in favour of a French Prince, the object of our election, we hereby transfer the said Duchies, with their rights, titles, and prerogatives, in the condition we received them, to Prince Joachim, our well beloved brother, to be by him possessed in their full extent as Duke of Cleves and Berg, and to descend to his legitimate heirs male for ever, in the order of seniority, to the perpetual exclusion of the females and their descendants. But provided, that if the male heirs, which God avert, should become extinct, the said Duchies of Cleves and Berg, with all their rights, titles, and prerogatives, shall revert to our male descendants, natural and legitimate, or in failure thereof, to those of our brother Prince Joseph, or otherwise to those of our brother Prince Louis; as the Duchies of Cleves and Berg can in no case whatever be united to our Imperial Crown.

"As the excellent qualifications of this Prince have been the principal motive of our choice, from a persuasion of the benefits which will result from them to the inhabitants of Cleves and Berg, so we cherish the hope that the fidelity of the inhabitants will continue to ensure the esteem they enjoyed under their former masters, and that they will merit the attention of their new Sovereign and our Imperial protection."

"Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, March 15. NAPOLEON."

PROCLAMATION.

"We, Joachim, Prince and Grand Admiral of France, Duke of Cleves and Berg, &c. decree and ordain by these presents,

Art. 1.—The Imperial Act, by which his Majesty the Emperor and King has ceded and transmitted to us the Sovereignty of the Duchies of Cleves and Berg, shall be proclaimed and published throughout the whole extent of both Duchies on the 25th inst.—2. Nothing is to be changed in the Civil or Judicial Administrations of these Duchies. All the Magistrates, and Civil Officers, including those of Justice and the Police in actual employment, shall continue in the exercise of their functions.—3. Dating from the Declaration of the Imperial Act and the present publication, justice shall be administered in our name, and all public Acts under our authority, in the same manner as when under the government of our predecessors.—4. Baron Hompesch is charged as Chief of the Administration of Cleves, to put the dispositions above-mentioned in execution."

Given at Cologne, March 21. 1806.

The Duke Joachim made his formal entry into Dusseldorf on the 25th.

The King of Prussia has addressed a rescript to the inhabitants of the city and Principality of Neufchatel and Valingen, in Switzerland, informing them of the cession which he has made of that country to the Emperor Napoleon. This proclamation was published on the 11th of March, at Neufchatel.

Frederick William, by the grace of GOD, King of Prussia, &c.

"*Friends and Subjects, health.*

"The paternal affection which, since our accession to the throne, we have endeavoured to shew, upon every occasion, to the countries of Neufchatel and Valingen, will enable you to estimate the sentiments which we feel in addressing to you this present. It is intended to announce to you a change which circumstances have rendered inevitable. Considerations of the last importance, the result of the most pressing interests of our entire monarchy, have obliged us to acquiesce in delivering into the hands of his Majesty the Emperor of the French the charge of the future happiness of these States.

"Whatever desire we had to continue to labour for that purpose ourselves, and however great the pain which we feel, in separating ourselves from estimable subjects, whose loyalty and attachment we have always highly approved, we cannot dissemble how much this voluntary resignation has been preferable for you, to the fate of a conquered country, with which you were in other respects threatened. Besides, the distance of our country, in consequence of its geographical situation, from the centre of our States, not allowing us to afford it a sufficient and direct protec-

tion, and that situation making it necessarily dependant upon the French Empire, as well for its provisions as for its relations of culture, commerce, and industry, we think that the intimate bonds which are to attach it to that Empire, may prove for its inhabitants a new source of well-being and prosperity.

"It is our intention to contribute as much as depends upon us, by our intercession and good offices with the French Government, to offer it the advantages which it may desire. You must be convinced, in general, and we charge you to declare, upon every occasion, that we will always take for this country a lively and sincere interest; and that the remembrance of their devotion and fidelity will never be effaced from our heart. The wisdom of the powerful Sovereign to whom their lot is united, allows us to anticipate, in full confidence, the accomplishment of the ardent wishes which we entertain for them."—*Berlin, Feb.* 28.

General Bernadotte has taken possession of the Prussian province of Anspach, on which occasion he published a proclamation, stating, that in consequence of an agreement by which France was to occupy the territory of Anspach, he therefore sequesters the revenues for the benefit of the military chest.

General Augereau, after invading Hesse, has taken possession of the Prussian towns of Lippstadt, in Westphalia, and Dethmold, near Paderborn. The army of Lefevre is covering the movements of Augereau, to enable him to maintain his communication with the grand French army, extending along the Black Forest.

The following is a list of new Kings and Princes created, or to be created, by Bonaparte:

Himself—Emperor of France and King of Italy; Elector of Bavaria—King of Bavaria; Elector of Wirtemberg—King of Wirtemberg; Elector of Hesse—King of the Catti; Elector of Baden—King of Baden; Joseph Bonaparte—King of Naples; Louis Bonaparte—King of Batavia; Lucien Bonaparte, (upon repentance and submission) —King of Switzerland; Eugene Beauharnois—Viceroy of Italy; Murat—Duke of Cleves and Berg; Jerome Bonaparte—Prince of Piedmont; Madame Le Clerc (now Princess Borghese)—Princess of Piombino; and Marshal Berthier—Duke of Neufchatel.

All the other Beauharnois to be provided with Principalities and Dukedoms—the females to be matched with German Princes, and to receive portions of the German Empire as dowries.

Nor is this all—The Elector of Hesse Cassel, who is to be raised to the kingly dignity, under the title of *King of the Catti*, is to receive a large accession of territory—he is to have from Prussia the Bishopric of Paderborn—and from Hesse Darmstadt the greater part of its possessions in Westphalia, and all its territories in the county of Wetterau, —he is to have besides the county of Iller, all Waldeck, except the county of Pyrmont, which is to be given to Prussia—the counties of Sayn, &c. He is to cede the Hessian part of Shauenburgh, Auersberg, &c. to Prussia; and to Darmstadt, Hanau, with the district of Schwarzenfells. As the Elector of Hesse Cassel is very rich, Bonaparte has probably exacted a large sum in payment for the kingly dignity and these large territorial accessions.

The last Hamburgh Mail brought a sketch of a plan of partition said to have been proposed by Bonaparte to Prussia; a plan so extravagant in its nature, that it can hardly be believed to have entered the head even of Bonaparte. It was proposed to obtain the consent of the Emperor of Russia, if possible; but in case that should not be granted, France engaged to endeavour to effect the changes by the force of arms. The plan is as follows:—

"Prussia to cede 400 square leagues more of its possessions, and to receive in lieu thereof 700, which will consist of the following countries;—1st. The duchy of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, whose Sovereign is to receive Bareuth in exchange, with a proportionate pension to make up every deficit.—2d. The duchy of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, whose Prince is to be pensioned for life. 3d, The duchy of Brunswick, whose Sovereign and descendants in direct line are to be pensioned, and the Duke himself permitted to remain as Sovereign in his capital during the remainder of his life. 4th. The whole of Austrian Silesia and Gallicia, for which the Emperor of Austria is to be indemnified by the

Turkish provinces of Servia, Bosnia, Wallachia, Moldavia, and the whole of Turkish Dalmatia.—5th. The King of Sweden to be dethroned, and part of his dominions to be given (if the Emperor Alexander consents to the plan of spoliation) to Russia. The remainder of the kingdom of Sweden to Denmark, who on these conditions shall put Prussia in possession of Holstein and Swedish Pomerania."

It is added, that these proposals have been made to Russia, and rejected. To submit such a plan to the Emperor was an insult. He has lately declared, in a positive manner, that neither he nor the Emperor of Germany have any projects hostile to Turkey; nor would he listen to any proposal hostile to the interests and independence of the gallant Monarch of Sweden, who, amidst the dangers of his situation, remains undaunted, and escaping the contagion which has laid almost the whole of the Continent at the feet of an upstart, seems determined to uphold, with his life, the dignity of his crown, and the independence of his dominions. His army continues in the Duchy of Lauenburgh; he himself is at the head-quarters at Greiswald, and he has ordered a reinforcement of 12,000 men from his Swedish territories.

A considerable train of artillery has been sent to Gottenburgh; and Baron Toll, Governor-General of Scania, has been entrusted by his Majesty with extraordinary powers to arm the people, and establish an efficient force on the coast of the Sound. Every vessel in the Swedish service capable of putting to sea, including the galley fleet, is to be got ready with the utmost dispatch.

There seems no doubt, however, that the alliance between the King of Prussia and the French Emperor has involved the former in considerable difficulties, and that he feels much anxiety how to reconcile his late extraordinary conduct with his former professions of friendship to the Emperor of Russia. On the 6th of February, the Duke of Brunswick left Berlin on a secret mission to the Court of St Petersburgh. He was politely received by his Imperial Majesty, and had many conferences with him and his ministers. On the 11th March his Highness left Petersburgh, and arrived at Berlin on the 24th; and the continental accounts say, that his Imperial Majesty had totally rejected the Prussian propositions; that his armies in Silesia and Poland, in place of being withdrawn, as proposed, were to be considerably reinforced; and that his Majesty had expressed his firm determination to adhere to his alliance with Great Britain and Sweden.

It appears that the Duke of Brunswick was personally interested in his mission to Petersburgh, both as a Sovereign and a negociator. Among other changes proposed by Bonaparte, one is, to establish a new division of the circle of Westphalia. The principalities of Brunswick and Wolfembuttle to be ceded to Prussia, in room of Anspach and Bareuth, and the Duke to be indemnified with a part of Munster, East Friesland, the duchy of Oldenburgh, and the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh, which are to form the new province of Westphalia, of which the Duke is to take the title of Elector.

But the most important consequence of the secret convention between Prussia and France regards the occupation of the northern ports. On the 25th of March, Mr Jackson, the British minister at Berlin, received an intimation from Baron Hardenberg, "that his Prussian Majesty, in consequence of his connections with France, had not only ratified his assumption of the British dominions in Germany, but had ordered all the ports in the German ocean (in his possession) to be shut against the British commerce." On the 3d of April Mr Jackson, brother of the Minister at Berlin, arrived in London express with the above intelligence, on which a Council was held the same day, and the following order was published in the London Gazette of the 5th.

Order of his Majesty in Council.

"Whereas his Majesty has received advice that his Majesty the king of Prussia has taken possession of various parts of the Electorate of Hanover, and other dominions belonging to his Majesty, in a forcible and hostile manner; and has also notified, that all British ships shall be excluded from the ports of the Prussian dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of Europe, and not suffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the just rights

and interests of his Majesty and his dominions, and contrary to the established law and practice of nations in amity with each other; his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleased to order, as it is hereby ordered, That no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of Prussia until farther orders: —And his Majesty is further pleased to order, that a General Embargo or Stop be made of all Prussian ships and vessels whatsoever, now within, or which hereafter shall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all persons and effects on board the said ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships and vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained:—And the Right Hon the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL."

The following additional notification appeared in the Gazette of the 8th of April:—

Downing-Street, April 8.

"The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by his Majesty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weser, Elbe, and Trave; and that, from this time, all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

These decisive proceedings amount to a declaration of war against Prussia, and we presume they would not have been resorted to, if the British Government were not convinced that the Court of Berlin had identified itself with that of Paris. Unless some intimate conexion of that nature were established, it is scarcely possible that the latter should have come to the resolution of shutting, not only her own ports, but all which she can influence and controul, against the commerce of this country.

The course of policy which his Prussian Majesty has pursued for some time, prepared us for acts of concession and submission on his part to Bonaparte; but we could not have conceived, that he would at once direct so deadly a blow against a country, by the liberality of which his predecessors have been maintained on the throne which he now fills. Until the official notification of Prussia shall appear, we must continue ignorant of the reasons which have induced her to forego all the advantages which she derived from her maritime neutrality.

By the latest continental accounts, it appears, that Prussia does not confine its hostile arrangements against the British commerce, to its own dependencies, but even extends them to such other quarters as it can intimidate by the proximity of its armies. It will be seen by the following short but important declaration, published at Hanover on the 28th of March, that by a treaty between Napoleon and Frederick William, it is determined, that not only the Prussian, but "all the ports in the North Sea, and also the rivers running into the same," are to be shut against us.

DECLARATION.

"In a treaty concluded between his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, it is determined, that the ports in the North Sea, and also the rivers running into the same, shall be shut against the English trade and navigation, in the same manner as when the French troops were in possession of the territory of Hanover. In consequence of the superior orders I have received, I hereby make this known to the public concerned, in order that they may secure themselves against any damage; as the troops of the King my Master have received orders to repel and prevent the entrance of English ships into any of those ports

and rivers, and as convenient measures will be taken to hinder the entrance and transit of English wares.

(Signed)

"Count SCHULENBERG KENBERT."

The consternation which this intelligence excited at Hamburgh may be conceived. The boom, which used every night to be shut, was on this occasion left open. So pressing was the order to sail, that the officer of his Majesty's sloop Spy, which, in company with a brig cutter, had gone up the Elbe as far as Stadt, to protect the shipping coming down, declared that any vessel left behind after the time given, he must burn.

One of the ships going down ran on shore on the Danish side of the river, and was detained on account of some dispute about salvage. Three large Russian ships were left behind, having been completely unrigged, and therefore unable to get off. In a storm some time ago, several ships, five of them British, were driven on shore, and therefore must be left behind.

A number of ships from Hamburgh and other ports in Germany have arrived at Leith, Hull, and other ports, some in ballast, others with half cargoes. Those from Hamburgh report, that on the 30th March, the British Consul sent notice to the masters of all British vessels to leave that port immediately, otherwise they would be detained; they were instructed to proceed to Cuxhaven, and there place themselves under his Majesty's ships of war. They of course lost no time in obeying this order, and there is reason to believe that they all got away. Some of the Captains were informed that war had actually been declared by Prussia against this country. In coming down the Elbe, they found the Prussians busily employed in erecting batteries, particularly at Cuxhaven.

A private letter from Hamburgh states, that General Rapp had demanded, on the part of Bonaparte, a loan of six millions of livres (about 250,000 l.) giving to the Magistrates, as the consideration of their compliance, a promise of his protection—such protection as the wolf affords the lamb. Another letter has been received from that city, which gives a different view of the transaction. It says, that what Bonaparte demanded was the sequestration of that sum which lay in the hands of the Hamburgh bankers on account of the British Government. If this was the case, his purpose has been frustrated. On the 16th of March, the Thetis frigate Capt. Gage, arrived at Hamburgh, and took on board 300,000 l. in specie, (being part of the subsidy intended for the Emperor of Germany, had he not concluded a peace with the French,) with which she arrived safe at Harwich on the 30th. Lord Kinnaird came home passenger in the Thetis, having been on the continent for some time.

General Barbou is to reside in Hanover in future in a diplomatic character, and will occupy, with his four Aid-de-Camps, the late hotel of the Duke of Cambridge. It is even said that a certain number of French troops, among which will be the gens d'armes, will be placed as a garrison in Hanover.

All the accounts from Switzerland represent that country as labouring under the utmost distress, from the prohibition of exporting its manufactures into France and Italy, and from its usual supplies of provisions from Suabia having been cut off, at the instigation of the French Government. The communications between Talleyrand and the Landamman are stated to have lately become very active, and the prevalent opinion is, that there is an intrigue going forward, the issue of which is likely to be an application to Bonaparte, to place one of his relatives at the head of the Swiss Government.

The Court of France has made two demands of the House of Austria, the first, its pure and simple adhesion to the new treaty of partition between France and Prussia; the second, a permanent and perpetual passage for the French troops through the Austrian territory into Venetian Istria and Dalmatia. There is in Upper Carinthia a frontier town, named Ponteba, divided into two unequal parts by the river Tella; the smaller part of this town is Austrian, and the other Venetian. A bridge separates the two territories, and it is over this bridge that the French demand a passage, in order to join the great road which leads from it into Italy.

CAPE

Cape of Good Hope.

We with pleasure announce the complete conquest of this valuable colony, by the surrender of the Dutch forces under Gen. Janssens, who had retired into the interior of the country. On the 5th April Lieut. Dale of the navy arrived with dispatches from Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, which were published in the London Gazette of the 8th.

Downing Street, April 7. 1806.

A dispatch from Major-Ceneral Sir David Baird, commanding his Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 26th January last, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, has been received at the office of Mr Secretary Windham, of which the following is an extract:

"I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 13th inst. relative to the situation of affairs in this colony; and I now proceed to submit to your Lordship my subsequent operations against the Batavian forces, commanded by Lieutenant General Janssens, and which have terminated in the subjection of the whole colony.

"According to my orders, Brigadier-General Beresford advanced with a detachment of the army, on the 13th instant, to occupy the village of Stellenbosch, and secure the strong pass of Roode Sand, with a view to exclude the Batavian forces from that productive portion of the district, and to preserve to ourselves an undisturbed intercourse with the farmers below the Kloof.—Gen. Janssens made no effort to dispute these objects, but contented himself with moving his forces to the summit of Hottentot Holland's Kloof, and there took post, waiting, apparently, to receive some overtures of pacification. Brigadier-General Beresford availed himself of this aspect of affairs to transmit to Lieutenant-General Janssens a letter from me, and took that occasion of announcing that he was vested with powers to come to an accommodation with the Lieutenant-General.

"This proposition produced a truce, for the purpose of carrying on a negociation; but it were superfluous to occupy your Lordship's time by detailing the various pretensions and arguments urged by Lieutenant-General Janssens, in objection to the terms I offered to his army; but the result thereof afforded so little prospect of accommodation, that I deemed it proper to move the 59th and 72d regiments to the Roode Sand Kloof, and the 93d regiment towards Hottentot Holland, with a view to a combined operation with the 83d regt. which had sailed on the 14th inst. for Mosell Bay, in order to throw itself into the enemy's rear, possess the Attaquos Pass, and from that position, cut off his retreat through the district of Zwellendam.

"Brigadier-General Beresford had acquiesced in the prolongation of the truce with General Janssens for a few hours, in the hope that further deliberation might dispose him to listen to the very honourable and advantageous terms I had offered him; and at the moment when every expectation of his renewing the negociations had ceased, his military secretary Capt. Debitz waited upon me, and presented a modified draft of the terms originally proposed by me. On my declining to vary the conditions, Capt. Debitz solicited permission to refer my ultimatum to General Janssens; and he was at length authorised to notify his acceptance of them.

"In consequence of this notification, I dispatched Brigadier-General Beresford with directions to execute a treaty on the conditions first offered to Gen. Janssens, and whereof I have now the honour to transmit your Lordship an authenticated copy."

Articles of Capitulation.

The whole of the Settlement of the Cape, its dependencies, rights, and privileges, as formerly held by the Batavian government, are surrendered to his Britannic Majesty.--The Batavian troops to surrender their arms, guns, cavalry and artillery horses, and all public property of every description, but to retain all their private property, and the officers their swords and horses.—The troops to be embarked, and sent straight to Holland, at the expence of the British government, and not to serve against his Majesty or his allies, until after they have landed in Holland.—The Hottentot battalion of light infantry, after being disbanded by Gen. Janssens, shall be at liberty to return to their own country, or to engage in the British service, as they chuse.—The troops when embark-

ed to be treated in the same way as British troops. Any thing doubtful in this capitulation to be justly and honourably interpreted, without preference to either party. Ratified and confirmed at the Castle of Good Hope, Jan. 24. 1806, by Major-Gen. Sir David Baird, and Commodore Sir Home Popham.

Lieut. Dale left at the Cape, the Diadem, (Sir Home Popham), 64 guns; Diomede, 50; Leda, 38; and Narcissus, 32;—all well; and we have the pleasure to add, that our troops were likewise healthy.

The Belliqueux, Ruby, and Raisonable, with the other ships under the orders of Sir H. Popham, were cruising between St Helena, Ascension Island, and the Cape, with a view to recapture the prizes made on the coast by Linois, who, ignorant of the capture of that settlement, had directed all his prizes to proceed thither. According to his order, soon after the surrender of Gen. Janssens, an English Guinea ship, captured by Linois's squadron, was brought into Table Bay by the prize officer. This vessel was immediately boarded, and her people made prisoners. By the information obtained from the Frenchmen, it appeared to be the intention of Linois to visit the Cape before his return to Europe.

ALGIERS.—Letters by the last Lisbon mail announce the probability of Bonaparte having another *worthy* coadjutor in the execution of his designs against England, in the person of the *Dey of Algiers*.

The following extract from the Gibraltar Gazette of the 1st March states: "Mr Cartwright, his Majesty's Consul-General at Algiers, landed here on the 27th ult. from the Niger frigate. Mr Cartwright, after trying in vain every means in his power to obtain satisfaction respecting various demands consistent with the treaties between our Government and the Regency, and finding it impossible to avert the daily insults which the Dey and his Agents offered to the British Legation and subjects, intimated that he intended to depart, and demanded his passports, which were granted him without difficulty."

The Dey of Algiers has no doubt been instigated by France to evince a What measures Government will think proper to adopt against this *formidable* foe, we know not. Two frigates and a couple of gun-brigs would be sufficient to keep the Dey's whole navy and port in a state of blockade. As to bombarding the petty despot's capital, we do not suppose such a measure will be had recourse to:—Upon that subject we recollect a pleasant story of a former Dey, who, upon a naval force being sent to bombard Algiers, asked how much the expedition had cost? Upon being informed, he burst into a fit of laughter, "Oh! you ridiculous Christians," he exclaimed, "if you had but given me half the sum, I would have saved you the trouble, and battered down my capital for you."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEFEAT OF A FRENCH SQUADRON.

It is with the highest satisfaction we this month announce another DECISIVE AND IMPORTANT VICTORY over a squadron of the enemy. On Sunday morning the 23d of March, Capt. Nathaniel Day Cochrane, of the Kingsfisher sloop of war, (and son of the Hon. Admiral Alex. Cochrane), arrived at the Admiralty with dispatches from Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, after a passage of 39 days from St Domingo. The same forenoon a summary of their contents were published in a London Gazette extraordinary—And next day the dispatches were published at length in another Gazette as follows:—

Superb, to leeward of the town of St Domingue, about 12 leagues, Feb. 7.

SIR,

As I feel it highly momentous for his Majesty's service, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should have the earliest information of the movements of the squadron under my command, and as you will receive my letter of the 3d instant herewith, I shall only say, I lost not a moment in getting through the Mona passage, and on the 5th in the afternoon was joined by the Magicienne, with a further corroboration from various vessels spoken, of an enemy's force of ten sail of the line, with as many frigates and corvettes, being in these seas. I therefore continued under easy sail for the night, in my approach

given orders to Capt. Dunn of the Acasta, whose zeal and activity I have experienced for a series of years, to make sail with the Magicienne, Capt. M'Kenzie, two hours before day-light, to reconnoitre, when at six o'clock the Acasta, to our great joy, made the signal for two of the enemy's frigates; and before seven, for nine sail at anchor; at half past seven, that they were getting under weigh; the squadron under my command then in close order with all sail set, and the Superb, bearing my flag, leading, and approaching fast, so as to discover before eight o'clock that the enemy were in a compact line, under all sail, going before the wind for Cape Nisao, to windward of Ocoa Bay; and as they consisted of only five sail of the line, two frigates, and a corvette, I concluded, from the information I was in possession of, that they were endeavouring to form a junction with their remaining force, and in consequence shaped my course to render abortive such intention, which was completely effected by a little after nine, so as to make an action certain. I therefore telegraphed the squadron, that the principal object of attack would be the Admiral and his seconds, and at three quarters past nine, for the ships to take stations for their mutual support, and engage the enemy as they got up, and a few minutes after, to engage as close as possible, when at a short period after ten, the Superb closed upon the bow of the Alexander, the leading ship, and commenced the action; but after three broadsides, she sheered off. The signal was now made for closer action, and we were enabled to attack the Admiral in the Imperial (formerly Le Vengeur), the fire of which had been heavy on the Northumberland, bearing the Hon. Rear Admiral Cochrane's flag. By this time the movement of the Alexander had thrown her among the lee division, which Rear Admiral Louis happily availed himself of, and the action became general, and continued with great severity till half past eleven; when the French Admiral, much shattered, and completely beat, hauled direct for the land, and not being a mile off, at twenty minutes before noon ran on shore, his foremast then only standing, which fell directly on her striking. At this time the Superb, being only in seventeen fathom water, was forced to haul off to avoid the same evil; but not long after, the Diomede of 84 guns pushed on shore near his Admiral, when all his masts went; and I think it a duty I owe to my character and country to add, from the information of Sir Edward Berry, after she had struck, and the Agamemnon desisted from firing into her, from the Captain taking off his hat, and making every token of surrender; and Captain Dunn assures me both ensign and pendant were down;—to comment on which, I leave to the world. About fifty minutes after eleven the firing ceased, and upon the smoke clearing away, I found Le Brave, bearing a Commodore's pendant, the Alexander, and Le Jupitre in our possession.

When I contemplate on the result of this action, when five sail of the line had surrendered or were apparently destroyed in less than two hours, I cannot, though bound to pay every tribute to the noble and gallant efforts of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Cochrane, Rear-Admiral Louis, the Captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines, under my command, be vain enough to suppose that without the aiding hand of Providence, such result could have been effected, and with a loss so comparatively small; and though I shall ever sympathise with the connections of those that fell, the reflection on the cause will, I hope, afford much consolation.

To speak individually to the conduct of any one would be injurious to all; for all were equally animated with the same zealous ardour in support of their King and Country. Yet, possessed of these feelings, I cannot be silent without injustice to the firm and manly support for which I was indebted to Captain Keats, and the effect that the system of discipline and good order in which I found the Superb must ever produce; and the pre-eminence of British seamen could never be more highly conspicuous than in this contest.

After the action, the water being too deep to anchor in the bay off St Domingue, it was requisite to bring to with the prizes to repair damages, put the ships in a manageable state, and shift the prisoners, which took me till this afternoon; when I detached the Hon. Captain Stopford in the Spencer, with the Donegal and Atlas, which lat-

ter had lost her bowsprit, with the prizes to Jamaica; and being anxious, with Rear-Admiral Cochrane, that he should return to his command, where his services must be wanted, a jury mainmast is fitting to the Northumberland, under this island, to enable her to get to windward, when I shall order the Agamemnon, which is staying by her, to accompany the Rear-Admiral to his station; and I am now proceeding with the Canopus, Rear-Admiral Louis, Acasta, and Magicienne, off St Domingo, to make certain of the Imperial and Diomede being completely wrecked, after which I shall repair to Jamaica.

Having recited the transactions of this glorious combat, which will fairly add another sprig of laurel to our naval history, and assist in promoting our country's good, I am Sir, &c.

J. T. Duckworth.

British Line.

With general Return of Killed and Wounded.

	GUNS.	K.	W.
Superb, Adm. Sir J. Duckworth Capt. Keats	74	6	56
Northumberland, Hon. Adm. Cochrane, Capt. Tobin	74	21	79
Spencer, Hon. Capt. Stopford	74	18	50
Agamemnon, Sir Edw. Berry,	64	1	13
Canopus, Adm. Louis, Capt. Austen	80	8	22
Donegal, Capt. Malcolm	80	12	37
Atlas, Capt. Pym	74	8	11
Total (342)		74	268

Officers wounded.—*Superb*, Lieut. Chas. Patriarch, badly; Wm. Pickering, master, ditto; and four midshipmen slightly. —*Northumberland*, Lieut. Hon. G. F. Seymour, badly; four midshipmen, badly, and three slightly.—*Spencer*, Capt. Hon. Robert Stopford, slightly; Lieut. James Harris, ditto; Lieut. Jas. Cuthbertson, marines, badly; and one midshipman slightly.—*Donegal*, John Airey, master, and three midshipmen, all badly. —*Atlas*, Wm. Moubray master, and Stephen Spargo, boatswain.—*Canopus* and *Agamemnon* none.

Killed.—Martin Oates, boatswain of the Spencer.—C. H. Kynaston, midshipman of the Donegal, and Dav. Ridgeway, midshipman of the Northumberland.

French Line.

	GUNS	K. & W.
L'Imperial, Adm. Lesseigues Capt. le Pigot	120	sup. 350
Diomede, —— Henri	84	sup. 300
Alexandre, —— Garreau	84	300
Jupitre, —— Laiguel	74	200
Le Brave, —— Coude	74	200

The two first went on shore, and were afterwards burnt. The latter three taken, and sent to Jamaica. The Felicite and Comete frigates, and Diligente corvette escaped.

Superb, Feb. 8. 1806.

Sir,

Having acquainted you of my intentions to fire the Imperial and Diomede, I have now the satisfaction to say, that Captain Dunn, whom I had employed on that service, had rescued all the prisoners from perishing through a tremendous sea, and completed the whole of the service highly to my satisfaction and his own honour, which I am to desire you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and I am, Sir, your's &c. J. T. Duckworth.

Admiral Duckworth, in another letter, expresses his sincere thanks to the Admirals Cochrane and Louis, and to the officers, seamen, and marines, for the great judgement, gallantry and skill, displayed in the above action.

In a second dispatch from Admiral Sir John Duckworth, dated at Portroyal in Jamaica, Feb. 24. announcing his arrival there with his prizes, he vindicates the conduct of Capt. Henri of the Diomede, who is said to have run his ship on shore after she had struck,—it being ascertained, after a strict examination, that Sir Edward Berry and Capt. Dunn had mistaken the Brave for the Diomede.

The following are some further particulars of the above action:

The Northumberland, Admiral Cochrane's ship, which bore the brunt of the battle, went into action with 200 men short of her complement; that ship and the Superb, owing to their superior sailing, were warmly engaged twenty minutes before the rest of our squadron. The Northumberland had the fire of three French ships upon her for 40 minutes, and nearly a third part of our loss fell upon her. Admiral Cochrane, say some of the letters, proved himself a second Nelson, and was in imminent danger.

He received a stroke on the head from a splinter, and had his hat carried off by the wind of a cannon ball. A letter from on board the Superb says—"Capt. Keats, before we began, suspended to the mizen stay a portrait of our beloved Hero (Nelson.) There it remained unhurt, but was completely covered (so was Capt. K. himself) with the blood and brains of poor Brookbank, one of our boatswain's mates. Two or three minutes before the work of death began, officers hats off, on the quarter deck, our band played, "God save the King;" then came "Off she goes;" and next "Nelson of the Nile." Never was enthusiasm greater than ours, and to it we went with heart and hand."

It is remarkable, that upwards of 100 of the crew of his Majesty's ship Northumberland, were raised in Greenock.

Lieut. Seymour (son of the late Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour) received a most severe wound by a grapeshot, which carried away part of his under jaw. He is come home in the Kingsfisher, and is in a fair way of recovery.

The French paper the *Moniteur* contains a long account of the late action in St Domingo Bay. It is written by M. Cocault, Captain of the corvette La Diligente, which escaped out of the action, and arrived at Port Louis on the 26th of March—(Both the French frigates likewise sailed for Europe, but the Diligente parted with them in the English channel in a storm, and knows nothing of them.) With the usual *accuracy* of French statements, Adm. Duckworth's squadron is increased to *nine* sail of the line and several frigates, and the French squadron is reduced to *four*. L'Impetrial, of 120 guns, is not mentioned in the account; but, notwithstanding the great disparity of force, Capt. Cocault asserts, that it was with the utmost difficulty the English obtained a victory, and he is quite sure that if the force had been *equal*, the English would have been *crushed!*—The *Moniteur*, in a note upon this account, throws out a censure upon the conduct of the French Admiral, for remaining so long in St Domingo, as he was ordered to continue his cruise. Capt. Cocault states that he sailed from Brest with 15 ships of the line, six frigates, and four corvettes, on 13th December, and that on the 24th they separated into several squadrons. Ten sail of the line therefore remain unaccounted for.

The well-earned rewards of their King and Country have been already bestowed on the victors of St Domingo. A pension of 1000l. a-year has been settled on Admiral Duckworth; the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom has been conferred upon Admiral Louis, and Admiral Cochrane has been made a Knight of the Bath. The City of London have voted thanks and swords to Admirals Duckworth, Cochrane, and Louis.—The patriotic Fund have also voted the following donations:

To Admiral Duckworth, a vase, value 400l.—to Admirals Cochrane and Louis, a vase each, value 300l.—to each of the Captains and Commanders in the squadron, a sword, value 100l. and a vase of the same value—to officers of the second class severely wounded, 100l.; slightly wounded 50l.—to officers of the third class severely wounded, 50l.; slightly wounded, 30l.—to officers of the fourth class severely wounded, 40l.; slightly wounded, 25l.—to every seaman or marine, whose wounds may be attended with disability or loss of limb, 40l.—to every seaman or marine dangerously wounded, 20l. slightly wounded 10l.—Relief to be afforded to the widows, orphans, parents, and relatives depending for support on the officers or men who fell in the action.

After all the vigilance and activity displayed by our fleets in watching the enemy's ports, it has been found impossible to keep up the blockade so effectually, as that they shall not find opportunities of getting out partial squadrons to sea. Besides the divisions from Rochefort and l'Orient, it is now certain that no less than 15 of the Brest fleet, with several frigates, got out of that port about the middle of December, of the destination of which we have yet no certain intelligence. They separated into three divisions a few days after they left Brest. One of these under Adm. Lesseigues, made its way to St Domingo, when it was fortunately met with, and defeated by Sir John Duckworth. The other squadron, which separated, commanded by Rear-Admiral Guillemay, consisted of the Foudroyant, of 84; Veteran, of 80, Jerome Bonaparte; L'Eole, L'Impetuex, Caffar, Aquillon, 74 each; and the Valeureux of 44. This squadron was

was chaced by Admiral Duckworth off the Cape de Verds; and it appears from the information of the prisoners taken at St Domingo, that they were destined for Martinique, there to take on board Adm. Villaret Joyeuse, as Commander in Chief, and then to proceed to St Domingo, to join with those happily destroyed by us. It is supposed the ultimate object of the united squadron, was to proceed to the Havannah, to escort a quantity of treasure to France.

The third division of the Brest fleet is supposed to be destined for the East Indies.

One of the French divisions took off the Spanish coast a transport, with some officers and 150 men of the 2d regt. of foot, bound for Gibraltar. They took out the troops and most of the provisions, and burnt the transport. The same or another division took three ships, part of a large convoy which sailed from Corke in December. On board one of these, the Robert, were Generals Balfour and Montresor, and Major Maxwell, all of whom the French landed at Port Praya, one of the Cape de Verds, and left them there. These officers fortunately met with an American schooner, on board of which they took their passage for Barbadoes, where they arrived safe on the 18th of February.

The Trio of Liverpool, the Lord Nelson, and the Favourite sloop of war, were captured on the coast of Africa, in January, by a French squadron of one ship of the line and three frigates, supposed to be the Regulus, President, Sybille, and Surveillante, under M. L'Hermite, from L'Orient, which are stated to have arrived at Martinique.

Whatever may be the object or destination of these hostile squadrons, a sufficient British force has been sent in pursuit of them. Besides Sir John Duckworth's, detached from Lord Collingwood's fleet, and which has effected the destruction of one French division, Sir J. Borlase Warren, and Sir Richard Strachan, sailed in January from Portsmouth, with a force of seven ships of the line each, with orders to cruize off Madeira and to the southward. And Admiral Harvey has sailed to the westward with eight sail of the line, to scour the track homeward from the West Indies.

Sir J. B. Warren, with seven sail of the line, two frigates, two brigs, and a cutter, arrived off Madeira the 15th February, and continued cruising there on the 8th of March. It is said he has since gone to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he is to proceed to the East Indies.

Sir Richard Strachan's squadron, consisting of seven sail of the line and two frigates, arrived off Madeira on the 10th of March, and remained off that island on the 14th.

The Gazette of the 5th April announces the following captures:—

Lord Collingwood's fleet having been driven by a strong east wind as far to the westward as Cape St Mary's, four French frigates and a brig escaped from Cadiz, on the evening of the 26th Feb. The one most astern was cut off and captured by the Hydra frigate; she proved to be Le Furet, French man of war brig, of 18 (pierced for 20) nine pounders and 130 men, only four years old, of the largest dimensions, and stored and victualled for five months.—Capt. Loring, of the Niobe, on the 28th March, gave chace to three French frigates, and a brig, standing out of L'Orient, and succeeded in cutting off and capturing the sternmost, Le Nearque, national corvette, of 16 guns and 97 men, stored and victualled for five months. The Glory and a frigate were left in chace of the hostile frigates, which are believed to be destined for the West Indies.

The Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Paget of the Egyptienne frigate, announcing a gallant action performed by the boats of that ship, in cutting out of the Bay of Muros, L'Alcide of Bourdeaux, a frigate-built ship, pierced for 34 guns, only two years old, and had, when last at sea, a complement of 240 men. Although she was moored close to the beach, and under the protection of two batteries, which kept up an incessant fire, we had not a man hurt.

The Gazette also announces the capture, by the King's Fisher sloop in the West Indies, of the Elizabeth, French privateer, of 14 guns and 102 men. She is a fine vessel, well armed and equipped, a very fast sailer, and had been a great annoyance to our trade. The Gazette also contains a list of 26 vessels taken by Admiral Cochrane's squadron, many of them armed; but most of them have been already separately announced.

The

The boats of the Colpoys schooner have cut out of a small port on the Spanish coast, three gun-luggers, having troops on board, with valuable cargoes of flax and steel, under a heavy fire of grape, from a battery of six 24 pounders. The boats had only two men wounded. The Spanish soldiers jumped overboard early in the action.

The Colpoys brig has had a most gallant action with a ship of superior force off Ferrol almost under the batteries. She peppered the enemy so well, that she forced her to run ashore where she bilged and sunk; the crew were saved by boats from the shore.

Letters received from an officer of the Eagle, 74, Capt. Cayley, dated March 8th off Cadiz, state, that during the late gales our blockading squadron was blown off that port, when three Spanish frigates escaped, and a corvette; but the latter was taken by one of our cruisers. The Eagle was to sail on the 9th April to Messina, to convoy down to Malta and Gibraltar the British troops under Sir James H. Craig, which had arrived there from Naples.

Our squadron at Messina has been reinforced by two ships of the line; and they ride at anchor in perfect security, at a distance of nine miles from the opposite Calabrian shore, which is so low and open, that any collection of the enemy's boats there might be easily destroyed. As to the passage between Scylla and Charybdis, the current is strong, the shore rocky, and difficult of access, and the landing almost impracticable.

The Bloodhound gun brig was a few days since nearly carried by a coup-de-main by a French privateer, full of men, while in the act of handing her sails, off the South Foreland, previous to coming to an anchor. About 40 of the privateer's crew got on board the gun brig; but as soon as our tars recovered from their first surprise, they were driven back to their own vessel, with the loss of more than one third of their number. The enemy, crowding all sail, made her escape, before the brig was in a situation to pursue her.

During the last days of February, a hurricane of unexampled violence raged on the coast of Holland and North of Germany. We have already given some details of the damage sustained on the Dutch coast. At Cuxhaven the tide rose 19 feet higher than at a common spring tide; the sea dikes were much damaged; several vessels were lost with their whole crews, and some, on the receding of the tide, were left a long way up the country, and cannot be got off. The vessels that suffered were mostly Danes and Swedes.

On the 10th March, during a violent gale, the Prosperous, Bens, of Whitehaven, was lost off the isle of Anglesea, and all on board perished.

Low indeed has the high spirit of the Spaniards sunk, if the following statement, which appears in all the London papers, be correct:—

"Among the more important contents of dispatches lately received from Lord Collingwood, is the correspondence between his Lordship and the Spanish Admiral D'Oliva, who it will be recollected was taken in the battle of Trafalgar, but afterwards escaped in his ship to Cadiz. D'Oliva, we understand, denies his being a prisoner, upon this unworthy pretence, that it was not his sword, but that of his Captain, which was carried to Admiral Collingwood. The fact is, that when his ship, after having struck, was boarded by a British officer, D'Oliva was lying on the quarter-deck, dreadfully wounded, great part of his face having been shot away, and apparently in the agonies of death. The British Lieutenant ordered him not to be disturbed, but desired to have his sword, as a token of his surrender.—A sword was accordingly delivered to him as that of the Admiral, and it is because this is now said to have been his Captain's, that this degenerate Spaniard, who rather indeed should be considered as an adopted Frenchman, now refuses to deliver himself up as a prisoner."

Domestic Intelligence.

Several communications have been lately made by the French government to the British Ministers. On the 17th of March, a flag of truce came into Dover from Boulogne, with a packet addressed to Mr Secretary Fox, which the bearer (a naval officer) desired might be forwarded without delay. Lord Keith immediately transmitted it to the Foreign Secretary's office. The subject underwent the consideration of three Cabinet

Cabinet Councils, and on Friday evening the 21st, a Note, written by Mr Fox himself, addressed to M. Talleyrand, was sent off to Lord Keith, to be forwarded without delay to France.

Other two communications of the same kind have been received by Ministers; but so strict is the secrecy observed regarding their contents, that nothing certain has transpired. It was at first supposed that they contained some proposals for an exchange of prisoners; a circumstance extremely probable; but the general conjecture is, that they relate to matters of still higher importance.

Some approximation towards an exchange of prisoners of war has however taken place between our Government and France.—Admiral Villeneuve, who commanded the combined fleets in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, with several other French officers, have obtained permission to return to France on their parole, and have accordingly been landed at Morlaix. Hopes are also entertained, that the difficulties respecting the liberation of such of our countrymen as were detained in France, previous to the commencement of hostilities, may be removed.—The Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Col. Abercrombie, have been permitted to return home, it is said, on their parole.

A Privy Council was held on Wednesday March 19. to investigate a charge against Lieut. Stevens, of the Trident, accused of having, in conjunction with the first Lieutenant Rutherford, and without a court-martial, caused three seamen to be punished in the East Indies, with such severity as to occasion their death in a few hours after. Lieut. Stevens, the surgeon, and other witnesses, have been discharged, but bound over to give evidence against Lieut. Rutherford, who has absconded, and for whose apprehension a reward of L. 300 is offered by a proclamation in the Gazette. He has been since apprehended at Scarborough.

A General Court was held at the Bank of England on Wednesday March 19. when the usual dividend of 3½ per cent. was ordered to be paid. The Governor informed the proprietors, that it was the wish of Government that they should retain at an interest of 3 per cent. until six months after a peace, the ment for six years without interest, as a consideration for the renewal of the Bank Charter for 21 years. The proposal was assented to without opposition.

The Anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St Patrick's was celebrated on Monday March 17. The Duke of Sussex in the Chair. The Earl of Moira, and many distinguished characters, (upwards of 600) were present. The subscription amounted to the unprecedented sum of L. 1200.

At last Lancaster assizes, Edward Barlow, aged 69, (who has been the executioner for that county for 20 years, during which time he has officiated upon 84 criminals) was tried for horse-stealing, and found guilty,—Death.

New Ministry.

The death of that able and virtuous Minister, Mr Pitt, occasioned such a blank in the executive government of the country, that it was generally looked to as a sign of the dissolution of his Administration. In the present crisis of affairs, it was absolutely requisite that no interruption should be allowed to the public business; and accordingly his Majesty, immediately after the above event, desired a consultation with Lord Grenville. His Lordship, in a long conference with his Majesty on the 27th of January, was instructed to draw up a plan of such arrangements as should be agreeable to his Lordship and his political friends, comprehending as far as was eligible, men of all parties. His Lordship, after several consultations with the Prince of Wales, Mr Fox, Mr Windham and others, presented a list of a new administration to his Majesty, to which, after a few days deliberation, and some slight alteration in offices of inferoir importance, he was pleased to give his royal approbation. We understand the only measure on which a difference of opinion arose in the new arrangement, was a proposition earnestly pressed by Lord Grenville, for the annexation of a Military Council to the office of Commander in Chief, to which his Majesty, after some hesitation, gave his consent.

The change, by the new arrangement, is so very extensive through all the ministerial offices, that we deem a comprehensive view of the whole will be

ENGLAND.

Departments.	*New Administration.*	*Old Administration.*
Treasury	Lord Grenville (1st Lord)	Mr Pitt
	Lord H. Petty	Lord Lovaine
	Lord Althorpe	Lord Fitzharris
	Mr Wickham	Mr Long
	Mr Courtenay	Marquis Blandford
Secretaries ditto	Mr Vansittart	Mr Huskisson
	Mr King	Mr Bourne
President of Council	Earl Fitzwilliam	Earl Camden
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Sidmouth	Earl Westmoreland
Sec. Foreign Department	Mr Fox	Lord Mulgrave
Under Secretaries ditto	Sir Francis Vincent	Mr Hammond
	General Walpole	Mr R. Ward
Secretary Home Department	Earl Spencer	Lord Hawkesbury
Under Secretary ditto	Mr W. Wynne	Mr King
Sec. Colonial Department	Mr Windham	Lord Castlereagh
Under Secretaries ditto		Mr Cooke
		Mr Penn
Lord Chancellor	Lord Erskine	Lord Eldon
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Lord Henry Petty	Mr Pitt
Admiralty	Mr Grey (Lord Howick)	Lord Barham
	Sir Philip Stephens	Admiral Gambier
	Admiral Markham	Sir Philip Stephens
	Sir C. M. Pole	Admiral Patton
	Sir H. B. Neale	Sir Evan Nepean
	Lord W. Russel	Mr Dickenson, jun.
	Lord Kensington	Lord Garlies
Secretary at War	General Fitzpatrick	Mr W. Dundas
Treasurer of the Navy	Mr Sheridan	Mr Canning
Paymaster of the Navy	Henry Scott Esq.	John Smith Esq.
Comptroller of ditto	Capt. Henry Nicholls	Sir A. S. Hammond
Board of Controul for India affairs	Lord Minto	Lord Castlereagh
	Lord Spencer	Lord Hawkesbury
	Mr Windham	Lord Mulgrave
	Mr Fox	Mr Pitt
	Lord Grenville	Lord Glenbervie
	Lord H. Petty	Lord Harrowby
	Lord Morpeth	Mr Wallace
	Mr H. Addington	Duke of Montrose
	Mr Sullivan	Earl of Clancarty
Joint Postmasters General	Earl of Buckinghamshire	Duke of Montrose
	Earl of Carysfort	Lord C. Spencer
President of Board of Trade	Lord Auckland	Duke of Montrose
Vice-President of ditto	Earl Temple	Mr Rose
Joint Paymasters of Army	Earl Temple	Mr Rose
	Lord J. Townshend	Lord C. Somerset
Master General of Ordnance	Earl of Moira	Earl of Chatham
Treasurer of Ordnance	Alex. Davison Esq.	Joseph Hunt Esq.
Clerk of ditto	John Calcraft Esq.	Hon. W. W. Pole
Storekeeper of ditto	John Macmahon Esq.	Mark Singleton Esq.
Clerk of deliveries ditto	J. M. Lloyd Esq.	Hon. C. Ashley
Master of Horse	Earl Carnarvon	Marquis Hertford
Master of the Mint	Lord C. Spencer	Earl Bathurst
Master of Stag Hounds	Earl of Albemarle	Earl Sandwich
Treasurer of Household	Lord Ossulston	Viscount Stopford
Chancellor duchy of Lancaster	Earl of Derby	Lord Harrowby
Capt. Band Gent. Pensioners	Lord St John	Viscount Falmouth
Surveyor of Crown Lands	Lord R. Spencer	Lord Glenbervie
Judge Advocate	Mr Bond	Sir C. Morgan
Attorney-General	Sir Arthur Pigott	Mr Percival
Solicitor-General	Sir Sam. Romilly	Sir V. Gibbs
Chancellor duchy of Cornwall	Mr Adam	Lord Erskine

	SCOTLAND.	
Lord Advocate	Hon. Henry Erskine	Sir James Montgomery
Solicitor General	John Clerk Esq	Robert Blair Esq.
Advocates-depute	Charles Ross Esq.	David Boyle Esq.
	William Clerk Esq.	George Ross Esq.
	George Cranston Esq.	Alex. Maconochie Esq.
Agent for the Crown	William Inglis Esq.	Hugh Warrender Esq.
	IRELAND.	
Lord Lieutenant	Duke of Bedford	Earl of Hardwicke
Chief Secretary to ditto	Right Hon. Wm. Elliot	Right Hon. Charles Long
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Geo. Ponsonby	Lord Redesdale
Master of the Rolls	J. P. Curran Esq.	Right Hon. D. George
Chancellor of Exchequer	Sir John Newport	Right Hon. John Foster
Postmasters General	Earl of Donoughmore	Marquis of Ely
	Lord Henry Fitzgerald	Marquis of Drogheda
Clerk of the Crown	Earl of Granard	Earl of Limerick

IRELAND.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, *March* 28.

The Duke of Bedford, who embarked at Holyhead on Tuesday night the 25th inst. on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, arrived in this harbour early this morning.—His Grace, on his arrival in Dublin, was received by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons of the city of Dublin. His Grace, attended by a squadron of dragoons, proceeded to the castle, and the Council having assembled at three o'clock, his Grace was introduced in form to his Excellency the Earl of Hardwicke, who received him sitting under the canopy of state in the Presence Chamber. The Council sitting, his Grace's commission was read, and the oath being administered to him, his Grace was invested with the collar of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and received the Sword of State from the Earl of Hardwicke. His Grace afterwards repaired to the Presence Chamber, and received the compliments of the Nobility and other persons of distinction upon his safe arrival, and taking upon him the Government of Ireland.

March 30.—This day about three o'clock, the Earl of Hardwicke, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left the Castle, in order to embark on board his Majesty's yacht the Dorset, on his return to England. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant, and the Earl of Hardwicke, went together from the Castle, in the State Coach, preceded by the leading coaches, in which were the Officers of State, to the south wall where the yacht lay. They were escorted by a squadron of dragoons, and attended by a great number of the nobility and persons of distinction; the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, several of the Aldermen and principal citizens in their carriages, followed by a concourse of people to the water side; the streets were lined by the regiments of infantry on Dublin duty. The Earl of Hardwicke received every demonstration of respect in passing through the streets from the people, who testified their regard by repeated wishes for his welfare and safe return to England. *Lond. Gaz.*

The State liveries of the new Lord Lieutenant are very rich and splendid. Those for twelve of the principal servants cost 100 guineas each suit.

The Duke of Bedford, the new Lord Lieutenant, has dismissed those active officers, Majors Sirr, Swan, and Sondes, from their official situations both at the Castle and as public Magistrates at the head of the police in Ireland. He has ordered the salaries they received from the revenue to be given as an augmentation of salary to the officers and soldiers attending the City of Dublin.

On the 28th of March, all the State prisoners, ten in number, were brought up from Kilmainham goal, before Mr Justice Day, and nine of them discharged, in consequence of the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr Hevy, who was the tenth, was remanded, a bill of indictment having been found against him, some time since, for High Treason. It is supposed that he will be tried or discharged at the ensuing Commission. Mr Hevy is the person who received 150 l. damages against Major Sirr, for false imprisonment, about four years ago.

On the 10th of March the Weavers' corporation of Dublin met to consider of a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the Union; but it being the sense of the meeting, that such an application could only tend to embarrass the Government, the question was adjourned *sine die.*

Scottish Chronicle.

ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF MOIRA.

ON Saturday, March 29. a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, called by the Lord Provost and Magistrates by public advertisement, was held in the Parliament house, for the purpose of voting an address to the Earl of Moira, expressive of their sentiments of respect for his public and private character.

The Lord Provost having taken the chair, and stated the business of the meeting, moved that a Committee be appointed to draw up the address. And his Lordship, with the Lord Advocate, Sir Wm. Forbes, and Professor Dugald Stewart, having accordingly retired, and prepared the following address, it was presented to the meeting, read by the Lord Advocate, unanimously approved of, and ordered to be signed and transmitted by the Lord Provost to his Lordship.

"*To the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, &c.*

"MY LORD,

"On your Lordship's removal, for the present, from the Military Command in Scotland, to an important situation in the Councils and in the armies of our Sovereign, we, the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the City of Edinburgh, offer, with one consent, to your Lordship, this tribute of our respect and cordial attachment.

"We recollect with gratitude, that when the Nation was threatened with a powerful and dangerous invasion, your Lordship's presence commanded our confidence, and renewed our vigour; your military talents collected all our resources, and concentrated our strength, and under your Lordship, this country rose at once to a state of proud defiance, justifying every expectation excited by your high military character and renown; while your Lordship's mild and conciliatory virtues, added to our respect and gratitude, sentiments of the warmest personal esteem and affection.

"Impressed with these feelings, we cannot refrain from testifying our unfeigned joy, that the alliance your Lordship has formed with the amiable representative of one of our noble Scottish families, affords a sure pledge for the continuance of your connection with this part of the United Kingdoms.

"Signed in our name, and in our presence, at Edinburgh, this 29th day of March, 1806, by

(Signed) WM. FETTES, Provost."

The Lord Provost has received from Lord Moira the following answer to the Address:—

"*London, April* 3. 1806.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to acknowledge the letter in which your Lordship has had the goodness to inclose to me the Address from the City of Edinburgh.

"To say that I am flattered by such a testimony would be a very inadequate expression; for the compliment applies to the gratification of sentiments much more lively than my vanity. Having appreciated with the truest sensibility, the manly and generous confidence I experienced from the city, during the whole of my residence with you, it must be no ordinary satisfaction to me that the Magistrates and Inhabitants should wish to record the continuance of dispositions towards me in which I have reason to take so much pride.

"My efforts to methodize the internal resources of Scotland would have been very insufficient, had it not been for the uncommon zeal and energy with which, in all quarters, my recommendations were carried into effect; yet when you ascribe to me more merit in the result of the arrangements than my suggestions could be entitled to assume, my consciousness does not diminish the obligation for the stamp which you have put upon my services. That very partiality is a proof of kindness, and augments the claim of my acknowledgements. If, in the exercise of the functions entrusted to me, I in any degree, however humble, succeeded so far as to promote the objects of his Majesty's paternal care for the security of Scotland, I must deem myself most fortunate.

"I beg your Lordship to accept my sincerest thanks, for the polite terms with which you have accompanied the communication: and let me intreat you to assure the Magistrates and City, that this valuable testimony of their regard is met by me with the warmest gratitude, and repaid by me with the most unfeigned attachment.

"I have the honour, my Lord, to be, with high respect, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) MOIRA."

"The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh."

Lint-

Lintseed.—The following question, lately decided by the Court of Justiciary, should serve as a caution to all importers of Lintseed:—

"One of the officers of the Board of Trustees seized a considerable quantity of Lintseed in Leith, because it was of bad quality, and unfit for sowing; and brought an action before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, to have it forfeited in terms of the statutes regulating the importation. After a good deal of litigation, and examining witnesses as to the quality of the seed, the Sheriff pronounced sentence of forfeiture, &c. from which the proprietor of the seed appealed to the High Court of Justiciary, and pled, in the first place, that the seed was sent by his foreign correspondent without orders; and 2dly, that the law permitted the importation of such seed *for crushing into Oil*, for which purpose alone he would sell the seed in question. On the other hand, it was contended by the officer, that the law absolutely prohibited the importation of all *bad* Lintseed into Scotland, no matter what should be the purpose of importing it; and that the plea of its being intended for *crushing into Oil* ought not to be listened to, as under such a pretext, much bad seed might evidently be imported, and sold *for sowing*, either by itself, or mixed with good seed, to the very great prejudice of Flax-dressers, and the interests of the Linen manufacture. Their Lordships, after hearing Counsel, and considering printed papers for the parties, affirmed the Sheriff's judgment of forfeiture, and found the proprietor liable in expences, &c."

On the 24th March, was held in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, the annual competition among the students in the Greek Class, for the Silver Pen given by the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan. The exercise prescribed, was a translation from the Greek into Latin and English, which many performed much to the satisfaction of the judges; the premium was decreed to Alex. Nicoll, son of Mr John Nicoll in Monymusk.

Thursday the 27th March, the Glasgow Society for the Sons of the Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, held their sixteenth anniversary meeting in the Tontine Tavern. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr Forrester of Linton. They distributed, for the excellent purposes of the charity, the annual interest of their increasing capital, together with the liberal collection of upwards of 75l. received at the church door.

The collections for the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the churches and chapels under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, with a few other donations sent to Dr Hunter, amount to 665l. 18s. 4½d.

On Sunday, March 30. the new Episcopal chapel at Leith (called St James's) was opened for divine service, when an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion, was delivered to a crowded audience by their pastor, the Rev. Dr Lloyd.

The subscriptions at Edinburgh for the relief of the wounded, and the relations of those that have fallen in the late naval engagements, amounted, on the 1st of April, to above 9000 l.—and those for Lord Nelson's monument to near 1200 l. The liberality of individuals on this occasion has been highly conspicuous. Many noblemen have subscribed 100l. each, and Thomas Coutts Esq. banker in London, has remitted to the treasurer 100 l. towards the erection of the monument.

A considerable sum was some time since subscribed by the inhabitants of Glasgow for erecting a statue of Mr Pitt in that city. Since the death of that illustrious Statesman, the Committee for receiving subscriptions have had a meeting, and have resolved that the measure shall be immediately carried into effect.

All the volunteer corps of the city of Edinburgh and neighbourhood have been inspected in the course of last month, by the inspecting officers of the district, and the state of their arms and equipment highly approved of. On the 28th of March, the 1st Regiment Royal Edinburgh, (gentlemen serving entirely at their own expence), opened their *twelfth campaign* with a parade of 715.

The 2d battalion of the Royals from the West Indies, is arrived at Leith, and marched for Stirling; also, the 3d battalion of the 8th, or the King's, at Berwick. The 74th regiment, from India, quartered at Leith, have marched for Glasgow. About 200 of this very highly estimated corps entered with the 94th, or Scots Brigade, in India.

The customhouse duties received at Port-Glasgow and Greenock last year (1805) amounted to 490,285 l. 0s. 9½d. The drawbacks and bounties paid, 151,490 l. 2s. 1d. Among the exports were 3,219,555 yards of linens, and 24,699,760 yards of manufactured cottons.

On the 23d of January, six shares of the British Linen Company Stock were sold by public auction at 193 per cent. It was put up at 135, the former selling price.

A new company for insurance against fire, was last year (July 1805,) instituted in Edinburgh, under the name of the *Caledonian Insurance Company*. It consists of 400 respectable members, and the stock is L. 150,000. A few days ago, ten shares of this

this stock were purchased at a premium of 100 per cent. on *the sum advanced* by the original proprietor.

Another Scots insurance company has this year been established in Fife, under the name of the *Fife Insurance Company*. Its capital L.50,000.

The subscription for the Fraserburgh New Harbour now exceeds 1900 l.

In the month of October last, a boy digging in the sands near Kinross-house, found a bunch of keys in a very decayed state. The loch at that time was within narrower bounds, on account of the severe drought. It appears from history, that the keys of Lochleven Castle were thrown into the loch, after Douglas had effected the escape of Queen Mary, (Sunday, 2d May, 1568); and it is conjectured that the keys abovementioned may be them.

An inhabitant of Edinburgh having been committed lately to the guard-house, on pretence of his being impressed for the navy without the interposition of a peace officer, the Magistrates, upon an investigation of the matter, declared their disapprobation of such proceedings, and their determination to prevent a repetition of them in future. The party transgressing was fined in five guineas, besides the expences of prosecution.

Suicide.—Some weeks ago, a merchant in Ceres, in Fife, in a momentary fit of despair (occasioned, it is said, by some domestic broils, and derangement of his affairs), cut his throat with a razor. A few minutes had only elapsed, when returning reason made him repent the rash act. He came out of the room, and quietly submitted to the operations of a surgeon, who had been sent for from Cupar. The wound did not seem of a dangerous nature; but, by some mismanagement of his keepers, in the tight manner in which he was kept bound, notwithstanding he was, to all appearance, perfectly recollected, it terminated, on the 14th of March, the life of this unhappy man. His remains were not permitted to be deposited in the church-yard, but were carried in a cart, attended by a numerous concourse of spectators, to a place in that neighbourhood, on a line of march appropriated for the reception of suicides, called the *Cairn Green*, and there interred.

Duel.—On Sunday morning, April 13. two officers of the 71st regiment, in garrison at Glasgow, exchanged a shot in the green, when one of them was wounded, but not dangerously, in the thigh.

On Tuesday the 25th March, two gentlemen were fined by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, one for giving a blow, and the other for sending a challenge: the former in 20 guineas, and the latter in 30.

Some months ago, John Fleming, farmer at Gartsherrie, parish of Old Monkland, contracted with an engineer and a millwright, to erect a steam engine to drive a flax mill and rollers, and a threshing mill, to go all at once, or separately. This machine, being finished, has been found fully to answer all the purposes intended; and, being the first of the kind erected in Scotland, fitted to prepare and dress lint, independent of the weather, it must prove of great use to the country.

Cow pox.—In the year 1805, 1651 children have been VACCINATED *gratis* at the Public Dispensary of Edinburgh, all of whom have gone through the disease with perfect ease and safety, and though many of them have been frequently exposed to the contagion of the natural *Small Pox*, not one of them has been subjected to that loathsome and dangerous disease.

Only *twenty-one* children have died in the year 1805 at Glasgow, of the *small-pox*; such has been the advantage of the cow-pox inoculation.

In the populous county of Ayr, Vaccination has been universally adopted; in consequence of which, the Small Pox has been nearly exterminated, only two cases of that dreadful disease, (brought from Ireland), having occurred there for a long time past.

The Committee of the Royal Jennerian Society have published their Report on the cases of failure of vaccination, which had been so industriously circulated. It states, that after the most mature investigation, they have found that most of the cases urged in proof of the inefficacy of vaccination, are either wholly unfounded, or grossly misrepresented; that where the cases have been unfavourable, it has arisen from the negligence with which the operation has been performed; and that in consequence of the prejudices against vaccination, it will be seen by the Bills of Mortality that nearly 2000 lives have been lost by the small-pox, in London, during the last year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 14. His Majesty has granted the dignity of a Viscount of Ireland, to John Henry Baron Templeton, by the title of Viscount Templeton.

Dublin Castle, March 25. His Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. George Ponsonby his Majesty's Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland, (in room of Lord Redesdale).

Dublin Castle, March 28. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Rt. Hon. William Elliot to be his Chief Secretary.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Edward Mayne Esq. one of the Justices

of Common Pleas in Ireland, in room of Mathias Finucane Esq. resigned.

J. P. Curran Esq. is appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland, in room of the Right Hon. Dennis George.

The Earl of Granard (brother-in-law to the Earl of Moira) is appointed Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper in Ireland, in room of the Earl of Limerick.

The Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Henry Fitzgerald, are appointed Joint Postmasters general of Ireland, in room of the Marquisses of Ely and Drogheda.

April 1. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom to Charles Viscount Newark, and the heirs male of his body, by the stile and title of Earl Manvers. And

—To Horatio Baron Walpole, and the heirs male of his body, by the stile and title of Earl of Orford, in Suffolk.

—To grant the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom to Charles Lord Grey of Howick, General of his Majesty's forces, and his heirs male, by the titles of Viscount Howick, and Earl Grey.

—To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, to the following gentlemen, and their respective heirs male, viz.—Joseph Scott of Great Barr, in Staffordshire Esq.—Alex. Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath Esq.—John Morris of Clasemont in Glamorganshire Esq.—Alex. Ramsay of Balmain in Kincardineshire, Esq. And John Lubbock of Lamas in Norfolk, Esq.

Whitehall, March 29. The King has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Sir Thomas Louis of Chelston, Knight, Commander of the Sicilian Order of St Ferdinand and of Merit, and Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, and the heirs male of his body.

—To nominate the Hon. Alex. Cochrane, Rear-Admiral of the White, to be one of the Knights Companions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

April 8. The King has appointed the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Henry Grant Esq. is appointed Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Duke of Norfolk is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, in room of the Marquis of Titchfield.

On the 18th of April the Hon. Henry Erskine, his Majesty's Advocate, was unanimously elected Representative in Parliament for the boroughs of North Berwick, Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in room of John Dalrymple Esq. resigned. North Berwick was the returning borough.

On the 18th of April Beeston Long Esq. was chosen Governor, and Sir Brook Watson Bart. Deputy Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year.

On the 10th of April, the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinston was chosen Chairman, and Edward Parry Esq. Deputy chairman of the Court of Directors of the India Company for the ensuing year.

On the 25th of March Sir John Sinclair Bart. was elected President of the Board of Agriculture for the ensuing year, by ballot,—the numbers being for Sir John 20—for Lord Sheffield 10.

The Duke of Norfolk was chosen, same day, President of the London Society of Arts.

Alexander Baxter, Esq. of Glassel is appointed Lord Rector, and Sir Robert Burnet of Leys, Dean of Faculty, in the University and Marischal College of Aberdeen.

The King has presented the Rev. Thos. Inglis to the church of Dunscore.

The King has been graciously pleased to grant unto John Gilchrist of Camberwell, in the county of Surry, L.L.D. late Professor of the Hindostanee Language in the College of Fort William, at Calcutta, his royal licence and authority, to take and use the surname of Borthwick in addition to and before his present surname of Gilchrist, out of respect to the memory of his late grandmother Elizabeth Borthwick, deceased, descended from the ancient and noble family of Borthwick in Scotland.

Military Appointments.

Lieut. Gen. John Lord Hutchinson is appointed Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, in room of Gen. Hale, deceast.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Keir Knt. is appointed adjutant general of his Majesty's forces in Bengal.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17. At Copenhagen, his Royal Highness Prince Christian (son of the late Hereditary Prince of Denmark, to whose title he now succeeds) to the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh.

March 8. At Fort William, Lieut. Col. Macdonald, to Miss Frances Cochran, youngest daughter of Thos. Cochran, Esq. Captain of Invalids.

April 8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Adam, of the Scots Episcopal church, to Mrs Kenny, widow of Charles Kenny of St Catherine's, Esq.

—. At Helmsdale, Lieut. William Grant, 72d regiment, to Miss Jane Houston, only daughter of the late Capt. Houston, 71st regiment.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 28. At Madeira, the Lady of Andrew Wardrope Esq. merchant, a daughter.

March 19. At Arbroath, the Hon. Mrs David Lyell, a son.

27. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Brig. Gen. Dirom of Mount Annan, a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macleod of Raasay, a son.

—. At ditto, Lady Louisa Ord, a daughter.

29. At ditto, the Lady of David Boyle Esq. advocate, a son.

30. At Craigo, Mrs Carnegie of Craigo, a daughter.

—. Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a son.

—. At Wilton lodge, the Lady of James Anderson Esq. a son.

—. Mrs Blair of Blair, a daughter.

April 1. Mrs Urquhart of Craigton, a son.

1. At Luffingham, in Rutlandshire, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ainslie, a daughter.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Menteith of Rochsoles, a daughter.

—. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, (daughter of the Duke of Athole), a son.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Calcutta, Major-General Christopher Green, Commandant of the Artillery on the Bengal establishment.

Dec. 16. At St Vincent's, of the yellow fever, Captain M'Gregor, of the 90th regt. and on the 19th, Captain Austin, of the same regiment.

Dec. 25. In prison at the Havannah, Col. Bowles, the Cherokee Chief. An apprehension of being poisoned prevented his using the food offered by the Spaniards, and for 40 days he subsisted on oranges alone, and was in consequence reduced to a mere skeleton.

Jan. 1. At Hutton, near Penrith, whither he had gone to be minister of a dissenting congregation, the Rev. Robert Potts, aged 81, late minister of the united parishes of Ettrick and Buccleuch.

Jan. 16. At Jamaica, Captain James Graham, son of Robert Graham Burdon Esq. of Feddal.

Jan. At Madrid, Don Juan de Langara, an old and experienced Spanish Admiral. He was of a proud and independent turn of mind, and has left a widow and family in rather an indigent situation.

—. At Cadiz, Don Frederico Gravina, another old Spanish Admiral. He commanded the Spanish division in the battle of Trafalgar, and was wounded in the arm, which ultimately proved the cause of his death.

Feb. 18. At Bologna, Madam Banti, the celebrated singer. She caught cold upon her return from the Carnival of Venice, which brought on a fever, of which she died after a few days illness.

Feb. 26. At Bermuda, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in chief on the American station;—an able, active, and humane officer, universally respected and beloved. He was interred with high military honours.

—. At Madeira, Lady Georgiana Elliot, sister to the Marquis of Stafford, of a consumption.

Feb. 27. At Armagh, in Ireland, Lieut.-Col. Gideon Shairp, of the 9th foot, Deputy Quarter Master-General.

Feb. At Paris, the celebrated Madame de Montesson, the wife, though not acknowledged as such, of the late Duke of Orleans.

—. At Constantinople, the Sultana Valide, mother of the Grand Seignor, aged 73.

Lately, At St Petersburgh, suddenly, Dr Grieve, a medical gentleman.

March 5. At Exmouth, aged 21, Captain William Henry Maxwell, of the 3d regt. of foot guards.

8. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Mr Robert Barr, manufacturer, Paisley, in the 72d year of his age.

10. At Vienna, of an inflammatory fever, Count Colloredo, one of the ablest and honestest ministers of his Imperial Majesty.

10. At Paris, M. Tronchet, the celebrated counsel for Louis XVI.

15. At Edinburgh, Jane Hamilton Napier, youngest daughter; on the 19th, Archibald Hamilton Napier, youngest son; and on the 29th, Margaret Symson Napier, second daughter of Mr Francis Napier, writer to the signet.

16. At London, James Donaldson, Esq. of Thornhill, Ayrshire, formerly of Bannachra, Dumbartonshire.

16. At Myrehead, in the parish of Drysdale, Mr Walter Irving, preacher of the gospel, aged 87, and 49 years schoolmaster of said parish.

16. At Royogare, Glenlyon, Perthshire, Mr Peter Campbell, sen. aged 91.

17. At Dalswinton, Master Charles Staig Miller, second son of Major William Miller, late of the Royal regiment of horse guards.

19. At Glenlyon, David Campbell of Glenlyon, Esq.

19. At Newcastle, in his 45th year, Andrew Young, M.D. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

21. At London, aged 64, Henri Francis, Gen. Count Bulkley, formerly Colonel Proprietaire of the Irish regiment of Bulkley, in the service of the King of France

March

March 21. At Edinburgh, James Hume, Esq. of Fealford, Airshire.

21. At Dunse, Captain Archibald Douglas, late of the 43d regiment.

22. At Strabane, aged 92, James Hamilton, Esq. He was interred in the family vault on the 1st April, attended by not less than 6000 of the respectable neighbourhood. He married, in the year 1750, Eleanor, sister to the present Earl of Castlestewart, and has left four sons and one daughter.

22. At Aberdeen, Charles Gordon, Esq. late of Blelack, in the 45th year of his age.

23. At London, after a long illness, G. F. Pinto, a celebrated violin performer.

23. At Aucharnick, Lieut.-Col. Louis Grant of Aucharnick.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Blaw, widow of the late James Blaw, Esq.

23. At the Isle of Wight, Steuart Balneavis, Esq. second son of the deceased Col. Balneavis, of the Scotch brigade.

—. At London, Lady Strange, widow of the late Sir Richard, and mother of Sir Thomas, Chief Justice of Madras, in the 86th year of her age.

—. At ditto, Haviland Lemesurier, Esq. Commissary-General to the forces late in Egypt and in the Mediterranean.

—. At the Plantation, near Guisbro', in his 78th year, General John Hall, Governor of Londonderry, and formerly Colonel of the 17th light dragoons. He has left 17 children.

24. At Memel, James Bigge, Esq. formerly of Glasgow.

25. At South Queensferry, Mrs Inglis, spouse of Mr Edward Inglis, surgeon in the Royal Navy.

25. At Hawick, in the 63d year of his age, and 39th of his ministry, John Young, D.D. auther of some ingenious essays on political subjects, which were published in 1794, and had a most extensive sale.

—. At Paisley, in the 72d year of his age, Mr Andrew Brown, a respectable merchant and manufacturer, and who had been frequently a Magistrate of that town.

26. At London, J. Edward Maddocks, Esq. In a fit of mental derangement, this unhappy gentleman put a period to his life by cutting his throat with a case knife. He was formerly married to Lady —— Kerr, (daughter of the Marquis of Lothian), who predeceased him, and by whom he has left three daughters.

26. At Pittenweem, Fifeshire, Mr Thos. Martin, in the 81st year of his age.

—. At Woolwich, Lieut.-Col. George Scott, of the Royal Artillery.

—. At Bath, Sir John Honywood, Bart. Member of Parliament for Honiton.

28. At Bodney-hall, in Suffolk, Madame Elizabeth de Levis de Mirepois, aged forty-nine. This Lady, descended from one of the most distinguished families in France, forsook early in life the fascinating allurements of a Court, for the retirement and austerity of a monastic life. From the storm of the French revolution, the Benedictine Convent (of which she had been a member thirty-one years, and superior twenty-two) sought shelter in England, and found an asylum in the above county, where for the last fifteen years the nuns have been occupied in the education of Catholic young ladies.

March 29. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Lady Janet Traill, spouse of James Traill Esq. of Hobbister, Sheriff depute of Caithness, and sister of the last Earl of Caithness. Her remains were interred in the family vault in the chapel of Roslin.

29. At Musselburgh, Miss Helen Kilgour, sister of Dr Martin Kilgour, Musselburgh.

29. At Auchinblain, Robert Nimmo, Esq. of Auchinblain, in the 76th year of his age.

30. At Wool, aged 20, Miss Elizabeth Scott, youngest daughter of Charles Scott, Esq. of Wool.

—. At London, Dr William Rowley, an eminent physician.

—. At Dublin, the Marquis of Ely. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his son Lord Loftus, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Wexford.

31. At Lerwick in Shetland, aged 71, Andrew Bolt of Berry Esq.

31. At London, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, the Right Honourable George Macartney, Earl, Viscount, and Baron Macartney of Ireland, and Baron Macartney of Packhurst, and Auchinleck in Great Britain, Knight of the Bath, and a Privy Councillor in both kingdoms. His Lordship married in 1768, Jane, daughter of the late Earl of Bute, but having no issue, all his titles are extinct. Lord Macartney was indebted for his elevation in the world to the late Henry Lord Holland. He was originally intended for physic, and was travelling abroad to improve himself in that science, when he accidentally met with and formed an intimacy with Mr Stephen Fox, his Lordship's eldest son, and father of the present Lord Holland. At this time Mr Macartney rendered his friend some very essential service: what it was, we do not pretend to state; but it was of a nature to awaken the most grateful sentiments of Lord Holland, who, though he was not popular as a public character, had many private virtues; and among them, a never failing spirit of remuneration for good offices to himself or any of his family. He

therefore became the warm patron and friend of Mr Macartney, whose qualities and talents justified that partiality, which invited him to leave the pursuit of medicine for that of politics. At this time it was thought adviseable to send a Minister to St Petersburgh, whose personal qualifications might render him agreeable to the Empress Catherine, and Mr Macartney was accordingly appointed to succeed the Earl of Buckinghamshire at that Court. In the negociation of a Commercial Treaty between the two countries, which was attended with uncommon difficulties, he gave great satisfaction to the British merchants and Government; and thereby acquired that political reputation which occasioned his being subsequently employed in offices of great trust and importance, all of which he executed with so much understanding and ability, as successively to be honoured with the Order of the Bath, a Peerage of Ireland, and at length with a Peerage of Great Britain. His Lordship was Governor of Grenada, in 1780, when that island was obliged to surrender to a superior French force under the Marquis de Bouille. He was afterwards Governor of Madras, but retired many years ago from all public employments. His remains were interred at Chiswick in a very private manner.

April 1. At Devonshire house, London, in the 49th year of her age, the Most Noble Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; a Lady long distinguished in the gay and fashionable world for her exquisite beauty, refined taste, and elegance of manners.—Her Grace was the eldest daughter of John, Earl Spencer; was born June 9. 1757, and married to William, the present Duke of Devonshire, June 6. 1774, by whom she has left issue, Lady Georgiana, now Lady Morpeth; Lady Elizabeth Henrietta; and the Marquis of Hartington, who was born at Paris in 1790. Her Grace's disorder was a liver complaint, to which she had for a long time been subject. The first attack took place about twelve months since, and terminated in the yellow jaundice.

1. At Berlin, Prince Julius Ferdinand Leopold, youngest son of the King of Prussia.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Adair, relict of Dr James Adair, physician at Harrow.

4. At Newington, Benjamin Bell, Esq. of Hunthill and Newington, an eminent surgeon in Edinburgh, author of the *System of Surgery*, and of a *Treatise on Ulcers*, and one of the Directors of the British Linen Company.

13. At his seat of Ballendalloch, in the 86th year of his age, General James Grant, Colonel of the 11th regt. of Foot, and Governor of Stirling Castle.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Apr. 4.	208 7	3 pr.	60 ⅛
11.	207	3¼ —	60 ⅛
18.	206 7⅛	3 —	61 ¼
21.	208¼	3 —	60 ¼

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
April 4.	60 76	26 33	22 29	28 34
11.	70 86	28 35	26 33	28 34
18.	70 84	32 37	26 30	30 43
21.	70 78	30 36	24 29	29 38

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April 4.	35 0	24 0	19 0	17 0
11.	42 0	25 0	21 0	18 0
18.	44 0	25 0	20 0	19 6
25.	42 0	25 0	22 0	19 6

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.
		d. d.		d. s.
April 1.	250	15 14½	60	13 1
8.	200	15 14½	50	13 1
15.	240	15 14½	60	13 1
22.	260	16 15	60	13 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr Dyer's poem—the character of *Mr Morrice*—and two literary notices from Glasgow, will appear in our next.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR MAY 1806:

With a View of the Harbour of ARDROSSAN, *and Canal from thence to Glasgow.*

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from April 26. to May 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
April 26	29.9	36	61	——	Clear
27	29.71	45	54	——	Cloudy
28	29.6	41	55	——	Ditto
29	29.4	44	53	——	Ditto
30	29.35	41	55	0.05	Rain
May 1	29.41	39	47	0.06	Ditto
2	28.92	45	40	1.15	Snow
3	29.5	35	48	——	Clear
4	29.6	40	51	——	Ditto
5	29.75	35	55	——	Ditto
6	29.8	39	54	——	Ditto
7	29.5	44	49	0.02	Shower
8	29.45	44	58	——	Clear
9	29.41	45	55	——	Cloudy
10	29.32	46	57	——	Ditto
11	29.2	40	52	——	Ditto
12	29.1	40	46	——	Ditto
13	29.	40	45	0.04	Showers
14	28.9	39	44	0.81	Rain
15	28.95	45	50	0.05	Ditto
16	29.83	44	58	——	Clear
17	29.85	44	65	——	Ditto
18	29.93	50	68	——	Ditto
19	29.9	51	79	——	Ditto
20	29.84	51	82	——	Ditto
21	29.86	52	70	——	Ditto
22	29.86	49	68	——	Ditto
23	29.89	50	71	——	Cloudy
24	29.9	45	70	——	Ditto
25	29.9	47	59	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 2.18

High Water at LE
For JUNE 1806

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	E H.
Su.	1	1	57	
M.	2	2	49	
Tu.	3	3	40	
W.	4	4	30	
Th.	5	5	16	
Fr.	6	6	1	
Sa.	7	6	44.	
Su.	8	7	26	
M.	9	8	6	
Tu.	10	8	48	
W.	11	9	32	
Th.	12	10	18	1
Fr.	13	11	8	1
Sa.	14	——		
Su.	15	0	32	
M.	16	1	33	
Tu.	17	2	34	
W.	18	3	36	
Th.	19	4	36	
Fr.	20	5	32	
Sa.	21	6	24	
Su.	22	7	14	
M.	23	8	3	
Tu	24	8	51	
W.	25	9	40	1
Th.	26	10	30	1
Fr.	27	11	21	1
Sa.	28	——		
Su.	29	0	38	
M.	30	1	29	

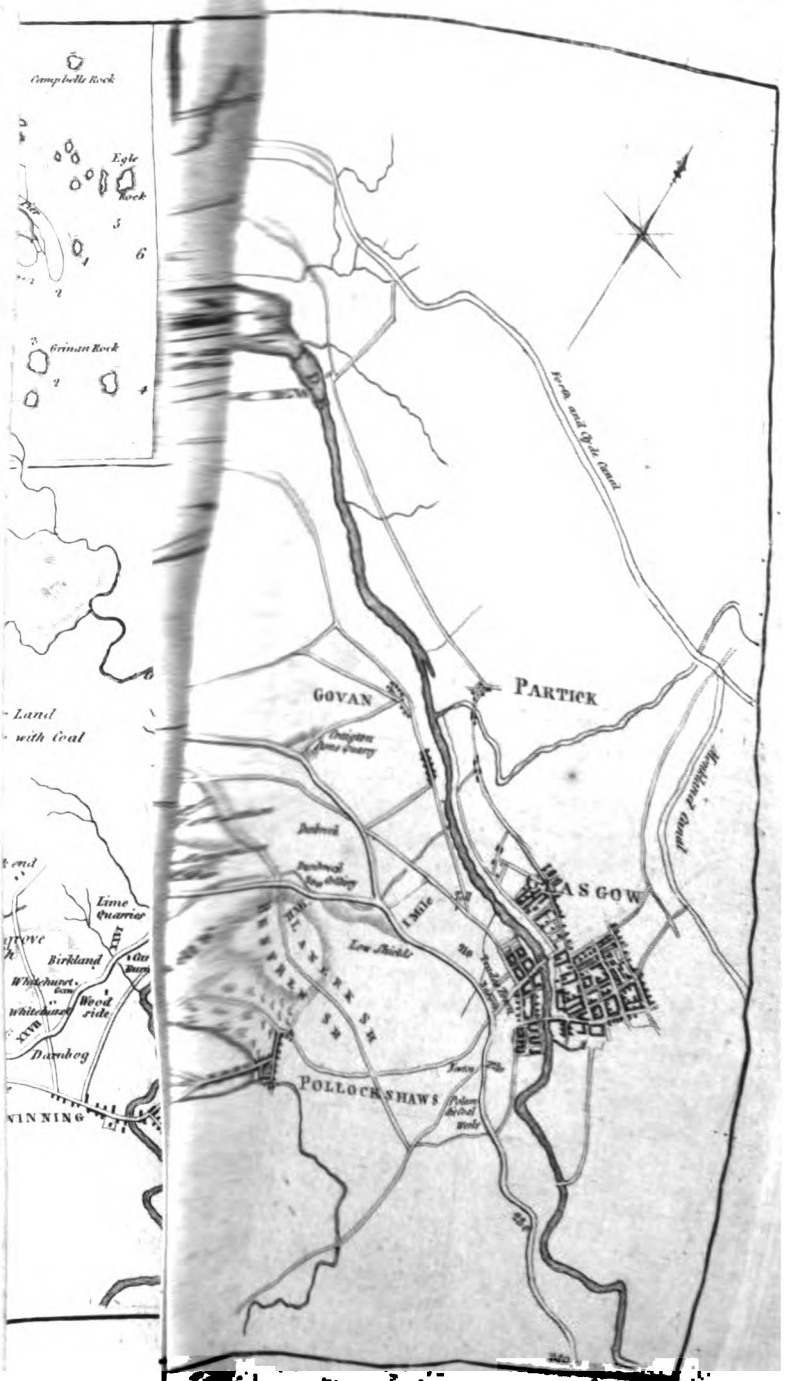
MOON's PHASES
FOR JUNE 1806.

Apparent time at Edinb

	D.	H.	M
Full Moon,	1.	7.	42.
Last Qurtr.	9	10.	46.
New Moon,	16.	4.	7.
First Qurtr,	23.	7.	2.
Full Moon,	30.	9.	39.

OBSERVATIONS.

June 4. King Geo. III. born (1738.)
5. Duke of Cumberland born, (1771.)
16. Sun eclipsed, visible.
21. Longest day.
24. Midsummer.


Campbells Rock
Egle Rock
Grinan Rock
Land
with Coal
Lime Quarries
Birkland
Whitehurst
Wood side
Dambog
WINNING
Forth and Clyde Canal
GOVAN
PARTICK
Craigton Pans Quarry
Dunbrock
Dunbrock Bow Gallery
Low Shields
1 Mile
Toll
Monkland Canal
POLLOCKSHAWS
Polam Coal Works

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, For MAY 1806.

Account of the Harbour of ARDROSSAN, *and Canal from thence to* GLASGOW.

THESE two great works, the first of which is already begun, will be attended with most important advantages to the commercial interests of Scotland. The counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, appear, by the population returns, to contain upwards of 300,000 inhabitants, who are actively employed in various branches of manufacturing industry. This district is full of coal, of which Ireland is in want: on the other hand, it requires grain, of which Ireland can afford the most abundant supply. The manufacture of this district is cotton; of Ireland, it is linen: of other parts of Great Britain, wool hardware, pottery, &c. The greatest advantage must arise from the interchange of these various commodities. In short, Ardrossan stands to Glasgow in the same situation that Liverpool does to Manchester: the present canal will correspond with the celebrated one of the Duke of Bridgewater; and Ardrossan will probably become the rival of Liverpool.

The bay of Ardrossan, at the southern extremity of which the harbour and docks are to be formed, is already rendered by nature a complete harbour for all the purposes of safety. It is free from danger; it may be entered at all times of the tide with perfect certainty as well as safety. At its entrance there is a depth of six fathoms at low water; and within it, a depth of from five to three fathoms at low water is found for more than one half of its extent; with good anchorage, wherein the largest frigates, as well as merchantmen, may ride in safety. On the line of the canal is one of the most remarkable seams of coal in the whole world, being from 70 to 90 feet in thickness. There is also abundance of iron stone, and limestone. The working of the former, in particular, which is yet in its infancy, promises to prove a very important branch of trade.

The expence of the harbour is estimated at 40,000 l.; and as the revenues of the port of Aberdeen, (which is neither so good as that of Ardrossan will be, nor situated in so fertile and populous a country) amount to 2700l. Mr Telford conceives himself entitled to estimate the revenues of the latter at 5000l, which, deducting 1000l. for annual expences, will still leave 10 per cent. on the original sum of 40,000l.

The canal begins at the suburb of Glasgow called *Tradestoun*, 38 feet above high water mark. It proceeds for 10½ miles on the same level, and

in this course passes through the opulent manufacturing town of Paisley, and reaches Johnstone, which is also a very populous and thriving village. At Johnstone, a chain of locks extends for a mile, which raises it 64 feet higher; in all 102 feet from the river Clyde. This is the summit level, which proceeds 18¼ miles, and terminates opposite Saltcoats. From this point, another chain of locks, extending 1¼ miles, brings it down to connect with an extensive wet dock in the harbour of Ardrossan. The fall here is 104 feet 6 inches.

The purchase of land will amount to 12,800 l. Two only of the proprietors have started any difficulties. The Earl of Glasgow is afraid, as the line will pass very near his house, that it will injure the appearance of his grounds. It is hoped, however, that his Lordship will not, on this account, make any serious opposition to a measure so conducive to his own interest, as well as that of the country. Besides, as the canal will be on the opposite side of the river to his house at Hawkhead, it may probably be so managed as to prove rather ornamental; as is the case with the Grand Junction canal, in its passage through the old and finely ornamented grounds of the Earl of Essex and Lord Clarendon.

Mr Reid Cunningham states, that, from the situation of his coal mines, there is a risk of the water sinking into them; also that it may prevent him from working that part of his coal which lies near the line of the canal. These risks may be prevented by going farther to the north, where, however, a piece of deep cutting is to be encountered. This will cost 7,252 l. additional.

The line between Glasgow and Paisley may be carried in two directions; one northerly, by Craigton, Hillington, and Auchentoiley; the other farther south, by the Dumbreck colliery, and the iron stone quarry. The latter will cost 565cl. more, but it will have the advantage of passing through the collieries, and of being more convenient for making a branch to Hurlet.

Estimate of Expense.

This, on the highest calculation, will amount to 125,901 l. But, by adopting the northern line between Glasgow and Paisley, and by cutting through Mr R. C.'s property, there would be a saving of 12,902 l. which would reduce it to 112,999 l.

A branch might be conveniently made to the *Hurlet* iron works, extending only a mile and three quarters. But as two aqueducts (over the Cart and Laveron,) and also a lockage of 37 feet would be requisite, it would cost 10,605 l.; so that an iron rail-way might perhaps be better, and could be executed for 5,540 l.

Another branch, 3¼ miles in length, might be carried from Tradestoun to the Clyde iron-works. It would cost 10,589 l.

Estimate of Revenue,—between Johnstone and four miles above Tradestoun.

Tons.			
20,000	of coals, iron-stone, pig-iron, timber, carried ten miles, on an average at 2d. per mile. - - -	L.1666	13 0
20,000	ditto carried five miles at 2d. - - - - -	833	6 6
10,000	grain, groceries, &c. carried 10 miles at 3d. -	1250	0 0
	Passage boats, - - - - - - -	1500	0 0
	Between Johnstone and Ardrossan Bay.		
40,000	Of coals for exportation carried 10 miles, at 2d. -	3333	6 0
	Carry forward,	L.8583	5 6

Tons.			
	Brought forward,	L.8583	5 6
15,000	of coals carried along the canal towards Paisley, and for burning lime, making iron, and for manufacturing and domestic purposes, ten miles, at 2d. - - - -	1250	0 0
20,000	Lime stone, timber, iron-stone, pig-iron, carried ten miles, at 2d. - - - - - - - - -	1666	13 8
20,000	Grain carried from Ireland and Ayrshire, to Renfrewshire and Glasgow; groceries, shop goods, for the country through which the canal passes; raw materials and webs, to and from the weavers and manufacturers, along the line, 12 miles, at 3d. - - - - - -	3000	0 0
	A loaded boat will go and return once in a week. Suppose four small boats to be constantly employed, each carrying 20 tons, taking 36 miles as the average distance, making 60 miles each passage, and the time at 45 weeks, at 3d. - - - - - - - - -	2700	0 0
	Passage boat between Johnstone and Saltcoats, -	500	0 0
	- - - - - - - - - - - -	L 17,699	18 6
	Allow for repairs and management, - -	4,000	0 0
	Total	L.13,699	18 6

Present State of Agriculture in AYRSHIRE.

(*Concluded from* p. 270.)

THE extirpation of weeds is a great desideratum in the agriculture of Ayrshire, as a large part of that county is now most shockingly infested by them. It is hoped that, by adopting some such plans as have been recommended, the weeds may be subdued, and the land become as clean as it is in the best cultivated districts.

Flax, or lint, has begun to be cultivated to a considerable extent in Ayrshire; and as they have contrived to spin and weave it by the power of water, I do not see why the linen should not keep pace with the cotton manufacture. Flax forms an excellent crop for sown grass, and may be substituted in place of barley for that purpose.

The cultivation of moss, in Mr Smith of Swinridgemoor's method, has been carried to a great extent in Ayrshire; and some of the best oats, potatoes, barley, and sown grass, I any where saw, were upon moss.—But the general practice is to crop it until it gets very foul, and then leave it to gather grass of itself. It would be better to clean the land completely, by potatoes, yams, or other drilled crop, and then sow it down with barley and grass seeds.

Draining is much wanted in various parts of Ayrshire, though some spirited gentlemen have lately drained their land in a very effectual manner. This would improve the climate as well as the soil; for the evaporation of moisture generates cold; and the evaporation when converted into hoar-frost in the air, sinks down into the hollows, and communicates blight to the crops which grow in them. I conceive that draining should be made a subject of public regulation,

as well as the extirpation of weeds. I do not see that a man has any better right to keep a magazine of evaporable moisture to hurt his neighbours, than he has to keep a magazine of weeds, or a kennel of mad dogs. In some very fertile hollows in Ayrshire, the crops are frequently blasted, from this cause.

I observed the larix tree very much destroyed in many parts of the west of Scotland, by a small black insect, which devours the leaves and tender twigs. The mischief is not so much occasioned by what the animal feeds on, as by the extravasation of the sap from its numerous punctures, which, coagulating into turpentine, appears like hoar-frost on the leaves and branches. I wish some of your correspondents who have skill in these matters would take this malady into consideration; for, if the ravages of this insect are not soon counteracted, it threatens to extirpate that beautiful and valuable tree.

Lord Eglintoun is an excellent farmer, and deserves great praise for the energy and ability he displayed in laying out and reducing into cultivation the waste lands on his patrimonial estate. He always takes an active part in every project which has for its object the improvement and prosperity of the county. He has procured an act of Parliament, and is getting an excellent harbour constructed at Ardrossan, which will be of incalculable advantage to trade, and contribute highly to the improvement of the county of Ayr. The hill of Ardrossan is not commanded by higher ground. It may be cut perpendicular all round, and converted into an impregnable fortress, to defend the harbour, and the surrounding country.

His Lordship farther proposes to connect this harbour with Paisley and Glasgow, by a canal. Had the Magistrates of Glasgow known what they were doing, they would have made this their harbour *ab initio*, and would have made a canal, instead of deepening the Clyde. But the great capitals sunk at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, must continue to attract a considerable share of trade to these places; tho' this harbour, from its superior accommodation, must come in for a part. In fact, there is no occasion for rivalship in the case; for, by opening new facilities to trade, the general amount of trade will be increased, and each port may have as much as it can accommodate, without interfering with the others.—The invention of the cotton-mill did not, as was apprehended, diminish the numbers employed in that manufacture; but, by enlarging the amount manufactured, increased them an hundred fold.

Independent of any foreign trade, it is thought by some that the canal will prove a lucrative concern, from the internal trade of the country through which it is to pass. The whole tract abounds with manufacturing towns and villages, which must occasion an ample conveyance of persons, and of goods. It also abounds with coal, lime, and iron-stone, and other minerals, which the canal will render valuable, while they, in their turn, increase the trade upon the canal. These points the gentlemen concerned have not yet brought fully into view, so as to impress the public with their importance; but it is presumed they will do so as soon as may be convenient.

As this canal will infallibly give rise to new manufacturing establishments, to operate on the minerals of the country, as well as increase the number of those already established, it will, evidently, improve agriculture, by affording a more extensive market for its produce.—It will also facilitate the conveyance of manure, and of other articles, from the towns, and of the produce of land in return.

Celestial Phenomena *for June* 1806.

Sunday, June 1st.

The Moon will eclipse θ *Ophiuchi*, a star of the 4.3 magnitude, situated in longitude 8^s..18^0..40′..51″, and latitude 1°..48′..35″ South. The star will appear to come in contact with the Eastern and enlightened limb of the Moon, or the occultation will commence at 30 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening, at which time the star will be 1¼ minutes South of the Moon's centre. After continuing eclipsed for the space of 1^h..21′, the star will emerge from behind the dark limb of the Moon at 51 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening. About the middle of this occultation the Moon's horizontal parallax will be 55′..25″, her horizontal semidiameter 15′..6″, and she will come to the meridian about 31 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, a few minutes after the occultation ends.

Tuesday, June 3d.

The Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Jupiter about 26 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, June 4th.

The *second* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 27 minutes and 42 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, June 7th.

The planet Saturn is at present situated in longitude 6^s..22°..0′..15″, and in latitude 2°..40′ North. His declination is 6°..7′, and he souths about 8^h..20′ in the evening. His ring may be distinctly seen with a magnifying power of 40, and is gradually opening.

Wednesday, June 11th.

The Georgium Sidus is situated in longitude 6^s..21°..41′, and latitude 36′ North. His declination is 7′..54″ South, and he comes to the meridian about 8 o'clock in the evening. He is placed about 2 degrees to the South-east of Saturn, and, in a telescope with a large field, may be seen at the same time with that planet.

Friday, June 13th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 39 minutes and 6 seconds after 11 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, June 16th.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The Moon will make her first impression on the Sun's disc, or the eclipse will begin, at 28 minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the time of greatest obscuration will be at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock. The visible conjunction will take place at 5^h..19′, and the eclipse will end at 48 minutes after 5 o'clock. The digits eclipsed on the Sun's south limb will be 3°..28′, and the point of the Sun's disc, with which the Moon seems first to come in contact, will be 10 degrees from his lowest point on the west side.

Saturday, June 21st.

At 33 minutes and 33 seconds after *one* o'clock in the morning, the first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow.

On the same day, at 42 minutes and 38 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, the *fourth* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Sunday, June 22d.

The Sun will enter the sign *Cancer*, at 17 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, June 25th.

The planet Saturn is now stationary in longitude 6^s..21°..45′.

On the same day, the planet JUPITER will be in opposition to the Sun at 17 minutes past 5 o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, June 28th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be stationary in longitud 6s..21°..33'.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun about a quarter before 10 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, June 29th.

The *second* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his shadow at 1 minute and 52 seconds after 1 o'clock in the morning.

The *first* satellite will emerge from behind the shadow of JUPITER, at 9 minutes and 27 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening. Jupiter having passed his opposition, the *Emersions* of his satellites will now be visible.

D. B.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR SMITHSON TENNANT has discovered native minium in a vein of Galena in Devonshire. A small quantity of this native minium was found in the centre of a piece of cubic Galena, accompanied with chrystals of spar.

Mr COLLARD of Birmingham has found, in opposition to the common tables of affinities, that copper may be precipitated from its solution in the sulphuric acid by tin. In order that this experiment may be successful, the solution must be nearly at the boiling part, or actually boiling, when the tin is put into it. The tin should be in filings, or in brass, or reduced to small pieces, by pouring it, when melted, into cold water.

Mr JOHN DALTON has deduced from Dr HOPE's experiments on the contraction of water by heat, that the density of water is a maximum at 36° of Fahrenheit.

Mr EARNSHAW has received from the commissioners of longitude, the reward of 3000l. for his new time-keepers, by which the longitude can be ascertained within the limits prescribed by the act. An account of the experiment of his time-pieces may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 54. p. 419.

Although the Galvanic Society at Paris failed in the production of the Muriatic Acid by the Galvanic decomposition of water; yet it appears, from subsequent trials, that the experiments of Dr PACCHIANI of Pisa have been perfectly correct.

It appears from some late experiments of Fourcroy, that ox bones contain solid Gelatine 53.50;—Phosphate of lime 37.7;—Carbonate of lime 10.0;—and Phosphate of magnesia 1.3.

A work is at present preparing by Drs Faust and Thenold, in which, they attempt to prove, that, with the exception of the lancet used in inoculation, every surgical instrument ought to be dipped in oil before proceeding to the operation, and should also be heated to the temperature of the blood. By these precautions they imagine that the pain of the operation will always be diminished.

A subscription has been opened at Ratisbon, for a monument to the memory of the celebrated KEPLER. It is to consist of a Doric temple, 35 feet high, and is to be placed in the Slembergian gardens.

D. B.

Journal of the Eruption of Mount VESUVIUS, *from the 11th August, to the 18th September*, 1805.

Abridged from the Narrative of the Duke DELLA-TORRE *.

TEN years had elapsed since Vesuvius had interrupted the tranquillity of the inhabitants of the neighbouring fields; but this repose, says the Duke, was only apparent, and the volcano was preparing in its bosom new aliments to its fury. In fact, on the 11th of August, that terrible eruption broke forth, which continues to extend its ravages over these unhappy countries. Changes in the form of this mountain, and of its crater, will be the necessary consequences of this eruption. To satisfy the curiosity of naturalists, the author begins by describing the state of Vesuvius before this event. Its medium depth, on the west side, was then about 500 palms †, and its borders might be 11,500 palms in circumference. Its internal form was that of an oval almost circular; externally it was a cone, whose medium height, from the base to the summit, taken on the west side, rose to about 4000 palms. Its greatest inclination was to the south and south west; its greatest elevation to the east and north-east. The bottom of the crater resembled a vast and deep plain, in the middle of which rose three hillocks, of the size of 50 palms, which, in the month of February 1799, vomited flames and burning stones, visible at Naples during two days; a proof, by the bye, that the volcano has not, as many pretend, remained in total inaction since 1794. We saw, still exhaling, from the mouths of these hillocks, fumes of sulphur and of ammoniac gas; about them were formed saline-sulphuric incrustations, abounding in a variety of very brilliant crystals.

Comparing these measurements with those of M. Breislak, made the 2d of July 1794, the author shews that the bottom of the crater had risen 100 palms since that period, and that its borders had gained 2900 in circumference; changes which the author ascribes to the substances, which, in the feeble and short eruption of 1799, fell back into the interior of the crater, and to the fall of its banks, which happened in many places; thus the bottom rose, the borders sunk, and the perimeter of the cone became more spacious. Such was the state of Vesuvius in November 1803.

The night of the 22d of May last they experienced, at the hermitage of *Salvatore*, and in the neighbouring places, three shocks of an earthquake, accompanied with a hollow sound; the last was the strongest, and the hermit having at this moment turned his eyes on the mountain, saw issuing from it a thick smoke, which lasted many hours. The same day, and about the same hour, this phenomenon was felt in the provinces of Abruzzo.

The month of July following, the author was informed that the waters had in part failed in the wells and cisterns of Vesuvius; that the level of the sea was even visibly lowered near the coast situated between *Torre del Greco* and *l'Annunziata*. He went thither immediately, found these facts correct, saw wells absolutely dried up, particularly at *Resina*, tasted the water of such as still retained it, and found in it a very sensible smell of sulphur. Having poured, upon a small quantity of this water, a light doze of tincture of turnsole, he saw its colour change into red; a clear proof that sulphur was combined in it, rather in the state of acid vapour, than in its pure state. From that

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* *Annales du Museum National.*

† The Neapolitan palm is 8 inches 7 lines.

time he foresaw an approaching eruption of Vesuvius, and believed he discovered a symptom of it in that sudden diminution of the waters, which, drawn into the bosom of the volcano, may be decomposed by means of the bituminous, sulphuric, and pyritose substances which exist there, and may thus give occasion to all the volcanic phenomena.

At last, on the night of the 11th August, they heard, at the hermitage of Salvatore, and in the neighbourhood, subterraneous noises, attended with a slight earthquake.

In the morning of the 12th, they saw, issuing from the summit of Vesuvius, a thick black smoke, which, descending upon the mountain, covered the whole of it. A person who went thither, perceived at the bottom of the crater a swelling, with a mouth of the size of 15 or 20 palms, whence rose the column of smoke, and a quantity of dust mixed with small stones. He heard on the south side a considerable boiling of substances, and often felt the earth trembling under his feet. Towards evening, a very strong explosion took place, and from Naples they saw darting up a pillar of fire and of burning stones.

The Duke *della Torre* went thither next morning before day-light. "I experienced, says he, from the foot of the mountain to the top, a continual shower of black ashes and small stones; I heard the bottom of the crater resounding in an extraordinary and dreadful degree. Arrived on its borders, I continued there for the space of an hour, and shall state all that I was able to observe, amid the admiration and the fear, inspired by a spectatle as majestic, as it was terrible and fatal.

The bottom of the crater appeared to me much raised and more unequal than I had seen in the month of November 1803. I judged that this rising, these inequalities, arose as much from the substances actually thrown up, as from the ebullitions and fermentations which must take place in the heart of the volcano. A gulf of about 100 palms diameter had opened on the south-west side; so bright a fire issued from it that my eyes could not endure it for any length of time. This fire rose like a pillar, in the middle of which I distinctly perceived burning stones, darted up with great impetuosity, and which almost all fell back into the crater.—Two only fell near me, and being cooled at the end of two minutes, I made them be gathered by my guide. They were masses of lava, petro siliceous, blackish, not very weighty, spongy in some places, with shining and scoriform surfaces. There were in their cavities crystals of olivine, of mica, and other little white siliceous crystals, whose nature and quality I had not time to determine.

The noise made by the explosion of fire and stones was like the roarings of the most horrible tempest, and the blustering of the most impetuous whirlwind: the eruptions followed each other with an astonishing rapidity; at the same time a reddish substance, fluid like melted glass, broke out from the mouth of the gulf; it was the lava, which rushing forth, flowed south towards the walls of the crater, distant about 300 palms, stopt there, returned, and gradually filled the empty space of the crater. Around the gulf were already formed a variety of hillocks, which swelled more and more by the matter thrown up.

I observed the temperature of the atmosphere with a thermometer, in which the distance between the freezing point and that of boiling water was divided into 100 parts. At my departure from Naples, it was at 26 or 27 degrees; at *Salvatore* 24 degrees, and upon the mountain it rose in a quarter of an hour to 36°. I placed the point of an electrometer

upon the border of the crater, and it gave symptoms of an high degree of electricity; which was confirmed by the continual flashes of lightening that appeared in the east, although the night was calm, and the sky serene.

A thought struck my mind; can it be true that water is decomposed in the heart of volcanic mountains, which hinders the electric fluid from inflaming one of the constituent parts of this water, that is to say, the hydrogen, and in this way provokes the eruptions? In this case, the oxygen, its other constituent part, would be there to call forth the internal combustions, and to furnish the acidifying part to the alkaline, sulphuric, and metallic bases.

I inferred from these observations, that by reason of the intensity of the fire, and of the great collection of electricity, this would be one of the longest and most terrible eruptions, that the light perceived from Naples was only a shining smoke, which reflected the lustre of the internal fire, since the real pillar of fire was not so high as the borders of the crater; that the lava, after having filled the empty space, would overflow towards the south, because that was the most inclined side of the cone."

From the 15th to the 18th, the fire continued equal; the rearings were frequent; yet no earthquake was felt.

On the 19th, the fire and the smoke redoubled. From Naples was heard a hollow sound, like that of distant thunder.

From the 20th to the 25th nothing new; only the showers of ashes and sand were more frequent.

On the 26th, for the first time, ashes arrived at *Torre del Greco*, and at Resina. The fire was perceived to diminish a little.

On the 27th, a man having ascended the mountain, informed the Duke *della Torre*, that the mouth of the gulf, which had at first opened to the west, had fallen back considerably to the east, that is to say, towards the walls of Ottajano; that the lava, which flowed always to the south, was so near the borders that it almost overflowed them.

On the 28th, a new mouth was opened, nearer the south, which threw up fire and stones.

On the 29th, the eruptions were more considerable. Towards the evening, an extraordinary noise was heard, and the declivity of the mountain was covered with a thick smoke. This was the moment in which the lava overflowed. The writer of the journal went immediately to *Torre del Greco*, and saw this lava in form of a stream of fire, descending rapidly along the cone. The next morning, it had reached the foot, and had passed over an extent of 3,528 palms. There it divided itself into four branches, which took a direction, some to the south, others to the south-west, and entered the cultivated fields, carrying every where desolation and terror. —Two of these currents, having united, presented a front 1500 palms broad, and 8 or 9 high. Taking the middle rate of their progress since their departure from the crater, we might say that they had run over a hundred palms an hour. Yet the lava was very hard; scarcely, using all our force, could we thrust the point of a staff into it the length of two inches; nor was it entirely liquid; it carried on its surface stones of diverse bulk and colour, and sand. When it advanced, its upper banks fell back with a noise like that of a sack full of pieces of glass, and laid open the inner part, which was fluid, and like tongues of fire. Its heat was intolerable at the distance of 4 or 5 palms; but a little further was easily supported, and seemed even to give a tone to the fibres. It exhaled a smoke of sulphur and of ammoniac salt, and an odour which might be compared to that of a lime kiln set on fire.

The pieces of this lava cracked, as they cooled, and were covered with a substance, sometimes white, sometimes yellow, which was nothing else than sulphur and nitrous ammoniac salts.

On the 31st, the currents made great progress; when they met a wall, a house, a rock, they surrounded and went over it, or made their way laterally, according to the magnitude of the obstacle and the declivity of the ground.

(To be continued.)

On MENDICITY, *and its Remedies; with Strictures on the different Modes of providing for the Poor.*

From the French of Garnier.

A Hideous, devouring, and almost incurable wound of the political body, in modern societies, is mendicity. A writer of our days, who has distinguished himself by the boldness and singularity of his ideas, has imagined he sees a remedy for this shameful malady in an ancient institution, justly abhorred, and he has sought in *mendicity* motives for justifying and for regretting *slavery*. True it is, that if one of the ten thousand slaves who were maintained in the palaces of Lucullus, should return among us, and find himself in our public streets near one of these repulsive creatures, covered with rags and ulcers, assuming the plaintive accent of grief, or the rending cry of famine, to draw from the pity of the passenger a piece of the smallest coin, he would turn his eye away with disgust, and struck with aversion for a country so shamefully degraded, he would be far from thinking on the weight of his chains. But it is not on this superficial view that the question can be decided. To prevent this humiliation of man, by making him an article of merchandise, is not the means of exalting humanity better, if, to the mendicity which corrupts only the beggar, we substitute slavery, which corrupts at once the slave and his master. Besides, mendicity is an evil rather afflicting for society, than for him who has adopted this shameful resource. The condition of the beggar, so deplorable in appearance, is not at all what it seems to be. The beggar is a sort of low comic performer, who lives by the emotions which he is able to excite, and who laughs in his sleeve at the pity which he inspires. This trade requires him only to make one effort, that of surmounting shame. This step once got over, the life of the beggar has so many charms, that he would find it impossible to quit it for any other. He is a stranger to all the burdens, and to all the restraints of society. He enjoys the liberty and the independence of savage life, amid all the conveniences and comforts of civilization; pay without labour, and enjoyment without fatigue. We need not hope then that a man, who has once descended to this condition, will ever be recalled to the habits of a life of labour and subordination. Yet, on the other hand, to confine a man because he has begged, to deprive him of his liberty for a fixed period, because he has exposed his misery and implored aid, has always appeared too severe a regulation, the execution of which has frequently given occasion to a number of arbitrary vexations.

What measure then shall we employ against the evil of mendicity? This disorder, it would appear, is one of those which we must seek to prevent, rather than to suppress. Much may be done to prevent mendicity, by opening the most easy access to labour in all the different branches of industry; by allowing it to circulate from one place, and one employment, to another, with the most perfect freedom; and by not

artificial advantages, to draw it into a direction which it would not take of itself. In such a state of things, it is impossible that a man in health should want employment, unless prevented by bad conduct or idle inclinations. Although even society should find itself in the situation most unfavourable to the poorer classes, that in which the number of labourers exceeds the demand for them; even in this case the wages would be reduced as low as possible, but this reduction of wages would affect the whole of the class of labourers; and one individual would not be more exposed than another to a total want of employment. He would have no title, more than another, to demand from society a gratuitous assistance; and every extraordinary assistance which he would obtain would be a preference obtained, without any reasonable motive, over all other individuals of his class, whose lot is the same, and who have the same difficulties to struggle with.

This wise police then being once established, all that remains to be done will be to suppress whatever can tend, in one way or another, to encourage idleness and want of foresight: the two high roads which lead to beggary.

Prejudices which took their rise in ages of poverty and idleness, have perverted the natural disposition of the people to foresight; they have destroyed that salutary anxiety, the best spur to labour and to private economy; they have disposed men to indolence, by holding out to view a secure asylum for their old age; and by thus relieving them from all care of the future. These institutions, created by a false humanity, and by a blind piety, must be abolished gradually, and with due precautions. By preserving retreats for those unfortunate beings, whom natural infirmities condemn to inaction, we shall have satisfied every demand that humanity can make from the justice of government; and as this unfortunate class of men is necessarily confined within a circle drawn by nature, we shall not have to fear that such aids should ever tend to augment the number of idle hands to whom they shall be offered. Leaving to individual beneficence every means of collecting and bestowing with discernment the aids which it destines for those, whom inevitable accidents have plunged suddenly into wretchedness, the police ought severely to prohibit all almsgiving in the streets, and public places, as bestowed without sufficient information. Whoever gives alms without examination and without precaution, encourages one of the disorders most hurtful to industry and morals: he becomes an accomplice of mendicity, and of all the evils which follow in its train: he is guilty of a real offence against social order. I am surprized to find, in an age of ignorance and superstition, a law of Edward III. King of England, "which forbids every one, under pain of imprisonment, to give any thing, under the title of a work of piety or charity, to those who are able to work, in order not to encourage idleness and sloth among the workmen." It is true, that in those times the excessive donations bestowed upon the poor, had multiplied and emboldened beggars and idlers to such a degree, as to alarm government; and to this cause we must ascribe the bloody laws which were passed against them at this period. The suppression of monasteries, the reformation, and other political circumstances, made all these measures be revoked, and caused the English government to run into a quite opposite extreme, by establishing that fatal *poors rate*, which, very far from curing or stopping the evil for which it has been created, is, on the contrary, compelled to follow the fearful progress which it causes it to make.

If it was believed necessary to employ some punishment for repressing mendicity, it would be doubtless more easy and more effectual to direct it against him who gives the alms, than against him who receives them.

Yet we must not hope, even under such a system, that there would exist no longer other poor, than those who should have become so by bad conduct or want of foresight. Many will still deserve that an helping hand be held out to them, and will require only a little aid to make them again become useful members of society. A family more numerous than common, a long illness, fire, and a thousand other accidents, against which all human prudence must fail, will still drag into an abyss of misery many innocent victims. But for the care of seeking out these honest poor, and of recognizing them amid the crowd of those who are attracted by offered succour, government must rest upon the active and watchful beneficence of individuals. If the high civilization of society multiplies the sources of unhappiness, it tends also to render more acute the sensibility of those who are in easy circumstances, and to inspire a more anxious desire of relieving the sorrows of others. Measures taken by government to relieve these private misfortunes, would fall almost always where they ought not, and would extend the evil which they were designed to remedy.

In some states of small extent, government has attempted with success establishments for receiving the indigent, and for subjecting them to regular labour; but in these states, there is less danger of being deceived in the distribution of aids. The police of such small countries may easily procure information concerning each individual, it can search into and follow his conduct, and keep him continually within the reach of observation; government there being hardly any thing more than the management of a family; and possessing such a proximity to all the citizens, as may enable it to descend into particular details respecting every one of them.

But *work-houses*, conducted on the vast dimensions which a great state would require, however regularly administered, would be necessarily hurtful, at least if they were not perfectly useless. The produce of this *forced* labour coming to market in competition with the produce of *voluntary* labour, would infallibly lower somewhat the wages of the latter. If they lowered them below the rate necessary for the subsistence of the workman and his family, then the institution would be highly pernicious, since, in the view of procuring a better subsistence to the vicious and idle, it would have driven from employment some portion of the honest and laborious class. If this increase of produce did not reduce wages below what would furnish simple necessaries, then, altho' the institution tended always, to a certain point, to discourage active industry in favour of vice and idleness, it would deserve less to be blamed as hurtful, but at least it should be abolished as completely useless. This, in fact, would be the clearest proof that society was in a capacity of absorbing much more *free* labour: that it was not supplied with as many paid workmen as the demands of the market admitted of; that, of consequence, all these pensioners, whom government had undertaken to set at work, would naturally have found employment for themselves, had they been disposed to seek it. Government would thus have been at pains to accommodate their indolence and inactivity, not to supply any real want of labour. Thus, such an institution, in all cases, tends to blunt, more or less, that *stimulus* so power-

ful and so energetic, that principle of life and growth in the social body, which keeps the industry of the lower orders continually awake.

Notes à la traduction de la Richesse des Nations.

Journal of a TOUR *over Land from* INDIA *in* 1785 *.

By Ensign THOMAS CURRIE. *Never before published.*

Anecdotes—Travancore — Portuguese Priest—Anjengo—Ceilong—Cochin —Itinerary across the Peninsula.

REACHED Ulundoorpettah at 11 A. M. At this village we found the inhabitants remarkably averse to providing us with different articles; after repeatedly having sent into the village (having halted a few hundred yards from it) to procure what we wanted, and been constantly refused, we at last sent in a part of our guard, with their arms, to take the cutwal† prisoner, which they very soon effected, and brought him to us, where he was kept prisoner, until we were provided with every article we were in need of. To punish him, in some degree, for his insolence, we obliged him to run after us for several miles, taking care to bring up his *rear* with fixed bayonets. It is necessary to observe, that in travelling through any part of his highness the Nabob of Arcott's country, the Hamildar of every village where you halt is obliged to find you straw chaties‡, and wood for nothing, all of which are charged to the circar‖; milk, sheep, fowls, &c. at a price fixed by government.

Pallywood.—The Monigar * of this village (a Bramin) by his incivility, and much against our inclinations, again forced us to make use of arms, in order to bring him to a proper sense of duty.—This fellow, upon our arrival, made most of the inhabitants shut themselves up in their Pagoda§, and refused to provide us with any thing, altho' all required of him was only a few eggs and a little milk.—In order to teach him discretion hereafter, and to punish him for his unprovoked insolence, we obliged him to take one of our trunks upon his head, and carry it as a common cooly; this we made him do to the gate of Travancore (27 miles) where we discharged him without any reward whatever, but first explaining fully the cause of such treatment.

This was not only an outrageous insult to his holy order, but would require a length of time, by washing and praying, before he could be properly purified, so as to be again admitted to the *Sanctum Sanctorum*; The Bramins are so very superstitious, that if they even rub a European in passing, they will instantly wash, supposing by their touch they are polluted.

In our passing through the gate, the guard was turned out, who saluted us as we passed. On our entering, we were met by all the principal people of the village, who conducted us to the choultry, at the farthest end of it. Here we had a misunderstanding with the comman-

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* As this journal is of considerable length, and not equally interesting throughout, we have contented ourselves with extracting such parts as seemed likely to afford either information or amusement to our readers.

† Next person in power to the Hamildar (who is a kind of governor of the village) and obliged to see all his

‡ Earthen pots. ‖ Revenue.

* A monigar is a person appointed to the charge of a village the smallness of which does not require a Hamildar.

mandant, who wished we should pay him the first salam ‡ (a matter of much consequence amongst these people;) but this we did not choose, which was told him in presence of his attendants, and by them was deemed a very great affront. The Colonel, as he stiled himself, took his leave very abruptly, much offended with our conduct. But upon his understanding we had letters for his Rajah, he sent a message, requesting he might have leave to speak with us, which was immediately granted; the colonel soon returned, salaming to the very ground, begging he might be forgiven, and desiring to know what things we wanted, with which we should immediately be provided.

This little kingdom is divided by a wall, mounted with guns and flanked by square towers, which extends from the summits of two hills, composing part of a chain of mountains, which, except in two or three places, fortified in the same manner, render it inaccessible from the Carnatic, and great part of the Mysore country.

The Rajah of Travancore keeps up an army of about twelve thousand men, dressed and armed in the manner of our Sepoy battalions, and has a good many European officers of all nations in his service; but as their pay is small, and they are subject to great inconvenience from the prejudices of the inhabitants, there are few (if any) of ability in their profession.

On the 17th marched from Travancore. After marching about ten miles, through a beautiful and fertile country, in the highest cultivation, we halted to breakfast under a large Banyan tree, on the bank of a large tank, where we had some, (but unsuccessful) shooting at Teel.—After refreshing the Palanquin boys and coolies about an hour, marched again, and soon reached the beach, alongst which we continued our route till we arrived at the village of Polum, where we were allowed to lodge in the church: on this coast (Malabar) there are no buildings purposely for the benefit of travellers, as on the coast of Coromandel; therefore they are permitted to lodge in their places of worship, at one end of which there is a small space appropriated to their images, &c. which are concealed by a curtain drawn across.—The other part exactly resembling a barn, neither form nor seat in it.—Their * padrys are mostly † half-casts, and generally very illiterate, appointed by the bishop of Goa, with a view of making converts, but seldom succeed with any but the refuse of the people.

On our march from Polum, which we left the 18th, frequently observed great variety of soils, the cause of which we could not comprehend: In the course of every two or three hundred yards, observed the colour of the soil different, sometimes black, sometimes white, and in one particular place, the soil of which was in some parts sandy, in others clayish, and of a bright scarlet colour.

After a tedious, and fatiguing march for our people, along a heavy sandy beach, we arrived at the village of Colachie; where we found all kinds of provisions waiting us, by order of the Rajah, whose particular directions were, that we should neither pay for fowls, firewood, nor eggs.—It is but justice to the inhabitants of this little kingdom, to acknowledge, that we found them particularly assidous to oblige, and afford us their assistance. Some of our coolies having deserted at Polum, we were under the necessity of applying to that village for others; the good people no sooner heard of our dis-

‡ Salute.

* Priests,

† Children by a native and European.

distress, than several volunteers turned out to carry our trunks to the next village, and in this manner they transported our luggage with the greatest good nature and cheerfulness.—About half past six A.M. on the 18th we left Colachie.—On our approach to every village we past, we were met by the principal man, attended by a fresh set of relief coolies, who positively refused any reward for their trouble; altho' we repeatedly offered them money, they would not accept of a single shilling, said it was the orders of their Rajah, and they could receive no reward. This was a singular novelty to be found amongst Indians. So different is it in the Carnatic, that you are often obliged to compel them by force, before you can have assistance, or supplies of any kind. But in justice to his highness the Nabob, it must be confessed, his orders are, that every thing wanted by an officer passing through his country, shall be found him at the accustomed price.

In this day's march we crossed in boats at the foot of two large rivers (Cullyturie and Neyatungarie,) the banks of which, rising with a gentle ascent for some hundred yards, were beautifully covered with a variety of trees.—Halted this morning at a church to breakfast, where we found a Portuguese paddry; we invited the Rev. father to drink coffee with us, which he did with seeming satisfaction.—He complained of the smallness of his living, which he said was only 75 rupees per ann. paid by the bishop of Goa; and regretted he had it not in his power to show us that civility he wished. His parishioners, on account of his small sallary, made an annual contribution for him, which he said, sparingly afforded him the common necessaries of life. The Malabar language differed so much on this coast, from that spoken on the coast of Coromandel, that our servants with difficulty understood it. In this day's march, about 24 miles, we numbered 18 churches, 7 of which were under the jurisdiction of *our friend*, which he visited occasionally, generally staying one week with each at a time.

The paddry was so obliging as send the key of his own dwelling-house on with us next day, as he knew the church to be in bad repair, which, in case of rain, we should have found very inconvenient *.

Marched about six this morning (20th.) This part of India resembles Europe more than any other I have yet seen: all along the coast there are high grounds, entirely covered with wood, not of thorns, and briars, as on the coast of Coromandel, but of trees, and shrubs, of different species; beautiful, and extensive valleys, intersected with large spacious rivers, and inclosures in the highest cultivation. The inhabitants seem perfectly happy, and plentifully supplied with every necessary to make life comfortable.

The morning of the 22d arrived at Anjengo about one o'clock; not finding it possible to be accommodated with a vessel from this direct to Bombay, we determined to leave it immediately.—Anjengo is a small square fort, without a ditch, and of little strength, where there are two or three invalid serjeants, with a few sepoys, from the establishment of Bombay, there is likewise sent from that presidency, a chief, and council, for the management of the pepper trade; which has decreased for some years past, and now hardly pays the expence of the establishment.—On the 23d left Anjengo, and arrived at Coilong (a Dutch factory) about four p. m. after a pleasant march of twenty miles. The country we marched through this day exceeds any thing

* At every church there is a small house, for the reception of the paddry when he chooses to be there.

thing I have yet seen in India, for beauty and variety of prospect; full of woods, hills, dales, intersected with large rivers, and numberless inclosures in the highest state of cultivation.

Coilong is situated at a rocky point, projecting into the sea; is of an irregular form, has a very shallow ditch towards the land, is of very little strength, and seems to be at present much neglected by the Dutch; has little or no trade, which has been transferred to Cochin. There is an officer and a few sepoys in the place, and only one gentleman for the management of the company's business, (Mr Rosier.)

After a run of two days, we arrived, the 26th, at Cochin, the principal Dutch settlement on the coast of Malabar. In this garrison we got very conveniently accommodated, and at a reasonable rate, in an inn, which we discovered to be under the patronage of the governor, to whom the landlord paid a very high rent; we soon learnt, that the governor prohibited every person but the inn-keeper from disposing of merchandise, or any article, within the walls or environs of the fort, and that all persons were to supply themselves from him; however, we thought proper to break through these rules, and provided ourselves with our sea stock at a much cheaper rate than we could possibly have done at the Dutch governor's retail shop.

Names of the different halting places, with the distance (miles English) from Madras, across the peninsula, to Coilong.

From Madras to St. Thomas's mount	9
Inn	9
Walajabad	22
Conjeveram	8
Trivalore	15
Wandiwash	15
Velimoor	12
Vikirivandi	12
Viliparam	10
Trivanalore	15
Ullundoorpettah	15
Coidoor	15
Volcondah	16
Uttaloor	18
Swagemveram	15
Banks of the Coleroon	8
Trichinopoly	2
Verimallie	22
Touramcouchie	16
Meleore	30
Madura	15
Trimungalum	12
Vendipittah	22
Chittoor	26
Coilpettah	15
Mitylumpettah	15
Palamcottah	30
Naganachara	23
Travancore	27
Polum	17
Colachie	15
Pillymully	24
Villidorny	23
Anjengo	14
Coilong	20
Total miles from Madras across the peninsula to Coilong,	582

(*To be continued.*)

Defence *of* Doubts *on* Cæsar.

SIR,

I Was glad to find, in your number for December, that my doubts, in regard to the authenticity of a passage of Cæsar's relation of his own exploits, had drawn forth the sensible reply of your correspondent Z.

His general grounds, upon which he establishes the veracity of Cæsar, are well stated; and none but the most *credulous* sceptic would be inclined to dispute that the narration of Cæsar is, *in general*, founded upon fact. But, without pretending to impeach his *general veracity*, one may still be allowed, without much im-

putation of *credulity* or *incredulity*, (as you chuse to interpret it) to suspect a small degree of falsification in regard to the *circumstances* or *embellishments* of the story, were it no more than in rendering a particular feature more prominent than in its just and exact proportion.

From the general modesty of Cæsar's narrative, he appears incapable of the ridiculous, vain-glorious *fanfaronade* of some of our modern Cæsars: nor do I conceive he could have been capable of drowning 20,000 of his enemies, in a lake created expressly for the purpose. And yet, do not we find such narrations hazarded, even in defiance of the check of the general diffusion of the printing press?—neither do I suppose that such a narration runs the least risk of being called in question by any collateral journals sent to their private friends by the inferior officers of the army; nor do I conceive it a very improbable conclusion, that, supposing a Pompey, not merely to dispute the supreme authority with this Cæsar, but even to wrest it from him, national vanity might still maintain a propensity to swallow, with a greedy faith, this and similar wonders; and that, notwithstanding of the reclamation of surrounding and enlightened independent nations; a check which Roman vanity experienced not from the days of Cæsar.

I have to observe, that your correspondent Z. has widely mistaken the object of my doubts. In his last paragraph he supposes me to call in question the truth of the disgrace of a Roman army, in being made to pass under the yoke by the Swiss Tigurine canton (the canton of Zurich,) after the loss of their general, the consul Lucius Cassius, and of Lucius Piso his lieutenant, great grandfather of Cæsar's wife, who were both killed in the engagement.

Now, Sir, so far from disputing this statement of Cæsar's (*which*, as Z. justly observes, *would be to admit little short of a palpable absurdity*,) if there is any such thing as truth in history, I should be disposed to attach to such a statement the most steady faith; and that, simply upon the *admission* of Cæsar, or of any other Roman. My reasons are so glaringly obvious, that it would be insulting your readers to dwell upon them. But, though I am not fool enough to question facts, in themselves credible, of which the admission has been extorted, in despite of the dictates of national vanity; yet I am not at all disposed to pay such implicit deference to the authority of names, which we have been taught to venerate as school boys, as to swallow facts in themselves improbable, where national vanity gave an interest in falsification.

I do not dispute the general truth of Cæsar's successful campaign against the Swiss; though, as to the *minutiæ* of numbers, and such lesser circumstances, it would be perhaps *an indulgence*, to grant to Cæsar's commentaries an equal degree of credit as to a British gazette, sifted, as the latter must be, by the prying zeal of a parliamentary opposition: neither am I disposed to dispute the outlines of the particular fact (about *whose circumstances* I hesitate,) namely, that, after three fourths of the Swiss had crossed the Arar (or Saone,) to the side where Cæsar was, Cæsar, crossing this river, in a right march, with three legions, surprised, and attacked, and defeated, the other fourth, who could get no assistance from the other three fourths of their countrymen. The only questionable part of the relation is, the very *fortunate circumstance*, that this defeated part of the Swiss army should entirely consist of this identical canton of Zuric, giving Cæsar the opportunity of becoming *the happy instrument*

time, both the public names of the Roman name, and the private ones of his own family. It is indeed true, that Switzerland was divided into four cantons; and, as it seems probable that this kind of division might regulate the order of march, so that each canton kept in a separate body, the chances against any particular canton being last in crossing the Saone was only three to one: yet so it fortunately happened, *sive casu, sive consilio Deorum immortalium*, says Cæsar; by which we see that the interest taken in *clapping a judgement upon the back* is not entirely of modern origin.

Your correspondent *Z.*, in his penult paragraph, does indeed bespeak a sort of *quarter* for this *happy coincidence*, in telling us, *it is not in itself so remarkable as many others then familiar to the Romans*. I indeed cordially agree with him, that the Romans must of necessity have been familiarized with such happy coincidences, *in the relations of their generals*; among whom the character of *Fortunatus* was much more affected than that of *Sapiens*.

Yours, &c. *F.*

P. S. Your correspondent Z. ought to observe, that I am not the first who has started doubts as to Cæsar's colouring of his facts. One of our poets (tho' I cannot at present specify *who*, or *where*) has long ago called in question the exact authenticity of Cæsar's account of his adventures in Britain; I recollect only the words, *whispers Cæsar, he was beat.*

QUERY *respecting a Mode of improving the* PEAR TREE.

SIR,

I Had lately an opportunity of being in a garden, where I observed an old pear tree having part of its rind cut off; which wound describes a circle round the trunk, near the ground. On asking for what reason this was done, was answered, "It makes trees bear well, which would otherwise have no fruit."—Now, Sir, I would thank you to give this paper a place in any odd corner of your magazine, and would be obliged to any one of your philosophic readers, who will be so good as to account for the above, and who will, in so doing, confer an obligation on

A Lover of Physics.

From my Cote, in Graham's Dyke, by Falkirk, March 1806.

Manners of the Higher and Lower Orders in SCOTLAND, *in the year* 1749.

(*From a Tour, just published.*)

THE Scotch are in general very polite, and of free and easy address, and it is rare to find a man of that nation, of any rank but the very lowest of all, without some tincture of learning; for the pride and delight of every father is to give a liberal education to his son. The manner of teaching their boys differs little or nothing from ours; but they are strictly attentive never to let them read any book that can give them mean or bad ideas; and an observation I made shows that they retain the taste that they imbibe so early; for I took notice that there were not in any of their booksellers shops silly novels, romances, or any such trifling bombast authors as ours are mostly furnished with, but such as every man of polite literature would choose for his own library. The same caution is observed towards the women.

The discipline, which is never suffered to relax, in their universities, makes them fulfil the purpose for which they were instituted; the stu-

whom the professors instruct as fully in all the arts and sciences as any school-boys are taught to know their lessons; the tutors have the direction of their classical learning, and take strict care of their morals. All the students are obliged continually to do their exercises before the whole university; so that ignorance or idleness are sure to be punished, at least with the utmost disgrace. No wonder, then, that the Scotch are accounted so wise a people; for if, amongst us, every man's capacity was improved to the utmost with care and judgement, what an immense decrease would there be of our present multitude of fools!

After the university, there are few of the gentry but what go abroad and visit most of the Courts in Europe, where, their understandings so well formed at home, are so still enlarged and corrected by their observations on the manners, laws, and governments of foreign nations, without bringing home any admiration of their vain or bad customs; and indeed their society is kept up with great politeness and pleasantness of conversation.

They live in continual rounds of company at one another's houses, I suppose entertaining seldomer or oftener in proportion of their estates; which would be an intolerable way of living, but that the master of the house minds his business, or follows his diversion, the same as if alone, and the visitors, on their part, have an entire freedom in disposing of their time how they please. They drink rather too much, but not in a brutal, sottish manner: for the women always stay in company, and join in giving their toasts, which are generally sentimental ones; and as most of these raise jocose ideas, so the glass goes about with good humour and cheerfulness enough. Part of the evening, too, is commonly spent in country-dancing, in which they excel: they never dance long together, but with great sprightliness: in large assemblies they form into sets of nine or ten couple each, one succeeding the other; in small companies they have but few country dances, and some of them keep constantly dancing horn-pipes, reels, &c., whilst the rest are sitting down.

Another good circumstance in their society is, that bad men are accounted no part of it; for, after any person has committed a notorious vile action, let his rank be ever so great, a visit of ceremony is all the correspondence that men of reputation care to maintain with him; whereas in England, the respect that successful villany meets with is one of the principal inducements to get money by wicked means.

Marrying for money is one of the miserable effects of avarice but little felt in Scotland. They have an old proverb, which I think a good one, that they commonly follow in the choice of their wives; i. e. *'Tis better to marry on a midden than a muit:* Better a woman of one's own acquaintance and neighbourhood than a stranger: so that she who has the best person and character is likely to have the best match in her own country, however small her fortune.

Lord Eglinton had fourteen sisters, part of whom married into noble, the others (all but two, that are not yet disposed of,) into very honourable families, though they had but 1000l. a piece.

I do not believe that the people of any age or nation were ever more religious observers of hospitality than the Scotch are at this day. The vast kindness I received during my illness, in many places where I was unknown, is a convincing proof to me of their humanity to strangers: and after I was known I was treated with a civility and generosity that I could have no pretence to.

but in their politeness only. In England, most of them seem to avoid expence, and are therefore reckoned covetous; but it is their love of spending their fortunes generously at home that makes them averse to profusion abroad. The women of fashion are in general well favoured and genteel, very sprightly, and free from conceit and affectation; their only defect is, not having quite so much reserve and delicacy as is becoming to their sex. I guess what you have said before now, that I love to praise these people because they are Jacobites: but indeed you are mistaken; for those that I chiefly conversed with, and the inhabitants of the western country, (where I was,) are almost to a man attached to the present Government. It is remarkable, that in Whig countries, where no particular influence prevails, they choose such representatives as will oppose the measures of the Ministry that are pernicious to the interest of the people, and consequently weaken the establishment of this royal family; whereas the members chosen for the Jacobite counties are all devoted to the Court.

That you may believe their virtues, I must tell you what I thought their blemishes, or appeared rather as foils to their good qualities; they take a native pride and pleasure in their pedigrees, which, I believe, are of great antiquity, as they are always careful to preserve their records, which they embrace every opportunity to boast of and illustrate. But it has this good effect, that few of them care to stain their own, by marrying into low or base families, and abroad they are better received on that account. They are very opinionated, and cannot bear to let their judgements be overruled, even in matters of the smallest concern; so that it is not uncommon, in ordinary discourse, to hear a trifling assertion supported with syllogisms and scholastic disputations: and it is their extreme misfortune, that presbytery is their established church, for it is held in general disesteem amongst them of superior rank; and indeed men of sense and education cannot well conform to it, for the presbyterians worship God as if they thought him an odious Being, whom the least decency would offend.—Like the Indians that pray to the devil, their disregard of the religion of their country makes them think the less of religion in general; so they are apt to form their principles upon systems of natural philosophy and the writings of the moralists, who represent virtue as independent of religion, of which Lord Shaftesbury is in the greatest esteem. Natural philosophy may certainly teach a man to perform his part in society with decency, but surely religion is the only foundation upon which virtue can stand secure.

The common people are such, in outward appearance, as you would not at first take to be of the human species, and in their lives they differ but little from brutes, except in their love to spiritous liqors. They are extremely indigent, but had rather sustain poverty than labour. They have an implacable spirit of revenge; of which several instances happened during my stay there; but I know not whether that should be mentioned to their dishonour, since men have naturally as strong an excess of hatred at receiving an injury as their abhorrence is to do one: forgiveness being the most refined doctrine of christianity, which none can embrace but such as are capable of perceiving its excellency and blessedness. They are vastly superstitious, and bigotted to their kirk with a most furious zeal, which at their instigation was suffered to prevail over the episcopal church at the time of the

the Revolution, with a political view of gaining the affections of the people; and for a pretence of extirpating the Bishops, whom the Stuarts had placed there, and who might well be suspected of retaining their fidelity and attachment to that family. As the rabble established the kirk, they think they have the sole right to govern it; so that whenever a Minister is appointed that has not their approbation, they all rise and bring firebrands to the church and parson's dwelling-house, threatening to destroy both if he persists in his nomination; and during the ferment, should the minister attempt to officiate, they would tear him to pieces. In this state of war, the whole parish continues till the minister is changed or confirmed in his living, and the people awed into peace and acquiescence. Mr M'Dowald's parish was in this situation when I was there; and several more places were in the same confusion on this account.

Having always heard that these peasants were entirely subservient to their lairds, I wondered at their excessive insolence; but I believe where liberty is, mobs will be there also, its constant and only disagreeable companions. Their nastiness is really greater than can be reported: under the same roof, and often but with one door to all, are the stable, cow-house, and dwelling place, without window or chimney; if they have the latter, it is generally covered, to keep in the smoke, the warmth of which is very pleasant to them; and I could not but imagine that their way of living has a real effect upon their countenances; for the children, I observed, have good complexions and regular features, but the faces of the men and women are coloured like smoke, their mouths wide, and their eyes sunk, exactly as one pulls one's face when in the midst of a cloud of smoke. They wear their hair so long, that it almost hides their faces, and covers great part of their bodies. They use no shoes and stockings but on Sundays, and then they carry them in their hands to the entrance of the church-yard, where they put them on, and pull them off again as soon as service is over. The petticoats of the women seldom reach so low as their knees: they marry young, and are very prolific; so that in England what would be thought an immense, is there reckoned but a moderate family. But their rudeness is beginning to go off, and they are already pretty well civilized and industrious in the trading towns, where knowing the use of money has made them eager enough to acquire it. Their progress in husbandry I mentioned before; and Dumfries, I told you, is in a fair way of trade, a little town called Paisley receiving about two hundred thousand pounds a year for linen, which a few years ago had little or no manufacture; and at Kilmarnock they have set up manufactures with surprising success, of carpeting, rugs, and broad cloth, which till lately they had been obliged to furnish themselves with out of other countries; and Glasgow has launched out into every branch of trade, and extended its commerce all over the world. *Europ. Mag.*

Some Particulars respecting the late JAMES CANDLISH, M. A. & F. P. S. *of the* UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH.

MR CANDLISH, whose profound knowledge of medicine and the learned languages is well known in the University of Edinburgh, was born in 1760, in the parish of Dalrymple and county of Ayr. His parents were the respectable and industrious possessors of a small farm, called Porclewan, the property of the Earl of Cassilis. With a lauda-

ble ambition, not unfrequently found among that class of people in Scotland, they sent their son James to the grammar school of Ayr. There Mr Candlish soon distinguished himself, by a modest deportment, and unremitting assiduity in his studies. Mr Tennant, the rector, a man of singular benevolence and worth, employed him, after he had made some proficiency, in forwarding the labours of the younger part of his scholars; and in this situation, aided by the skill of one of the most successful teachers in Scotland, Mr Candlish became so thoroughly grounded in the elementary branches of classical learning, that he displayed a manifest superiority over the greater part of his contemporaries, both in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The grammar school of Ayr, to which Mr Candlish owed so much, has long been a valuable seminary. It now forms a branch of a larger academy, containing not fewer than four hundred students! it still retains its former respectability, and is taught by the same able master. When we assert that Mr Candlish made a distinguished appearance in this seminary; the assertion is neither lightly hazarded, nor meant to convey a small share of praise. Among his cotemporaries in this school were some of the most respectable classical scholars in the kingdom, Dr Smith, Dr Patterson, Mr Cathcart, Mr Fergusson, and many other gentlemen still surviving, were nearly of the same standing, and under the same master; and the least that can be said of them, is, that there are few persons better qualified, either by learning or talents, to adorn the useful professions which they have chosen.

Mr Candlish entered the college of Glasgow about the age of 19, and seems then to have had a view of qualifying himself for the profession of the Church. The course of study for this purpose is at once tedious and expensive; a circumstance which induced him to apply himself to private tuition as the means of his support. By this expedient, young men of narrow fortune are often enabled to acquire a compleat and regular education: while, in the mean time, their labours are highly beneficial in perfecting their own knowledge, and instructing gentlemen of greater wealth, who, in future life, sometimes patronise their quondam tutors.

This, however, never happened to Mr Candlish: he received no advancement from the aid of any patron, but in every step of his progress thro' life, was the sole artificer of his own fortune. Conscious of merit, he cherished a certain pride of independence, which could brook no solicitations for the interest of men of superior rank. He obliged many, but would consent to lie under obligations to very few.

This temper, so unpropitious to his views in the church, was accompanied with a certain bias both in his religious and political opinions, which gradually weakened his prospects of advancement in that line; and at last put an end to all desire in himself of embracing the clerical profession.

Having thus laid aside his views towards the church, Mr Candlish, about the year 1788, left Glasgow and entered this University. His plan seems now to have been directed to improvement in some branches of medical knowledge, which he had hitherto but imperfectly studied; and to place himself more nearly to the road of medical practice in whatever field might open for his reception.

Here he supported himself in the way he had done in Glasgow, by private tuition. The medical students, who are here so numerous, were the first to appretiate Mr Candlish's

classical learning; and they found in him a faithful and able assistant in forwarding their preparation for a degree. Tho' there were several competitors with him in this line, he uniformly met with the greatest encouragement; and soon after his arrival, he was admitted a member of the Royal Physical Society, where he took a respectable share in the debates. To this intense and unremitting labour did Mr Candlish confine himself for a period of upwards of thirty years: the concluding scene of his life happened on the 28th of April last, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, while engaged in the business of the Society.

The severe drudgery of his lot, had been gradually encroaching on his health; it had already much impaired that cheerfulness and vivacity, which in his earlier years had rendered his society so acceptable to his companions. The labours of Mr Candlish, though uniformly approved of among his fellow students, were little known beyond that sphere, and were but scantily rewarded. None of the many essays which he read in the society, nor of the numerous volumes of theses which he has left behind him, were ever submitted to the view of the public. It is to be regretted, that of the multiplied labours of so distinguished a man, almost no fruit can be reaped by a wife and four children, whom, it is to be feared, he left in narrow circumstances. Those stern notions of independence, which we have already noticed as characterizing him, prevented both his friends and himself, almost upon every occasion, from making solicitations for his preferment. We recollect only a simple instance in which his acquaintances were permitted to mention his claims to the patrons of the University; on that occasion it was done at a season too late, and in a manner too feeble to be attended with any advantage. From the incidents of Mr Candlish's life, few and unimportant as they may seem, we may learn the useful but disagreeable truth, that we live in an age where merit alone will seldom lead to fortune: It would seem that men of the greatest worth and learning cannot safely neglect any honest art of securing the patronage of the great and powerful, since our manners are daily giving truth and currency to the adage of the selfish and luxurious Romans,

"Virtus laudatur et alget."

Mr Candlish's sudden death is the more to be regretted, as it is understood that he had undertaken an edition of Celsus, the celebrated Latin physician; a work much wanted in the medical world, and for which his habits of study peculiarly qualified him.

A Short Account of the Behaviour of the REBEL ARMY *at* HAMILTON *in* 1745, *in a letter to a Friend.*

WE have at last got a visit from your formerly troublesome neighbours, which we neither expected, desired, nor wanted. However, their stay was but short, but at the same time very troublesome. Upon Tuesday the 24th December, there came in here, 1900 horse and foot, tho' they gave themselves out for 2500. They were commanded, if I may call it so, by the Lords George Murray, Nairn, Elcho, Ogilvy, and Glenbucket and others. Upon the Wednesday morning, part of them went off for Glasgow; their Prince, the Duke of Perth, their French ambassadors, Lochiel and others, with part of the clans, came in both these nights; the people of the town, tho' greatly thronged, were in greater peace than on the Thursday's night, when the Camerons, Macphersons, and Macdonalds of Clan Ronald's

party came up, (after having burnt some houses in Lismahague, and rifled one of the minister's houses; and had it not been for two of Lochmoidart's brothers, they would have laid the whole town in ashes, and plundered the country about :) and then indeed we felt the effects of an undisciplined, ungoverned army of Highland robbers, who took no more notice of their nominal prince or commander, than a pack of ill-bred hounds. The provisions, ale, and spirits, beginning to run short in the town, they threatened the people with death, or the burning of their houses, unless such victuals and drink were got as they called for, which victuals were not of the coarse sort, herrings, onions, and a butter, and a cheese, which we looked upon as their best food, such as they would not taste. The people of England have taught them such a bad custom, that they would scarce taste good salt beef and greens, the meanest of them calling for roast or fried fresh victuals; if such were not got, they treated the people very ill. My lodgers were so luxurious that they would not taste boiled pork, a little pickled, unless we would cause dress it in a frying pan with fresh butter. Amongst this set of ruffians there were some civil people, some of whom, my aunt and her two neighbours had the good fortune to get for lodgers. I had no less than 33 of them the last night, besides horses and naked wh——s.

Our subscribers, volunteers, and militia, were obliged to leave the place; amongst whom were your good-brother and myself; so I had not the least trouble of them; tho' their three nights lodging, with what they stole from me, cost me about 6l. sterling. They have rifled several houses in this neighbourhood, and broke and destroyed what they could not carry off, particularly, Captain Crawfurd's, Thomas Hutton's, at Smiddy croft and Woodside.

The Prince went a hunting, upon Thursday in the Duke's park; he shot two pheasants, two wood-cocks, two hares, and a young buck, all which were carried in triumph. He dined at Chatleroy, where I saw him, but could not find out this angel-like Prince among the whole rabble till he was pointed out to me. While here, they stript the people of their shoes upon the street, and took what they thought proper for them, refusing to be hindered by any of their officers.

There was not any of this rabble, but what were possessed of plenty of gold, even the smallest boys. We were freed from these troublesome neighbours upon Friday morning the 27th; who left us nothing but an innumerable multitude of vermin, and their excrements, which they left not only in our bed-chambers, but in our very beds. The civilest kind held their d—ps over the stock of the beds, like crows sh——g over the nest. Our town smells of them yet; but the people's spirits are getting up, for while they were here, they looked like dead corps. They stopt us from a merry Christmas, but God be thanked, we were blessed with a merry New-year's-day. I wish you a happy New-year, and peace, which we now begin to learn to value. All friends, being here assembled, join in good wishes and services to you, I am, &c.

Hamilton, 6th January, 1746.

N. B. That the facts contained in the above letter is attested to be true by some other persons, of undoubted credit, who live in Hamilton; and, that besides burning the house in Lismahague, which contained five families, they dragged a woman up and down the field who had lately brought forth a child, until she fainted, and the

some of them had as much humanity as to cast water on her face, and so let her lye till she recovered. These polite Highlanders, who keeped their sheets clean in the manner mentioned in the above letter, carried them off amongst their spoils.

Criticism on LEYDEN's *Scenes of Infancy; with etymological Remarks.*

SIR,

IN reading over Dr Leyden's Scenes of Infancy, which, in my estimation, is a delightful poem, I was particularly pleased with the following passages, viz.

1. The adieu to Aurelia, page 37, beginning with

"Ah! dear Aurelia, when this arm shall guide
Thy twilight steps no more by Teviot side."

"Those eyes, that still with dimming tears o'erflow,
Will haunt me, when thou canst not see my woe."

"But, sad, as he that dies in early spring,
When flowers begin to blow, and larks to sing;
When nature's joy a moment warms his heart,
And makes it doubly hard with life to part;
I hear the whisper of the dancing gale,
And, fearful, listen for the flapping sail, &c."

The name Aurelia is happily chosen for the designation of a rural sweetheart, as being synonimous with Chrysalis, or Nymph.

2. The Address to the Daisy. Page 43.

"Sweet daisy, flower of love! when birds are paired,
'Tis sweet to see thee with thy bosom bared;
Smiling, in virgin innocence, serene,
Thy pearly crown above thy vest of green."

The description is perhaps too luscious, as the epithet sweet occurs thrice in the first sentence; but the lark is loveliness itself.

"The Lark, with sparkling eye, and rustling wing,
Rejoins his widowed mate, in early spring;
And, as he prunes his plumes, of russet hue,
Swears, on thy maiden blossom, to be true.

3. The Story of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray. Page 55.

A veil of leaves the Redbreast o'er them threw,
Ere thrice their locks were wet with evening dew;
There the bluering-dove coos, with ruffling wing,
And sweeter there the throstle loves to sing;
The woodlark breathes, in softer strain, the vow,
And loves soft burden floats from bough to bough.

4. The Farewell to Walter Scott. Page 76.

"When half deceased, with half the world between,
My name shall be unmentioned on the green,
When years combine, with distance, let me be,
By all forgot, remembered still by thee."

5. The apostrophe to his native land. Page 93.

> "Land of my fathers! though no Mangrove here,
> O'er thy blue streams her flexile branches rear.
>
> Nor golden apples glimmer from the tree,
> Land of dark heaths and mountains! thou art free,"

6. The description of the hooded Erne. Page 99.

> "Majestic bird! by ancient shepherds stiled
> The lonely hermit of the russet wild." &c.

I am also well pleased with the thunder storm, the spectre ship, the bison, the serpent, Yarrow's flower, and Eugenia. But, upon the whole, I think the firstpart is the most poetical.

There are also a number of single lines uncommonly fine.

"When river breezes wave their dewy wings."	Page 5.
"The war-horse wades, with champing hoofs in gore;"	7.
"That, like a living pea-flower, skimmed the ground."	10.
"The sun-beams swim through April's silver showers."	97.
"Floats the black standard of the evil power."	7.
"Studs with faint gleam the raven vest of night."	71.
"Rides the dim rock that sweeps the darkened sky."	99.

I have two remarks to make on what I reckon misapplications of words. Speaking to the nightingale, Dr Leyden says,

> Sweet bird! how long shall Teviot's maids deplore
> Thy song unheard along her woodland shore? Page 58.

Does not *deplore* mean, to grieve for the loss of a good, and not for the want of what we never possessed? A dethroned Sovereign may deplore the loss of his crown, but a subject can hardly be said to deplore the want of a diadem.

> Still doom'd to prosper. P. 25.

To doom is to destine; but is it ever used, by good authority, as intimating future happiness? Seldom, if ever.

I cannot help thinking that Dr Leyden manifests too great a partiality for bells. (There are indeed many belles to whom a poet would hardly disavow attachment.) We meet with "Blue bell," page 9.—"Powdery bell," page 27. Of these I admit the propriety, as the petals are campanulate. The wild hyacinth and the heath blossom. For the same reason the "Crow bells," page 28, and "Primrose bell," page 85, may be tolerated, as possessing corollas, in a certain degree, bell-shaped. But "foam bells," page 10. "Sud-bells," or Furzepods, page 12, and Dewbell," page 30, are more beautiful in sound than descriptive of nature.

I come now to the grand object of this communication, which is, to rectify what I consider a mistake of Dr Leyden's. He says, "the wabret leaf, that by the pathway grew," (p. 9.) and subjoins in a note, "Wabret or Wabron, a word of Saxon origin, is the common name for the plantane leaf in Teviotdale." Now, Sir, as the broad-leaved plantane is generally found in hard soils, such as foot-paths or road sides, I conceive the names to be merely corruptions of

Waybred, and Wayborn, *i. e.* produced in the path, or by the wayside. In the Encyclopædia Britannica it is spelled, for what reason I cannot divine, "Weybread." It reminds me of the country gardener, who accounted for the pansy violet, having obtained the name of "hearts ease," from its resembling the e'e (eye) of a hart. If any of your correspondents can give a more satisfactory etymology of Wabred, Wabron, Weybread, &c. I shall resign my pretensions to the discovery; if not, I hope to see my improvement adopted, in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and in the next impression of the Scenes of Infancy. I could point out a few seeming imitations of the Pleasures of Hope in the course of the poem. But all true describers of nature must employ similar images, otherwise some of their descriptions will be less excellent,

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

P.

Adventures of a TRAVELLER *in the* DESERTS *of* ARABIA.

(From Griffith's Travels.)

OUR party consisted of Mr H. Miss Marianne, myself, and an Armenian servant named Joannes.

The first division of the caravan was formed of about eighty camels, and between thirty or forty guards. Other camels, amongst which many were destined for Bagdad, joining us before we took our final departure, the whole number approached two hundred.

Amongst the guards were certain men called *Raffeeks*, who are Arabs of various tribes upon the Desart, with whom the head Schaik of a caravan enters into an agreement that they may accompany him on the journey, and protect him from being attacked or plundered by any party belonging to their tribe.

Whenever tribes, or parties belonging to tribes, meet with others who are not classed amongst their friends, hostilities commence; and when merchandise is under the protection of either, it depends upon the superiority of numbers, or success in the fight, with whom it may remain. It frequently happens, however, that rather than hazard a battle, a compromise takes place, and a tribute is paid for the goods; which are then permitted to pass over the territory of the tribe who pretend to the sovereignty.

To participate more securely in the profits which commercial adventures across the Desart present to the Arabs, many, perhaps the greater part of the tribes, station at Aleppo, as well as at other cities from whence caravans usually take their departure, some of their own people, expressly to act as *Raffeeks*. These Raffeeks carry with them the distinguishing flag of their tribe, and under favour of its safety is ensured. It is therefore customary for the principal Schaik of a caravan to hire as many Raffeeks belonging to those tribes inimical to his own (provided they are to be found,) as he judges it probable he may meet with on his route; and he cautiously avoids the territory or wells where he presumes those unfriendly parties may be stationed from whose tribe he has no Raffeek.

It is difficult to understand any other law by which the people of the Desart seem to be regulated than that of superiority in point of numbers; for as they have no fixed place of residence, it is natural to suppose there can be no territorial limits to any particular tribe, so precisely marked as to admit of a tax for possessing them; and it appears, therefore, that the mere chance of falling in with an inferior force constitutes

the right of exacting tribute, or, in the true spirit of plunderers, a right of seizure. Whatever may be the standard by which they establish their privileges, the result is the same; and a caravan can only be preserved by the power of arms, or the protection of a Raffeek.

Our usual mode of proceeding was to set out about two o'clock in the morning, and continue travelling until nine, ten, or eleven, when an encampment was formed for the day; but it several times occurred that we were obliged to go on until five or six o'clock in the evening; and the fatigue of those days is not easy to be described.

The tent, arms, horse, baggage, and all the travellers, were placed in the centre of the encampment, formed when we halted, surrounded by the bales of merchandise, and these again encircled by the camels; which, to prevent their straying, have one of their fore-legs tied up. Whenever there is pasture for them, and this frequently occurs, they are allowed to graze until sun-set; at which time the keepers collect them together by a particular call, not unlike that of our herdsmen, and secure them in the manner above-mentioned.

Our sufferings and inconvenience seemed gradually to increase the farther we entered the Desart; the rays of the sun became daily more powerful, and the Simooleh or S. E. wind manifested itself frequently. The face of Mr H. was extremely blistered; mine, which had been still more exposed (because I could not submit to guard it by thick cotton handkerchiefs as Mr H. had done,) was sore; but the dear child, who had not been permitted to leave the Mohaffah, still continued tolerably well, and complained less than either of us. Our stock of provisions was much reduced; what remained was too dry to be nutritive, particularly some salted tongues, upon which we had placed great reliance: and our general fare was confined to rice. Now and then a hare was brought in: occasionally a Desart rat: and once our Schaik gave a liberal treat to all the caravan by killing a young camel.

The thermometer varied during the day, that is, from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, seven or eight degrees, from 96 to 104: but the nights were frequently cooled by northerly winds, and the mercury, at three o'clock in the morning, fell sometimes to 70.

We procured at Meshed Ali a supply of mutton and a small quantity of Arabs' butter: which, though rancid, and always full of hairs, was at this time truly acceptable. Our water was replenished, and in the night we advanced towards the south east. Soon after day-break scouts were ordered off in all directions; and upon the return of one of them we changed our course, and travelled due southward. The heat was for many hours oppressive beyond measure; the thermometer frequently, during the four last days, had risen to 108, and seldom fell lower than 90. In the evenings, however, a light breeze from the west and north-west refreshed our jaded spirits, and cooled our inflamed faces. We cautiously covered the dear Marianne with thick cotton handkerchiefs, and preserved her from the parching atmosphere as much as it was possible. To our great astonishment she supported both the heat and fatigue of the Mohaffa much better than either of us; and when the servant or Arabs complained, rallied them with great cheerfulness. Her little mouth was notwithstanding much blistered, and I often bathed it with camels' milk and water.

Penetrating still farther to the south, on account of some inimical tribes who were known to be in the vicinity, we found ourselves, on the

third morning after leaving Mesched Ali, straitened for water. That which still remained in the skins was not only brackish, but dirty; and the constant evaporation rendered it hourly less potable.

An alarm of the approach of enemies was suddenly spread through our straggling party about noon. The guards and Raffeeks drew up in a line, and, after consultation, determined to proceed in front; which they did, shouting and dancing. Curious to observe what might occur, I took from the servant a musket, and advanced with the guards. A large party of men on foot, and others on camels, with lances and flags, were coming directly in front of our caravan; and, as they proceeded, those on foot quickened their step, to reconnoitre us more nearly. A number of shots were fired in the air on each side, and soon afterwards flags were displayed, which produced a parley. At length our Schaik advanced alone on horseback, armed with his lance and pistols, to meet the Schaik of the opposite tribe, who was on a camel; when, both dismounting, they saluted each other with much ceremony; and a general halt convinced us that no danger was to be apprehended from our new acquaintances, who proved to be a party of the powerful Schaik Tivinii, with whom a certain duty upon the goods was soon regulated in an amicable manner.

No spot upon earth more completely deserves the name of Desart than that where we remained during the whole day. Mr H was extremely ill; and the hot wind affected us all severely. The water we had was so contaminated that we could not without reluctance taste it; and every thing conspired to render our situation dreadfully distressing.

The Arabs continued occupied great part of the night, and we set out later than usual. It appeared that we had travelled far from the path which led to those wells where it was intended we should halt; and, in spite of all the uneasiness we experienced, we were told that it was absolutely necessary to continue travelling until we should reach them. Hour after hour passed in fruitless expectation of coming to the long-wished-for ground; the sun darted his fiery beams with unusual ardor: the Simooleh stifled us with uncommon heat; and the dregs of our water were ineffectual to quench our violent thirst.

At length the caravan halted; and, to our inexpressible mortification, not in the vicinity of any wells. The same distress was therefore to be supported until the next day, when we were positively assured we should arrive at fresh water.

Mr H. and his daughter had for many days past travelled together in the Mohaffah, whilst I generally went on foot until the heat was too powerful, when I mounted the horse. During the three last days the poor animal suffered so violently, and was so lame for several hours together, that I relieved him occasionally, notwithstanding the extreme heat, and anxiously, though unsuccessfully, endeavoured to discover the cause of the lameness I observed. At length, on again taking up his foot, I accidentally touched the shoe, and the pain I felt instantly explained the cause of the poor horse's sufferings. The heat of the sand had rendered the iron too hot for the animal to support it; and what was truly distressing, we had no instruments with which we could remove it. When the ground was in some degree cooled by the breezes which restored our exhausted spirits in the evening and through the night, the horse recovered, but on each succeeding day of the journey he was doomed to similar distress.

The manner of passing the time

during this halt may be easily imagined. Complaints were unavailing. We mixed vinegar with the little remaining water, to moisten occasionally our mouths. The dear child slept soundly from fatigue; and the departure of the caravan, which we hastened as much as in our power, was a moment of joy.

Little conversation took place between my companion and myself: he was very ill, and we both dreaded the return of noon, when in general the heated air began to affect us, and travelled on in silent hope of speedy relief.

At two o'clock P. M. the Simooleh blew stronger than usual from the S. E.; and on joining the Mohaffah, I soon observed an afflicting change had taken place in the countenance of my friend. It was now that, in aggravation of all my sufferings, I foresaw the impossibility of his long resisting the violently burning blasts which, with little intermission, continued to assail us. The thermometer hanging round my neck was up to 116; and the little remaining water, which was in a leathern bottle, suspended at the corner of the Mohaffah, had become so thick, resembling the residuum of an inkstand, that, parched and thirsty as I felt, I could not relieve my distress by any attempt to swallow it.

At length I perceived evident marks of our approaching the long-looked for wells, where some relief was to be expected. The hasty march of the leading camels and stragglers, all verging towards one point, convinced me we were not far from the place of our destination. Willing to communicate the glad tidings to my friend, I rode to him, and expressed my hope that he would be soon refreshed by a supply of water. He replied, "Thank God! but I am almost dead." I endeavoured to cheer his spirits, and then urging my horse, advanced to the spot where I observed the camels were collecting together. In about half an hour I found myself amongst a circle of animals greedily contending for a draught of muddy water, confined in a small superficial well about five feet in diameter. Pressing to the edge, I laid myself upon my belly, and by means of my hand, supplied myself with a fluid, which, however filthy in itself, and contaminated by the disgusting mouths of as many camels and men as could reach it, was a source of indescribable gratification. It is wholly out of the power of language to convey any idea of the blissful enjoyment of obtaining water after an almost total want of it during eight and forty hours, in the scorching regions of an Arabian desart in the month of July!

But this moment of gratification was soon succeeded by one of peculiar horror and anxiety. Scarcely had I quenched my thirst before the Mohaffah arrived. I flew with a bowl full of water to my friend; who drank but little of it, and in great haste. Alas! it was his last draught! His lovely child, too, eagerly moistened her mouth of roses, blistered by the noxious blast!

With difficulty Joannes and myself supported my feeble friend to where the tent had been thrown down from the camel's back. He stammered out a question respecting the time of the day; to which I answered it was near four: and requesting the Arabs to hold over him part of the tent (to pitch it required too much time,) I unpacked as speedily as possible our liquor-chest, and hastened to offer him some Visnee (a kind of cherry-brandy:) but Nature was too much exhausted! I sat down, and receiving him in my arms, repeated my endeavours to engage him to swallow a

small

small portion of the liqueur. All human efforts were vain! Gust after gust of pestilential air dried up the springs of life, and he breathed his last upon my bosom!

Let the reader of sensibility reflect upon the concomitant circumstances which attended this afflicting scene, and then refer to the sensations which will be created in his own breast, to form some idea of those which must have lacerated mine! Let him paint to himself a traveller, of an age alive to every feeling, in the midst of the Desart of Arabia, with the corpse of his respected friend, burnt to the appearance of a cinder, black, yet warm, on one side of him; and on the other, the daughter of that friend, the most angelic child that nature ever formed, unconscious of her loss, and with the prattle of innocence inquiring "where her dear papa was gone to?" It was a scene as little to be supported as described; and the honest tears I shed bore ample testimony to the wounded sensibility of my heart.

But a short time, however, could be allowed to assuage my grief or to indulge it. Who were to perform those last sad offices of friendship, so requisite, and yet so difficult? Who would undertake to prepare with decency for the grave the disfigured remains of my kind companion? Who would assist in these disgusting yet pious occupations? The servant and myself were all that professed the Christian religion, and we alone could execute its duties.

With as much propriety as the circumstances admitted, we therefore performed the melancholy task; and having induced the Arabs to dig a grave near the remains of a village not far from the wells, I directed the body to be carried there, following it with the dear Marianne, who knelt by me whilst I offered to God the pure effusions of a heart overwhelmed by distress, but submissively bowing to the decrees of his divine will!

Never can such a night as that I passed be blotted from my remembrance. The morning dawned but to renew my sorrows, and expose me to a repetition of dangers. The same fatigue attended me; the same pestiferous air awaited but mid-day to annoy me; but resistance and escape were impracticable.

Summoning, therefore, within me every sentiment of religion and philosophy, I rose to face my difficulties. Placing my little ward, now become my peculiar care, on one side of the Mohaffah, and suppressing my feelings at observing the vacancy on the other, I mounted my horse, and proceeded with the avant-guard of the caravan.

We travelled in the usual manner until near sunset, and experienced the same oppressive heat during great part of the day. As soon as we came to our ground, I endeavoured to repose myself under the tent, and waited with but little appetite for the dish of rice which the servant was preparing for our supper. A cry of fire soon aroused me; and upon enquiry, I discovered that Joannes, having incautiously made the fire near the Mohaffah, the wind had blown some of the light fuel into it, and one half of this retreat from the ardent rays of the sun was totally consumed. This additional misfortune was at such a moment particularly distressing; but I consoled myself on reflecting that one-half still remained to shelter the dear child, and made up my mind to the exposure I could now by no means avoid.

From the last wells we had proceeded in a direct line towards the river Euphrates, thro' a more uneven and more fatiguing country than any we had passed. The sand was loose, and blown into irregular hillocks, that impeded our progress considerably, and

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we travelled less distance than usual.—Gusts of wind, and indeed continual strong breezes all night, covered us with sand, and proved inconceivably troublesome. It was here I saw many of those columns of sand, collected by a circular movement of the atmosphere, and appearing as a cone, lengthening and increasing in bulk to a prodigious height. The resemblance they bear to what the sailors term water-spouts, cannot fail of occurring to those who have noticed such phenomena at sea; and when they are multiplied in number, as is frequently the case, there is something peculiarly interesting, and even grand in the spectacle.

The next day brought us to the banks of that delightful river, which, taking its rise in the lofty and almost impenetrable mountains of Arrarat, separates the countries of Syria and Diarbekeer, passes through Arabian Irak before its junction with the Tigris, and then empties its waters, in an united stream, into the Persian Gulph.

Anecdotes of the late BUBB DODINGTON.—*From Cumberland's Memoirs.*

IN the adjoining parish of Hammersmith lived Mr Dodington, at a splendid villa, which, by the rule of contraries, he was pleased to call La Trappe, and his inmates and familiars, the monks of the convent; these were Mr Windham his relation, whom he made his heir, Sir William Breton, privy purse to the king, and Doctor Thompson, a physician out of practice; these gentlemen formed a very curious society of very opposite characters; in short it was a trio consisting of a misanthrope, a courtier and a quack. Mr Glover, the author of Leonidas, was occasionally a visitor, but not an inmate, as those abovementioned. How a man of Dodington's sort came to single out men of their sort (with the exception of Mr Glover) is hard to say, but though his instruments were never in unison, he managed to make music out of them all. He could make and find amusement in contrasting the sullenness of a Grumbletonian with the egregious vanity and self-conceit of an antiquated coxcomb, and as for the Doctor he was a jack-pudding ready to his hand at any time. He was understood to be Dodington's body-physician, but I believe he cared very little about his patient's health, and his patient cared still less about his prescriptions; and when, in his capacity of superintendant of his patron's dietetics, he cried out one morning at breakfast to have the *muffins* taken away, Dodington aptly enough cried out at the same time to the servant to take away the *raggamuffin*, and truth to say, a more dirty animal than poor Thompson was never seen on the outside of a pig stye; yet he had the plea of poverty and no passion for cold water.

It is about a short and pleasant mile from this villa to the parsonage house of Fulham, and Mr Dodington having visited us with great politeness, I became a frequent guest at La Trappe, and passed a good deal of time with him there, in London also, and occasionally in Dorsetshire. He was certainly one of the most extraordinary men of his time, and as I had opportunities of contemplating his character in all its various points of view, I trust my readers will not regret that I have devoted some pages to the further delineation of it.

In the higher provinces of taste we may contemplate his character with pleasure, for he had an ornamented fancy and a brilliant wit. He was an elegant Latin classic, and well versed in history ancient and modern. His favourite prose writer was Tacitus, and I scarce ever surprised

him in his hours of reading without finding that author upon his table before him. He understood him well, and descanted upon him very agreeably, and with much critical acumen. Mr Dodington was in nothing more remarkable than in ready perspicuity and clear discernment of a subject thrown before him on a sudden; take his first thoughts then, and he would charm you; give him time to ponder and refine, you would perceive the spirit of his sentiments and the vigour of his genius evaporate by the process; for though his first view of the question would be a wide one and clear withal, when he came to exercise the subtlety of his disquisitorial powers upon it, he would so ingeniously dissect and break it into fractions, that, as an object when looked upon too intently for a length of time grows misty and confused, so would the question under his discussion, when the humour took him to be hyper-critical. Hence it was that his impromtu's in parliament were generally more admired than his studied speeches, and his first suggestions in the councils of his party better attended to than his prepared opinions.

Being a man of humble birth, he seemed to have an innate respect for titles, and none bowed with more devotion to the robes and fasces of high rank and office. He was decidedly aristocratic: he paid his court to Walpole in panegyric poems, apologizing for his presumption by reminding him, that it was better to be pelted with roses than with rotten eggs: to Chesterfield, to Winnington, Pulteney, Fox, and the luminaries of his early time, he offered up the oblations of his genius and incensed them with all the odours of his wit; in his latter days, and within the period of my acquaintance with him, the Earl of Bute, in the plenitude of his power, was the god of his idolatry. That noble Lord was himself too much a man of letters and a patron of the sciences to overlook a witty head, that bowed so low, he accordingly put a coronet upon it, which, like the *barren sceptre* in the hand of Macbeth, merely served as a ticket for the coronation procession, and having nothing else to leave to posterity in memory of its owner, left its mark upon the lid of his coffin.

He had his serious hours and graver topics, which he would handle with all due solemnity of thought and language, and these were to me some of the most pleasing hours I have passed with him, for he could keep close to his point, if he would, and could be not less argumentative than he was eloquent, when the question was of magnitude enough to interest him. It is with singular satisfaction I can truly say that I never knew him flippant upon sacred subjects. He was, however, generally courted and admired as a gay companion rather than as a grave one.

I have said that the dowager Ladies Stafford and Hervey made part of our domestic society, and as the trivial amusement of cards was never resorted to in Mr Dodington's house, it was his custom in the evenings to entertain his company with reading, and in this art he excelled; his selections however were curious, for he treated these ladies with the whole of Fielding's *Jonathan Wild*, in which he certainly consulted his own turn for irony rather than their's for elegance, but he set it off with much humour after his manner, and they were polite enough to be pleased, or at least to appear as if they were.

Dodington had a lyre, but he had hung it up, and it was never very high-sounding; yet he was something more than a mere admirer of of the Muse. He wrote small poems with great pains, and elaborate letters with much terseness of style, and some quaintness of expression;

I have seen him refer to a volume of his own verses in manuscript, but he was very shy, and I never had the perusal of it. I was rather better acquainted with his *diary*, which since his death has been published, and I well remember the temporary disgust he seemed to take, when upon his asking what I would do with it, should he bequeath it to my discretion, I instantly replied, that I would destroy it. There was a third, which I more coveted a sight of than of either of the above, as it contained a miscellaneous collection of anecdotes, repartees, good sayings, and humorous incidents, of which he was part author and part compiler, and out of which he was in the habit of refreshing his memory, when he prepared himself to expect certain men of wit and pleasantry either at his own house or elsewhere. Upon this practice, which he did not affect to conceal, he observed to me one day, that it was a compliment he paid to society, when he submitted to steal weapons out of his own armoury for their entertainment, and ingenuously added, that although his memory was not in general so correct as it had been, yet he trusted it would save him from the disgrace of repeating the same story to the same hearers, or foisting it into conversation in the wrong place or out of time. No man had fewer oversights of that sort to answer for, and fewer still were the men, whose social talents could be compared with those of Mr Dodington.

Scottish Review.

Controversy concerning the Election of a Mathematical Professor.

1. Professor Stewart's Statement of Facts.
2. Postscript to ditto.
3. Examination of ditto.
4. Report of Proceedings in the General Assembly.
5. Observations on the Nature and Tendency of the Doctrine of Mr Hume concerning the relation of Cause and Effect, 2d edition, 8vo. 5s.
6. Short Criticism on the Terms of the Charge against Mr Leslie, 8vo. 1s.
7. A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Mr Stewart's Statement of Facts. By Professor Playfair, 8vo. 2s.

Having, in our last, given an historical view of the leading facts connected with the affair of Mr Leslie, we shall now, according to promise, endeavour to give an impartial statement of the arguments employed on both sides. Here it might seem the most natural order, to begin with the party which made the reference.—But, as in consequence of the severe animadversions of their opponents, this party was constrained to assume rather a defensive attitude, and to employ themselves chiefly in repelling the charges advanced against them, it will be found much more convenient to begin with the statement of the complainers; and it shall be our object to compress our voluminous materials into as moderate a compass as possible. With the arguments, we shall endeavour to preserve the spirit in which they have been urged, but beg it to be understood, that we do not consider ourselves responsible for, or as in any degree giving our assent to, the language which may be put into the mouth of either party.——

It is now some years since a general combination was formed among a party of the Edinburgh clergy, for the purpose of annexing to their present livings all professorships which should fall vacant beyond the

circles of medicine and law. There can be no occasion for attempting any proof of this fact, since to all who have had the least occasion to observe the conduct of these gentlemen, it is perfectly notorious. The respectability of their public character, their situation on the spot, the assistance they could afford each other, and the success they had had met with in some late instances, all offered the fairest prospect of their views being crowned with success. But a sudden reverse had been experienced. In consequence of the favourable reception given by the Town Council to the representations of Messrs Stewart and Playfair, and of the approaching appointment of a layman to the Mathematical chair, their golden hopes were on the point of being frustrated, and a rule established, which, if not prevented, must render this favourite scheme wholly abortive.

Here then we find a clue which may guide us to the secret history of this extraordinary transaction. Mr Leslie's book had been ten months before the public,—it had passed through the hands of reviewers of the most opposite principles,—it had been read and applauded by the most eminent men of science throughout Britain,—it had been crowned by the Royal Society: but of all these none had ever criticised a word as the least exceptionable in a religious point of view; not one even of Mr Leslie's accusers had ever suspected or hinted any such thing, till the precise moment, when that gentleman's interest happened to come into opposition with theirs. From all which, we may fairly infer, that Mr Leslie's only offence against religion was the holding a professorial chair, to which one of their number had thought fit to aspire.

Before publicly denouncing Mr Leslie as an atheist, before taking ly his character and prospects; were they not bound to give him some intimation of their proceedings, and some opportunity of justifying himself? Ought they not first to have procured a private conference, to have stated their objections, and requested an explanation? This is the rule of Scripture, and it is a rule every way worthy of its high original. Ought he not at least to have been made a party, and to have been heard publicly in his own defence? No! At the moment of presenting the protest, Mr Leslie had never heard of the violent measures pursuing against him, unless through common report, or the friendship of individuals.

In the same view, we find the Ministers attempting to revive their almost forgotten claim of *avisamentum*; a privilege which had never been exercised in the case of a Mathematical professor, nor, for many years past, in the case of any professor. It was at best a case of civil right, which was to be pursued in the competent court; nor could any thing be more preposterous, than making it, as it certainly was, the basis of a reference to the General Assembly. Besides, it was a right which had been actually exercised in the present case. Their advice, though neither asked for nor desired, had been given, and that in a manner the most solemn and imposing that could be imagined. It had been given too, under the form of instrument, and stood engrossed in the council records.

In the doctrine of Mr Leslie's note, there was really nothing in the least exceptionable. The subject of his work was entirely *physical*; the passage to which the note relates was wholly employed in refuting an hypothesis of *physical intermedia*, which, by the bye, had been always considered as one of the strong holds

fore, being a continuation of this passage, must, by all rules of fair interpretation, be understood to refer solely to physical causes. To have used the term in any other sense would have been a violation of all the common rules of reasoning; it would have been a species of insanity. Now, that between physical causes and effects there exists no necessary connection, is a doctrine which has been held, and zealously supported, by Bacon, by Barrow, by Clarke, by Butler, Reid, Gregory, Ferguson, Robison; in short, by all the greatest names in divinity and philosophy. It is a doctrine of which Mr Stewart himself, many years ago, published a full illustration; and which he had taught in his class without the least exception being taken by any one. When, in addition to this, we have a declaration from Mr Leslie, that he had considered cause solely as a subject of *physical* examination, and a solemn protestation against any irreligious inferences which might be drawn from his doctrine, we must acknowledge every reasonable ground of opposition to be completely obviated.—Even if this explanation had not appeared strictly philosophical, still it would be unfair not to give more credit to his solemn declaration than to our own doubtful comments on his words.

On the circumstances which attended the giving in the representation and protest, we quote the following strictures of Mr Stewart:

> Let Mr Leslie's accusers reflect on the circumstances of *their own conduct*, on the morning of his election. Let them remember, that it was at the critical moment when this gentleman,—a person who had never offended them, or at least whose only *conceivable* offence was his competition with one of *their* colleagues,—when he was flattering himself with the confident hope of obtaining, at length, the reward of a virtuous and laborious life, devoted from his earliest many days after the suffrages of the Royal Society of London had entitled him to lift up his head in this metropolis, as a man who had done honour to his native land;—it was at this moment, that all his future prospects were to be blasted for ever; the well-earned prize which he was about to receive, snatched from his grasp; and he himself—stigmatised as a disgrace to his parent church, proclaimed to be unworthy of belonging to any other, and pointed out to the scorn and execration of the wise and good in every quarter of the globe. Let me remind them, in the last place, that this charge of Atheism was deliberately and publicly preferred, with all the impos ng solemnity of legal forms, within a few hours of the time when Mr Leslie's explanatory letter had been read in their hearing; and that in the act of presenting their written remonstrance to the Patrons of the University, the letter was not only *suppressed*, but no intimation was given that such a letter existed. Short Statement, p. 101.

Let us now consider a little the nature of that doctrine, the denial of which has rendered Mr Leslie the object of such a deadly persecution.—Mr Leslie is accused of denying "all such necessary connection between cause and effect as implies an operating principle in the cause."—Without enquiring whether Mr Leslie will admit this as a fair interpretation, we may rest assured, that the proposition which he is thus accused of impiously denying, expresses, in the clearest manner, the opinion which his accusers entertain on the subject. They must believe a necessary connection to exist in cases, where Mr Leslie can trace only an invariable sequence. Now, as we had before occasion to observe, Mr Leslie could not possibly be supposed to refer to any other than physical causes. They must therefore be understood as expressing their own, and requiring him to express his conviction, that between physical causes and effects there exists a necessary connec-

ignorant, that this is the very essence of the system of Spinosa; a system which has always been regarded by the best judges as one of the most dangerous modifications of Atheism. For, if physical cause and effect be connected together *necessarily*, that is, by a succession which no power human or divine can alter, the operation of the Deity must be necessarily set aside. This system, accordingly, although it acknowledges in name the existence of the Deity, is yet, by means of this very doctrine, really subversive of that fundamental principle of religion. It is impossible, indeed, in Christian charity, to suppose that this could actually be the doctrine of the ministers of Edinburgh, yet it seems equally impossible to annex to their words any other signification.

Mr Leslie had indeed been invited to come to the presbytery, and give an explanation of his language; that is, to enter into a metaphysical disputation with ten persons who had shewn a determined resolution to misinterpret every word he could say. Besides, observe the situation of Mr Leslie. He was well aware, that nothing less would satisfy his adversaries, than his implicitly subscribing the metaphysical dogma above examined: yet this it was impossible to do without really becoming what at present he was only accused of. He had been assured by the first lawyers and philosophers of this country, that the explanation he had given left no reasonable ground for further objection. His own character had been publicly aspersed. Insult after insult had been offered to the University, to which he now belonged, and whose members had given him their cordial support. Crude and contradictory notions had been started, on subjects the most important that can occupy human reason; while persecution was preparing, as of old, to display her banners, in defence of an inconsistent jargon of metaphysical words, which waged war with the human understanding. If it was no longer safe, when a work contained in it exceptionable doctrines, to express satisfaction with any part of it; if a man must be answerable for all the inferences which the ignorance or ingenuity of his adversaries could draw from his opinions; there was an end of all freedom of debate, and the truth of any principle was no longer sufficient to give it currency in the world. There seemed to be every reason to wish, that some resistance was made to this wretched and disgraceful system: and an appeal, on so important an occasion, to the supreme judicature of the church, seemed, on every account, to be adviseable.

This appeal was made, and the result was in the highest degree honourable to that supreme court, and satisfactory to the friends of Mr Leslie. The party by whom he was supported, had usually been found in the minority, but many of the most zealous supporters of the opposite interest, hesitated not, on this question, to come over to a side, where they saw, indeed, the men whom they had been accustomed to oppose, but where they, at the same time, perceived the measures which they had been accustomed to support. Among the supporters of Mr Leslie were found men of the most opposite political principles: the decision was produced therefore by no interference whatever from without. The assertion that it was so, is both false in itself, and highly injurious to the supreme judicature of the church.

About the same time with Mr Stewart's, appeared a small anonymous pamphlet, afterwards avowed by Dr Thomas Brown, who had already made himself known to the public as the successful opponent of the fanciful theories of Dr Darwin. According to this writer, the lan-

guage of Mr Leslie, without any qualification or restriction, is the most correct and philosophical, which could be employed on the subject. No words could more properly express the relation between cause and effect, than those of *invariable* sequence. A cause is nothing else than that event, which is invariably, that is, which always has been, always is, and always will be, followed by another event.

This relation between two events cannot, as the author conceives, be discovered previous to experience. Even after experience, this relation is discovered, not by reason, but by an instinctive irresistible belief. And this belief seems to take place whenever two events are seen following each other. Experience then enables us to correct the error of first impressions, to separate the loose and variable accessories, and to ascertain that event, which, always preceding another event, forms its cause, or *invariable* antecedent.

The obvious objection to this system is, that many things follow each other constantly, without our ever ascribing to them the relation of cause and effect: thus upon such a supposition, night would be the cause of day, and day of night. But, according to Dr Brown, that only is the invariable antecedent, which never appears without being *immediately* followed by its consequent. Now, "how often, during a long and sleepless night, does the sensation of darkness exist, without being followed by the sensation of light! We perceive the gloom; we feel our own position in bed, or some bodily and mental pain which prevents repose; innumerable thoughts arise, at intervals, in our mind, and with these the perception of gloom is occasionally mingled, without being followed by the perception of light. At last light is perceived, and, as mingled with all our occupations and pleasures, is perceived innumerable times during the day, without having for its immediate consequence the sensation of darkness. Can we then be said to have an uniform experience of the conjunction of the two sensations? Do they not rather appear to follow each other loosely and variously, like those irregular successions of events which we denominate accidental?" It is the appearance of the sun above the horizon that is immediately followed by day, and its disappearance by night.

Dr Brown is by no means disposed to admit the system which considers mind as the sole agent in every change. In these changes we see only the same sequence as in those produced by material agents. In the voluntary motions of the body, we see only desire followed by the immediate attainment of its object. A man may indeed take a nauseous draught, which he dislikes; but still, from a conviction of its necessity, he desires that motion of his hand which is to carry it to his lips. With regard to the disposition to personify material objects, and to refer to mind all their unaccustomed changes, the author conceives merely, that wherever there appears no visible agent, mind is resorted to as the only unknown and invisible one. In consequence of these speculations, Dr Brown considers the distinction between physical and efficient causes as altogether nugatory.

The grand question remains, how is this system connected with the great truth of the existence of the Deity? By the constitution of our nature we are irresistibly led to believe, that *every change is invariably connected with circumstances immediately prior*. This law must equally apply to that greatest of all changes, which consists in beginning existence. And, from the wisdom displayed throughout nature, we are led to infer that the antecedent of this

great event, must have been the will of an intelligent being. The will to modify, to alter, or to destroy the universe, must, in like manner, be followed by its object. "It is not necessary to the purity of theism, that we should suppose something divine and incomprehensible to be interposed, amid all those obvious and regular changes which we observe: it is sufficient that we be fully impressed with the necessity of a Creator, and trace the universe, with all its regularity and beauty, as one great effect to the almighty source of being." In our highest contemplations of his power, we believe only, that when he willed creation, a world arose, and that, in all future time, his will to create cannot exist without being followed by the rise of worlds: that his will to destroy will be in like manner followed by destruction; and his will to vary the course of things by miraculous appearances. The will is the only necessary previous change; and that being has *almighty* power whose *every* will is immediately and invariably followed by the existence of its object."

Dr Brown then exposes, at considerable length, the errors which Mr Hume had mingled with this doctrine, and which alone render it exceptionable. Upon the whole, to such as are not deterred by the abstruseness of the subject, we would recommend, instead of this imperfect analysis, a perusal of the treatise itself, which deserves attention, not merely from its temporary application, but from the new theory it contains on this important branch of metaphysical science.

Some time after, another pamphlet appeared by the same author, entitled, "A Short Criticism of the Terms of the Charge against Mr Leslie." This is founded on the explanation of the clergy, that in using the word *cause*, they meant only efficient causes; and takes for granted the old distinction between these and physical causes. When therefore Mr Leslie is accused of denying a "necessary connection between cause and effect," he is supposed to admit the existence of efficient causes and their effects, and to deny only a certain relation between them. But, if we admit the existence of efficient causes, we admit all, for which, as essential to theism, the most zealous assertors of that distinction contend.

Again, since "necessary connection," and "operating principle," are both synonymous with *efficiency*; and since cause, when repeated in the sentence without any qualifying term, must be understood both times to have the same meaning; Mr Leslie therefore is accused of denying "all such efficiency in efficient causes, as implies efficiency in efficient causes." Dr Brown therefore insists that the clergy have no cause to wonder, if, before explanation, Mr Stewart thought this an unlikely interpretation.

We proceed now to the arguments brought forward on the other side of the question.

The ministers of Edinburgh never entered into any combination. The allusions to it are *false and groundless*. It was solemnly disavowed by one of them at the bar of the general assembly; and it was expected that some degree of credit would be thought due to his public declaration upon a subject, in regard to which it was impossible that he could be mistaken. Although the ministers of Edinburgh had joined in favouring Mr Macknight, and had given him their united advice against resigning his ecclesiastical charge, perhaps their conduct might not by some have been thought very iniquitous. But so it is, that they did neither. As no evidence whatever has been attempted on the other side, they must either rest in simple denial, or undertake the unreasonable task of proving a negative

tive; yet even this they do not decline.

Had the ministers of Edinburgh, as is alleged, united, as a party, in support of that direful measure which they are said to have so much at heart, surely all or most of them would have taken some steps for attaining their object. They had the satisfaction of living in habits of intimacy with many individual members of the Town Council; and as they reckoned in their number the Principal and several Professors of the university, their title to recommend might perhaps be equal to that of Mr. Stewart and Mr Playfair. Yet the fact is, that only *one*, or at most *two*, ever solicited an individual for Mr Macknight. And as the *one* particularly referred to was the colleague of Mr Macknight's most respectable father, he may well be supposed to have been actuated solely by personal motives. The rest not only did not apply, but when Mr Macknight requested from them certificates, on which he understood great stress had been laid in the case of other candidates, they absolutely declined complying with his wishes in this particular, unless they should be called upon for advice.

It has been said, that Mr Macknight's not resigning his ecclesiastical charge, was in consequence of the ministers having openly avowed their determination to that effect But, that after having shewn no disposition to promote the views of Mr Macknight, they should yet adopt and publish a determination by which his conduct should be implicitly regulated, is certainly one of those propositions which carry their falsehood *in gremio*, and accordingly no evidence has been brought to support it.

The ministers of Edinburgh are falsely accused of representing Mr Leslie as an Atheist. They never said so. They do not think so. But they said, and they still maintain, that the doctrine which he has advanced, leads necessarily to Atheism.

It is said that Mr Leslie's expressions could only be supposed to refer to physical causes. But it seems impossible to discover in them any such restriction. They praise Mr Hume's essay as "a model of clear and accurate reasoning." Now, of 20 pages, to which this essay extends, there is little more than one, which relates to physical causes; the rest is entirely metaphysical. Mr Leslie is said to extend his praise only to Mr Hume's premises. But does not the general approbation of an essay include both premises and conclusion? It has been clearly shewn by the opposite party, that Mr Hume's doctrine, so far as it relates to physical causes, was by no means new; for this part therefore no peculiar applause was due to him. It is the metaphysical part only which was new or peculiar to Mr Hume; and it is that part which has drawn the attention of his most distinguished adversaries. There seemed reason therefore to suspect, that this might be the part which Mr Leslie had peculiarly in view.

The subject of the work is indeed physical, and so is the passage to which the note refers. But it by no means follows, that a note must be on the very same subject with the passage to which it is appended. On the contrary, a note naturally supposes some change, some difference of subject, otherwise there could be no reason for not incorporating it into the body of the work. We have only to look into any book which contains a number of notes, in order to be satisfied, that they relate as often to different topics as to that of which the book itself treats. Or, supposing the proceeding not to be strictly regular, was there no ground to suspect an *intentional* deviation? Lastly, this interpretation is rendered still more difficult by the etymological argu-

ment, in which it is attempted to be proved, that all those words by which we denote cause and effect express nothing more than mere priority. It is evident, that this applies equally to every kind of cause; of which we either have no idea at all, or at least such as no one ever thought of expressing in words. Of this Mr Leslie's defenders seem sensible, as they have studiously shunned taking any notice of this part of the discussion.

Mr Leslie's letter is by no means satisfactory. He has grossly misrepresented the opinions of Dr Reid, whose object it was to reply to Hume's *premises*, from which he justly concluded, that sceptical conclusions flowed unavoidably. Far from retracting, far even from making the slightest apology, for the very exceptionable language he had used, he merely engages, in case his book should come to a second edition, to shew how *grossly* and *injuriously* he has been misrepresented. Is this the language of explanation or apology? According to every appearance, we have to expect a virulent attack on the ministers of Edinburgh, instead of a calm and satisfactory explanation. As, however, Mr Leslie, in his letter, complains of want of time, the Presbytery, willing to make every allowance for this disadvantage, afforded him afterwards repeated opportunities of coming and making the most full explanation. Here then we find a strange inconsistency in the conduct of this gentleman. He first complains of want of time, and afterwards, when the most ample time is afforded him, he makes no use of it. Finally, the letter was not regularly before the presbytery, nor even before the meeting of the ministers. It was addressed, not to the moderator of that meeting, but to an individual member of it. However satisfactory then the letter might have been, it was not official, nor one which could be regularly laid before any church court.

With regard to not producing Mr Leslie's letter at the council board, this never could have occurred to them as an act of justice to that gentleman, since they were, from the first, unanimous in thinking that letter, in some respects, an *aggravation* of the original offence. Even had they been so disposed, they could never with propriety have presented Dr Hunter's letter, without his own permission, which they have reason to believe they would not have obtained. The insinuation, however, that Mr Leslie's interest was likely to suffer by the concealment of the letter, are wholly groundless; for the letter was one of the subjects of conversation at the council board. As soon as the ministers entered, it was introduced by the Lord Provost.

The Presbytery, it is said, ought to have summoned Mr Leslie as a party; but by the act of Parliament, the Presbytery could not do so; he did not lie within their jurisdiction. To have summoned him as a Professor, which he had become in the face of a protest, would have been prejudging the case against themselves. To the General Assembly it belonged, should they see cause, to summon Mr Leslie to their bar; and that this did not take place, was owing to the measures of the opposite party.

An attempt has been made to retort upon the ministers themselves the accusation of Atheism. This is no uncommon manœuvre with those who are labouring in the defence of error, and who wish to withdraw the attention of the reader from the merits of the question. But never was it attempted on slenderer grounds than on the present occasion. It is founded entirely on the restriction of their meaning to *physical* causes; whereas in papers previously published, they had expressly excluded these causes. They had confined their con-

sure solely to what was metaphysical in Mr Leslie's doctrine. Mr Stewart therefore has given a long list of authorities to prove, what they could never once have thought of denying, that there is no necessary connection between physical causes. The words "Necessary Connection" have been employed by the most standard metaphysical writers, and by Mr Stewart himself, to denote causation; the only difference is, that they are accompanied here with a language of guard and precaution, such as was never before employed. There is nothing in their words which implies, that they believe necessary connection to exist between every cause and effect; it is enough to justify them, if it exists in any one case. The expression, "operating principle" clearly fixes down their meaning to efficient causes, to which, in strict propriety of language, the name of *cause* should be exclusively appropriated.

The proposal made in the Assembly was of the most moderate and reasonable kind. The following is the statement given by Dr Hill of the views with which it was made:

Giving the utmost credit to his (Mr Leslie's) explanation, it must, I think, be admitted, that he has given just cause of offence; and it seems reasonable, therefore, that he should show his willingness to remove it. The Church has a right to require explanation; and he cannot, with propriety, refuse it.—He ought plainly, and without the addition of any injurious matter, to give a calm and dispassionate disavowal. I would not propose to remit him to the presbytery: That might be considered as a harsh measure. It might be preferable to commit the prosecution of the business to a small and select committee, to be appointed by the General Assembly. To obviate any objection, and make it as free as possible from any invidious circumstance, this committee might consist of the Moderator, one or two Professors of other universities, one or two experienced gentleman of the law, and two or three aged ministers, members of this house. Nor would I even wish to impose on Mr Leslie the necessity of appearing in person before them, but to give in his explanation in writing; and with a very simple explanation, provided it be temperately expressed, I would wish them to be satisfied.

It is left to Mr Leslie's consideration, whether he would not have been placed in a more respectable situation by a favourable report from such a committee, than merely by a vote of Assembly, refusing to consider the question.

The ministers belonging to that party which has been accustomed to support the government of the state, were opposed by the opposite political interest. When the leaders of a certain party in the state have sufficient influence to determine an assembly vote, men of the Moderate interest in the church do not account it dishonourable to be found in the minority. Nor will the unfavourable issue of this measure prevent them, at any future period, when they may be placed in the same circumstances, from reposing their accustomed confidence in the good sense of the country, and the church. In the mean time, they have the satisfaction of thinking, that the great end they had in view, is not defeated. The steps which they have taken will probably have the effect of securing, for some time, greater caution in the discussion of such philosophical questions, as may affect those great truths of religion which it is their duty to defend.

Errata in our last. P. 278. col. 1. line 33. *for* meeting of Presbytery, *read* meeting of the Ministers of Edinburgh. Ib. col. 2. line 35. *for* Presbytery, *read* meeting.

New

New Works published in Edinburgh.

WALLACE; an Historical Tragedy. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Falls of Clyde, a dramatic pastoral. 8vo. 6s.

Letter to the Rev. Dr Inglis, on his examination of Mr Stewart's pamphlet. By a Minister of the Church of Scotland. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Remarks on the Examination of Mr Stewart's pamphlet. By W. L. Brown, D. D. Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. 8vo. 2s.

Remarks on Lord Selkirk's Treatise on Emigration. 8vo. 6s.

Eight letters to Lord Selkirk. 2s. 6d.

Picture of Glasgow. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Farmer's Magazine. No. 16. 2s. 6d.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

Mr JAMIESON (late of Macclesfield in Cheshire,) has in the press, a volume of ballads, which are expected to be very interesting. Mr J. from his earliest years, had taken delight in studying these memorials of the ancient genius and manners of Scotland. To a numerous collection made by himself, he has made considerable additions by the aid of several persons of learning and ingenuity, particularly Mrs Brown of Falkland, Professors Gerrard and Scott of Aberdeen, and Mr Walter Scott. As Mr Jamieson is at present abroad, the latter gentleman has undertaken to superintend the publication.

A new edition (being the *sixth*) of the first volume of the Farmer's Magazine, a valuable work, which, for some years past, has greatly contributed to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge, is now in the press.

Mr Chalmers's edition of the Works of Sir David Lindsay, (which we formerly announced,) is now nearly ready for publication.

A third volume of Poetical Translations, selected by the learned and judicious Dr Anderson, will speedily appear. It will contain Francis's Horace, Garth's Ovid, Lewis's Statius, Tytler's Callimachus, Merricks's Triphiodorus, &c. The three volumes will comprise, in a small compass, nearly every work of this description which possesses any degree of merit.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

PROPOSALS have been circulated for printing, by subscription, under the patronage of the Council of the College of Fort-William, and of the Asiatic Society, the original text, carefully collated with the most authentic manuscripts, of "the Ramayunu," a celebrated Sungskrit poem; with an English translation, accompanied with elucidatory notes. The work to be printed in quarto, in nine volumes, containing upon an average, about six hundred pages. The price of each volume to subscribers in Europe five guineas; the money to be paid on the delivery of each volume. This poem is far superior in antiquity to any of the Pooranus; and the veneration in which it has been held, throughout Hindoostan, for so many ages, is scarcely exceeded by that entertained for the sacred scriptures throughout the Christian world. The work, besides furnishing a clue to the ancient history of India, gives a full idea of the Hindoo mythology, and presents so interesting a picture of the almost unvarying manners and customs of the country, as must render it highly gratifying to the admirers of Oriental literature. The Brethren of the Mission, Serampore, will esteem it a favour if Gentlemen, desirous of encouraging this work, will send their names to Mr W. Button, Paternoster-row; or Mr R. Phillips, Bridge-Street, London.

Miss Robinson itends, at length, to give to the world a complete and elegant edition of the "Poetical Works" of her mother, the late Mrs. Mary Robinson. The edition will include many pieces never before published, and all those poems which were so popular in the life time of the poetess, and which have now become so scarce as to be unattainable by the public.

Mr Carr's "Stranger in Ireland" is proceeding rapidly through the press, and will be published before the next birth-day. The engravings are by Medland,

land, in the style of those given in the "Northern Summer."

An Edition of Dr Johnson's "Poets" is printing in the cheap and compressed form of eight or ten volumes, large octavo.

A new edition, with numerous revisions, is in the press, of Mr Belsham's "History of William and Mary, and Queen Anne."

It appears that the late beautiful Mrs Crouch wrote "Memoirs" of her chequered life, which are in the press, and will soon appear in two volumes small octavo.

A new edition of Dr Carr's "Lucian" is in the press.

Kotzebue resides at present at Riga, and is engaged on a "History of the Royal House of Brandenburgh, from its first Rise into Independence till its Degradation, when it became a Vassal of France in the year 1806."

Mr Bigland is printing a new and enlarged edition of his "Letters on modern Europe," adapted to the present state of the Continent.

Mr Barrow, author of Travels in Africa and China, is about to publish a volume of Travels into Cochinchina, and the neighbouring countries.

Dr Wolcot has lately retired from London to Fowey, in Cornwall, where he has taken up his residence with two surviving sisters. An affection of the eyes renders the exercise of his pen unpleasant to him, but the flights of his genius, vigorous and unique as ever, are recorded by an amanuensis; and he continues a lively correspondence with a few select friends in the metropolis.

Miss Hamilton, well known in the literary world, by a treatise on education, and other works of much celebrity, has published a volume of letters, addressed to the daughter of a nobleman, on topics the most interesting and important.

Since Louisiana has been ceded to the United States, two Societies for the promotion of science and literature have been established, one at New Orleans and the other at Natchez. The former, called the Literary Society, intend to publish a monthly magazine, principally for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of the country, and to amuse and instruct their readers by a collection of papers on a variety of useful subjects. The latter, which was established in 1803, originally called "The Mississipi Society for the Acquirement and Dissemination of Useful Knowledge," consists of from thirty to forty members, and has correspondents in various parts of the United States. The American Government has granted it a charter of incorporation.

Among the prizes proposed this year by the Imperial Academy of Wilna in Poland, is one of 100 ducats for an analysis of political economy, shewing in what points the fundamental ideas of Adam Smith and Dr Quesnay agree, and those in which they differ or are totally opposite.

Since the last secularizations, the country of Fulda has had for its sovereign the hereditary Prince of Orange, the son of the Stadtholder. This change in the government has had a powerful and salutary influence on the state of public instruction in that country. Before that period the Gymnasium, or Latin school, and the university of Fulda, were in a deplorable situation. The annual revenues of the former scarcely amounted to 4000 florins, and the whole fund of the university consisted of a capital of 12,000 florins. The professors' chairs were therefore considered only as necessary employments, and those who were placed in them, receiving a salary of one, two, three, or at most four hundred florins, could not devote to the duties of their situation all the time they ought and wished to do. The new prince has given to the gymnasium and the university an organization better suited to the wants of the young student; and to enable the professors to devote their whole attention to the duties of instruction he has increased their salaries, and has even invited, upon honourable conditions, several distinguished professors from other universities of Germany. The annual revenues of the Gymnasium and of the Lyceum of Fulda now amount to 22,000 florins.

Many German princes have for some time been importuned with the indiscreet dedications of a great number of authors, either from the hope of obtaining some remuneration or present, or at least a letter of thanks, which, however insignificant, was frequently adduced by self-complacent writers as an unequivo-

cal

cal proof of their merit. The elector of Baden has given public notice in the journals, that he shall not give any answer to authors who send him their works. A similar notice has been given by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The senate of Hamburgh has likewise requested authors neither to address nor to dedicate to it any literary performance without its permission.

Two volumes of the academy of Sciences, Literature, and Fine Arts of Turin, for the years 1804 and 5, have lately been published, and contain a great number of interesting articles.

It has been calculated, that in 1805, England produced 800 new literary works, France 1150, and Germany not less than 4645—although in the Leipsic catalogue for the Michaelmas fair, 1000 works less were announced than in 1804; among which there are only 63 novels, and 61 almanacs. The most numerous class of books were those on medicine and education.

Poetry.

The following Ode was composed by the celebrated Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe, and given by him to a young friend then sent into Scotland under the tuition of the late ingenious and learned Dr Chapman, who, at that young Gentleman's request, corrected it. It was afterwards, by his Lordship, put into the hands of Dr Johnson, who corrected it also, and translated it into English. It is entitled,

AD AMICUM.

1. *By* Bubb Doddington.

JAM videt Cœlum atrum et nimbosum,
Jam Solem ipsum nubibus obscurum,
Vidit et Viator terram inundatam
Crebris procellis.

Nunc terror oves agit in ovile,
Nunc in montibus mugiunt protervi
Boves; moxque pavidi recedunt
Nemori Amico.

Volucris ipsa fugitans per silvas
Timida nidum repetit natalem
Nidum amatum, eheu dolendum
Diruit clades.

Arbores celsæ statim spoliantur
Undique ululant venti horrifici;
Quercus, pinus, abies formosa
Imbribus cedunt.

Nunc feras ipsas terrent procellæ,
Passim per agros volitant profugæ,
Omnes timidi appetunt instanter
Rupem amicum.

Dum artes domum probent hospitalem,
Venti quum ingrati lacerare sperant,
Homines nunquam pavidi timescunt
Cœli furorem.

2. *By* Dr Chapman.

VIDIT omni ex aethere jam viator
Imbribus densis tenebras obortas,
Haudque Sol lucet recreatve pressas
Nubibus atris.

Nunc oves terror agit in sueta
Tuta; nunc in monte remugit ingens
Taurus, armenti, nemorisque custos,
Et fugit ipse.

Ipsa per silvas fugitans pavensque,
Manet, et nidum repetit volucris
Frustra; nidum diruit, oh! dolendum
Aspera clades.

Arbores celsæ spoliantur ipsæ
Frondibus; ventis agitatur ingens
Pinus, et quercus laceratur; imbris
Victa furore.

Nunc feras terret celeris procella,
Cursitant passim per agros timore,
Artibus solis homo se tuitur
Nec timet imbres.

Artibus tutum struit hospitale,
Quo receptet se geniumque laetus,
Assidens igni, foveat, metus et
Frigoris expers.

3. *Translation by* Dr Johnson.

THE traveller, when a storm draws nigh,
With dread beholds the approaching rain,
The sun, proud sovereign of the sky,
Resigns his splendour with disdain.

Fear drives the sheep into the fold,
The bull, bold guardian of the flock,
By terror rouz'd to shun the cold,
Now speeds for shelter to the rock.

The vocal tenant of the wood,
By the destructive storm oppress'd,
With courage braves the blast, tho' rude,
To reach its weather-beaten rest.

The lofty and fantastic trees
(Now all their verdant foliage fled,)
No longer murmur to the breeze,
Both pine, and oak, and fir, are dead.

Grim savage beasts avoid the storm,
And rage terrific o'er the land;
But prudent man, secure from harm,
By art can all its pith withstand.

By art, he forms a snug retreat,
Whither he can with ease retire,
Whene'er intolerably wet,
And cuddle round the kindly fire.

EMMA. A TALE.

'TWAS midnight dread—the chill wind howl'd aloud,
When hapless Emma wander'd from her home,
The pensive moon peep'd thro' a fleecy cloud,
And spirits on the storm were heard to moan.

With bitter anguish tortur'd was her mind,
From her mild eyes her streaming sorrows flow'd;
Her loose hair wanton'd in the ruthless wind,
Beneath the blast her faded form meek bow'd.

A lovely infant in her arms she bore,
Which late to life the gentle suff'rer gave;
A father's roof would shelter her no more,
A lover false refus'd her fame to save.

She hied her to the dreary church-yard's ground,
She laid her on her long lost mother's tomb:
When, lo! she heard upon the breeze a sound,
Which from a meek-ey'd seraph seem'd to come.

It gently stole upon the night wind's wing,
And cheering whisper'd in her watchful ear:
"The balm of comfort to my child I bring,
"She soon shall be beyond the reach of care."

The silver moon now hurried from its gloom,
A ray of streaming light now shot around,
The stars now twinkl'd with a radiant bloom,
Her tears, like dew drops, glitter'd on the ground.

She clasp'd her baby to her throbbing breast,
She screamed, and frantic with her terror, rose:
When, lo! a form in angel's garments drest,
Stood weeping o'er the wretched victim's woes.

She wildly call'd upon her mother's name.
For sure the form her gentle semblance bore:
She thought the figure was the very same,
Which the stern fates from her so early tore.

The spirit smil'd, and wav'd its paly hand,
And softly chid poor Emma's heaving sighs,
As trembling 'gainst the tomb she tried to stand.
She look'd, it vanish'd, pointing to the skies.

The frighted owl now scream'd and flitted by,
The wind now whistled thro' the old yew's spray,
The wretched Emma heav'd a boding sigh,
—A sigh that mark'd the sunset of her day.

Once more she heard the sweet, the cheering sound,
Once more the faint stars shot a glimm'ring light:
Once more she cast a wistful look around,
Then clos'd her languid eyes in dreamless night.

But e'er the sisters cut the vital thread,
She kiss'd and bless'd her baby o'er and o'er;
She on her bosom pillow'd its dear head,
Then gently laid her down—to rise no more.

A. H. C.

TO A LADY'S FAVOURITE CAT.

By GEORGE DYER.

PRINCE of cats, with skin so sleek,
Sharpen'd mouth, and jetty cheek,
And tail, as coral shining-bright,
And eyes, that can defy the night;
With whiskers, claws, and scenting nose,
For ever mousing, as it goes:
All these proclaim as mere a cat
As ever tumbled mouse, or rat.
But when I mark, thy mistress nigh,
(And I have look'd with searching eye)
The purring soft, the tender gaze,
And all thy little fondling ways,
The playful tail, the touch so bland,
When stroking Sappho's lovely hand;
And when on Sappho's bosom spread,
I see thee nestle close thy head;
(And this, and more than this I see,
Till, happy Puss, I envy thee;)
Oh! then, methinks, time was, that thou
Wast not what thou appearest now:
No, prince of cats, if right I scan,
The time has been, when thou wast man.

In the fourth line of the first stanza of Mr DYER's Ode on the Morning, in our Magazine for Feb. the reader is desired to correct an error, *for* yon, *read* this.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, April 3.

NEW MILITARY SYSTEM.

MR *WINDHAM* rose, to submit a measure for the improvement of the military system of the country. This was nothing more than the application of those general principles which he had on many occasions stated to the House. When they looked to the state of Europe, they would find that there was no country in which the military system was on such a footing as in this. It would be his part that day, to propose a remedy for the existing evil, and his plan would embrace the means whereby the establishments of the army would be rendered so far better, that it should provide adequately for the permanent security of the country. His object was not to look at the present danger, and to provide for getting rid of that, without paying attention to the future, to exhaust in efforts, to meet an immediate exigency, the best means of the country, on which its ultimate safety and permanent interests could alone depend. It might well be supposed, that the first step towards the attainment of his purpose, would be the creation of an army, or to provide such means as would tend to the certain attainment of such a desirable object, an extensive and formidable army. By this he meant such a mass of the population of the country, as would be adequate to the exigencies of the times, separated by their habits and calling from the rest of the community, regulated by their own laws, and governed according to the terms of their service, forming a totally distinct corps from their fellow subjects, who should not have either to labour or toil, to work or spin, whose trade should be war. The people of this country were as brave, as spirited, and as high-minded, as the inhabitants of any country in Europe; but for years past the House had toiled and laboured thro' measures for the improvement of the army, and yet the state of that army had not been bettered. They had heard much of *levies en masse*, of an armed nation, of eight hundred thousand men in arms, trained and disciplined; but such measures, however imposing, had not provided adequately for the object that ought to have been kept in view. They were too fond of thinking, that when they had a certain number of men in arms, they had an army; and in this they resembled the child, who, when he stuck a twig in the ground, fancied he planted a tree. — Whatever might be the number of men of such a description in arms, they could not be considered in the light of an army. An army was a corps, which, from its moral constitution, was as different from any other class of the community, as any natural body from another that had distinct physical qualities. It had been said that the theory of the military science, and the art of war, might easily be acquired by bodies of men otherwise constituted, and that this distinction was wholly ideal. But it would betray a total ignorance of human nature, to assert that any body of men of that description could be capable of the same spirit, the same feelings, the same dispositions and character, as a corps regularly trained to the profession of arms, and systematically formed to subordination and discipline. The object was to provide an adequate supply for the regular army, and not as heretofore be content with measures of substitution. It was unnecessary for him to remind the House what armies had always been, and what they never had proved to be more notoriously than in the present times. They all know that armies decided revolutions, and governed the destinies of nations; that it was by armies, by bodies detached from the other classes of the community, that the fate of empires were determined, not by levies *en masse* or an armed population; when an army falls, all is lost. Look at the two great battles that had in late times decided the respective campaigns and wars in which they took place, and their ef-

fects, and they will afford a striking illustration. Look at the battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, and the effects that resulted from them; and though the numbers engaged in each, and the havock, were immense, yet they were inconsiderable, compared with the vast extent of the consequences that had been produced by the issue of these contests.

But the population of a country, however disposed, without an efficient army, can afford no medium of resistance against an invading force. Its efforts would produce as little effect in arresting the progress of an invading enemy as the surrounding air. Was this not a truth, was it not a firm conviction which every man who heard him felt? This country too had its spirit, it felt an attachment to its laws, its constitution, and its Sovereign; and it was impressed with indignation at the very idea of an attempt to make it the scene of a foreign conquest. He was sensible that it possessed all these virtuous qualifications in a very eminent degree; he was ready to go as far as any man in doing justice to the spirit and zeal of his countrymen; he had his hopes too, and he clung to them as fondly, and cherished them as warmly, as any other gentleman. But when they looked to the fate of Switzerland, they could see but little reason to trust to hopes founded upon such grounds. If ever there had been a country, the inhabitants of which were determined to defend it—if ever there had been a country which was capable of being defended, it was Switzerland. The Swiss were a nation of warriors, vigorous in their constitutions, robust in their bodies, all trained to the use of arms, and devotedly attached to their country. They had conducted themselves too in a manner that did not discredit their national character. It was not safe, therefore, to trust to these resources, which had proved unavailing to that warlike nation.

After some further prefatory matter, the Hon. Gentleman proceeded to state the outlines of the improvements which he was desirous to introduce into the regular service, and our general system of defence.—The first improvement which occurred to him, was what he had frequently mentioned, that of limiting the period of service. It was singular that this was the only country in Europe in which the enlistment of a soldier was for life. From the adoption of the opposite mode, he expected an accession of a new description of men, whom he would encourage by certain rewards, without weakening the system of military discipline; though, by thus having a better set of men, there would be less necessity for exercising punishment, either for desertion or other offences. Desertion, he was persuaded, in a great measure, originated in the seduction of offering large bounties, and of the consequent competition between the different recruiting parties. The effect of this measure, however, he was ready to admit, must be very distant. Its operation would nevertheless be certain, and permanently beneficial. It would produce a favourable change in the notions of the mass of the people, and in those who professed a military life. In the bill which he should offer on this part of his plan, he would propose to fill up the blank as to the period of service, in the first instance, with the words "seven years." At the end of that period the soldier would, if he chose, be entitled to his discharge. If he chose to renew his services for a similar period, he should propose that he should have a small increase of pay, such as 6d. per week, or some such trifling advance, not more than an equivalent to the probable diminution in the value of money during the intermediate interval of time. He would also propose a further increase of pay for a third renewal of enlistment. These regulations would apply only to the Infantry. For the Cavalry and Artillery he would propose periods of *ten*, *six*, and *five* years, at the expiration of which, they would be intitled to their discharge, as in the case of the infantry. Those who had served twenty-one years would be entitled to the highest rank at Chelsea, which would be raised considerably above what it now was, being only one shilling a-day. Nor would any farther call be made upon them for service.

With regard to those embarked on the Colonial service, they would be kept for six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace, fed and maintained and sent home at the charge of government, when according to their respective claims, they would be invested with the

the immunities already particularized.—These were the principal features of the alteration which he would suggest in the condition of the soldier. There were others which were also desirable, but into these he would not go, as they were not at present fit for legislative provision. One of them, however, he should mention, and he conceived it was not likely to be objected to. It was that of making an additional allowance to officers widows. Small additions had already been made from time to time, and the prosecution of the system with the advantages already enumerated, would tend to the better recruiting of the army, as they would make the service a bounty in itself.

Having stated this as the outline of his plan relative to the regular army, he should proceed to what he considered of equal importance; and that was the political question, what could be done with the mass of the population not in the shape of an army. The only instance which he recollected in history, where a population had resisted a regular army, was the case of America. But attentively viewed, that instance afforded no valid reason for this country adopting a similar system, when the narrow scale on which we acted was compared with the immense continent of America. The views he entertained on the subject of the population were to be found in those records, which were not generally deemed very authentic, but which had been so in this instance. He certainly felt for the errors of the two late Administrations, as they had thrown difficulties in the way of that project; and the present Administration came forward under very great disadvantages, as the ground on which they had to tread was not cleared. What might have been then right, had since been found to be wrong; and, in his own opinion, he wished for nothing but the most simple of measures. In 1803 the country was terrified by the dread of invasion; but to suppose that what could have been done then could be done now, was certainly a very bold idea. At that time, it would have been better for the service to have been purely voluntary. Nothing could have been better than to have given the mass of the people an opportunity of coming forward, with proper instructors, to teach them what they were to do, when they met the enemy, without any military decoration or character whatever. This mass divided into small associations and corps, swarming over every part of the country, led and directed by regular officers, would have formed a much better protection for the time, instead of armed associations of men of a higher rank serving at their own expence. The population would thus have been led on under the guidance of regular officers, and would not only harrass and wear away the enemy, but from the habits they acquired, would furnish recruits for the regular army. Whether this plan, had it been adopted, would have succeeded or not, it was not for him to determine; but it certainly was the cheapest of all expedients. We all know that corps of another description had been formed, upon false conceptions. The Government said, "Our country is in danger; every man must arm."—The volunteers armed; and then they said, "let us look and manœuvre like soldiers:" and in this the Government acquiesced. From this he dated all the difficulties that had since arisen. He differed entirely from those who accepted the services of many of these corps. They were men who, from their habits of life, never intended to be soldiers, and served under officers of the same ideas with themselves; so that they could not be supposed that hard substance which could be moulded into troops capable of taking the field against the enemy. It was ridiculous to think them as good as troops of the line, because they looked as well; and if they alone were to be employed to drive the enemy, then was the fate of the country already sealed and decided. The volunteers were nevertheless of some service. There was first the advantage of numbers of men being enrolled, and next that of their having been trained, from which circumstance they might in time become useful. He professed himself adverse to the practice of calling them out on permanent duty, as it was of very little avail towards the attainment of the object in view, and was attended with an enormous expence. He wished for as many volunteer corps as possible, and for a great part of the population loosely trained; but these advantages he wished to have at

cheap a rate as possible. Recruits would, upon this plan, be furnished ready for the army, with the additional advantage of their being acquainted with the use of fire-arms, while the whole of the country would be covered with an armed peasantry.

This was his view of the matter, but the system that had been followed, went to include all volunteer exertions in volunteer corps. His first objection to this system was its immense expence. The volunteer system had cost Government, in three years and a half, five millions; in subscriptions from the pockets of individuals, it had cost as much more; and though this might not be considered on the same footing as if it had come from Parliament, it was entitled to great weight; there was, besides, the expence each volunteer went to for himself, which altogether amounted to no less than the same sum. Thus the Government expence, and the subscriptions, were each in itself equal to half the property tax; both together to the whole property tax; and the cost to individuals, which should not be overlooked, was equal to either of them. If we were to pay for the volunteer system at this rate, we should consider whether it was equal to what we might obtain for the same sum in another shape. He maintained, that when locked up in corps, the men were not capable of being of the same use in aiding a regular army as when left loose. He did not mean that they should be entirely without combination. Even the Tyroleans could not be of use, unless they were combined in some way. Having trained them in bodies, it was best to leave them uncombined till the time of calling them into action. It would be always in the power of the King, by his prerogative, to array them as it should seem fit, in time of invasion or alarm of invasion. The stronger men, and those of better age, may then be formed into corps, and the rest left loose. Whether victorious or otherwise, in the first onset, there would be a loss to supply, for which we would have the whole active population of the country ready trained. These were the ideas that governed him, and on which a wise and permanent system may be established gradually, for he was no friend to sudden change. No longer looking to the volunteers for assistance in the field against the regular force of the enemy, he would relax their discipline and retrench their allowances. He would leave their allowances infinitely above what they ought to be, though much below what they were now. The reduction would not be carried into effect till there was a force to replace the volunteers. But it was to be understood, that, in reducing volunteer corps, the men were not lost, they remained on the spot; with the advantage of all their training, capable of being combined again and employed as occasion might require; whereas, a regiment once dispersed was lost for ever. It was one of the advantages of his plan, that it could be easily got rid of, if it was not found as beneficial as he hoped: It was to be in force but a year—not to be renewed unless it should be found advantageous. Its object was simply to train the military population—voluntary training was to be encouraged as much as possible.—He wished to tread as much as possible on old foundations. On the principle of the *levy en masse* act, his plan gave the preference to voluntary training; but with a power of resorting to compulsion, if necessary; it went also to assert the King's prerogative right to every man's service in case of invasion. It excluded the exceptionable part of that act, the training of all classes together. This objection was one of the reasons for his preferring the volunteer system to the *levy en masse*, though that volunteer system soon after took a false shape.

The first part of the reduction he would propose in the volunteer expences, would be a substitution of the June allowances for the August allowances, of a training of twenty-six days to a training of twenty-eight days. The total reduction that would be thus made on the estimate of this year, which was 1,479,000 l. exclusive of cloathing, the cost of which was 347,000 l. would be 878,000 l. The allowances to yeomanry would be reduced from 120 l. a troop to 2 l. a man. The saving by this reduction would not be very great, but the allowance of 120 l. a troop was far too much: 2l. a man was fully sufficient. The reduction of officers pay in the substitution of the June establishment to the August establishment, was 210,000l. A reduction of the allowances and pay

to

to drill serjeants, the present number of whom was far beyond what was necessary, would afford 54,757 l. Under the head of permanent duty, a reduction of no less an amount than 300,000 l. may be made. It was the unanimous opinion, that the Inspecting Field-Officers may be spared, and that their business would be as well executed by the Lord Lieutenant, or the Civil Officers under him. This would yield a saving of 35,000 l. The suppression of the marching guinea paid by the Receiver-General, a most improper allowance; this would yield 198,000 l. making a total reduction of 878,000 l. These reductions he proposed, not from any hostility to the volunteer system, but with a view to necessary improvement in the military state of the country. To such volunteers as would enter henceforth, Government would allow nothing but arms. To those now on foot pay would be allowed, because they had been hitherto in the habit of receiving it; but cloathing would not be allowed after this year.

With respect to the mode of compulsion, if compulsion should be necessary to carry the training into effect, he could find no other means than to have recourse to that species of lot familiarly called *ballot*, which was the most convenient—*(a laugh.)*—He hoped it would not now be attended with its former terrors. The age at which service would be required was from 16 to 40. Those between these limits would be divided into three classes—the first class to comprehend all from 16 to 24—the second all from 24 to 32—and the third, all from 32 to 40. It would be left to the Crown to apply the power of calling out which of these classes it should please. The number of days training was to be 26; the men to be allowed a shilling, as a compensation for the loss of their half-day's work. Voluntary trainings were to be accepted at the discretion of the officers, and to go in diminution of the ballot. There were not to be any particular cloaths, nor were the men to be embodied; but it was to be in the power of the Crown to collect them in 14 days in some town for the purpose of more speedy training: those who absented themselves from training, on any other ground than serving in volunteer corps, were to be subject to a fine. The training was to be performed by detachments of militia, and of the regiments now nominally connected with the counties, which would, by this, gain a real connection that would enable them to recruit much better than the parish officers. They would exert themselves in the training, in the hope of afterwards getting the men into their own regiments.

The militia should now be considered as part of the established army, and for home service it was certainly equal to any other part of our force, with the single exception, that it never had seen service. If it should be necessary again to fill up the militia, it should be done by means of a recruiting limited bounty, as in Ireland, and not by the ballot. With respect to rank, he hoped no volunteer officer would have any difficulty to allow to officers of the line, the recompence they were entitled to. To claim rank for property or birth, to the prejudice of men who had fought for their military distinction in the remotest quarters of the globe, was unjust. He should propose, that no officer of the line of a higher rank than that of Captain, nor any Captain commanding a corps, should be commanded by an officer of volunteers. These were the principles upon which he looked for a great and permanent supply to the regular army. They were calculated to do what was recommended by the eminent statesman we had lost, to get our whole population gradually into that trained state, of which every one would be capable of being made a complete soldier in a very short time, and with very little trouble. The measure would give one general training; it would give it without taking the men from their homes; it would give it by proportions, free of expence, and commutable for voluntary service in a corps. It was but an annual measure, that the opportunities of amendment may recur as frequently as possible.

Mr Windham concluded a very long speech with moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the *Additional Force Act*.

Lord Castlereagh considered this new military system, so elaborately detailed, as abounding in fanciful theories, difficult at any time to reduce to practice, but extremely hazardous and impolitic to be attempted in the present situation of

the country, deeply engaged in war.—The plan had nothing to recommend it but its novelty, which was not of a captivating description: for while it went to overthrow a system already matured, and now acting upon in full force, it appeared perfectly uncertain and indefinite when the new plan could be called into action. The regular army had in the course of the last two years, received an addition of 33,000 effective men. The additional force bill was considered by his late Right Hon. Friend, as a great means of insuring a permanent supply of men. It had been approved by many general officers of tried knowledge and ability; and now that it was generally understood, and acted upon universally throughout the kingdom, the returns of the numbers it produced within these few weeks were an ample demonstration of its efficiency. The new plan, therefore, was in his opinion rather a bold measure, containing more speculation and calculation, than any likelihood of certain, clear and defined results.

Generals Norton, Pulteney, and *Tarleton*, likewise defended the additional force act, and disapproved of Mr Windham's new system, as too violent a change to be attempted in a period of war.

Mr Fox contended, that limited service was the practise in Prussia and in Germany; that it was adopted in our Indian army, and in the foreign corps in our service, and therefore ought not to be considered as a mere theory, tho' not generally and specifically practised in this country. In regard to the volunteers, Mr Fox said the lower order consisted of tradesmen, who, by his Right Hon. Friend's plan, would be trained at home; whereas, by the system which it would supersede, they are now liable to be sent to any part of the kingdom, and to be consolidated in regular corps with a description of men whom they considered their inferiors. These were not to be brought out at once to act against the enemy, but they would be thus placed in an improved state of discipline, which would make them, in case of invasion, excellent recruits for the regular army. I am sanguine that no landing will be effected; but if there should, it is not one advantage gained by the enemy that would ensure his ultimate success.—We must fight every inch of ground. It is not one battle lost that will decide the fate of the country, as the battle of Austerlitz decided the fate of Austria. A very different spirit prevails in England from that which is felt upon the Continent. From the scandalous practice of transferring territories from one Sovereign to another, and other causes, the affection that ought to subsist between the Sovereign and the subject is weakened, and nations easily yield themselves up to a new master; here these changes are unknown, and regarded with horror; besides, there is a spirit in the people, an attachment to the constitution, and the country, which would yield to no danger or difficulties. I approved always of the *levy en masse*, but I approve still more of my Rt. Hon. Friend's plan, and am, perhaps, more sanguine in my expectations of its success than he is. The arming of our population became the more an object of importance, as except the alliance of Russia, which is certainly valuable, but the advantages of which, connected with our home defence, are reduced to nothing by its distance, we have not one power fighting, *or likely to fight for us, in Europe; not one!* When this is the case, it must be wise to increase the army to a very great extent, perhaps, a greater than we are able to accomplish. I have no hesitation in saying, that the circumstances which have lately taken place in Europe, have weaned me from an opinion that I formerly entertained, that in peace we should be able to dispense with a great army. If peace cannot be obtained, and the war cannot be carried on with success, so as to restrain the growing strength of the enemy, the country must come to a dreadful option. It must revert to its original state, it must be completely insular, and you must be, as the poet describes you, *toto orbe divisos Britannos*. Our true policy, if we are to persevere, which he thought in all probability we were likely to be obliged to, was not to be panic struck, and not to consider it as absolutely necessary to be defended at every point of coast that may be open to the enemy.

The motion was carried without a division.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 21.

Rupture with Prussia.

Lord Grenville presented the following message from his Majesty:

"G. R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint this House, that he has found himself under the necessity of withdrawing his Minister from the Court of Berlin, and of adopting provisionally measures of just retaliation against the commerce and navigation of Prussia. His Majesty deeply regrets this extension and aggravation of calamities, already so severely felt by the nations of the Continent, whose independence and prosperity he has never ceased to consider as intimately connected with those of his own people. But measures of direct hostility, deliberately adopted against him, have left him no alternative.

"In a moment of confidential intercourse, without even the pretence of any cause of complaint, forcible possession has been taken by Prussia of his Majesty's Electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the interests of this kingdom, his Majesty chose, nevertheless, to forbear, on this painful occasion, all recourse to the tried and affectionate attachment of his British subjects. He remonstrated by amicable negociation, against the injury he had sustained, and rested his claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the justice of his representations, and on the common interest which Prussia herself must ultimately feel, to resist a system destructive of the security of all legitimate possession. But, when, instead of receiving assurances conformable to this just expectation, his Majesty was informed that the determination had been taken of excluding, by force, the vessels and the commodities of this kingdom from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Prussia, his Majesty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the first duty which he owes to his people; the dignity of his crown, and the interests of his subjects, equally forbid his acquiescing in this open and unprovoked aggression. He has no doubt of the full support of his Parliament, in vindicating the honour of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment, when a more dignified and enlightened policy, on the part of Prussia, shall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a Power with whom his Majesty has no other cause of difference than that now created by these hostile acts.

G. R."

Official Papers.

The following official documents on the subject were at the same time laid before Parliament:—

No. I.—A short note from Mr Jackson, the British Minister at Berlin, inclosing a notification from Baron Hardenberg to Mr Jackson, dated the 26th of January, stating that the Court of Berlin had concluded an arrangement with France to save the North of Germany from the horrors of war, by which Prussia was to occupy Hanover *till the conclusion of a peace between England and France.*—No. II. is the proclamation of his Prussian Majesty, on taking temporary possession of Hanover, dated at Berlin, 27th January, (See Mag. for March, p. 223).

No. III.—*Note from Mr Secretary Fox, to Baron Jacobi Kloest, 17th March*, 1806.

"The undersigned is commanded by his Majesty to state to Baron Jacobi Kloest, for the information of his Court, the great anxiety felt by his Majesty at the manner in which possession has been taken of the Electorate of Hanover. If his Prussian Majesty judged it expedient, in order to prevent French troops from approaching so near that part of his frontier, to take to himself the military occupation of the Electorate, it does not appear to his Majesty, that it was by any means necessary that the civil government of that unhappy country should be subverted, or that an army more numerous, and consequently more injurious to the inhabitants, than necessity required, should be maintained there. His Majesty relies with the greatest confidence on his Prussian Majesty's declaration, that the present occupation is merely temporary; but his Majesty cannot but express a wish, that the declaration on this point were more solemnly made in the face of Europe. The honour of the Court of Berlin, as well as the consideration mutually due to each other from two Princes so near-

to call for a clear explanation on this important subject.

"His Majesty on his part desires to be equally as explicit, and to put an end to all hopes, (if such indeed have been entertained by the Court of Berlin) that any convenience of political arrangement, much less any offer of equivalent or indemnity, will ever induce his Majesty so far to forget what is due to his legitimate rights, as well as to the exemplary fidelity and attachment of his Hanoverian subjects, as to consent to the alienation of the electorate.

"His Majesty learns with concern, that it is in agitation to give up Anspach, and other parts of his Prussian Majesty's dominions, to Bavaria, in consequence of a convention with France: but he does not pretend any right to interfere, or to give any opinion with respect to the propriety of the measures, whatever they may be, which his Prussian Majesty may deem eligible for the interest of his crown and people; at the same time it is to be observed, that his Majesty, whether in his capacity of King of Great Britain, or in that of Elector of Hanover, was in no ways a party to the convention alluded to, or responsible for its consequences. The cessions, therefore, which his Prussian Majesty may make to his Majesty's enemies, can surely never be alledged as a justification of taking to himself his Majesty's lawful inheritance.

"His Majesty therefore hopes, that his Prussian Majesty will follow the honourable dictates of his own heart, and will demonstrate to the world, that whatever sacrifices the present circumstances may induce him to make with respect to his own territories, he will not set the dreadful example of indemnifying himself at the expence of a third party, whose sentiments and conduct towards his Prussian Majesty and his subjects, have been uniformly friendly and pacific."

No. IV.—*Note Verbale.* "Untill the explosion of the last continental war, his Prussian Majesty had no other object in view, than to secure the tranquility of his Monarchy, and that of the neighbouring states. He was then able to effect this upon terms which met the entire approbation of every Court. He has been desirous of doing the same ...ce the breaking out of the present war.—But the choice of the means has no longer been in his power. France has considered Hanover as her conquest, and her troops were on the point of entering it for the purpose of disposing of it definitively, according to the pleasure of the French Emperor, without the possibility of his Britannic Majesty's preventing it. The occupation of that country by his Prussian Majesty, and the shutting of the ports in the German seas, and that of Lubeck, against the British flag (as was the case during the possession of Hanover by the French), were the indispensible conditions of an arrangement by which the country is secured against the entry of foreign troops, and the quiet of the north of Germany preserved. This has not been obtained without painful sacrifices on his Majesty's part. Those of the House of Hanover are in no degree to be attributed to the King's measures, but are the inevitable consequences of a war, which his conciliating policy has in vain endeavoured to prevent. This war might have produced still more serious consequences. The treaty between Prussia and France at least protects the northern states from farther evils; and could every power but duly appreciate how much they are indebted to the system he has adopted, the King would with justice obtain the gratitude of all."

No V. is the proclamation of Count Schulenberg, for excluding British commerce from the north of Germany, inserted in our last Mag. p. 302.

No. VI.—*Prussian Patent for finally annexing Hanover to Prussia.*

"We, Frederick William, King of Prussia, &c. make known and declare as follows:—

"The wish to secure our faithful subjects and the neighbouring states of the north of Germany during the war, and to preserve and confirm the duration of peace, was at all times the intention of our indefatigable endeavours. These wholesome measures were made known, upon some recent occasion, as the object of our late patent, dated Jan. 27, 1806, according to which, the electoral states of Brunswick Lunenberg in Germany were taken possession of by our troops, when the administration of the same passed into our hands. But in consequence of the exchange of the electorate of Hanover, in consideration

of the cession of three of the provinces of our Monarchy, and for the permanent tranquillity of our subjects and the neighbouring states, we have found it indispensibly necessary to enter into and conclude a convention with his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy; and as the electoral states of the House of Brunswick, situated in Germany, were obtained by the Emperor Napoleon by *right of conquest*, we hereby declare, that the *rightful possession* of the territory of that House has passed over to us, in consideration of the cession of three of our provinces, and is now subject to our power only; consequently, from the present time, the government and the administration of these countries will be administered simply in our name alone, and under our supreme authority.

"We therefore call upon all persons, whatever may have been the functions assigned them, to execute these functions only in our name, and under our authority.

"Count Schulenberg Kenhert, and the Commissioners who are attached to him, expect no less than that all the prelates, the burghers, and the inhabitants in general, will obediently conform themselves to the order of things, which a new æra has rendered necessary for their tranquillity and well-being; and in so doing, they will afford his Majesty a proof of their devotion to their country.

"So, on our part, nothing shall be neglected to confirm them in the persuasion of our paternal affection, and our sincere wish to render them happy.

(Signed) "Frederic William.
"Schulenberg.
"Haugwitz."

"April 1. 1806."

Wednesday April 23.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's message repecting Prussia, being read,

Lord Grenville rose and said, he was persuaded that there could be but one sentiment among their Lordships respecting his Majesty's message; he was convinced that there could be but one feeling in the country, as to the line of conduct which it was necessary to adopt; and he believed there could be but one opinion throughout Europe respecting the conduct of Prussia. Had there existed no connexion between that power and Great Britain, if his Prussian Majesty had not been bound by ties of alliance, of blood, of friendship and of gratitude, still one might have supposed that his true policy, a sense of his real interest, would have induced him to pursue a course different from that which occassioned the Message which had been just read. That Court had been engaged in confidential intercourse with England previous to the battle of Austerlitz; and if any reliance could be placed upon assurances,—if any faith could be reposed upon treaties—we had a right to expect that she had been leagued with France from the beginning. This was manifested in various instances. —Her first open act was to occupy Hanover, under pretence of covering the retreat of the British and allied army, and of securing her own frontier against the danger which might result from the establishment of a French force in the Electorate of Hanover. And before time could be given for the first temperate representations, she took forcible possession of his Majesty's Electoral dominions. This was the second step in the gradation of the injuries offered to his Majesty. There was, however, a third step more general and more injurious in its object and consequences. His Prussian Majesty caused it to be notified to the British Minister at Berlin, that in obedience to a requisition from France, he must proceed to exclude the shipping of England, not only from Prussia, but from the ports of all the countries within the reach of her controul or influence. He could not perceive what other measures than those which had been resorted to, could be taken against a country, which was found, either from choice or necessity, to yield to every requisition of the enemy.—The grounds upon which he would move an Address to his Majesty, which he held in his hand, were these: First, the necessity of evincing that a connexion did and ought to exist between England and Germany, and that we felt deeply for her interests. He was also anxious to convince Prussia, that there was not a Power in Europe, who could exclude British ships from her ports with impunity; and above all, he wished to mark our abhorrence of that abo-

minable principle, of one Power indemnifying itself at the expence of its weaker neighbour. He would acknowledge also he had another powerful motive for proposing it, a motive in which he anticipated the perfect concurrence not only of every Noble Lord who heard him, but of every man in the country. He was anxious to convince his Majesty that they felt an insult offered to him as an insult offered to themselves, and that there was no part of his dominions in the possession of which they were not willing to defend and maintain him. His Lordship then read the Address, which was an echo of the Message.

Lord Hawkesbury and *Lord Mulgrave* expressed their approbation, not only of the address, but of all the measures adopted with respect to Prussia by Government. The address was of course agreed to *nem. diss.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 21.

RUPTURE WITH PRUSSIA.

Mr Secretary Fox presented to the House a message from his Majesty, similar to that presented by Lord Grenville to the House of Lords.

Wednesday, April 23.

The order of the day being read for taking said message into consideration,

Mr Secretary Fox rose, and spoke to the following effect:—"I am sure that it is impossible that the message we have now heard read, can fail to excite the strongest sensation in every temper and disposition of mind which can exist in this House. In the first place, when we hear it stated that his Majesty had abstained from appealing to his British subjects, on account of the violence and injustice which had been done to him in the seizure of his Electoral dominions, it is impossible not to feel grateful for that kindness and mildness which his Majesty has always shewn to the subjects of this realm. It is with the most extreme reluctance, that he could consent to involve them in war upon any ground, that was not immediately and directly connected with British interests. The next feeling which must be strongly excited by the message, is a feeling of just indignation at the conduct of the Court of Prussia. I hope that every member, while he feels this just indignation, will, at the same time, perceive the propriety of uniting the most vigorous measures, with a language temperate and moderate, and which does not violate that respect which has been always considered due to crowned heads, and ought not, in the present times, to be departed from. Indeed, to describe justly the measures which have been adopted by the Court of Prussia against this country, they cannot be called the measures of the King of Prussia, for that Sovereign is known to be of a mild and pacific disposition, nor could they be called the measures of his Ministers, for no Ministers could freely advise a proceeding so violent and injurious to the interests of that Monarch. The measures must be considered such as his Prussian Majesty had been induced to adopt, from the pernicious counsels of the enemies of this country.

"The origin of this proceeding is to be traced to the convention concluded at Vienna, on the 15th of December, between Count Haugwitz and the French Emperor; but when it is considered, what was the situation of Prussia at the time that its Sovereign concluded the treaty with France, it must be recollected, that its means of negociation were still greater than what it derived from its own resources, or its own armies. The Emperor of Russia, after he had left Austerlitz, gave the whole direction of the Russian troops, that remained in Germany, to the command of the King of Prussia. This country too had promised him a powerful assistance by pecuniary supplies, if he should be driven to a war with France. These were the means he possessed of giving weight to his negociations; and how did he apply those means? Why, to seize a part of the territories of one of those powers which had been supporting him in that rank and situation, which enabled him to conclude his treaty. (*Loud Cries of Hear, Hear!*) At first, he did not pretend to take Hanover absolutely, but with the power of restoring it. France, in the mean time, pressed for the cession of Anspach and Bayreuth. What then did the King of Prussia do? Certainly he could not expect, that the French Government would be able to negociate between him and his Britannic Majesty, that he should be allowed to retain Hanover;

mover; and therefore he finally resolved to seize it without the consent of his Majesty, and under the pretence of an equivalent for Anspach, Bayreuth, and other provinces which he had ceded to France.

"It cannot then be said, that this treaty, and the proceedings which followed it, were altogether the effect of fear; for what was the necessity under which his Prussian Majesty was placed? Was it merely the necessity of ceding Anspach and Bayreuth? This might have been a considerable misfortune, yet it was one which might be justified by necessity. But the sort of necessity claimed by the King of Prussia, is different; he says, "Because I have lost Anspach and Bayreuth, I therefore feel myself under the necessity of seizing the dominions of some third power—not only of a third power, but of one that, from all times, and by every circumstance, I was bound to respect." On the 16th of January, an official letter was written from Baron Hardenberg to Mr Jackson, expressly stating it to be the intention of his Prussian Majesty to take possession of Hanover, *only until the conclusion of peace between England and France.* In answer to that letter, his Majesty expresses his firm reliance on the declaration of his Prussian Majesty, but wishes the terms to be more explicit. The language that Prussia held at that time to our Court, was, that it was rather an object of French than of Prussian ambition, that they should be possessed of Hanover. At first, they endeavoured to represent to the Government of this country, that it was more for our interest that Hanover should be occupied by Prussian than by French troops, and their argument was this:—"If we have it, the ports may be still open to your commerce, or at least your manufactures may have a passage thro' our territory."—This hope was, however, now entirely cut off, and Count Schulenburgh, in his Manifesto, professes to take the country as a present from France, which she had won and held *by the right of conquest.* The House must therefore see to what extremity we are now reduced. It would be idle to say that a war with Prussia would not be a calamity. It is also a painful consideration to think that there is no mode of returning this calamity on the aggressors, which will not in some degree fall also on neutral and friendly nations, and even on ourselves. The House will, however, feel, that there are occasions in which a manifestation of our principles and of our resentment become necessary, although attended with the calamities inseparable from war. If Prussia should alledge that she was in that state of comparative weakness, that she was obliged to cede Anspach and Bayreuth, however his Majesty might lament the necessity or the accession of strength his enemies derived from the acquisition, still he would not have attempted to oppose it, or make the slightest remonstrance on the occasion. But when that power shall say, 'I am not only obliged to make cessions, but I am also obliged to make war with you;' then the question becomes very different, and his Majesty is under the necessity of considering it in a very different light.

"Although I, for one, am not inclined to look very favourably on the present situation of this country, nor to feel so sanguinely as some other gentlemen, yet I think that, upon the present occasion, we should make a signal example of the Court of Prussia; and whatever principles theorists may lay down about restoring the balance of Europe, I think we shall do more to restore the sound and true principles that ought to prevail in Europe, by shewing the world in this instance, that this country will not abandon them herself, nor consent that they shall be departed from by other nations in their transactions with her. I consider that the power of the country consists in a great measure in the known justice of its principles, in its moderation and forbearance; but if the Court of Berlin choose to depart from the principles of justice, and to act hostilely to this country, it must take the consequence. In our conduct upon this occasion, we shall have avoided a great evil, and done some good. We shall avoid the giving the sanction of this country to the spoliations which have been committed on the Continent. We shall avoid the imputation of being indifferent to the fate of his Majesty's foreign possessions. But, above all, we shall avoid the giving our sanction to that principle lately adopted, of transferring the subjects of one Prince to

another, in the way of equivalents, and under the pretext of convenience and mutual accommodation. The wildest schemes that ever were before broached, would not go so far to shake the foundations of all established Governments as this new practice. I do not know that it is necessary to make any further observations; but before I sit down, I must state, that there can be no doubt, but that the shutting the ports of Prussia to British vessels alone is most clearly and unquestionably an act of hostility against this country." Mr Fox then concluded by moving an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, which (as usual) was an echo of the message.

Lord Castlereagh rose merely to express his entire concurrence with the Address that was moved, and his approbation of the manner in which it had been brought forward. The Right Hon. Gentleman had placed it upon such grounds as brought it home to the feelings of the House, and must convince them, that the country had no choice but the alternative which had been stated.

The Address was then carried *nem. con.*

Monday, May 9.

IRON DUTY BILL.

Lord H. Petty, having moved the order of the day, for the House resolving itself into a Committee on the Iron Duty bill,

Mr Curwen said, that as he was well aware of the necessity for imposing heavy taxes under the existing circumstances of the country, he was sorry, therefore, to be obliged to oppose that now under the consideration of the House; but feeling that a substitute for it much less oppressive might be found, he felt it his duty to deprecate the farther progress of the bill. The tax proposed was one which would bear heavily in every point of view. It was intended to lay an equal tax on iron of every description: if this were the case, the House might easily judge of its extraordinary pressure, from the additional expence in iron railways alone; on an iron railway, which should cost 1,700 l. in its erection before this rise, the additional expence would be 700 l. From the additional expence of iron which it would cause in shipping, the price of coals must be raised one shilling in the chaldron, which would amount in the whole to about 50,000l. additional expence on that article in the city of London. According to the best calculation which could be made, the additional expence on every horse employed in husbandry would be twelve shillings a year.—The number of horses thus employed was one million; those at 5s. each would produce the sum of 250,000l. The most sanguine expectation of Ministers did not lead them to rate the tax proposed at more than 300,000 l. His statement would only leave 50,000 l. to be provided for. This deficiency, however, could be easily supplied by an additional tax on pleasure horses, the number of which amounted to 200,000.—Supposing 10s. were laid on each, the object of ministers might be accomplished. He trusted Ministers would consider the subject seriously before the Bill passed into a law.

Mr Stuart Wortley observed, that from the situation of public affairs, very strong ground was necesary for the justification of opposition to his Majesty's Ministers in finances, but the present tax would be found very oppressive, not only by the manufacturers and farmers, but by every other class who had occasion to use iron utinsels. It would fall extremely heavy on the tradesman, whose subsistence and that of his family depended on iron implements.—He thought himself bound, therefore, to oppose the tax.

Mr Mordaunt, Mr H. Lascelles. Lord A. Hamilton, Sir J. Wrottesely, and several other members, spoke decidedly against the tax.

Mr Wilberforce was ready to admit the difficulties under which his Majesty's Ministers laboured to raise the supplies; but while he made this acknowledgement, he was bound in duty to his constituents, to see that no tax should press hard upon them. The present one under discussion was highly objectionable, both in a political point of view and a commercial one. In the first instance, it would operate to the prejudice of the manufacturer, by compelling him to discharge a greater number of men, of hardy bodies and athletic make, useful in war, and who actually furnished a great number of soldiers and sailors; and secondly, that it would totally destroy the trade. He contended that the persons employed in these manufactories

were already taxed to the utmost of their power of paying, by the burthens already imposed upon the necessaries of life, and that consequently they would not be enabled to pay more. He observed, that ten years ago, his late Right Hon. Friend (Mr Pitt) was so well convinced of this, that he had consented to forego the tax. Of the sum of near one million so to be paid for this tax, if it passed into a law, not more than 200,000 l. would find its way into the Exchequer, as the drawbacks would amount to more than 800,000 l. He deprecated the idea of bringing iron under the cognizance of the Excise; and stated, that the manufacturers had made their calculations upon a supposition that Government would never bring it under such controul. The trade of making iron from the ore would be so far injured, that foreign countries could make it more advantageously. The drawbacks would be far from sufficient to countervail the duty. With respect to the drawbacks, he understood that on pig iron it was intended to allow forty shillings per ton. The manufacturers, however, conceived that sum not sufficient, and required forty-five shillings. On bar iron, instead of 3 l. per ton to be allowed, they required 3 l. 10s. but when they superadded labour, capital, &c. they thought 6 l. ought to be allowed. On hardware they claimed 8 l. per ton. The foreign markets were making rapid advances upon the trade of this country; and therefore it behoved Government to touch as lightly as possible upon the manufactures. He recommended the adoption of a tax upon agricultural horses in lieu of it, which he contended would produce a greater sum than the proposed tax upon iron.

Lord Henry Petty made a luminous speech in support of the tax. When he looked around him, and contemplated the flourishing state of this manufacture, how it mixed itself with every other lucrative operation, and every object of luxury in the country, it was too much to say that it ought to be overlooked as a source of revenue. The Noble Lord observed, that the argument which had been advanced against the taxation of raw materials was ill-founded. He remarked, that cotton and other raw materials were at present objects of taxation. Malt, from which beer was produced, was, with respect to that manufacture, a raw material. Beer itself might be considered a raw material, and among the most important of all, for as it was a part of human sustenance, it was a raw material for the great manufacture of man, and yet beer was heavily taxed. The Noble Lord afterwards signified his intention of relieving machinery from some of the restrictions under which it laboured. But if machinery was to be benefited by the repeal of restrictive laws, and giving it all that unbounded operation of which it was capable, it would be but just to expect some advantage to the revenue in return. He further observed, that in consequence of the flourishing state of the iron manufacture at home, a decrease of importation from those countries which used to supply us with that article, had taken place. This diminished importation produced a loss of duties, and it was but fair that the revenue should be indemnified by a tax on the home manufacture, which had supplanted the foreign article. On these grounds he trusted the House would consent to go into the Committee.

Mr Rose argued strenuously against the tax. Eight years ago a similar tax had been under consideration, but, after investigating the subject minutely, his late Right Hon. Friend (Mr Pitt) had concurred with him in rejecting it. In his opinion, it was impossible to contrive any tax, which, while it would produce so little to the revenue, would draw so much from the public.

Mr Fox did not believe that this tax would ruin the manufacture on which it was imposed. He received with great doubt all theoretical propositions on political economy, and more particularly those which related to manufactures. With respect to taxation, this country was not in a situation to make a choice. It was absolutely necessary to impose taxes to which many solid objections might be stated. And believing that many of the present objections might be obviated in the Committee, he trusted the House would agree to the motion.

The question was then put, and the House divided—Ayes 119—Noes 109—Majority 10.

The bill was then committed *pro forma*.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

FRANCE.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

PARIS, *March* 31.

THIS day at three o'clock the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire, Cambaceres, attended the Senate, where, being received with the usual ceremony, his Serene Highness ordered the Secretary of the Senate to read the decree by which he was authorised to preside at the sitting. His Serene Highness then pronounced the following speech:—

"Gentlemen—At the moment when France, uniting in intention with you, secures its happiness and its glory, in swearing to obey our august Sovereign, your wisdom has foreseen the necessity of co-operating in every part of the system of hereditary Government, and to establish it by institutions analogous to its nature. Your wishes are in part fulfilled; and will be more so, by the different acts that his Majesty the Emperor and King has prescribed to me for your sanction. Hence you will gratefully receive these new testimonies of his confidence in the Senate, and his love for his people; and, conformably to his Majesty's intentions, you will hasten to inscribe them upon your registers. The first of these acts is a statute, containing every thing concerning the civil constitution of the Imperial House, in prescribing the duties of the Princes and Princesses who compose it, towards the Emperor. The fundamental principles of this important family law announce how much his Majesty has it at heart, that the dynasty of which he is the founder, should perpetuate the happiness of France, and fulfil the sublime hopes of which it is the object. It is particularly for the interest of nations, that Princes be educated in a manner superior to other men. The honours which they receive from their infancy are calculated to give more authority to the examples of submission and virtue, which is the principal debt they owe to their country. The accomplishment of their high destinies also requires, that they should be placed, almost from their birth, under the inspection of the Father of the Empire, in order that his for the interest of the State, and that the most severe morality should purify and ennoble all their affections.

"The second act is a decree which unites the *Venetian Provinces* to the kingdom of Italy. Thus, this part of his Majesty's States will receive, in consequence of this disposition, that degree of importance and lustre, which the glory of its founder had reason to hope.

"By the third decree, his Majesty confers the *Throne of Naples* upon his Highness Prince Joseph, and his legitimate heirs male. He reserves to this Prince the rights assured to him by the constitution of the Empire, in providing laws, that the Crown of France and that of Naples shall never be united upon the same head. This glorious recompence of the services of Prince Joseph, and his constant and pious affection for the head of his family, shall be for you, gentlemen, the subject of a lively satisfaction; and how much more active will not this sentiment become in consequence of the elevation of a Prince, the object of your love and veneration, when you are informed, that his elevation will not put an end to our connections with him; and when you know, that the new King of Naples is to preserve with his Crown the title of Grand Elector!

"Relative to the third and fourth decrees—one decrees the cession of the *Duchies of Cleves and Berg*, in their full sovereignty, to his Highness Prince Murat; the other confers the *Principality of Guastalla* on her Royal Highness Princess Paulina, and her spouse, Prince Borghese.—The military glory of Prince Murat, the splendour and importance of his successes, his public and private virtues, will interest every Frenchman in the just reward that he has obtained, and render his authority dear to his new subjects. The safeguard of an important part of the frontiers of his Majesty's empire, will be entrusted to this Prince. Can his Majesty place it in worthier hands? You had appreciated the merit of Prince Borghese, even before your decrees had naturalized him among us. His conduct in the last campaign has given him new claims to

"The fifth decree transfers, in its complete sovereignty, the principality of *Neufchatel* to Marshal Berthier. This affecting proof of the Emperor's goodwill for an old companion in arms, and for a co-operator, as intrepid as intelligent, cannot fail to excite the sensibility of every good heart, as it will be a motive of joy in every well-informed mind.

"The sixth decree regards the reunion of the countries of *Massa Carrara*, and *Carfagnana*, to the principality of Lucca. In fine, Gentlemen, the seventh decree establishes three titles in the states of *Parma and Plaisance*, the splendour of which will be maintained by considerable revenues, to be appropriated to that purpose; in these countries, consistent with his Majesty's order. By the effect of similar reservations in the decrees relative to the states of Venice, the Kingdom of Naples, and the principality of Lucca, his Majesty has created recompences worthy of them, for several of his subjects who have rendered signal services in the war, or who have contributed in eminent offices, in any distinguished manner, to the good of the state. It is the Emperor's wish, that these titles should become the property of those who receive them, and that they shall enjoy the right of transmitting them in the male line to the eldest of their legitimate descendants, as a monument of imperial munificence and the just motives that excited these rewards.

"This grand conception, Gentlemen, and the secondary measures that accompany it, shall make known to Europe the estimation that his Majesty attaches to the exploits of the brave men who seconded his labours, and to the fidelity of those whom he has employed in the direction of affairs of importance. This disposition offers at the same time political advantages that will not escape your foresight. The habitual splendour which surrounds men eminent in dignity, gives them with the people an authority of council and example, which the Monarch can sometimes advantageously apply to increase the authority of the public functions. On the other hand, the same men are the natural intercessors for the people at the Throne; it is therefore consistent with the good of the state, that by the stability and splendour of their situation, they shall be raised *above every vulgar consideration*—From these motives, the propriety of which is incontestable, other advantages arise, which will be easy in their application; and, which, I believe, it will be superfluous to analyze. Such Gentlemen, is the profound basis upon which his Majesty wishes to establish the great political system, *the idea of which was inspired into him by Divine Providence.* In securing the happiness of the present generation, in preparing the greatness of the future race, his Majesty is incessantly adding to those sentiments of love, admiration and respect, which you feel in common with the rest of the French nation."

THE MESSAGE OF THE EMPEROR AND KING.

[The first three paragraphs are only a repetition of a part of the preceding discourse; the conclusion is as follows;]

"We have thought proper, under these circumstances, that several obligations, and some burdens, which were borne by our crown of Italy, should be defrayed by the King of Naples, and the Prince of Lucca.

"We have also found means to conciliate the interests, the diginity of our throne, and the sentiment of our gratitude, for the services which have been rendered to us in the civil and military line. *Whatever may be the power* to which Divine Providence and the laws of our people have elevated us, it is not sufficient for the recompence of so many heroes, or for the acknowledgment of the numerous testimonies of love and fidelity which our person has experienced.

"You will perceive, in many of the dispositions which will be transmited to you, that we have not solely abandoned ourselves to the sentiments of affection with which you have been penetrated, and to the happiness of doing good to those who have so faithfully served us: we have been chiefly influenced by the grand idea of consolidating social order, together with our Throne, of which it is the basis and foundation, and to create points of correspondence and support to this great Empire. This attaches itself to our dearest wishes, to that to which we have devoted our whole life, the greatness and prosperity of our people.

"Given at our Palace of the Thuilleries, March 30th 1806.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"Secretary of State, *H. B. Maret*,"

The

The marriage of the Prince of Baden with the Princess Stephanie Napoleon was celebrated on the 8th April. On the *Sunday* following, there was a grand parade, a concert, and illuminations, and a grand ball at the Palace, in honour of the marriage! The Senate have sent deputations to the Princes Joseph, Murat, and Borghese, to congratulate them on their new dignities.

In addition to the new potentates to be created by the Emperor, it is said, he has determined that the Senator Beauharnois, father of the above princess Stephanie, and brother of Colonel Beauharnois, Madame Josephine's first husband, is to be the chief of the Helvetic republic for life, with the title of Landamman, and to be succeeded by the Prince of Baden, and successively his issue by Madame Stephanie.

On the 20th April Admiral Villeneuve, who along with some other naval French officers, had been allowed to come to France on their parole, arrived at Rennes in Normandy, where he proposed to rest a few days, being unable to continue his journey to Paris. On the morning of the 23d, he was found dead in his bed at the hotel there, having, according to the reports circulated, put an end to his existence with a pistol. The cause alledged was his dread to face the Emperor, who had expressed the strongest disapprobation of his conduct in leaving Cadiz to risk an encounter with Lord Nelson's fleet. The Captains Infernet and Lucas of the Redoubtable, had been introduced to the Emperor at St Cloud, who complimented them on their gallant behaviour in the battle, but said that certain other commanders should be brought to their merited punishment by a Court martial. Lucas modestly told Napoleon he could have *taken the Victory* had he been properly supported.

On the 30th April, the Earls of Elgin and Yarmouth, and several other English gentlemen, arrived from Verdun at Paris, preparatory, as was supposed, to their liberation.

Turkey.

Whilst Bonaparte is parcelling out Germany and Italy, his restless eye is fixed upon another source of plunder and partition. He is ambitious of adding another diadem to those he has already usurped, and to sit down upon the throne of Constantine. He will soon burst upon Turkey, and for this purpose he is collecting a large army in Dalmatia; 45,000 men are already assembled there. But Turkey will not fall without a blow; and though the disturbed state of her provinces, and the licentious character of her soldiery, forbid our expecting that she can herself make effectual resistance to the French troops, yet Russia will not suffer her to fall an easy prey. Aware of the intentions of Bonaparte, the Emperor Alexander is taking the necessary precautions, and has already seized a very important post. By the 23d article of the Treaty of Presburgh, the Mouths of the Cattaro are to be ceded to France—the French troops were on their march to take possession of them, but the Russians were before hand with them, and appearing suddenly before the Bocca di Calabro, summoned the Austrians to surrender it—the Austrian Commandant immediately gave it up, alledging that he was not strong enough to defend it.

The Bocca di Calabro is situated in a small province, which goes by the name of Bocca di Cattaro, (the mouth of the Cattaro.) This province lies south from Dalmatia, and west of Ragusa. The country is surrounded on the north by the confines of Ragusa, on the east and south by Turkish Albania, and on the west by the Adriatic Sea. It formerly belonged to the Venetians, and within these few years to Austria, but was added to the kingdom of Italy by the treaty of Presburg. The chief town gives name also to a Bay of Cattaro, which is likewise in the possession of the Russians.

The Russians have likewise taken possession of the strong post of Castel Nuovo, where and at Cataro they have a force of 30,000 men. They have been joined by vast bodies of the Montenegrins, and have fortified all the passes and strongholds with entrenchments and a great quantity of heavy artillery, so that the enemy will find a formidable opposition to their progress in this quarter.

The Adriatic Sea is likewise completely blockaded by the Russian and English fleets. Admiral Bailley, Commander of the Russian squadron, has issued a proclamation, stating that all

ships

ships which shall attempt to enter or come out of the ports of Venice, Trieste, Fiume, &c. shall be seized as lawful prizes. This measure has occasioned the utmost distress to the trade of these ports, where a great number of French transports are also blocked up.

The occupation of Cattaro and Castel Nuova by the Russians has highly offended the French Emperor. It is averred that General Brady, with an Austrian garrison of 2000 men, gave up Cattaro to 300 Russians, in consequence of which Bonaparte has demanded in the most peremptory manner, that Austria should compel the Russians to evacuate that important position; and in order to enforce this demand, the French have taken possession of Braunau, on the Inn, the fortifications of which they are strengthening.

The recent movements of the French on the Austrian frontiers, and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much uneasiness at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French Minister at Vienna communicated to the Imperial Cabinet the determination of his master to retain possession of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjusted. Prince Schwartzenberg was immediately dispatched to Paris, with a strong remonstrance on this violation of the treaty of Presburg.

Mr Wood, an English messenger, was robbed of his dispatches, and murdered, on his way from Constantinople to Vienna, about 90 miles from the former place, by a banditti said to be from Romelia.

ITALY.

After all the vaunting of the *Moniteur*, the Corsican King of Naples (that is to be) has not yet succeeded in subduing either the arms or the affections of his subjects (that are to be). The army in Calabria, so far from having laid down its arms, has made use of them against the invaders, and a sharp action has taken place near Lago Nero. The French official bulletin states, that the Neapolitan army, having burnt the bridge of the Silo, disputed the passage of that river, but so quick and well conducted an attack was made upon them, that they were forced to take flight, and were pursued for two miles to Lago Nero, leaving their *whole* artillery behind them, a 12 pounder and a howitzer, as the first part of the bulletin informs us. At Lago Nero the Neapolitans had made arrangements for a brave opposition, but the French troops entered the place in the face of a tremendous fire of cannon and small arms. A great number of prisoners are said to have been made, but the number is not stated; and the fact seems to be, that the Neapolitans carried off their artillery, and effected their retreat in good order.

It is, however, by no means certain that the Calabrians have yet been dispersed. According to the last accounts, the Prince Royal of Naples had his head quarters at Cosenza, in Calabria; in which province, at the head of a few regular troops, aided by the *levy en masse*, he kept at bay the French divisions which had been detached to reduce that quarter of the kingdom.

The Prince of Hesse, who commands in Gaeta, has replied to a third summons, that he will defend the place, as becomes a soldier of honour, to the last extremity. He has dispersed among the French troops printed papers, in one of which he says—"Remember that Gaeta is not Ulm, and that the Prince of Hesse is not Mack!" Emulating his heroic example, an Irish Officer, has, according to the Dutch papers, with a few troops, thrown himself into Civitella del Fronte, which he is determined to defend against the French to the last extremity. The Royal Family of Naples had taken measures to retire to Malta in case of necessity.

Finding some difficulty in extinguishing the loyalty of the Neapolitans to their rightful Sovereign, King Joseph has authorised the *mild* and *merciful* Massena to establish Military Commissions for the trial of the disaffected *wherever he shall think proper*. Against the decisions of this secret Tribunal of Blood there is to be no appeal, and the execution is to follow the sentence in 24 hours.

The King of Sardinia had gone to Cagliari in a Russian frigate. The Venetians, whose gondolas Bonaparte was to convert into ships of the line, already complain bitterly of the annihilation of their trade; and their French Governor complains as bitterly that their priests preach

preach sedition, and threatens them with severe punishment, if they do not preach obedience to the *powers that be.*

The Pope, it is said, has been induced to resign. The Papal chair is to be occupied by Bonaparte's uncle, Cardinal Fesch, who is to reside at Avignon, and the States of the Church, together with the Kingdom of Etruria (Tuscany), are to be united to the kingdom of Italy.

GERMANY.

Bonaparte's Minister, Rochefoucault, has resumed his diplomatic character at the Court of Vienna, and commenced *business* with making a peremptory demand of the immediate accession of the Emperor of Germany to the new order of things established in Naples. It is not stated what or whether any answer has been given to this insolent proposition; but we augur favourably of his Majesty's spirit, if it be true that he has had the courage to reject two applications of a nature not quite so presumptuous; a perpetual right of passage over the bridge at Ponteba to the Italian States, and liberty to march a French army thro' Bohemia, to attack Russia.

PRUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

Respecting the aspect of affairs in the North of Germany, we find that the conduct of the King of Prussia is execrated by his subjects. Prince Louis fearlessly avows his detestation of it; the Duke of Brunswick has retired to Brunswick in disgust. Baron Hardenberg has resigned his post of Cabinet Minister, and Haugwitz, the partizan of France, can scarcely appear in public with safety. These symptoms of disapprobation are indeed strongest in the army. Superior and inferior Officers, Generals, Subalterns, and privates, are all loud and pointed in their reprobation. The King is said to have become extremely dejected in consequence of the odium which he has thus incurred.

The Prussian Government has rendered itself so *popular* by its recent conduct, that an order has been issued at Berlin, to oblige all persons to abstain from expressing *any opinion whatever upon political subjects!*

The King and Queen of Prussia have left Berlin for Potsdam, where they are to reside for the summer.

Mr Jackson, the British Minister at Berlin, on the 19th April announced to the Prussian Cabinet, that an embargo had been imposed by the British Government on all Prussian vessels; at the same time stating, that his diplomatic functions there were at an end, and requiring passports for himself and the Members of his embassy. Passports were delivered to him two days after. He left Berlin with his family and suite on the 24th, and arrived at Yarmouth in the Ariadne frigate on the 15th of May.

The impending war between Russia and Prussia will no doubt be accelerated by the event for which we have been amply prepared, of hostilities having commenced between Prussia and Swedes. On the 15th April Count Lowenhelm, the Commander of the Swedish troops, published a declaration, in which he says—"that he has orders to defend the Hanoverian territory on the right side of the Elbe against any violation of foreign troops, and that any attempt against it would be considered and treated as an attack upon the States of his Swedish Majesty." That attack has been made, and Swedish blood has been shed. In consequence of orders having been given by the Court of Berlin to expel the Swedes by force, the detached corps of both armies met on the 23d April at Seedorf in the Duchy of Lauenburgh, when an engagement took place, which is said to have terminated to the advantage of the Swedes. They were, however, obliged to make a subsequent retreat, the Prussians being in much greater force.

In the Prussian official account of the above skirmish we are told, that, in taking possession of Lauenburgh, Prussia had no hostile intentions against Sweden. In consequence, however, of this aggression, his Swedish Majesty has ordered an embargo to be laid on all Prussian vessels in the Swedish ports. He has also issued orders for blockading all the Prussian ports in the Baltic. Swinemunde, commanding the entrance of the Oder, and the navigation to Stettin, is actually blockaded by a Swedish ship of war. The trade of Dantzig, Koningsberg, and Memel, is probably placed under equal restriction.

These acts of vigour and decision have been followed up by a spirited declaration, in which the Swedish Monarch states,

states the grounds of his differences with Prussia, in a clear, temperate, and dignified manner, and defies the power, while he depicts the duplicity of the Court of Berlin. He states the conduct of that Court, from the formation of the "Coalition against the usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte," to the late attack upon the Swedish troops in Lauenburg, which has "put the last seal to the real system of the Prussian Cabinet." The occupation of Hanover, the exclusion of British commerce from the ports in the North of Germany, and the recent attack upon the Swedes, are declared to be the causes of the hostile measures to which his Swedish Majesty has had recourse against the innovation of Prussia. Two important facts are disclosed in this Declaration; namely, that an Alliance subsists between Sweden, Great Britain, and Russia, and that the Emperor Alexander had placed the troops which he had sent to Hanover under the orders of his Swedish Majesty. This latter circumstance evinces both the confidence which he places in the military talents of the King of Sweden, and the intimacy of the relations by which the two Governments are connected with each other; there is little room to doubt, that Sweden will be sustained in the approaching campaign by a very large proportion of the Russian army.

His Prussian Majesty, naturally considering this as a declaration of war, has retaliated as far as he is able. The Swedish ships in his ports have been detained, and a corps of his army, under Gen. Kalkreuth, amounting to 16000 men, has been ordered to enter Swedish Pomerania.

On the 3d April the Swedish army was assembled on a large plain near the head-quarters at Greiswald, when the King addressed them in a speech worthy of a Christian Hero. He applauded their zeal and fidelity, regretted that the object of their march into that country had not been effected, but exhorted them to bow with submission to the will of the Most High, and to supplicate his grace that they might ever walk in the paths of virtue and honour. This impressive ceremony was concluded by prayers offered up in the field by the military chaplains.

Bonaparté, it appears, in his grant of Hanover to Prussia, did not intend to include Verden and Bremen. The gates of the former place were shut against the Prussians, who carried it by escalade. It is now jointly occupied by convention, until the *thief* and the *receiver* shall have come to an understanding on the subject.

DENMARK.

Denmark, we are happy to find, seems little disposed to concur in the views of France and Prussia. It has been intimated that British ships with goods for the Continent, may go safely to Tonningen. The Prussian Minister at Copenhagen having suggested to the Prince Royal the propriety of withdrawing the troops from Holstein and Schleswig, the Prince is said to have abruptly answered, "That shall be done, provided your Master sets me the example, and orders his troops to evacuate, not his own territories, (which he wishes me to do), but those which belong to his neighbours."

In answer to a demand from the Court of Berlin to that of Copenhagen, enforced by an application from the French resident, that the ports of Denmark should be shut against Great Britain, the government of Copenhagen have replied—

"That a secret but fundamental Treaty exists between the governments of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, by which the Baltic Sea is regulated, and that the demands of the Court of Berlin are contrary to the stipulations therein."

SWITZERLAND.

It is generally believed that the Government of Switzerland will undergo an immediate change. What shape it is to assume is not stated, but the Landamman is accused by Napoleon of making the country a *warehouse for English goods*, of which the French army is stated to have seized to the amount of several millions, upon taking possession of Neufchatel and Valengin.

INDIA.

We are happy to announce that peace has been concluded with Scindiah. The following Extraordinary Gazette was published on Friday, May 16:

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, May 16.

A dispatch has been received at the East India-House, from Sir George Hi-

laro Barlow, Bart. dated Illahabad the 4th December 1805, of which the following is an extract:

"I have now the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that, on the 22d November a Definitive Treaty was concluded between the Right Honourable Lord Lake and the Plenipotentiary Agent of Dowlut Row Scindiah, upon terms which appear to me to be calculated to establish the relations of amity and concord between the two states upon the most secure and permanent foundation.

Your honourable Court will also have the satisfaction to be apprised of the expectation which I confidently entertain of a speedy and favourable termination of hostilities with Jeswunt Row Holkar, and of the consequent important reduction in the military charges of the several presidencies inseparable from a state of war.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that tranquility prevails in every quarter of the Company's dominions; and I am not aware of the probability of any occurrence of a nature calculated to disturb it, or to impair the fundamental sources of the British power and prosperity in India."

Dispatches have been also received from Sir G. H. Barlow, dated Illahabad, the 24th December 1805, from which it appears, that, in consequence of the treaty of peace with Scindiah, and the confident expectation of a peace with Holkar, orders had been issued for the return of the troops belonging to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, within the limits of those governments respectively, where they were to be distributed in cantonments, and placed on a peace establishment."

Thus far the Gazette. The private letters say that Holkar had sent Vakeels to the camp of Lord Lake, supplicating for peace upon such terms as his Lordship's justice and humanity might dictate. Thus are all the projects of our enemy against our possessions in that quarter defeated. Should any of his squadrons have reached India, they have nothing to do but come back again—if they can. It will be seen from our Maritime Department, that all apprehensions of any attack on the Cape, or St Helena, are removed. The following is a statement of our force at the Cape, and in India:—

Cavalry—19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, and 25th regiments. Infantry—12th, 17th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 47th, 51st, 53d, 56th, 59th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 69th, 72d, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83d, 84th, 86th, 93d, 94th, and the regiment de Meuron.—Total, 6 of cavalry, and 30 regiments of infantry.

Such a force, reinforced as it will soon be, will, we trust, long secure the tranquillity of our Asiatic possessions.

America.

It appears from the American papers, that a resolution against the importation of certain articles, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain, has passed the House of Representatives, and that a bill has been brought in upon it. It is doubted whether the Senate will sanction the hostile spirit which appears to actuate this proceeding. The conduct of the faction which carried this obnoxious resolution is very generally disapproved of in the United States. The articles prohibited are as follow:—

"All articles of which leather is the material or chief value; all articles of which tin or brass is the material or chief value, tin in sheet excepted; all articles of which hemp or flax is the material or chief value; woollen cloth whose invoice prices shall exceed ; woollen hosiery of all kinds; window glass, and all other manufactures of glass; silver and plated wares; paper of all descriptions; nails and spikes; hats; cloathing ready made; millinery of all kinds; playing cards; beer, ale, and porter; pictures and prints."

The above resolutions having passed in the House of Representatives, by a majority of 87 to 35, were presented to the Senate, where they likewise passed on the 10th of April, by a majority of 20 to 9. An exemption has been made in favour of black glass bottles. This non-importation act is to take place on the 1st of January 1807. This extraordinary proceeding has occasioned a violent ferment through all the ports of the United States.

The exports from America, of her own produce and manufactures, during the last year, was valued at 42,205,961 dollars,

dollars, of which this country took 16,459,766, being more than a third part of her entire produce. Of her exports, generally, Britain and her colonies took 22,063,277 dollars; France and her colonies, 8,245,013; Holland and her colonies, 5,523,423; and Spain and her colonies, 4,533,539.

A secret expedition has sailed from New York, under Gen. Miranda, a native of Mexico. It consists of the Leander and two other vessels, the object of which is positively said to be the revolutionizing of South America; it seems to have been planned with some address. He kept the American Government in total ignorance of his designs, whilst several of their agents were employed in enlisting men to man his ships, under the belief that he was employed by the Government. A number of persons have been arrested, and are to be tried, as accomplices of Miranda.

Samuel Ogden, a merchant of New York, has been ordered to find bail before the Circuit Court of that State, to the amount of 20,000 dollars, and two sureties for 40,000, to stand his trial for being concerned in this expedition.

Captain Roberts of one of the American frigates, in consequence of some dispute with Captain Gale, commanding the marines on board his ship, ran the latter through the body with his sword. He expired immediately.—Capt. R. has been arrested. It is stated that some years ago he stabbed a seaman for *looking pale*, during an action with a French frigate.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capture of Admiral Linois.

The career of this active, and hitherto fortunate Commander, has at length been arrested. His *fourth* rencontre with a British force has proved fatal to him: chance has thrown the *Marengo* and her consort into the power of Sir J. B. Warren. This grateful intelligence was brought by the John Bull cutter, which arrived at Plymouth on the 2d of May.—The Official dispatches were published in the Gazette of the 6th.

Admiralty-Office, May 6.

Copy of a Letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K.B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Wm. Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Foudroyant, at Sea, the 14th of March 1806.

Sir—I request you will communicate to their Lordships, that, at half past three A. M. on the 13th of March, his Majesty's ship the London, which I had stationed to windward of the squadron, having wore, and made the signal for some strange sails, I directed the squadron to wear likewise upon the larboard tack, the wind being at W. S. W; and, as day-light appeared, made the signal for a general chace;—soon afterwards the London was observed in action with a large ship and a frigate, and continued supporting a running fire with those ships, which were endeavouring to escape, until half past seven, when the Amazon, being the advanced ship, pursued also, and engaged the frigate, which was attempting to bear away. The remainder of the squadron approaching fast upon the enemy (and the action having continued from before day-light until 43 minutes after nine A.M.), the line of battle ship, bearing the flag of a Rear-Admiral, struck; and at 53 minutes past the above hour, the frigate also followed her example, when an officer came on board the Foudroyant with Admiral Linois's sword, and informed me that the ships which had surrendered to his Majesty's colours were the Marengo, of 80 guns, 740 men, and the Belle Poule, of 40 guns, 18-pounders, and 320 men, returning to France from the East Indies; these ships being the remainder of the French squadron which had committed so much depredation upon the British commerce in the Eastern World.

I have much satisfaction in stating the meritorious and gallant conduct of Captains Sir Harry Neale and William Parker, supported by the zeal and bravery of the officers and crews of their respective ships, who claim my warmest thanks and acknowledgements; and whose exertions, I hope, will recommend them to their Lordships' particular notice and favour.

I cannot, however, avoid regretting that the force of the enemy did not afford to the officers and men of the other ships of the squadron, who shewed the most earnest desire to have closed with the enemy, an opportunity of displaying that valour and attachment to their King and country, which, I am confi-

dent, they will be happy to evince upon some future and more favourable occasion.

I have inclosed a list of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, as well as their defects; and have likewise forwarded a particular statement of the ships captured, together with an account of the loss sustained by the enemy, being the most correct that could be ascertained from the role d'equipage. Rear-Admiral Linois is among the wounded, as well as several other officers. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Killed on board the London, Mr Wm. Rooke, midshipman, and 9 seamen and marines.—On board the Amazon, Mr Richard Seymour, First Lieutenant, Mr Edward Prior, second Lieut. of marines, one seaman and one marine.

Wounded on board the London, Mr W. Faddy, Lieutenant, Mr J. W. Watson, midshipman, and 18 seamen and marines.—On board the Amazon, Geo. Marcus, Quartermaster, and 5 seamen.

Killed on board the Marengo and Belle Poule, 65—Wounded, 80. Admiral Linois, and several other officers were among the wounded.—Force of the Marengo, 80 guns and 740 men; of the Belle Poule, 40 guns and 320 men.

Thus far the Gazette. It appears by private letters that the action took place near the Cape de Verd islands. The French Admiral almost ran on board of the London in the night; he supposed our squadron to be an East India convoy, and did not perceive his mistake until the London was close alongside, otherwise he must have escaped from his superior sailing, as the Marengo is reckoned the finest sailing man of war in the world. Lieutenant Seymour, of the Amazon, received his fatal wound towards the end of the action; he suffered the amputation of his left thigh with great fortitude, but died soon after. Lieut. Prior of the marines, was cut in two. Linois was wounded in the leg; his son, while holding his hand to his face, and crying for his father, had all his foreteeth carried away by a shot.—His first Captain lost his right arm.

It is supposed, from the number of valuable prizes taken by Linois, that a great quantity of treasure is on board the Marengo, but there is reason to believe that he had taken the precaution to send home part of his wealth in American vessels. After the action the Admiral went into St Jago to refit.

Sir John Warren arrived at Portsmouth on the 14th of May, with his squadron and prizes, the Marengo and Belle Poule. They encountered a most violent gale on the 23d April, in which the Marengo got totally dismasted, and the Ramilies lost her mizen and main top-masts. But for these disasters their cruize would have been longer. Nothing of value has been discovered on board the prizes. The Marengo is a beautiful ship, and very large. Admiral Linois is recovering of his wound, as is his son, whose wound was of a singular kind;—a bullet entered the angle of his jaw, knocked out the row of teeth on one side, wounded his tongue, and came out at his mouth!

The Gazette of May 17. announces the capture of a French frigate, at the Cape of Good Hope, under circumstances which render the acquisition more valuable, as it throws some light on the movements of the enemy, in a quarter where it was feared that they might do some mischief, and warrants the expectation of more important results. Sir Home Popham's letter, announcing the capture, is to the following effect:—

"In the morning of the 6th of March, a ship was discovered coming from the southward under a press of sail, and soon after two more, which proved to be the Raisonable and Narcissus. At eleven the headmost ship hoisted French colours, and passed within hail of the Djadem. The latter instantly changed her Dutch colours for English, and desired the Frenchman to strike, which he very properly did immediately. She proved to be the Volontaire French frigate, of 1100 tons, carrying 46 guns and 360 men, and, we are happy to add, had on board detachments of the Queen's and 54th regiments, consisting of 217 men, who were taken in two transports in the Bay of Biscay."

The Volontaire parted with the French squadron off Teneriffe, and intended to put into one of the Cape de Verd islands; but discovering a strange sail, whose appearance she did not like, she steered for the Cape, where the Dutch colours having been kept flying, she ran in without any suspicion.

The Volontaire belonged to the squadron under Admiral Guillamet and Jerome Bonaparte, who are probably now on their return home; for had their object been to go direct to the Cape or the East Indies, they would not have loitered so long on the passage. They remained cruizing in the latitude of St Helena for six weeks. An American ship saw them about 150 leagues from that island on the 4th February; a cartel with Dutch prisoners saw them off the island on the 20th March. It should seem from this, as if their object had been to intercept some of the outward or homeward bound East India fleets.

It is however stated that this fleet has actually proceeded for India.—No apprehensions seem, however, to be entertained respecting the safety of our Oriental possessions. Our naval force in that quarter is thus distibuted:

Sir E. Pellew is on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, with the Culloden, Russell, Tremendous, Albion, each 74; Grampus and Cornwallis, 50; Diana 38; Pitt, Dedaigneuse, and Concorde, 36; Terpsichore, 32; and the Seaflower, Victor, Drake, and Rattlesnake sloops of war. Sir Thomas Trowbridge has the eastern station, with the Blenheim and Sceptre, 74; Lancaster, 64; Phaeton 38, Caroline 38, Sir Edward Hughes 38; St Fiorenzo 36, Wilhelmina 36; Fox 32, Greyhound 32; and the Dasher, Harrier, and Albatross sloops of war.

Sir Richard Strachan's squadron arrived at Plymouth on the 6th of May, after a three months cruize as far as Madeira, without ever seeing a single ship of the enemy. His fleet having been refitted with uncommon dispatch, the Admiral sailed again on the 19th with seven sail of the line, and three frigates; his destination said to be direct for India.

Our troops at the Cape, at the date of the last accounts, were in good health, and perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the settlement. The Dutch prisoners had been embarked for Holland.

Various accounts have been received of another French squadron having appeared in the West Indies, but they appear to be unfounded. Admiral Duckworth, in the Superb, with the Acasta frigate, and his three prizes, sailed from Jamaica on the 24th of February, but learning at sea that a French squadron had appeared off the coast of Cuba, he returned to Jamaica, from whence, after being reinforced by three sail of the line, he sailed a second time for Cape Maize, where the enemy were said to have been seen; but finding the information to be incorrect, he steered his course for Europe, and joined Lord Collingwood off Cadiz. The rest of his squadron (the Canopus, Donegal, Spencer, with the Jupiter and Alexander, prizes) have arrived at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The Braave, of 74 guns, the third prize, foundered in a violent gale off Newfoundland, all the people saved. The Agamemnon was left at Barbadoes.

The Superb of 74 guns, Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, from the West Indies, but last from the fleet off Cadiz, has arrived at Plymouth.—She left the fleet all well. The Spaniards were refitting their ships in Cadiz very slowly, as they were in want of the necessary stores of every kind.

On the 17th of May, the following ships arrived at St Helen's:—The Dreadnought, of 98 guns, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, Captain Conn; and Britannia, 100 guns, Captain Bullen, in company with the San Ildefonso, 74 guns, Capt. Quillam; Bahama, 74 guns, Captain Stewart; and Swiftsure, 74 guns, Captain Digby; three of the prizes captured off Trafalgar; the other captured ship, the Berwick, 74 guns, remains at Gibraltar as Admiral Knight's flag ship.

A letter from Lord Cochrane, commanding the Pallas frigate, states, that having learned the situation of the corvettes in the river of Bourdeaux (the Garonne), on the evening of the 5th April, the Pallas was anchored close to the shoal of Cordovan, and a national corvette, which had the guard, was boarded and cut out by the boats, within two heavy batteries, in spite of all resistance. At day-light a general alarm was given; a sloop of war followed, but was soon obliged to sheer off, with considerable damage. In the morning, while waiting for the boats, three ships were observed bearing down towards the Pallas, which she chaced, and drove the whole ashore, where they were completely wrecked. Their masts went by the board, and they were involved in a sheet of spray. Of this flotilla, therefore, Lord Cochrane gives the following

satisfactory account:—La Tapageuse, of 14 guns, and 95 men, taken;—wrecked three beautiful corvettes, one of 18, one of 22, and one of 24 guns. The Pallas did not lose a man, and had only three wounded. The Pallas has also taken three, and destroyed two French merchant vessels.

The London Gazette announces the following captures:

By the Virginie, the Vengador Spanish privateer, of 14 guns and 82 men. By the Hind revenue cutter, after a running fight of 3 hours, the Intrepid French privateer of 14 guns. Her Captain and two men were killed, and two dangerously wounded. The Hind had not a man hurt. The privateer had made four prizes, two of which have been retaken. In the West Indies, by the Grenada brig, after a close action of three hours, a French letter of marque, of two 42, one 9 pounder, with several swivels and blunderbusses, and 52 men. The enemy's guns were so mounted as to enable them to bear at the same time in any direction, and the action was prolonged by light winds, which made the Grenada fall astern several times. She had her master (Atkins) severely wounded, and a boy mortally. The enemy had 3 men killed and 7 wounded. By the Wolverine, a French privateer of 3 guns and 50 men. By the Heureux, a French schooner privateer of 3 guns and 60 men, and the Bellone, French privateer, of 14 guns and 117 men, with 8000 dollars on board.—By the Loire frigate, the Princess of Peace, a very fine Spanish privateer pierced for 14 guns, but carrying only one large 24-pounder, and 63 men. By the Conflict, gun-brig, the Finisterre, French lugger, of 14 guns, and 51 men. By the Colpoys hired brig and Attack gun-brig, two chasse marees. They had run up the river Donillan, where they were covered by a battery of two 12 pounders. Our tars landed, carrried the battery, spiked the guns, brought the vessels down the river, and destroyed the signal-post of Donillan. By the Felicity privateer, the Josephine French privateer, of 3 guns and 37 men; his Majesty's late lugger, Experiment, mounting 4 guns, with 30 men. Two Spanish gun-boats, each carrying one 24-pounder, one 36 pounder carronade, two swivels, and 45 men.

We are sorry to announce the loss of his Majesty's brig Seaforth, Lieut. Steele. She was upset in a squall, off Antigua, and only two of the crew were saved.

The number of Prussian vessels embargoed in our ports exceeds 400. Upwards of 80 vessels have been detained and sent into Yarmouth since the embargo.

The measures of the British Government in relation to Prussia are still marked with vigour and decision. Some modification of the general principle of the embargo has taken place.—Vessels under Papenburgh colours are allowed to clear out for any port in Holland or Sweden, upon security being given that they will return to Great Britain, and not violate the blockaded ports. Vessels under Kniphausen colours are allowed to clear out without any restriction. —But on the other hand, the embargo has been extended to the vessels of all ports under Prussian influence.

Orders have been issued for allowing Hamburgh, Bremen, and Oldenburgh ships to clear out for any port not blockaded, in giving bail for the return of the vessels to a British port within three months. On the 11th April, an order was posted at Embden, "That no British vessel arriving at that port with a cargo should be permitted to stay longer than 24 hours, and then to sail without landing any of her merchandize."

It is a remarkable circumstance, that the three Commanders in Chief of the British, Spanish, and French Fleets at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, are all dead: viz. Lord Nelson, Admiral Gravina, and Admiral Villeneuve, who has committed suicide at Rennes.

At Maidstone assizes, Capt. Temple, of the Theseus, was tried for the alledged murder of a seaman belonging to that ship, on her passage from Jamaica, and honourably acquitted. Wm. Honeyman, *alias* Alex. Innes, a very young man, of a handsome appearance, was found *guilty* of forging a bill of exchange for 80 l.

A person lately died in a village in Staffordshire; who is stated to have declared on his death-bed, that he was hired to set fire to the Boyne, of 98 guns, burnt some years since at Portsmouth. He has left some documents, which may serve to throw some light on this mysterious affair.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Jedburgh—April 25.

LORD CRAIG.

ISABEL DUN, accused of child-murder, was, on her own petition, banished Scotland for life—No other business.

Dumfries—April 30.

LORD CRAIG.

William Wright, for theft, was fugitated.—James M'Dougall, and Alex. Brown, for horse stealing.—Brown was dismissed from the bar, and M'Dougall recommitted on a new warrant.

Ayr—May 6.

LORD CRAIG.

Hugh Hannay weaver in Balmuttock, and John Mitchell weaver in Stewarton, both accused of murder or culpable homicide, and George Blair flesher in Irvine, for theft, were all fugitated for non-appearance.—No other business.

[Lord Cullen, who should have accompanied Lord Craig upon the southern circuit, has been detained in London by severe indisposition for some weeks.]

Stirling—April 26.

LORD DUNSINNAN.

David Gardner, wright in Grangemouth, for shopbreaking, was, after a long trial, assoilzied and dismissed from the bar.

Glasgow—April 30.

LORDS DUNSINNAN AND ARMADALE.

Robert Berrie and John Gordon, for theft, pleaded *guilty*, and received sentence of transportation, the first for seven, the latter for fourteen years.—George Stewart, for fraud and imposition, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years.—Duncan Graham, labourer at the alkali works at Dalmuir-shore, for an assault upon the manager, also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months.—Alex. Stewart and Michael Jamieson, accused of murder or culpable homicide; the diet was deserted on account of the absence of some witnesses. John and William Letham, Richard Farrie, and Alexander Colquhoun, carters, accused of killing Thomas Laurie weaver, in a squabble at Gallowgate toll.—The Advocate depute stated, that as he had reason to believe that Colquhoun, who did not appear, was the only guilty person, he would pass from the charge against the other three, who were accordingly dismissed, and sentence of fugitation was pronounced against Colquhoun.

Ann Parker, *alias* Mrs Hepple, midwife in Glasgow, accused of exposing an infant female child, entrusted to her to be sent to nursing, in a common stair in Trongate street, and deserting it there, to the imminent danger of its life. The prisoner was found guilty upon her own confession, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Inverary—May 5.

LORD ARMADALE.

Margaret Brown, for child murder, and William Bromfield, late clerk to Mr Niel M'Gibbon, collector of the land tax for Argyleshire, for fraud in the collection of said tax, were fugitate for non appearance.

Andrew Purdie, Catherine Brown, Arch. Brown, and Duncan M'Murchy taylor, accused of stealing part of the cargo of a ship lately wrecked on the island of Sanday;—the three first were assoilzied, and M'Murchy found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Aberdeen—April 23.

LORD MEADOWBANK.

John Watson, late servant to Adam Gordon, Esq. of Cairnfield, was capitally tried, for breaking into a room in the house of Cairnfield, and stealing sundry small sums of money and papers. The Jury, by a plurality of voices, found the indictment not sufficiently proven; the pannel was thereupon dismissed from the bar. Wm. Duncan, late apprentice to the gardener at Cairnfield, who had been an associate with the pannel in the commission of the crime, was committed to prison, as guilty of perjury in giving his evidence on the trial.

Helen Jeans, indicted for stealing two horses, pleaded guilty, and the Advocate Depute having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, she was sentenced to be transported for 14 years. This female horsestealer was disguised in man's apparel when she committed the crime, and had she not been detected in the very act of selling the stolen horses in a public fair, it would have been impossible afterwards to have identified her person.

Janet Fraser, wife of James Laing, mason in Banff, and Janet Hepburn, a lodger in his house, for stealing or reseting a variety of articles of wearing apparel. Janet Hepburn pleaded guilty, and was banished Scotland for seven years. Janet Fraser was assoilzied.

The Court decided three appeal cases, one of which is of general importance, viz. the right of Magistrates of burghs, and keepers of their tolbooth, to exact jail fees from incarcerated debtors; being an appeal from a sentence of the Magistrates of Aberdeen, at the instance of Robert Stewart in Burngallie of Mortlach, against Thomas Hutcheon, keeper of the Aberdeen tolbooth. The appellant had been detained in prison by the keeper for payment of the jail fees, after his creditors had agreed to his liberation, and was under the necessity of paying said fees under protest, and bringing an action of repetition against the jailor therefor, founding on the decision of the Supreme Court, "7th Dec. 1803, M'Whinnie against the keeper of the prison of Ayr," in which "the Court had found that Magistrates, or keepers of a county jail, are not entitled to exact dues from incarcerated debtors." The Magistrates assoilzied the defender from the action of repetition of the dues exacted, being 1l. 16s. 6d. at the rate of 6d. per night for the time Stewart had been in prison: against which sentence he appealed to the Circuit Court, and his Lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides, In respect of the general importance of the case to the Royal Burghs, and of the Magistrates of Aberdeen having agreed to defray the expence of *both parties*, certified the same to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh.

Inverness—April 29.

LORD MEADOWBANK.

Janet Hoys, wife of James Austie, baker in Forres, for theft, was outlawed for not appearing.

Geo. Davidson, journeyman weaver, for a rape, being put to the bar, the Advocate Depute stated, that from certain circumstances which had come to his knowledge, he was induced to desert the diet; Davidson was accordingly dismissed from the bar.

Nicholas Vass, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was capitally indicted for obtaining a forgery of a great number of the certificates required from out-pensioners, to entitle them to receive their pensions, and fraudulently using such certificates, knowing them to be forged; and also, for procuring, by false pretences, attestations on said certificates, under the hands of Justices of Peace, and a Minister of the Gospel. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Advocate Depute, after stating to the Court the enormity of the offence, agreed, on account of the prisoner's age, he being about eighty, his long services in the army, and other circumstances, to restrict the pains of law to an arbitrary punishment. The Advocate Depute adduced two of the Bailies of Tain, and a Minister, who stated, that the prisoner had been in the practice of bringing a number of certificates, for their signature, purporting to be for out pensioners who resided in the country, but who were not able, as he alledged, to appear and make affidavit on account of their age or infirmities; and the witnesses not suspecting any fraud, had attested these certificates. Lord Meadowbank pointed out to these gentlemen the impropriety of their conduct, which might have been made the ground of a criminal prosecution against them, and admonished them to abstain from such a practice in time to come. Vass was sentenced to be put upon the pillory at Inverness, the 16th of May next, with a label on his breast, bearing this inscription—"*For defrauding his King and Master by forged and false certificates*,"—and thereafter banished Scotland during all the days of his life.

John Macpherson, also an out pensioner of said Hospital, was indicted, for procuring by false pretences, certificates or attestations, under the hands of the said Justices of Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, and using such false certificates in defraud of his Majesty. This case was not capital, it not being charged that the prisoner forged the certificates. He was also convicted, on his own confession, and sentenced to be put upon the pillory, along with the other prisoner, having a label on his breast, bearing this inscription—"*For defrauding his King and Master by false certificates*," and thereafter banished Scotland for seven years

Alexander Dow M'Donald, lately residing at Fort William, was indicted for falsehood and perjury; but, on account of the absence of some material witnesses, the diet was deserted against him *pro loco et tempore*, and a new warrant of commitment granted. He afterwards found bail for his appearance, and was liberated.

Perth—May 6.

LORDS JUSTICE CLERK AND MEADOWBANK.

Thomas Black, tenant at Forenaught, charged with falsifying and altering bank notes of 5l. to 10l. and fraudulently using the same, was outlawed for not appearing. John Westwater, flax-dresser in Kinghorn, accused of murdering John Orr, flax-dresser there, by stabbing him with a knife in the side, denied the charge. The Jury unanimously

nimously found him *Guilty*. He received sentence to be executed at Kinghorn on the 21st June.—Margaret Cunningham, widow of the late John Mason, flax-dresser in Pathhead, and John Skinner, butcher there, were indicted for the murder of the said John Mason. Skinner having absconded, was outlawed. The Jury unanimously found Margaret Cunningham *Guilty* of the murder of her husband, by feloniously administering to him a quantity of arsenic, which, on a repetition of the dose (the first having failed), quickly occasioned his death. The prisoner's Counsel moved the Court to delay sentence against her, in respect that she is pregnant, and craved their Lordships to take the course which in such a case should appear to them to be proper. The Court certified the case to the High Court of Justiciary, to meet at Edinburgh on the 26th May, and granted warrant for transmitting the prisoner from Perth to Edinburgh.—Betty Murray, alias Barclay, for housebreaking and theft, in the county of Forfar, pleaded *Guilty*. She was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Donald M'Craw, formerly serjeant in the 42d Regt. now merchant in Perth, accused of the murder of Euphan Couper, daughter of James Couper, baker in Perth, a girl between 9 and 10 years of age. The circumstances attending the commission of the crime, being repugnant to common decency, strangers were excluded. The Jury unanimously found the prisoner *Guilty of murder*, and the Court passed sentence, ordaining him to be executed at Perth, on Friday the 27th of June.

In the cases of appeals before the Court, the result of one may be of some general importance, viz. Murray v. Kelt, respecting the right of an out-going tenant to carry away with him certain beams belonging to a threshing machine, which he had erected at his own expence, and which were inserted into the barn wall. The Sheriff found the tenant liable, but the Court altered that judgment, and found they were part of the machine, and that the tenant was entitled to carry them away, on his paying for repairing the walls.

Opening of the new Wet Dock at Leith.

On Tuesday May 20th, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, and a numerous company of Ladies and Gentlemen, met at the Assembly Rooms, Leith, and about 3 o'clock moved in procession to the Ferry-Boat-Stairs, preceded by a band of music, where two very fine Smacks, decorated with the colours of the different European nations, lay ready to receive them.

The Magistrates and company having gone on board, a gun was fired as a signal to unmoor, when the vessels proceeded towards the Dock, and at 20 minutes past three, the Fifeshire packet, belonging to the Union Shipping Company, entered, followed by the Buccleugh, belonging to the Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Company, amidst the reiterated acclamations of an immense number of spectators, and repeated discharges of artillery from the Fort at Leith, his Majesty's ships of war in the Roads, and guns stationed at the Quays of the Dock. The two vessels were attended by the Barge of Admiral Vashon, commanding on this station, with that of Mr Bruce of the Naval Yard, and several others all manned by their respective crews, and finely decorated for the occasion, and followed by the Edinburgh packet Capt. Hall, another Smack belonging to the Union Shipping Company, and a fine Brig, called the Prescott, belonging to Mr John Hay.

The two Smacks were afterwards moored on the south side of the Dock, when the Lord Provost and Magistrates were addressed by the Master of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh as follows:—

"My Lord Provost—In the name of the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh, the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, and the Traffickers of Leith, who have the deepest interest in the splendid work which we have been contemplating, I beg leave, upon this occasion, to offer our most cordial congratulations to your Lordship.

"We now, my Lord, behold the completion of an undertaking from which the greatest advantages must accrue to the City of Edinburgh and its Port of Leith; and it is a pleasing anticipation, that these advantages will not be confined to ourselves and our posterity; while the Wet Dock of Leith offers safety and every accommodation to the ships of all nations resorting to our port, the benefits arising from it, according to the beneficent nature and tendency of honourable Commerce, must be diffused to the most distant regions, as extensively as are the commercial connections of our industrious and enterprizing traders.

"I have only to add, my Lord, what I am sure has been felt by every one who has witnessed the solemnities of this day, that the magnitude and utility of the undertaking, and the perfection of the execution, reflect the greatest honour upon, and will I trust, to latest ages, remain a monument of the wisdom, the spirit, and the patriotism of the Magistracy of Edinburgh."

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To which his Lordship made the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN—I return you my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in your congratulations upon the accomplishment of a work of such general utility as the Wet Dock of Leith.

"When so much of the prosperity and strength of this country depends upon the extension of commerce, and the facility with which navigation is carried on, the accomplishment of a measure so well calculated to answer these important ends, as the admirable work we have just beheld, will be looked upon as no inconsiderable advantage towards the accomodation of individuals, and the gradual increase of the wealth and prosperity of the United Kingdom.

"Other Nations, also, will participate in the advantages of such a work; and we shall have the pleasure, I hope, soon to behold an increase of shipping to this Port, from the comparatively great accommodation which the Wet Dock offers over the present harbour of Leith."

The company afterwards returned to the Assembly Rooms, where an elegant entertainment had been prepared, and the evening was spent with the utmost conviviality.

This Dock, the first of the kind in North Britain, has been wholly executed within high water mark, which added greatly to the difficulty and expence of the undertaking. The space occupied by the Dock is above five acres, but including the ground on its sides and ends, upwards of fifteen acres have been taken from the sea; on these parts it is proposed to construct graving docks, building slips, shades and warehouses.

The sea-wall of this Dock being exposed to the accumulated swell from the German Ocean, required to be very strong; it is accordingly one of the strongest pieces of Masonry we have seen, and is wholly composed of large ashler stones, from Rosyth quarry, belonging to the Earl of Hopetoun, laid in a mortar of Pozzolano. The stones on the outside of the wall are bound together by chain bars of iron, inserted in the different courses horizontally, and connected by vertical bars of the same metal; thus uniting the whole in one common mass. The binding the work in this manner with iron was a very necessary measure, as during the building of the wall, it frequently happened that stones of several tons weight were displaced by the heavy eastern swell. The quay walls, and those of the entrance lock, are also fine massy pieces of masonry, and the whole are so constructed that every stone forms part of an arch.

This Dock is only the first part of a most magnificent plan extending to Newhaven, where the principal entrance is intended to be made to the largest dock, which will have depth of water sufficient to contain frigates of the first size; and the whole, when completed, will form one of the finest ranges of docks in the world.

The present Dock, and other works connected with it, have occupied five years in the execution, the first stone having been laid on the 14th May, 1801, under the Magistracy of Sir William Fettes, who has also had the singular good fortune to preside on the present occasion.

The plans of this work are the production of Mr John Rennie of London, Civil Engineer, and they have been executed under the superintendance of Mr John Paterson, of whose unremitting attention, as residing engineer, the style in which the works are finished, which has met the approbation of every one who has seen them, will afford a lasting proof.—The money already expended upon this immense undertaking exceeds L. 100,000.

A guard of the Argyleshire, Aberdeenshire, and Galloway Militia, lined the streets, and kept the quays of the Docks; and it gives us much pleasure to add, that no accident whatever happened on the occasion.

On Thursday May 22d, the Edinburgh and Leith Shipping Co.'s smack Hazard from London, entered the Wet Dock, and discharged her cargo, being the first loaded vessel that has entered and paid the dock dues.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Carleton House, April 22.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the following Noblemen and Gentlemen to be State Councillors for the Principality of Scotland:

The Marquis of Bute,—Earl of Lauderdale.—Earl of Eglinton.—Earl of Breadalbane.—Earl of Cassilis.—Earl of Moira.—Earl of Stair.—Wm. Adam, Esq.—Adam Gillies, Esq.—And David Cathcart, Esq.

Robert Adair, Esq. is appointed Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

The Right Hon. Bowes Daly and Thos. Sheridan Esq. are appointed muster-masters general of Ireland.

On the 30th of April, John Davidson of Ravelrig and Thos. Gloag of Chapeltown, Esqrs. were elected Joint Collectors of Cess for the county of Edinburgh, in room of Mr Cranstoun of Dewar, deceast.

ECCLE-

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote the Rev. John Kearney, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to the Bishoprick of Ossory, in room of the Right Rev. Dr Hugh Hamilton, deceased.

— To constitute and appoint the Rev. George Hall, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in room of the Rev. Dr Kearney.

The King has presented the Rev. James Wightman to the church of Kells, in room of Mr Gillespie deceast.

Mr Somervell of Hamilton-farm has presented Mr Lewis Balfour, preacher, to the church of Sorn, in room of the late Rev. Dr George Gordon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. the Right Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick to be Col. of the 11th regiment of foot, vice Gen. Grant deceased.

Major-Gen. John Lord Elphinstone to be Col. of the 26th foot, vice Lieut. Gen. Andrew Gordon, deceased.

Lieut. Gen. John Lord Hutchinson, to be Governor of Stirling Castle, vice Gen. Grant, deceased.

Gen. John Earl of Suffolk to be Governor of Londonderry and Culmore, vice Lord Hutchinson.

Lieut. Gen. George Don to be Governor of the Island of Jersey, vice Gen. Gordon, deceased.

Col. Alexander Mair to be Lieut. Gov. of Landguard Fort, vice Blake, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ruisdell, of the 61st foot, to be Lieut. Gov. of Sheerness, vice Colonel Mair.

MARRIAGES.

April 9. At Edinburgh, Robert Watson, Esq. to Miss Lawson, daughter of Mr Robt. Lawson, surgeon in Edinburgh.

11. At London, Sir Stephen Richard Glyn, Bart of Harwarden Castle, Flintshire, to the Hon. Miss Mary Neville, second daughter of Lord Braybrooke.

12. At Chelsea, Alex. Hepburn Mitchelson of Middleton, Esq. to Miss Gamage, eldest daughter of the late Captain Gamage, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

12. At London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Excellency Prince Bariatinsky, to the Hon. Frances Mary Dutton, daughter of Lord Sherborne.

—. At ditto, Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. Miss Pakenham, niece of Admiral Pakenham.

—. At Clifton, H. Stewart, Esq. of Ballefield, to Miss Prust.

—. At Leeds, Mr Thomas Bell, the *Irish Giant*, now travelling the country, to Miss M. Stanley, of Sheffield.

14. At Kilbride, John Jamieson, Esq. younger of Bogton, to Miss Mary Corse, daughter of Mr Walter Corse.

16. At London, Thomas Hope, Esq. to Miss Louisa Beresford, youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Tuam.

17. At London, Captain Digby, of the Royal Navy, to Viscountess Andover, daughter of Thomas Coke, Esq. M. P.

18. At London, John Abernethie, Esq. to Miss Susan Harris, daughter of the late Richard Harris, Esq. of Sandown, Surrey.

21. At St Quivox Manse, the Rev. John Stirling, minister of Craigie, to Miss Mary M'Quhae, daughter of the Rev. Dr M'Quhae, of St Quivox,

22. At Bath, Rob. Pringle, Esq. younger of Stitchel, to Miss Sarah Macleod, daughter of the late General Macleod of Macleod.

22. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Allan, surgeon, to Miss Anna Scott, daughter of William Scott, Esq. of Seabank.

24. At Edinburgh, William Glas, Esq. Stirling, to Miss Jane Moir, daughter of the deceased John Moir, Esq. of Hillfoot, writer to the signet.

25. At London, John Bushby, Esq. of the Madras Establishment, to Miss Macdonald, daughter of Thomas Macdonald, Esq. one of the Commissioners for settling the American claims.

25. At ———, Capt. Donald M'Leod of Tallisker, to Miss Catharina M'Lean, daughter of Alex. M'Lean of Coll, Esq.

28. At Stranraer, Robert Hannay of Ruscoe, Esq. to Miss Kerr, only daughter of John Kerr, Esq. Stranraer.

29. At Glasgow, the Rev. James France, minister of Moniaive, to Miss Isabella Square, Buchlyvie

29. At Torrie-house, by the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, Jas Moray, Esq. younger of Abercairny, to Miss Erskine, daughter of the late Sir William Erskine, Bart. of Torrie.

29. At Dalgoner, the Rev Jas. Keyden, minister of Keir, to Miss Helen Grierson, eldest daughter of James Grierson of Dalgoner, Esq.

May 1. At London, John Drummond, Esq. banker, Charingcross, to Miss Barbara Chester, daughter of the late Charles Chester, Esq. of Chicheley, Bucks, and one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

2. At ditto, Lord Robert Seymour, to the Hon. Miss Chetwynd, sister of Viscount Chetwynd.

6. At London, by special licence, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Kinnaird, to Lady Olivia Catherine Fitzgerald, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Leinster.

9. At Gressford, in Denbighshire, by special licence, Chas. Watkin Williams Wynn Esq. M. P. to Miss Cunliffe, eldest daugh-

ter of Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart. of Acton Park, in that county.

9. At Chesterfield, the French General Henin, to Miss Jane Dickson of that place.

12. At Worcester, Thomas Constable, Esq. of Woodford in Essex, to Miss Walhouse, second daughter of the late Moreton Walhouse, Esq. of Hatherton, in Staffordshire.

17. At London, the Hon. Wm. Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, to the Hon. Letitia Allen, youngest daughter of Lord Viscount Allen.

19. At Lambeth Palace, by special licence, the Hon. Hugh Percy, third son of the Earl of Beverley, to Miss Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BIRTHS.

April 16. At Donavourd, the Lady of A. MacFarlane, Esq. of Donavourd, a son.

22. At Berlin, the Lady of Francis James Jackson, Esq. British Envoy, a son.

22. At Sinton House, the Lady of John Corse Scott Esq. a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gilmour of Craigmillar, a daughter.

30. At Kirkmichael House, the Lady of David Kennedy, Esq. of Kirkmichael, a daughter.

May 1. At London, the Lady of Coutts Trotter, Esq. a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, wife of Dr James Hamilton, a daughter.

9. At Ballindalloch, Mrs Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, a daughter.

10. At London, the Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Colonel James Pringle, a daughter.

20. At Coull, Lady Mackenzie of Coull, a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 3. 1805. At Bombay, Major Henry Brown, youngest son of Thomas Brown of Johnstonburn, Esq.

Nov. 12. At sea, Mr Archibald Ramsay, second son of Mr Robert Ramsay, writer in Dumfries.

30. On his passage to Bengal, Dr Francis Maxwell, of the East India Company's service.

Dec. 10. At Berbice, Mr John Campbell, Commissary department there, son of the late Mr Patrick Campbell, Royal Bank, Edinburgh.

25. At New Calabar, Mr Thomas Kirkpatrick, surgeon, aged 25.

Feb. At Dominica, of the yellow fever, Joseph M'Laren, Esq. garrison surgeon there.

9 In the Turkish dominions, Mr James Wood, eldest son of Mr Alexander Wood, merchant in Elie.

March —. At Tangier, J. M. Matra, Esq. Consul general to the empire of Morocco.

March 8. At Surinam, the Hon. Geo. Cranstoune, Col. 64th regt. and uncle of Lord Cranstoune.

24. At Whitekirk Manse, the Rev. Mr James Williamson, minister of the gospel, aged 64. And on the 8th of October last, his son, Lieut. Thomas Williamson, of his Majesty's ship the Atlas, in the West Indies.

Lately, At Dusseldorf, Wilhelmina de Buylen de Nyevelt, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Douglas.

Lately, Wm. Woodfall, Esq. Chief Justice of Cape Breton, son of the late Mr Wm. Woodfall, the well known reporter of Parliamentary debates.

Lately, at New York, James M'Ghie, Esq. an eminent planter of Trelawny parish, Jamaica.

April 1. In the island of Islay, after a short illness, the Rev. Archibald Robertson, minister of Kildalton.

2. At Manse of Kinnethmont, in the 46th year of her age, Mrs Minty, wife of Dr Minty, minister of Kinnethmont.

2. At Kilniver, Mrs Mary M'Leod, wife of the Rev. Donald Campbell, and tenth daughter of the late John M'Leod, Esq. of Rasay.

3. At Burntisland, Mrs Ogilvie, wife of James Ogilvie, Esq.

3. At Musselburgh, Mr Robert Scott, master of the Mathematical Academy there.

4. At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, General Count de Meuron, Colonel proprietor of a regiment of his name in his Britannic Majesty's pay.

4. At London, Mrs Janet M'Kenzie, relict of the deceased Mr Alex. Weir, painter in Edinburgh, and collector of that elegant assemblage of natural curiosities, which, during his lifetime, was distinguished by the name of Weir's Museum.

5. At Paddington, in the 42d year of his age, William Garthshore, Esq. M. P. for Weymouth, late one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and son of Dr Maxwell Garthshore, physician in London.

5. At Edinburgh, Col. James Francis Erskine.

5. At Dalswinton, Jean Erskine, eldest daughter of John Thomas Erskine, Esq. younger of Mar.

6. At Seafield-house, near Greenock, Mr Alex. Campbell, late Deputy Comptroller of the Customs at Greenock, in the 82d year of his age.

6. At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret M'Intosh, second daughter of the late Captain John M'Intosh of Harwood.

April 7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wilhelmina Cant, daughter of the late Ludovick Cant, Esq. of Thurstone.

7. At ditto, Thomas Ainslie, Esq. of Overwells.

—. At Springfield, Andrew M'Culloch Esq. underwriter, Glasgow.

—. At Lochwinnoch, Mr John Caldwell, surgeon there, in the 93d year of his age.

8. At Brunswick, in the 58th year of his age, his Serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange, late Stadtholder of the United Provinces, a Knight of the Garter, &c. He was cousin-german to his Majesty. His successor in the Government of the Principality of Nassau-Orange is the hereditary and reigning Prince of Fulda.

8. At Edinburgh, Walter Scott, Esq. son of the late Francis Scott, Esq. formerly merchant in India.

8. At London, in the 65th year of his age, Robert Barker, Esq. the ingenious inventor of the Panorama.

8. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Blinshall, relict of Mr Edward Roberts, and daughter of the Rev. Mr David Blinshal, minister of Lamington.

8. At Rotherham, in Yorkshire, Henry Viscount Neville, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny. His Lordship's second son Ralph, now Viscount Neville, was with Lord Nelson on board the Victory, in the late glorious battle off Trafalgar, and is now Lieut. in Lord Collingwood's flag ship.

10. Andrew Brown, Esq. of Sornhill.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr James Maule, writer to the signet.

—. At Cupar Angus, aged 83, Mrs Catherine Menzies, widow of the deceased Mr David Blair, merchant there.

13. At Aberdeen, Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Banchory.

13. At Elgin, being her birth day, when she completed her 20th year, Henrietta Anne Gordon, daughter of the Rev. John Gordon, minister of the gospel at Duffus.

—. At Madrid, aged 80, Don Francisco Solano, an Admiral of great courage and experience.

—. At Houndwood, Mrs Dunbar of Houndwood.

13. At Glasgow, universally lamented, Archibald Grahame, Esq. banker there.

14. At Cornhill, Mrs Darling, wife of James Darling, Esq.

15. At Longniddry, John Glassell, Esq. of Longniddry.

—. Mrs Heron of Chippermore.

16. At Braco Castle, Mrs Anna Amelia Murdoch, wife of James Masterton, Esq. of Braco.

—. At Duthell, Miss Anne M'Donald, second daughter of Alexander M'Donald, Esq. of Glenco.

17. At Jersey, Lieut.-Gen. Andrew Gordon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in that island, and Colonel of the 26th reg. of foot.

—. At Glasgow, Lieut. M. I. Nelson, of the 11th reg. of foot.

17. At Edinburgh, Miss Bell, eldest daughter of Thomas Bell, Esq. of Netherhorsburgh.

17. At Prestonpans, Mr Archibald Campbell, writer in Edinburgh.

17. At Sans Souci, near the Black Rock, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Robert Herbert Butler, Earl of Lanesborough.

17. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Dickson, late ironmonger there.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Thomson, spouse of Mr Gilbert Jamieson, merchant there.

19. At Glasgow, Alexander Peter, Esq. merchant.

19. At Drummond Castle, Perthshire, at the advanced age of 98, Louis Maccrabie, the most celebrated walker of his time. He was running footman to the Duke of Perth, and followed the fortune of his master, till they were separated at the battle of Culloden. At the restoration of the estates, he was taken into the service of the late Lord Perth, and passed the remainder of his days with comfort.

20. At Stirling, Mr Ebenezer Brown.

21. At Tatton Park, Cheshire, after a few days illness, W. Tatton Egerton, Esq. M. P. for that county.

22. At Musselburgh, Robert Riddel, Esq. of Carzeld.

22. At Kinloch, near Dunkeld, Mrs Colina Campbell, widow of the late John Campbell, Esq. of Melfort, formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Fort George, and sister of Patrick Campbell, Esq. of Achalader.

22. At Edinburgh, aged 22, Edmund Glover, Esq. M.D.

23. At ditto, Wm. Henry Charteris, Esq.

23. At London, Dr John Turton, one of her Majesty's physicians. He has left his fortune of L. 200,000, after the death of his widow, to the Princess Mary, his Majesty's 4th daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, Miss Barbara Menzies, daughter of John Menzies, Esq. of the Customs.

25. At Peterhead, Mr Alexander Anderson, late surgeon, Royal Navy.

26. At Serlby Hall, in the bloom of youth, the Hon. Charlotte Penelope Monckton, third daughter of Viscount Galway.

—. At Dover Place, Captain David Mirylees.

—. At London, Lady Elizabeth Keppel, second daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, in the 9th year of her age.

April

April 26. At Sea, Captain Thomas Sharp, royal navy, youngest son of Francis Sharp, Esq Comptroller of the Customs, Leith.

27. At Port Glasgow, Mrs Essex Ramsay, daughter of the deceased William Ramsay, Esq. of Templehall, and wife of Hugh Milliken, Esq. Port-Glasgow.

28. At Easdale, Argyllshire, Mrs Janet Campbell, spouse of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Easdale, and daughter of Colin Campbell of Glenmore, Esq.

28. At Kells Manse, aged 76, the Rev. John Gillespie, 42 years minister of Kells.

29. At Hiltley, near Linlithgow, Mrs Seton, relict of William Seton, Esq.

—. At Edinburgh, after a few hours illness, James Candlish, A. M.

—. At ditto, Mr Alexander Smiton, eldest son of the late Mr Walter Smiton, painter in Edinburgh.

29. At Forfar, Dr Kay, M.D.

—. At the Manse of Glenisla, the Rev. Alex. Peat, minister of that parish.

—. At Brechin, Robert Gillies, Esq.

30. At Moffat, George Buchanan, Esq. of Mackeanstone.

30. At Montrose, Mr D. Ford, merchant.

—. At Huntly, the Rev. George Cowie, minister of that parish, in the 57th year of his age, and 35th of his ministry.

May 1. At Lunderson, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr John Watson, merchant, Greenock.

1. At Crownpoint House, Mrs Mary M'Quater, wife of Mr Wm. Gordon, Glasgow.

13. At Knightsbridge, Sir Richard Ford, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, a gentleman of considerable talents, and unsullied integrity. He executed the duties of his difficult and important office with vigour, impartiality, and ability.

3. At Peebles, Charles Douglas Anderson, youngest son of John Anderson, Esq. of Winterfield.

7. In Wilts, Ann Yearsley, the well known poetic milk-woman of Bristol.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Geo. Williamson, surgeon, Royal Navy.

8. At Kilconquhar House, Miss Lindsay, daughter of the deceased George Lindsay of Wormiston, Esq.

9. At Edinburgh, aged 66, Mr James Gray, senior, writer.

10. At Fowlis, Ross-shire, Lady Munro, relict of Sir Hary Munro, Bart.

11. At London, Mrs Grant, relict of Lieut-Gen. Francis Grant.

12. At Musselburgh, Henry David Inglis, Esq. Advocate, justly regretted.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
May 5.	209	2 ¼ pr.	60 ⅛ ¼ ⅛
12.	209	2 ¼ —	60 ⅛ ¼
16.	209 ⅛	2 ⅛ —	60 ¼
23.	207 8	2 ⅛ —	60 ⅛

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1800.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
May 5.	76 84	28 36	24 30	32 38
12.	74 80	28 35	24 30	36 38
19.	70 82	26 33	23 30	32 39
23.	70 80	25 33	23 29	32 40

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 2.	45 0	25 0	20 0	21 0
9.	42 6	24 0	19 0	21 0
16.	40 0	24 0	18 0	19 0
23.	41 6	24 0	19 6	19 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
April 29.	375	16 15½	38	13 12
May 6.	330	16 15½	58	13 12
13.	442	16 15	80	12 11
20.	382	16 15½	80	12 11
27.	304	16 15½	64	12 11

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. M., J. T., London, a poem, and a poem on *Dr Glover*, will appear in our next.

We must decline inserting *V.*, having reason to apprehend that it may hurt the feelings of those whom it was meant to oblige.

We would again remind our correspondents, that communications on local and temporary subjects, and particularly such as contain information, are better suited to our design than commonplace essays.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JUNE 1806:

With a View of MONZIE HOUSE, *Perthshire.*

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State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
May 26	29.9	46	61	——	Clear
27	29.85	46	64	——	Ditto
28	29.84	52	70	——	Ditto
29	29.8	53	57	0.1	Rain
30	29.75	53	68	——	Clear
31	29.75	46	65	——	Ditto
June 1	30.	51	72	——	Ditto
2	30.15	47	71	——	Ditto
3	29.89	50	70	——	Ditto
4	29.65	51	54	0.05	Rain
5	29.2	51	66	0.051	Ditto
6	29.39	50	54	0.02	Showers
7	29.5	50	58	0.01	Ditto
8	29.65	53	64	——	Clear
9	29.71	55	68	——	Ditto
10	29.83	59	72	0.01	Showers
11	29.98	53	63	0.01	Ditto
12	30.	51	60	——	Clear
13	30.05	52	81	——	Ditto
14	30.11	55	71	——	Ditto
15	30.15	50	72	——	Ditto
16	30.19	55	68	——	Ditto
17	30.2	45	71	——	Ditto
18	30.2	50	78	——	Ditto
19	30.23	55	86	——	Ditto
20	30.24	54	80	——	Ditto
21	30.1	55	60	0.02	Showers
22	30.09	51	63	——	Clear
23	30.	44	60	——	Ditto
24	29.81	45	54	0.01	Showers
25	29.75	44	54	——	Clear
				——	

Quantity of Rain 0.281

High Water at LEITH For JULY 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Tu. 1	2	19	2	43
W. 2	3	7	3	29
Th. 3	3	52	4	14
Fr. 4	4	36	4	56
Sa. 5	5	17	5	37
Su. 6	5	58	6	18
M. 7	6	39	7	0
Tu. 8	7	21	7	43
W. 9	8	5	8	28
Th. 10	8	52	9	17
Fr. 11	9	43	10	11
Sa. 12	10	39	11	9
Su. 13	11	39	——	
M. 14	0	10	0	41
Tu. 15	1	12	1	44
W. 16	2	14	2	44
Th. 17	3	13	3	42
Fr. 18	4	9	4	36
Sa. 19	5	2	5	28
Su. 20	5	53	6	18
M. 21	6	43	7	8
Tu. 22	7	33	7	58
W. 23	8	23	8	48
Th. 24	9	14	9	40
Fr. 25	10	5	10	31
Sa. 26	10	56	11	22
Su. 27	11	47	——	
M. 28	0	13	0	37
Tu. 29	1	1	1	24
W. 30	1	47	1	9
Th. 31	2	32	2	53

MOON's PHASES. FOR JULY 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Qurtr.	9.	1.	5. morn.
New Moon,	15.	11.	27. even.
First Qurtr.	22.	2.	28. morn.
Full Moon,	30.	12.	47. morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

July 1. Battle of Boyne.
8. Royal Burghs meet.
11. Session rises.

THE



R. Scott Sc.

MONZIE CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR JUNE 1806.

Description of the VIEW.

THE frontispiece exhibits a view of the house of Monzie, in Perthshire, recently built by General Campbell, whose ancestor, of the same name, distinguished himself so honourably in the affair of Darien.—Before the house runs the river Keltie, which, at a short distance, falls into some very beautiful cascades.—The woods in the neighbourhood are remarkably fine, and contain some trees of extraordinary height. The whole country round abounds with fine scenery.

Heroic Death of WILLIAM CHALMERS *at the Battle off* TRAFALGAR.

SIR,

IT has often been your happy lot to record the heroic deeds of the sons of the British navy. Such instances can never be too multiplied. Their contemplation delights, they animate our hopes in this arduous conflict, and hold up glorious models of imitation to ages yet to come. It was but to-day that I heard of another, and I hasten to communicate it. The hero was William Chalmers, Master of his Majesty's Ship the Royal Sovereign, who fell in the ever memorable battle off Trafalgar. A gentleman who had every opportunity of being familiar with the circumstances, when writing to his friend in London, thus expresses himself: "How "heroically our poor friend Chalmers "died! His last words, and extraor-"dinary marks of real courage, sur-"pass every thing I have yet heard. "Part of his side was carried away "while steering the ship towards the "close of the action; he just lived "till the firing ceased, then with a "feeble voice exclaimed, *Could I but* "*live to read the Gazette of this glo-*"*rious day!* and with the remains of "his breath gave three feeble cheers, "joined by another dying man, and "both immediately expired."

Genuine constitutional courage is a rare quality, the inborn attribute of freedom, and the companion of true piety. It is easy to conceive that the heat of passion, and the hurry of battle, may excite to the performance of actions, which in cooler moments could not be thought of without horror; and it is natural to suppose, that when these causes have ceased to operate, and the body languishes under pain, and the consciousness of inevitable death, that the mental energies should decay as the frame they inhabit approaches dissolution. All this is consistent with received notions of animal life. But when protracted torture cannot ex-

tort a murmur; when the positive assurance of death is heard with a smile, and when the last efforts of expiring nature are expressive of joy, contentment and hope, we are lost in admiration of such intellectual superiority, which the sophistry of materialists will in vain attempt to explain.

Mr Chalmers was a native of Shetland, and fell at the age of thirty-five. Thirteen years of his short life were spent in the service of his country, in the respectable situation of master in the British navy. AMICUS.

Edin. 16th June 1806.

Memoirs of the late DR CHAPMAN.

THIS eminent teacher, and respectable writer, was born at the farm of Little Blacktoun, in the parish of Alvah, in Banffshire, in August 1723. The farm belonged to his father, and had descended to him from his ancestors from time immemorial. Young George, their only son, received his education at the parish school, then taught by Mr George Robertson, an excellent teacher, by whose instructions he profited so well, that being sent to the competition for bursars in King's college, Aberdeen, in October 1739, he gained the second prize over a considerable number of candidates. By means of the bursary which this afforded, he was enabled to study the languages and philosophy for four successive winters. Here he met with the entire approbation of his instructors, and formed, with Professor Rait in particular, an intimacy which lasted till his death. He then went into the family of a Mr Stewart, by whose recommendation, on the resignation of Mr Robertson, he was appointed to his own parish school of Alvah. Being allowed to employ a substitute in winter, he completed his education at Aberdeen, and in April 1741 took the degree of Master of Arts. The eminence with which he discharged the duties of the humble office which he now occupied, soon paved the way for his promotion. In 1747, he obtained the office of Assistant-teacher to the Grammar school of Dalkeith, which had acquired great reputation, and then was taught by Mr John Love. Four years after, through the recommendation of the late Professor George Stewart, he was appointed Joint Master of the Grammar school of Dumfries. His colleague was Mr Robert Trotter, who being now old and infirm, left him most of the active duty. Here Dr Chapman taught 27 years, and, under him, this seminary acquired a reputation which is not surpassed by any other of the kind in this country. Besides public scholars, he kept also boarders; but both these at last increased to such a degree, that he found it necessary to make a choice between them. He preferred a boarding house, which he established on the other side of the town; but at the desire of the Magistrates he sometimes inspected the grammar school, which was now taught by Mr James Wait. Dr Chapman however was so highly satisfied with the merits of this teacher, that he thought it unfair to discourage him by keeping a separate boarding house, and generously withdrew from the competition. He then returned to the neighbourhood of Banff, and took possession of the farm which had been held by his father, keeping at the same time a small academy. Some time after, however, he let the farm advantageously, and was invited by the Magistrates of Banff to superintend the grammar school of that city. With their approbation he converted it into an academy, and appointed such as he knew to be skilful teachers. About the same time, the Magistrates of Banff having formed the benevolent design of establishing an institution for the instruction and

and employment of poor children, Dr Chapman zealously assisted in making the necessary arrangements and regulations. He then removed to Edinburgh, and took some share in the management of a printing house; but finding living in town expensive, and being fond of the country, he purchased a small piece of ground near Libberton, and built a house there. The fine and healthy situation encouraged him to resume what seems always to have been his favourite employment, the keeping a small private academy.

In the year 1782 Dr Chapman published his treatise of education, a subject on which his talents and experience rendered him an excellent judge. His work was accordingly well received by the public, and has passed thro' several editions. When Dr Buchannan in 1804, proposed, as the subject of a prize essay and poem, the civilization of India, and the diffusion of the light of Christianity through the Eastern world; Dr Chapman was animated by the greatness of the subject to take up the pen, and produced a treatise which, notwithstanding his advanced age, breathes all the warmth and sanguine benevolence of youth. Perhaps his hopes may be too flattering, and his schemes of improvement rather premature; but it is impossible not to recognize, in every page, an amiable mind, warmly interested in the diffusion of religion, virtue, and happiness. Dr Chapman died on the 22d of Feb. 1806 in the 83d year of his age. (See Scots Magazine for March last.)

Query *respecting the* Phenomena *of* Loch-Ness.

To the Editor.

Sir,

In all the varied tours thro' Scotland we have the different phenomena of Loch-Ness mentioned: we are told of its acting as a *laxative* on strangers visiting Inverness, *as well as* their *horses*;—of its *never freezing*, &c.; but in no work which I have yet been able to meet with are the causes of these effects satisfactorily explained, neither can I discover any account of an analysis of the water of this Loch. It will be very obliging if any of your learned correspondents will answer to the above points;—or if any man of Science, who may soon be going Northward, will take the trouble of ascertaining the same by experiment, and convey the result thro' the medium of your excellent miscellany, it will confer a favour on,

Yours,

Edinburgh, 17th June, 1806. } *D. B.*

National Debt.

An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st May 1806:—

Redeemed by annual million, &c.	L. 59,076,889
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on Loans,	48,099,277
Ditto by Land Tax, .	22,469,160
Ditto by L.1 per cent. per annum on Imperial Loan, ...	673,126
Total	L. 130,318,452

The Sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is L. 2,193,562 8 11

Celestial Phenomena *for July* 1806.

Friday, July 4th.

About a quarter before ten o'clock in the evening all the satellites of Jupiter will be situated on

the western side of his disc, in the same order as they lie in the system; the *first* being nearest, and the fourth farthest from the planet.

Saturday, July 5th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow, at 40 minutes and 16 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, mean time; and after continuing eclipsed for the space of 3h..4'..34" it will emerge from Jupiter's shadow at 44 minutes and 50 seconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

Sunday, July 6th.

The *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, at 47 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening: the *first* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter are situated on the other side, the first being nearest the planet. The same phenomenon will be seen on the 12th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 26th, and 27th, at the same hour of night.

Tuesday, July 8th.

The *first* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, about a quarter before ten o'clock in the evening. The *third* satellite is situated on the same side at a greater distance, and the *second* on the other side of Jupiter.

Wednesday, July 9th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ε *Tauri*, a star of the 3.4 magnitude, situated in the northern eye of the Bull, in longitude 2s.. 5°..45'..31", and latitude 2°..35'..37" South. The latitude of Venus being 2°..14'..29" South, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction 21'..8", and Venus will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day about a quarter before ten o'clock in the evening, the *first* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc. The second and fourth are situated on the other side, the second being nearest the planet; the same phenomenon will happen on the 16th at the same time.

Sunday, July 13th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with the planet MARS at 31 minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning, in longitude, 2s..15°..41'..55" and latitude 6 minutes North. His declination is 22°..48' North, and he souths at 9h 25' in the morning.

Monday, July 14th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the sun at 7 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, in longitude 6s..21°..38'..46", and latitude 34'..41" North. Its declination is 7°.. 55'..19" South, and he comes to the meridian about 12 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, July 15th.

The planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the Sun at 47 minutes after 7 o'clock in the morning in longitude 6s..22°..4'..46", and latitude 2°..29'.."40" North. His declination is 6°..15' South, and he souths about 5h..37'.

On the same day the *first* satellite of *Jupiter* will emerge from his shadow at 28 minutes and 8 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening. About 40 minutes before this emersion, the *third* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc; the second is situated on the other side of Jupiter.

Wednesday, July 16th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ι *Tauri*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the southern horn of the Bull, in lon. 2s..14°.. 6'..10" the latitude of Venus being 1°..58'..35" South, and that of ι *Tauri* 1°..13'..41" South, the nearest approach of their centers will be 44'.. 54", and Venus will pass to the South of the star.

Friday, July 18th.

The *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of Jupiter. The third and

and fourth are situated on the same side at a greater distance, the third being nearest the planet. The same phenomenon will be visible the 21st, 25th, and 28th, at the same hour.

Wednesday, July 23d.

The Sun will enter the sign *Leo* at 5 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ζ *Tauri*, a star of the 3d magnitude, in the Southern horn of the Bull, situated in longitude 2ˢ..22°..5′..16″, and latitude 2°..3′..29″ South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..40′..25″, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 33′..4″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day, about 2 minutes and 53 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, the *second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Saturday, July 26th.

CONJUNCTION OF MERCURY AND REGULUS.

About 4 o'clock in the evening the planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with REGULUS, or α *Leonis*, a star of the 1st magnitude in the Lion's heart, situated in longitude 4ˢ..27°..8′..43″, the latitude of Mercury being 23′..35″ South, and that of Regulus 27′..27″ South, the shortest distance of their centres will be 3′..52″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star. This phenomenon will afford an excellent opportunity for seeing the planet Mercury, as the superior lustre of Regulus will direct the eye to the very place where the planet is situated.

On the same day the planet MARS will be in conjunction with 132 *Tauri*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated between Orion and the Bull, in longitude 2ˢ..24°..48′..15″, and latitude 1°..7′..21″ North. The latitude of Mars being 16′..18″ North, the nearest approach of their centers will be 51′..3″, and the planet will pass to the North of the star.

Sunday, July 27th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter at 29 minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning.

Wednesday, July 30th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ν *Geminorum*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude in the foot of Castor, situated in lon. 3ˢ..0°..44′..32″, and latitude 55′..4″ South. The latitude of Venus being 1°..19′..8″ South, the shortest distance of their centers will be 24′..4″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day the planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with ϑ *Leonis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, in the fore leg of the Lion, in longitude 5ˢ..3°..41′..20″, and latitude 8′..29″ North. The latitude of Mercury being 21′..38″ South, the nearest approach of their centers will be 30′..7″, and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

Thursday, July 31st.

About 47 minutes and 14 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening, the first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Mount Annan, June 24th 1806. } *D.B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

DR THORNTON has laid before the public some cases which show the efficacy of vital air, or as it is usually called, oxygen gas, in the cure of fits. These cases, deemed by the faculty beyond the reach of human art, have been completely and radically cured by the continued use of the pneumatic medicine. According to the doctor's theory, vital air gives energy to the muscles, and thence to the nerves, taking off inordinate action from an undue balance of pain

cipals. Hence he infers that persons breathing much bad air become convulsed.

Salt is said to have rendered barren apple-trees, in an orchard belonging to Mr. GILBERT, the late Duke of Bridgewater's agent, highly productive of fruit, by being spread on the ground round each tree at a small distance from the trunks.

The syphon has lately been applied to the worm-tub as a refrigerator. The plan is for conveying water in any quantity to a worm-tub of the largest dimensions, if perfectly air tight. The feed-pipe enters the bottom of the tub vertically, while the hot water or waste pipe branches out from a side orifice near the top, and is soon turned to proceed vertically downwards, until its lower end is about two feet below the bottom of the feed-pipe; both the pipes have cocks near the lower ends. When the work is commenced, the cocks must be shut, and the tub filled through a hole at top; when full, the hole at top must be stopped, and the cocks both opened together; the water will then commence running, and continue as the supply holds good; the apparatus acting entirely upon the principal of the syphon.

Mr WALTON has made an improvement in the beam-compasses, which consists in applying a nonius, worked by a micrometer screw, to the moveable cursor upon the beam; by means of which additional apparatus, distances can be accurately measured with the compasses, to every hundredth part of an inch, or the radii of the proposed arcs adjusted to equally minute variations: while in beam-compasses of the common construction, distances can only be ascertained to tenths of inches.

Dr Wollaston some time since announced that he had extracted from the ore of platina two distinct metals, to which he had given the name of Rhodium and Palladium. The accuracy of his experiments was contested. In France, however, M. Collet-Descotils has obtained the same results by following the same process. The rhodium and palladium obtained by him were exhibited at a late meeting of the National Institute.

Two opposite opinions, it is well known, are generally entertained on the subject of the buds and branches of plants. Linnæus and Hales conceived that the pith or medullæ penetrated through the wood, thus producing the ramifications of plants; and afterwards, stretching out, formed the essential parts of vegetable bodies. Other naturalists have attributed to the bark, and to the cortical layers, what their predecessors considered as the product of the medulla alone. Hence, they imagine that the increase in length and thickness must depend on these organs. According to KOELER, who has lately been engaged in investigating the truth of these two opinions, it should seem, that the upper part of a branch, and of a shoot, is merely formed by the pith, the medullary sheath, and the bark. Hence he concludes, that the augmentation of stems or trunks, and branches, depends altogether on the elongation of the vessels of the medullary sheath. The alburnum, the tubes of which proceed in a perfectly straight direction, appears at the upper part of a branch under the form of separate fibres, which disappear at the surface of the medullary sheath.

To the Editor,

SIR,

Inclosed I send you a copy of an advertisement, circulated by Sir Robert Sibbald, which I doubt not will be deemed a curious relique of the labours of that eminent antiquary. I am, Sir,

Your obed. servant,

Cupar Fife, May, 1806. } *A. Geographica.*

Geographical Queries circulated in 1682, *by* SIR ROBERT SIBBALD.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS His Sacred Majesty, by his patent, hath constituted Sir Robert Sibbald, one of his physicians in ordinary, his geographer for his kingdom of Scotland, and commandeth and ordaineth him, to publish the description of the Scotia Antiqua et Scotia Moderna, and the Natural History of the products of his ancient kingdom of Scotland: These are earnestly to entreat all persons, that they would be pleased freely to communicate their answers to these following queries, or any of them, directing them to the said Sir Robert Sibbald, at his lodging at Edinburgh, or to Mr James Brown, at his house, in Hart's close, who is deputed by the said Sir Robert Sibbald to receive and registrate them; or to Robert Mean, postmaster at Edinburgh, to be sent to any of them: withal specifying, in their letters, the place of their habitation, that they may be again written to, if occasion require, and an honourable mention shall be made of them in the work, according to the importance of the information.

General Queries to which Answers are required.

1. What the nature of the county or place is? and what are the chief products thereof?
2. What plants, animals, metals, substances cast up by the sea, are peculiar to the place, and how ordered?
3. What forests, woods, parks? What springs, rivers, lochs? with their various properties, whether medicinal? With what fish replenished, whether rapid or slow, &c.? The use of the rivers and their embouchure?
4. What roads, bays, ports for shipping, and their description? And what moon causeth high water? What rocks and sholes on their coast?
5. What ancient monuments, inscriptions, graved and figured stones, forts and ancient camps? And what curiosities of art are, or have been found there?
6. What great battles have been there fought, or any other memorable action or accident?
7. What peculiar customs, manners, or dispositions, the inhabitants of each county or town have among them?
8. What monasteries, cathedrals, or other churches, have been there, and how named?
9. What places give, or formerly have given the title to any nobleman? As also, what ancient seats of noble families are to be met with?
10. What the government of the county is? Whether sheriffdom, stewartry, or baillery?
11. What towns of note in the county, especially towns corporate? The names of the towns, both ancient and modern? Whether they be burrows royal, of regality, or barony? The magistracy of towns corporated? When incorporated, and by whom built? With the return of Parliament-men? The trade of the town? How inhabited, and their manner of buildings? What public or ancient buildings? Their jurisdiction &c.?
12. In what bishoprick each county or any part thereof is? Who is sheriff, stewart, or bailie? And who commands the militia? What castles, forts, forests, parks, woods, His Majesty hath there?

To the Nobility.

What sheriffdoms, bailliries, stew-

rows, they have under them? What command of the militia? What special privilege, dignity, and heritable command they have? The rise of their family, continuance, and their branches? What forests, woods, parks, loughs, rivers, mines, and quarries they have? What fishing, &c.? What harbours they have? What their titles are? What memorable actions raised or aggrandised their family.

To the Clergy.

What their privileges and dignities are? Their erection? The bounds of their diocese? Their chapter? The number of their parishes in their diocese? Their jurisdiction, their foundations for public and pious uses, their revenues? What lands hold of them? Their houses, &c.?

To the Gentry.

What the rise of their family, their privilege and dignity? What baronies, and burrows under them? What harbours? What forests, woods, parks? Their houses, the description and names of them? The chief of the name and the branches? The memorable exploits done by them, and the eminent men of the name? Their heritable command and jurisdiction?

To the Royal Burghs.

Of what standing? The constitution of their government? Their privileges, jurisdiction, and its extent? Their public houses, churches, forts, monuments, universities, colleges, schools, hospitals, manufactures, harbours? What their latitude and longitude is &c.?

To the Universities and Colleges.

What standing they are of? Their privileges, jurisdictions, and its extent? Their constitution? The number of their Professors, their names? What they teach? Their salaries, foundations, and their founders? Their revenue, and dependencies? Their houses, churches, and chapels, edifices, and monuments? Their libraries, curious instruments? The account of the famous men bred there, or masters there? What are the observations of the masters or students that may be for the embellishment of this work?

The answers to these preceding queries are to be registrated and inserted in their proper places.

The answers to the queries is earnestly desired, that no person may complain if what concerns them be not insert; for the author is resolved to insert all that he is assured of the truth and certainty of, as informed.

Imprimatur, Jo. EDINBURGEN.

Edinburgh: Printed by JOHN REID, *at his Printing-house in Bell's Wynd, Anno* 1682.

View of the Situation, Trade, &c. of DUNDEE.

THIS opulent and thriving town is situated upon the Tay, about three miles from its junction with the German ocean. To that river, and to the fine country through which it runs, Dundee is chiefly indebted for her present prosperity. The town itself, it must be owned, is not much calculated to inspire the stranger with ideas of elegance. The houses are of an immoderate height, and built too close to each other; no regular plan is observed, nor are there any gardens or open places for exercise and amusement. These defects, however, are common to Dundee, with all cities of great antiquity, in the construction of which, the object seems rather to have been to crowd the greatest possible number into a given space, than to make any

provision for their health, or comfort. The buildings lately added, however, are in a more modern and elegant style; and the barracks erected at the west end of the town are particularly handsome.

The situation of Dundee is fine. Immediately to the south runs the Tay, which is here two or three miles broad, with a shore, bold, rocky, and in some places perpendicular. A little behind the town extends a ridge of hills, not of any uncommon height, but whose forms are very elegant and pleasing. The *Law* of *Dundee* is 525 feet high. The slope which descends from these heights towards the sea, is particularly beautiful, watered by several streams, and affording a fine situation for the villas of Blackness, Balgay, Dudhope, and several others. Dundee has a very fine appearance from the opposite side of the water; with its singular and lofty spire; its streets scattered irregularly on the winding shores of the Tay; and conical hills rising behind.

Dundee appears to be a city of great antiquity, as there are no records or traditions relative to its first foundation. The following account is given of the manner in which it received its name. David, Earl of Huntingdon, returning about the middle of the twelfth century from the holy wars, encountered a dreadful storm, from which he with difficulty escaped. To express his gratitude for this deliverance, he built the present parish church, and gave to the place the name of *Deidonum*, or *the gift of God*; which, expressed in English, by Dondei, or Dondé, was gradually changed into Dundee. Its privileges as a royal burgh are very ancient. A charter has been found which it received from Robert Bruce, who recognizes its being possessed of the same in the time of his predecessor William, who began his reign in 1165; and they were confirmed, and enlarged, by a number of succeeding monarchs. It was third in rank of the four boroughs, which, from their importance, were accustomed to give security for the observance of national treaties; these were Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen.

As a fortified place, too, it was anciently regarded as of high importance. Edward I. having taken it, placed a strong garrison there, with the view of keeping in awe the neighbouring country. It was wrested from him, however, by Sir William Wallace; but after the death of that hero, fell again into the hands of the English. Robert Bruce having, under the weaker reign of Edward II. found means to reassert the independence of his native country, recovered this city along with the rest of the kingdom, and demolished the castle, that it might never again be a means of holding Scotland in subjection. Dundee, however, continued still a place of strength, and was successively taken in the reigns of Richard II. and Edward VI.; and in 1645 by the marquis of Montrose. On all these occasions, it seems to have had a full share of the calamities which, in those barbarous times, were uniformly reserved for cities taken by storm. But the most destructive siege, by far, which it ever sustained, was that in 1651, from the army under general Monk. The pillage and slaughter continued for three successive days, during which, a sixth part of the inhabitants are supposed to have perished. So great was the booty, that every common soldier was calculated, on an average, to have received 60l. for his share. Sixty ships which were lying in the harbour, (an evidence of the then flourishing commercial state of Dundee,) were seized by the victors, but were all lost in crossing the bar of the river, which was, no doubt, regarded by the inhabitants as a just

Punishment of their cruelty and rapacity.

The first well-authenticated account which we have of the population of Dundee, is immediately previous to the last-mentioned siege, when it appears to have contained somewhat more than eight thousand inhabitants. Notwithstanding the loss it then suffered, the numerous garrison placed in it by Monk, kept up for some time the population to that number. On its removal, a great decrease became immediately visible, and continued during the reign of Charles II. Under his successor it amounted to 1420. Nor had the union apparently any effect in reviving it. For a certain period, indeed, this event seems to have been rather injurious to the Scottish commercial towns, which depended greatly on their intercourse with France.

Even in 1746, the population does not appear to have exceeded 5302. At that time, the town was built almost wholly of wood; the highest shop rent was 3l.: and two churches, and a small independent meeting were found more than sufficient. A most rapid increase seems to have now taken place; for in 1755, the number returned to Dr Webster was 12,477; this, however, includes the parish, which might contain about a thousand. In 1766, 12,426; in 1781, 15,700; in 1788. 19,329; and in 1792, 22,000. Since that time it has risen to above 26,000, the amount in 1801.

Linen, the old staple of Scotland, has been always the chief manufacture of Dundee. That of Osnaburghs, and other coarse linens, in 1792 amounted to 3,181,990 yards, valued at 80,000l. Sail-cloth was naturally encouraged by its maritime situation, and at the above mentioned periods was rated at 704,000 yards, value 32,000l; but the demand occasioned by the war has ...tly increased this manufacture, and made it the principal one in Dundee. Sack-cloth, bagging, and other coarse fabrics, to a considerable amount. Coloured thread is also manufactured to the extent of above 30,000l.; but the spinners live at a distance, in the cheaper parts of the country. Tanned leather, soap, and glass, are also considerable articles. The total number of looms in Dundee, employed in all different branches, is calculated by Dr Small at 1800 or 1900.

It is now a considerable time, since the brilliant example of Glasgow, Paisley, and other towns on the west coast, led to an attempt at establishing the cotton manufacture at Dundee. Dr Small, in 1792, speaks of it as in a promising state. In 1793-4 there were seven spinning mills, the carding machinery of which was driven by horses, and the hand jennies were wrought by men or women. The yarn produced was valued at about 20,000l. But this branch of business, which had brought such wealth to the western counties of Renfrew and Lanark, was found here to be not only unprofitable, but ruinous. All those, who had no other dependence, became bankrupt; while the rest, after losing part of their money, were happy to save the rest by dropping all concern in the business. The easy communication with the West Indies, which furnishes both the materials, and the best market for this manufacture, seems to be the circumstance which gives Glasgow so striking a superiority.

Dundee, however, has found ample compensation for the loss of her cotton manufacture, in the great extension of that of linen, particularly Osnaburghs, cotton bagging, and canvas. Instead of cotton, lint-spinning mills are every where rearing their heads, not only in Dundee, but throughout all Angushire; and in erecting these, a much greater capi-

tal has been sunk than in the fruitless attempt to establish cotton spinning. Three flax spinning mills are already in motion within the town of Dundee, and the foundation of another has been laid, on a much larger scale, and of the newest construction, which will cost 22,000l. The quantity of coarse linen manufactured in 1805, was 3,900,000 yards.

The inhabitants of Dundee still retain, in a great degree, the old mercantile character—sober, industrious, and frugal—social without profuseness, and hospitable without ostentation. In 1792, Dundee contained only nine male servants, and of these none belonged to persons engaged in trade. Their attachment to religion is zealous, though perhaps, as in most manufacturing towns, somewhat tinctured with a gloomy and sectarian spirit. Seceders, Antiburghers, and Independents, amount altogether to about 3000. However, as the flaming zeal of their ancestors in ancient times is now quite extinguished, this disposition may be rather useful to the lower orders, by giving them an aversion even to those innocent amusements, which might lead them into expence, and to the neglect of their occupations.

The ingenious author of the statistical account of Dundee complains that, in 1792, there did not exist, with the exception of the grammar school, a single institution for public instruction in the simplest and most necessary branches of human knowledge. This is a defect common indeed to Dundee, with most other large towns in Scotland. Yet, it must be confessed, that a town purely commercial does not in general afford a soil very favourable for the growth of the arts and sciences. Profit is there naturally the leading object; and every article, which cannot be converted into hard cash, is in danger of being little valued. We have heard of an honest citizen of Dundee, who, before introducing his son to the class of moral philosophy, insisted upon being informed "what good it would do him in his business." This town, however, now experiences the good effects of that general diffusion of knowledge by which the present age is honourably distinguished. Its value begins to be felt; liberality of sentiment gains ground among the opulent and middling classes; and several institutions for education have been lately formed, which it is hoped may be attended with the best effects.

Dundee has produced a considerable number of eminent men, among whom are, Alexander Scrymseour, a companion of Sir William Wallace, and two of his descendants, who distinguished themselves in the civil wars; Hector Boece the historian, and Mar, an intimate friend of the great Napier; George Yeaman, member of Parliament at the time of the Union, to whom Scotland is indebted for many beneficial regulations. The families of Fletcher of Salton, the celebrated patriot, and of the late Lord Loughborough, were both natives of Dundee. Lord Duncan, though not a native, received there the first rudiments of his education. Two of the first Mathematicians of our time have been clergymen of Dundee.

Journal of the Eruption of VESUVIUS. *By Duke della Torre.*

(Concluded from p. 332.)

ON the 1st September, the Duke della Torre went up on Vesuvius to observe the changes that had happened in its crater. "I found it, says he, very different from what it was on the night of the 14th August. Its area was almost entirely filled, both with lavas, for the most

part still inflamed and smoking, and with stones and sand. A number of hillocks had risen at some distance from each other; the highest had taken the place of the gulf that I had seen for the first time; they were covered with scorias sprinkled with a very fine dust of sal-ammoniac and sulphur; there issued from it fumes of a suffocating smell.

Behind these hillocks, towards the walls of Attajano, I counted five new jets of fire and stones, which darted upwards with noise and impetuosity, fell back sometimes into their own gulfs, and were presently repelled with whirlwinds of smoke and ashes. Notwithstanding the quantity of caloric which must be developed in so great a conflagration, the temperature of the atmosphere did not appear to me to be sensibly altered, although I was at the distance of only 1000 palms from the sources of the lava; the thermometer, which at my departure from Naples marked 24°, descended here to 19°. The electrometer indicated a great degree of electricity, much more sensible when I placed it on the earth than when I suspended it in the air.

I advanced to the very banks of the fluid lava which flowed from the crater; it resembled crystal in a state of fusion; it had the same colour, lustre, and consistence. I threw over a large stone, which made only a slight impression and was carried to the surface. I threw a second, to measure its motion, and with the watch in my hand I saw that it run over at least two palms in a second. The thermometer, placed at the distance of six palms, rose in two minutes to the degree of boiling water. To my great regret I could not ascertain the intensity of the caloric of this lava, for want of a pyrometer proper for such an experiment.

The 2d and 3d there was nothing remarkable. The currents continued their march.

On the 4th, a violent storm came from the east, and lasted more than two hours. The fire encreased this night and the day following; the throwing out of stones was more frequent, new and copious streams of lava were seen descending from the crater.

On the 6th notwithstanding this increase of matter, the currents did not advance. A more considerable noise was heard in the mountain, and the smoke redoubled.

On the 7th the currents resumed their course. The duke *Della Torre* mounted upon the borders of the crater, and did not find any great changes, the hillocks were a little raised; two mouths threw out fire, two others ashes, and the fifth, the largest and that which formerly vomited most flames, gave only a black smoke. He observed, upon blocks of cooled lava, a saline crust, composed of ammoniac and of muriat of Soda. He found large pieces of this last salt in a lava decomposed by grains of earth. His opinion is, that this lava exists not in a fossile state in the heart of the mountain, but that it is furnished by the waters of the sea. This time in performing a circuit round the borders, he was able to advance to the very scource of the fluid lava. It issued from a grotto formed of the same substance hardened, and was collected in a little bason, whence it flowed by a canal along the cone.—The author threw into the lava of the bason a stone which sunk altogether: he was able without great efforts to push in the end of a staff more than a palm; after having been drawn back, the part immersed threw at first a bright flame, and then remained like coal.

On the 8th a new storm came on. The author observes, that every time rain fell, the streams of lava were more abundant, and he thence draws a new proof of the effect produced by the

the decomposition of water in volcanic eruptions.

From the 9th to the 14th the current scontinued their progress; the ashes fell even in the bay of Naples, and the pillar of smoke, pushed by the winds, reached as high as the isle of Capri.

The 14th was one of the most awful days of this eruption. Vesuvius seemed in a general conflagration; all the rivers of lava, swollen by new streams, put themselves in motion, overflowed, and covered all the space between them with a thick and reddish smoke. The progress of the currents was rapid. Did they meet trees on their passage; they went round them, and continued their march. If these trees were dry, they were soon seen kindling and burning with a bright flame; if they were green, the leaves began by growing yellow, the trunks bent; then they were partly consumed, and remained like coal. As for those which were found only exposed to the heat of the lavas, a white and saline dust was collected upon their shrunk and discoloured leaves.—Sometimes these lavas covered only trunks of trees which had been cut before it had reached them: then there rose from the point of immersion a flame bright and transient, or sparkling and coloured, which might arise from the burning of some part of the wood in putrefaction; for there is no doubt, adds the author, that phosphorus exists in putrid vegetable, as well as animal substances.

On the 15th a new mouth opened to the south-west of the crater, which poured forth fire and burning stones. The author wished to try the heat of a current of lava which had stopt in the territory of Camuldules: he plunged the thermometer into a crevice: in two minutes two seconds, the mercury rose from 24° to the rate of boiling water. Its impetuosity would have broken the tube of glass if it had not been drawn back very quickly. The author collected some specimens of the lavas of this eruption; the following are the most remarkable.

1. Lava, hard, basaltic, of a black colour, containing olivines and mica in little lamina of an emerald green This is what flowed during the eruption.

2. Lava, similar to the preceding, detached from the current, shining and glassy within, scoriform in its surface.

3. Spongy lava, black within, reddish without, containing a quantity of olivines, of mica, of sulphur, and of iron. This lava has been thrown out by the volcano, and then carried along by the currents.

4. Lava, light, fibrous, almost reduced to the state of pounce, a little yellowish, interspersed with eight-sided crystals of iron.

5. Lava, spongy, black, covered with sulphur, and with a greenish substance, having the appearance of an oxyde of copper. This specimen was collected upon the hillocks formed in the interior of the crater.

6. Spongy lava, with pure sulphur on its surface.

7. Lava with earthen grains, greyish, containing in its cavities muriate of soda.

8. Lava, containing sulphur and muriat, crystalized in six-sided shelves terminated by three-sided pyramids.

9. Lava, black, decomposed, with a grape fixed to its surface. The specimen is curious only on account of this peculiarity. The grains of the grape have been rounded and hardened upon the lava, whilst the juice which issued from it has formed, by boiling, a sort of hard and solid foam.

10. A specimen similar to the preceding. Instead of a grape, this bears a still green, which has dried, hardened, and preserved its natural colour.

On the 26th the currents stopt.—The trial of the thermometer renewed upon the lava of the Camuldules indicated still the degree of boiling water, but the mercury rose with somewhat less rapidity. It may be remarked that the electrometer never gave any sign of electricity near the currents of lava, whether they were in motion, or at rest.

On the 17th the author went anew upon Vesuvius; the whole crater was full of alkaline and sulphuric vapours; its area was filled up with sand, with stones, with smoking lavas, on the surface of which were formed crusts of sulphur, marine, and ammoniac salts. He heard horrible roarings under ground, three mouths vomited flames; two others threw up ashes and smoke; the hillocks were raised, the electrometer gave signs of high electricity; in short, nothing announced the termination of this eruption.

On the 18th a quantity of ashes was collected on the platforms of the houses at Naples. The author measured the distance which the lavas had run over from the crater to the point at which they had arrived this day, under *Mount St. Angelo*. He found that it was 22,600 palms.

The Duke della Torre, terminates here his journal by an affecting picture of the calamities already experienced by the inhabitants of Vesuvius. He estimates the damage caused to the cultivated lands at 60,000 ducats, without reckoning the loss of the approaching harvests of fruits and grapes. He proposes to continue his journal till the end of the eruption, and to publish at greater length every thing remarkable that he has observed. This second part of his work will be accompanied by a plan of Vesuvius and the neighbouring fields, which will present the march of the currents of lava, and, by many plates, which will give interesting views.

On the Contrariety between an Author's Life and Writings.

"—All mankind in contradiction strong."

YOUNG.

SIR,

THAT many contend for the excellence of morality, who display no personal zeal for the performance of its duties, is a melancholy, but incontestible fact: seclusion from the bustle of public life, in many instances, has allowed this inconsistency of character to pass undetected. But when admiration of genius has tempted some to a nearer view of the private deportment of those whose performances excited it, they have repented their curiosity, and recoiled with indignation from the bare recital of their failings. The lives they imagined were enlightened by principle and purified by virtue, have been sullied with imperfection, and degraded by vice. From this cause, the talents exerted in diffusing knowledge amongst mankind have lost their celebrity and reverence, when they have proved ineffective to regulate the conduct of those who possessed them; who seemed to have the clearest ideas of their duty, but were unable to discharge it; who encouraged others in the arduous paths of virtue, but have wanted fortitude to direct their own steps; who endeavoured to overturn the influence of vice but, have secretly bowed at its inhallowed altar. The emotions excited by a review of such facts, extend their pernicious effects to the practice of the feeble and irresolute; and, if they do not extinguish the latent flame of principle, at least smother its vigour, and retard its progress.

From this frequent incongruity of principle and practice, some individuals (especially D'Israeli) have been induced to establish as an aphorism in literature, that the natural dispositions of authors are diametrically op-

posed to those displayed in their works. But the principles of human conduct seldom admit of being reduced into general rules. For they are so much modified by prejudice, custom, and original peculiarities of mind, that they vary in different persons, and in the same person under different impressions. The inference indeed is deduced from partial views and superficial enquiry. It is opposed by the laws of reason and the dictates of common sense. Can we conceive that men willingly devote their chief attention to objects in which they are not interested? or, that they passively sacrifice the energies of their minds to whim or caprice? The conduct of hundreds must carry conviction to every candid mind, that the supposition originates from a fallacy of observation. The characters to which it refers, may rather be deemed exceptions from a more universal rule. It is true, that they who investigate subjects connected with human life, must obey the unbiassed results of judgment in instructing others, and that in proportion as they fear to teach what is right, or try to defend what the general sense of mankind condemns, their characters sink in the public esteem. Self interest must, therefore, be the motive of those, who are careless whether they shall enlighten or injure society, and labour merely that they may catch the voice of popular applause. They must often be led to recommend the virtues they never practise, and to deliver sentiments, the force of which they never feel. They must also be compelled to reprobate vices, to the perpetration of which they are peculiarly inclined, and, by consequence, to condemn the conduct they daily pursue. These constitute the lowest and most mercenary tribe of authors. Their labours, however, may be crowned with success, and many may attest the salubrity of their maxims, whom they have

ness, and animated amidst the perplexities of life. But when they are traced into the thronged walks of life, they are seen openly violating the principles which it has been the business of their lives to impress upon others. Their deviations from duty, and degeneracy of manners, convey an explicit disavowal of the influence and tendency of all their doctrines. Thus the imaginary phantom dissipates at a nearer approach, and leaves the mind enveloped in uncertainty and doubt.

When we meet with such authors, if we would profit by their labours, we must overlook their inconsistencies, and recollect that virtue possesses such dignity as to awe her inveterate foes into reverence, and constrain them to become her strenuous defenders, in spite of the inherent corruption which unfits them for obeying her laws.

It must be acknowledged, that many who have long felt, and acted from convictions of principle, have sacrificed their integrity to sudden or violent temptation. Thus a palpable contrariety has arisen between their characters and writings. Their perseverance has relaxed; and they have secretly languished under the corroding dominion of vice, which they endeavoured to conceal from the world, on account of the character they formerly supported by their works, and by their example. Tho' they have written from nobler and more disinterested motives than the authors of whom I formerly took notice, still it must be confessed, their conduct has been injurious to the cause in which they were embarked.

In this case, the inconsistency of character seems chiefly to arise from the peculiar temptations to which sensibility of passion exposes men of cultivated understandings. Great sensibility depends, in some measure, on the original conformation of the human mind. But as its connection with delicacy of taste is almost univer-

nature or acquires it from habit; if his genius lead him to consecrate his life to intellectual pursuits, his passions uniformly become stronger in proportion as his nobler faculties are improved; and, though never too violent for the guidance of reason, they do not remain stationary or inactive. "The greatest geniuses," says an elegant author, "have commonly the strongest affections; as, on the other hand, the weaker understandings have gennerally the weaker passions; and it is fit the fury of the coursers should not be too great for the strength of the charioteer *.

When a man of genius possesses this delicacy of passion, and keeps it under proper controul, honour and dignity adorn his personal character, and reflect irresistible lustre on the authority of his precepts. Impressed with the important tendency of his doctrines, and anxious to evince their possibility, he points out the way, and proposes the reward of faithful endeavours.

But, on the other hand, when the intellectual balance is destroyed, the passions become wayward and unruly, from being deprived of the support and countenance of reason. By imperceptible degrees, their delicacy degenerates into an irritability of temper, and they soon usurp authority over judgement. They foster, at last, the same vicious indulgencies as in those who acknowledge no other motives of action than their predominant appetites suggest to them. Philosophy cannot teach men to divest themselves of humanity. Tho' their feelings are refined, still they retain their vigour, and render them obnoxious to all the sorrows and vexations of life. Calm and deliberate reflection strengthens their other faculties, and qualifies them to discern the proper means of attaining rational comfort and enjoyment. In the closet they form their schemes, conduct their measures, and publish to the world the unbiassed maxims of speculative virtue. From abstract reasonings on the dignity of their principles, and the cogency of the arguments on which they insist, they flatter themselves that they are fortified against the contagion of example, and fitted to contemplate the actions of others with the coolness of indifference. But follow them into the world, and they will sometimes be found sacrificing their best dispositions, and most permanent interests to the prejudices or solicitations of those around them. The inspiration of the closet is past. The still voice of reason is hushed by the syren tongue of dissimulation, or is overpowered by the clamours of promiscuous multitudes. Conscience is lulled into a momentary calm, and its suggestions are dismissed without consideration. The virtues cherished in solitude, and strengthened by frequent meditation, give place to the tumults of disordered reason. The action of the nobler faculties is suspended, and liberty of thought is obstructed by passion. They are exposed to the vitiated habits, and passions, and example of others: and are driven about by a variety of impulse, and solicited by motives which never intruded into their retirements. They feel their inability for the contest, and, because they have not leisure to examine or deliberate, they choose what they have repeatedly taught others to reject. Foibles that allure the unthinking into excess and intemperance in gratification, betray them also when they are hurried into action without being prepared. Their fortitude forsakes them in the trying hour of temptation, or of difficulty; and they forget the dignity of virtue, renounce her authority, and trample on her most sacred laws.

Thus, they who have stood high in the literary world have shewn themselves as vicious and unprinci-

* Spectator, No. 408.

pled

pled as them whose ignorance they pitied and despised; and have convinced mankind of a truth they do not readily admit, that the philosopher reasons on common affairs, where his passions are influenced, in the same spirit and weakness with those who never speculate on more elevated subjects. *R. M.*

(*To be continued.*)

Some Account of the late Dr GLOVER.

SIR,

EDMUND GLOVER, Esq. M. D. was born in the neighbourhood of Mallow, in the county of Cork. In early life he lost his father; was the second son of a numerous family, over which his mother watched with tenderness, and to whom, and to him in particular, she looked for the happiness and support of her widowhood and age. He was educated under Mr Bulkley, and in the autumn of 1802 repaired to Edinburgh, to prosecute the study of medicine, which he had chosen for his profession. In September 1805, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. In the spring and winter of that year, he twice officiated as clinical clerk to Dr Duncan. He was elected one of the presidents of the Royal Physical Society; but during his presidency, and soon after he had entered on the office of clinical clerk to Dr Home, jun. a second attack of disease, which baffled the skill of his medical attendants, cut short his existence, in the 22d year of his age.

These few dates and particulars comprise the principal incidents of a life, thus spent, and thus early terminated. Yet he died, not unknown, unwept, nor unhonoured; and by the event, which has bereft his friends of all but the remembrance of him, a sacred duty devolves upon them to pay that respect which is due to his memory, and to record some memorial of his character and his name.

The gaiety and amusements of fashionable life were congenial with his youth, and lively disposition. The uncommon fineness of his face, his stature, general prepossessing appearance and address, distinguished him from the crowd, and ensured him that reception, which is always gratifying and frequently dangerous to a young man just entering upon life. Yet it did not intoxicate him, it did not in the least throw a veil over the natural and open qualities of his heart. His company was courted, and he was highly caressed; yet no man had less artifice or affectation, and he always retained that honesty, affability, and frankness which characterised him. These qualities much endeared him to his friends, rendered him esteemed by a numerous acquaintance, and generally admired in public or in private life. The steadiness with which he prepared for his examinations antecedent to his degree, the examinations which he passed, his repeated selection by the clinical professor as his clerk, the manner in which he executed that office, and in which he presided over the Physical Society, gave promise of considerable eminence in his profession when maturer life and enlarged experience should present motives for industry, and call for the sacrifice of pleasure on the altar of duty.

Thro' his protracted, painful, and fatal illness, he had every attention and assistance which numerous kind friends, and the most skilful of the medical profession could supply. His sufferings were acute, and he at length sunk under them. About an hour before his death, he was free from pain, knew and spoke to the friend who was attending him, and about eleven at night, without a struggle or a groan, serenely breath-

ed his last. His remains were followed to the grave by the medical professors, and a concourse of friends, and fellow students. Few during their academical course, and so short a life, have been so generally known and lamented. He will live long in the remembrance of all who knew and loved him. In the commerce, or in the repose and retirement of future life, when the companions of his youth, his pleasures, and his studies, review the persons and scenes with which they were early familiar, Glover will recur to the memory, associated with the pursuits, the happiness and the objects of former days.

If manly grace, if vigorous beauty's bloom
Could soothe the ruthless tyrant of the tomb;
If kindness ministering to a youth beloved,
If friendship e'en to its last office proved,
If public sympathy, or secret prayer,
That love or anguish mingled with despair,
If aught of human skill had power to save,
Thou hadst not died! nor to thy early grave
Assembled youth with kindred sorrow come
To lay the stranger in his last long home.

The eye that blest him sees him now no more;
Fallen is the form that beauty's image wore;
The laurel wreath that science lately gave,
Thus early faded decorates his grave.
Yet, as thro' Academus' shades we stray,
Or tread, of busier life, the public way;
Whilst honour, worth, ingenuousness, impart
A generous love to every feeling heart;
Whilst grace and youth th' admiring mind enthrall,
And sorrow sees them prematurely fall;
Whilst o'er the deep's green bosom Erin smiles,
Gem of the ocean, Queen of western isles!
Her son shall live, at friendship's call revive,
And Glover in remembrance still survive.

But who shall stay the widowed mother's tears?
That fondly trusting to his ripening years,
Thinks that his sun, which late in splendour rose,
Shall gild with genial beam her evening's close,
Looks on her children with a parent's joy,
And sees, in fancy sees, her favourite boy.
—Quick as the thunderbolt from summer skies
Affliction falls, and hope with Edmund dies.
O God! on thee may stedfast faith depend,
The Father of the fatherless, the widow's Friend!

Edinburgh University, April 23d, 1806. J. T.

Report of a Committee of the Horticultural Society of LONDON, *containing a View of Improvements which may be made in gardening. Drawn up at their request, by* T. A. KNIGHT, *Esq.*

WERE it possible to ascertain the primeval state of those vegetables which now occupy the attention of the gardener and agriculturist, and immediately, or remotely, conduce to the support and happiness of mankind; and could we trace out the various changes which art or accident has, in successive generations, produced in each, few enquiries would be more extensively interesting. But we possess no sources from which sufficient information to direct us in our enquiries can be derived; and are still ignorant of the native country, and existence in a wild state, of some of the most im-

portant of our plants. We, however, know, that improved flowers and fruits are the necessary produce of improved culture; and that the offspring, in a greater or less degree, inherits the character of its parent. The austere crab of our woods has thus been converted into the golden pippin; and the numerous varieties of the plumb, can boast no other parent than our native sloe. Yet few experiments have been made, the object of which has been new productions of this sort; and almost every ameliorated variety of fruit appears to have been the offspring of accident, or of culture applied to other purposes. We may therefore infer, with little danger of error, that an ample and unexplored field for future discovery and improvement lies before us, in which nature does not appear to have formed any limits to the success of our labours, if properly applied.

The physiology of vegetation has deservedly engaged the attention of the *Royal* and *Linnean* Societies; and much information has been derived from the exertions of those learned bodies. Societies for the improvement of domestic animals, and of agriculture in all its branches, have also been established, with success, in almost every district of the British empire. Horticulture alone appears to have been neglected, and left to the common gardener, who generally pursues the dull routine of his predecessors; and, if he deviates from it, rarely possesses a sufficient share of science and information, to enable him to deviate with success.

The establishment of a national Society for the improvement of horticulture has therefore long been wanted; and if such an institution meet with a degree of support proportionate to the importance of its object: if it proceed with cautious circumspection to publish well-ascertained facts only, to detect the errors of ignorance, and to expose the misrepresentations of fraud; the advantages which the public may ultimately derive from the establishment, will probably exceed the most sanguine hopes of its founders.

Horticulture, in its present state, may, with propriety, be divided into two distinct branches, the useful and the ornamental; the first must occupy the principal attention of the members of the society, but the second will not be neglected; and it will be their object, wherever it is practicable, to combine both.

Experience and observation appear to have sufficiently proved, that all plants have a natural tendency to adapt their habits to every climate in which art or accident places them: and thus the pear tree, which appears to be a native of the southern parts of Europe, or the adjoining parts of Asia, has completely naturalized itself in Britain, and has acquired, in a great number of instances, the power to ripen its fruit in the early part, even of an unfavourable summer; the crab tree has, in the same manner, adapted its habits to the frozen climate of Siberia. But when we import either of these fruits, in their cultivated state, from happier climates, they are often found incapable of acquiring a perfect state of maturity, even when trained to a south wall.

As the pear and crab tree, in the preceding cases, have acquired powers of ripening their fruits in climates much colder than those in which they were placed by nature, we have some grounds of hope, that the vine and peach tree may be made to adapt their varieties to our climate, and to ripen their fruits without the aid of artificial heat, or the reflection of a wall: and though we are at present little acquainted with the mode of culture best calculated to produce the necessary changes in the constitution and habit of plants, attentive

observation and experience will soon discover it; and experiments have already been made, which prove the facility of raising as fine varieties of fruit in this country, as any which have been imported from others.

Almost every plant, the existence of which is not confined to a single summer, admits of two modes of propagation; by division of its parts, and by seed. By the first of these methods, we are enabled to multiply an individual into many; each of which, in its leaves, its flowers, and fruit, permanently retains, in every respect, the character of the parent stock. No new life is here generated; and the graft, the layer, and cutting, appear to possess the youth and vigour, or the age and debility of the plant, of which they once formed a part. No permanent improvement has therefore ever been derived, or can be expected, from the art of the grafter, or the choice of stocks of different species or varieties; for, to use the phrase of Lord Bacon, the graft in all cases *overruleth the stock*, from which it derives *aliment*, *but no motion*. Seedling plants, on the contrary, of every cultivated species, sport in endless variety. By selection from these alone, therefore, we can hope for success in our pursuits of new and improved varieties of every species of plant or fruit; and to promote experiments of this kind, the Horticultural Society propose to give some honorary premiums to those who shall produce before them, or such persons as they shall appoint, valuable new varieties of fruit, which having been raised from seeds, have come into existence since the establishment of the institution.

In the culture of many fruits, without reference to the introduction of new varieties, the Society hope to be able to point out some important improvements. Several sorts, the walnut and mulberry, for instance, are not produced till the trees have acquired a considerable age, and therefore, though the latter fruit is highly valued, it is at present very little cultivated. But experiments have lately been made, which prove that both walnut and mulberry trees may be readily made to produce fruit at three years old; and there appears every reason to believe, that the same mode of culture would be equally successful in all similar cases.

In training wall trees there is much in the modern practice that appears defective and irrational: no attention whatever is paid to the form which the species or variety naturally assumes; and be its growth upright, or pendent, it is constrained to take precisely the same form on the wall.

The construction of forcing houses appears also to be generally very defective, and two are rarely constructed alike, tho' intended for the same purposes: probably not a single building of this kind has yet been erected, in which the greatest possible quantity of space has been obtained, and of light and heat admitted, proportionate to the capital expended. It may even be questioned, whether a single hot bed has ever been made in the most advantageous form; and the proper application of glass, where artificial heat is not employed, is certainly very ill understood.

Every gardener is well acquainted with methods of applying manure with success, to annual plants; for these, as Evelyn has justly observed, having but little time to fulfil the intentions of nature, readily accept nutriment in almost any form in which it can be offered them: but trees, being formed for periods of longer duration, are frequently much injured by the injudicious and excessive use of manure. The gardener is often ignorant of this circumstance; and not unfrequently forms a compost for his wall trees, which for a few years stimulating them to preternatu-

ral exertion, becomes the source of disease and early decay.

It is also generally supposed that the same ingredients, and in the same proportion to each other, which are best calculated to bring one variety of any fruit to perfection, are equally well adapted to every other variety of that species. But experience does not justify this conclusion, and the peach in many soils acquires a high degree of perfection where its variety, the nectarine, is comparatively of little value, and the nectarine frequently possesses its full flavour in a soil which does not well suit the peach. The same remark is also applicable to the pear and apple; and as defects of opposite kinds occur in the varieties of every species of fruit, those qualities in the soil which are beneficial in some cases, will be found injurious in others. In those districts where the apple and pear are cultivated for cyder and perry, much of the success of the planter is found to depend on his skill, or good fortune, in adapting his fruits to the soil.

The preceding remarks are applicable to a part only of the objects which the Horticultural Society have in view; but that they apply to that part in which the practice of the modern gardener is conceived to be most defective, and embrace no inconsiderable field of improvement.

In the execution of their plan the committee feel that the society have many difficulties to encounter, and, they fear, some prejudices to contend with; but they have long been convinced, as individuals, and their aggregate observations have tended only to encrease their conviction, that there scarce exists a single species of esculent plant or fruit, which (relative to the use of man) has yet attained its utmost state of perfection; nor any branch of practical horticulture, which is not still susceptible of essential improvement; and under these impressions they hope to receive the support and assistance of those who are interested in, and capable of promoting, the success of their endeavours.

Critical Observations on HOME, *a poem.*

EVERY one who has remarked the numerous poems that have lately made their appearance in the Scottish metroplis, must congratulate his country on the addition which these make to the catalogue of British poetry. The little volume on which I wish to make a few observations, sent into the world, like many children, anonymously, will not be the less acceptible to the reader, that the author has not wandered for in search of a subject. *Home*, however poor it may be, possesses always some attractions; and there are few who will not feel interested in arguments which tend to strengthen that attachment.

I am not of that surly race of critics who read a book only to point out its defects. Perfection in human composition is not to be expected; and when an author sits down and spends his time to please or to instruct, it were hard not to allow him credit for the attempt, whatever the merit of the execution may be.

> "Small is the skill my Lord delights to praise."

The author of the present work is certainly entitled to a considerable degree of credit for the choice he has made of his subject. In a short introductory paragraph, he mentions, that he has never seen any poems written expressly on the subject of Home; but this is not to be wondered at, for the homes of most of our British poets of eminence possessed but few charms for celebration in heroics. A garret and a farthing taper, "a cap by night, a stocking all the day," would not be very interesting objects of description or Panegyric. That, however, which former

former poets have been unable or unwilling to enter upon, has now been attempted by one, who whatever may be his other merits, has at least the praise of placing and describing things in a light different from any of his predecessors.

In offering a few remarks on this work I shall begin with the plan of the poem. The author divides it into three parts, "because," says he, "each part relates to a particular period of time." What particular *period of time* the author alludes to I cannot, after a careful perusal, pretend to say. Perhaps it may be morning, noon, and night; perhaps infancy, manhood, and old age. If the former, the author has undoubtedly displayed, a great deal of deep thinking, acute observation, and knowledge of the world; for breakfast, dinner, and supper, are not the least attractions to home at these periods. Many people, in remarking the obscurity of the periods alluded to, might set it down as a blemish; but I am of a different opinion, and must regard it as a beauty. If the author had been clear on this point, it might have gratified the ignorant or the indolent reader; but, by leaving it a little in the dark, he affords to the ingenious an opportunity of attempting to specify them. Perhaps few poems, however, could bear to have fewer resting places than this; and there is none that could be divided with less impropriety into numerous divisions. It is framed with such a masterly hand, that neither a transposition of its parts, nor any manner in which it could be arranged, would hurt either the sense or the melody.

In *part first*, the author begins with an address to Clydesdale, that district of Scotland watered by the river Clyde. In this he has followed the best models. Thomson begins his seasons with an invocation to Spring, and Pope and many other poets invoke certain heathen deities dresses, or invocations, that are made to inanimate objects, to any other; for this reason, among many others, that there is little danger of the poet being interrupted or embarrassed by a reply. In this part the author informs us, that it is better to be at home (he means his fire-side) than among *trenches, steel-crowned ramparts*, or even the banks of the Clyde in a stormy day; and if there be a female companion, "adorned with loveliness and youth," to welcome one, it would be better and better still. What an inestimable discovery is this! Former writers might hint at such a thing being the case; but it was reserved for the beginning of the 19th century, for the author of "Home," to demonstrate it by unanswerable arguments.

In the *second part*, the author transports his readers to the island of Juan Fernandes, and versifies a chapter of Lord Anson's voyage, for the purpose of telling us, that his fire side is more agreeable to him than fresh provisions and vegetables could be to the seaman affected with scurvy after a long cruize. He next points out some of those amusements which endear the "seat of his joys to him;" among which are the manuring and planting of fruit trees, the making of zigzag roads, and the propagating of bees. After a few reflections on the false happiness which "erring men pursue," he indubitably proves that the greater part of the people in the world have hitherto been misled in this point, and that to be completely happy, we must become a cottager, with a large family; labour hard all day to prevent us from thinking and have sometimes the pleasures of going through "plashy fields," or "striving with blinding snows," or, if we are a little better educated, we may amuse our spare hours in 'more intellectual joys.'

Wealth, pleasure, and power, he asserts, only enlarge our misery; of consequence the reader will perceive

are, in the author's opinion, the *joys* that should grace a "simple home." In illustration of this, he introduces an episode of his friend *Edwin*, who having become bankrupt, went in search of riches, &c. through various parts of the world; but failing in the acquisition, was at last shipwrecked, by an odd accident, near the very spot from whence he first set out, and where his sweetheart was sitting "beneath a beechen grove," sighing for her Edwin. This circumstance, no doubt, both amazed and pleased the poor fellow; and the author makes him even question its reality:

"Can this be real? sure enchantment reigns;
For sees he not, entranced, his native plains?"

Whether the poor girl had sat in the situation described during the time of her lover's travels, is not positively asserted; but from nothing being said to the contrary, it is more than probable the author means she did. We do not mean to question his veracity by doubting of this circumstance; but we cannot help exclaiming, in the emphatic language of Dr Young, "O what a miracle of love is here!" The discovery to Edwin of his real situation, and an assertion that riches cannot contribute in the smallest degree to happiness, concludes *part second*.

"The frantic chace of riches I disclaim;
Love needs them not, to feed his holy flame.
Love needs them not. Let Fortune's gifts depart;
Himself suffices to a faithful heart."

In the *third part*, the author introduces us to his Emma and her home, and gives us a concert and ball, where *trees* with *musical voices* are the performers, and *moss roses* are the chief dancers! He next describes his feelings when absent from home: we shall give them in his own words. But we must remind the reader, that altho', to make his ideas appear more clear, we have extracted them in the form of *prose*, yet in the title page of the book they are denominated *poetry*. "Perhaps my Emma drops an anguished tear: On me, perhaps, a "suffering cherub calls—I start—"the lights are dim, the banquet "palls; wit pains me; laughter sickens—if I strive with sadness—if "more cheering thoughts revive;—yet, "ceased the bosom's animated tone, "the charm, which gives to joy its "joy, is gone." A prospect from the window of his house next presents itself, which we are confident must please every reader of taste and lover of novelty. The *waving corn* is seen *spreading* its *chearful green*; the *ripe grass* is *requiring* the mower to cut it down; the city of Edinburgh "rears "its castled crest on the sunny breast "of Lothian," and the Frith of Forth is moving, with all convenient speed, "to wed, fair stream, the Eastern Main." The author leads us next to the West Indies, Africa, &c. in imagination, (by the bye a very cheap and pleasant way of travelling,) till he commands his thoughts to return from their excursion; and after a twilight view of various objects, he presents to us the moon, and many other fine objects. At last, "slumber beckoning bids his revels cease," and he concludes with the following verses, the first couplet of which well characterises his whole production:

"Is this *a dream, unauthorised and vain,*
The light and worthless coinage of the brain?
As well to chace the ills that earth deform,
Controul the whirlwind, and chastise the storm,
May man pretend, as hope the power to find,
Of opening ceasless sunshine on the mind,
Of binding base desires in Reason's chain,

Ah, yet, even so, yet better hopes arise,
That scorn the earth, and ask their kindred skies;
Hopes, that upon a firmer basis rest,
Than the weak counsels of the human breast.
When Man shall quit his frail abode of clay,
Earth shrink with heat, and sun and moon decay;
When Ruin, grasping stern the starry frame,
Shall, plunge them in th'abyss from which they came;
The Sire of being, with paternal care,
Shall for his chosen, fit retreats prepare,
From earth; from those bright worlds whose myriads roll,
In fair disorder o'er the mighty pole;
From stars remoter, whose unwearied light
Has striven in vain to dawn on mortal sight;
From planets, which their tremulous orbits trace
On the dim boundary of formless space;
The heirs of bliss, from every stain refined,
Their sorrows and their frailties left behind,
Shall, at his voice, that calls to glory, come;
Enter the gates of day, and find in Heaven their home."

Such are the three divisions into "which Home, a poem," are arranged. On the propriety of the plan which the author has chosen we will not hazard any opinion. It may be what Milton calls "regular confusion;" but from not being able to comprehend it, I do not absolutely say so. It is certainly novel in some degree, though many former writers, both in prose and verse, have contrived to puzzle their readers as to the meaning and purpose of their works. Oliver Cromwell was a great statesman, though it is related that in his parliamentary speeches his meaning could not be guessed at. In like manner, the author of "Home" may be a consummate poet, though even an intelligent reader may not be able to distinguish whether his book be prose or verse. The ideas he endeavours to give us of many things might no doubt exist clearly in his mind, though they "leave not a wreck behind" in the conception of any who may give the work a perusal. But I do not blame the book because it is not to be understood. Incomprehensibility is a prominent beauty in modern poetry; and no where do I recollect to have seen it better exemplified than in the present work. Our ancestors, poor silly souls, were content to be pleased, if they could conceive an author's meaning without *notes*; and find feelings and sentiments, expressed in simple language, and without violating probability, or transgressing against nature. But it is another thing to be pleased in these enlightened days.—Poetry has well been denominated an *art*; and as such, it should exhibit as little of undisguised *nature* as possible. With regard to the present poem, though it may be in many places dubious, in others dark, yet candour makes us allow that it may be "dark with excessive bright."

S. E.

To be continued.

General result of Experiments made on the Temperature of the Waters of the Sea.—By M. Peron.

From "Annales du Museum National."

THE temperature of the waters of the sea is in general lower at noon, than that of the atmosphere

observed in the shade at the same hour.

It is constantly higher at midnight.

In the morning and evening they commonly approach to a state of equilibrium.

Taking the average of a number of comparative observations between the temperature of the atmosphere and that of the surface of the waves, repeated four times a day, at six in the morning, at noon, at six in the evening, and at midnight, in the same seas; the temperature of the waters of the sea is constantly higher, in whatever latitude the observations may be made; at least I myself have never seen an exception to this rule, from 49° North, to 45° South.

The average temperature of the waters of the sea on their surface, and at a distance from continents, is therefore higher than that of the atmosphere with which its waves are in contact.

The relative temperature of the waves is increased by their agitation, but their absolute temperature is always diminished.

The temperature of the sea rises in proportion as the observer approaches to continents or large islands.

Other circumstances being equal, the temperature of the bottom of the sea, along the coasts, and in the vicinity of continents, is higher than in the middle of the ocean.

It appears to rise the nearer we come to continents and large isles.

The heat of the lands five times more considerable; the smaller depth of the bed of the sea, the concentration of the solar rays, and the currents, must apparently be regarded as the essential causes of this phenomenon.

It appears not improbable, that the animals and vegetables, which cover the bottom of the sea, may contribute to this, by the higher temperature which they appear to enjoy.

The temperature of the waters of the sea, far from the banks, at whatever depth it is observed, is in general colder than that of the surface.

This refrigeration appears to bear a certain relation to the depth, since the greater the depth at which the observations are made, the greater it is found to be.

The two preceding results are found equally exact, amid the frozen waves of the two poles and the burning heat of the equator; only at equal depth, the proportion of cold is much greater towards the polar regions.

The results of every observation hitherto made on this subject unite in proving, that the deepest abysses of the sea, as well as the summits of our highest mountains, are eternally frozen, even under the equator.

Pursuing a comparison, exact in all its relations, between the temperature of the gulfs of the ocean, and that of the highest peaks of our continents, it follows, that in the former, as well as in the latter, a very small number of vegetables and animals must live.

Results similar to those which we have observed in the bottom of the sea, have shewn that the same degree of cold existed at great depths in the principal lakes of Switzerland and Italy.

The observations of Georgi, of Pallas, of Gmelin, of Ledyard, and of Patrin in Siberia; those of the celebrated and rigorous observer Saussure in Switzerland, seem to prove, that the case is the same in the bosom of the earth wherever the observations have been made far from mines. Similar results have been lately obtained in America, by Shaw, Mackenzie, Umphraville, and Robson.

Ought not the union of so many facts to throw some uncertainty upon the theory so generally received, and otherwise doubtful, of a central fire maintaining an uniform and constant temperature of about 10° in the whole mass of our globe, whether li-

May we not one day be forced, by new experiments upon this subject, to return to that ancient principle so natural and otherwise so conformable to all the phenomena which pass every day under our eyes? The only source of the heat of our globe is the great star which enlightens it; without it, without the salutary influence of its rays, soon the whole earth, frozen on all sides, would be only a lifeless mass of ice and snow. Thus the history of winter in the polar regions would be that of all our planet.

MANNERS *of the* INHABITANTS *of* INDOSTAN.

From Orme's Historical Fragments.

1. *Moors.*

A Domineering insolence towards all who are in subjection to them, ungovernable wilfulness, inhumanity, cruelty, murders, and assassinations, deliberated with the same calmness and subtlety as the rest of their politics; an insensibility to remorse for these crimes, which are scarcely considered otherwise than as necessary accidents in the course of life, sensual excesses which revolt against nature, unbounded thirst of power, and a rapaciousness of wealth equal to the extravagance of his propensities and vices,—this is the character of an Indian Moor, who is of consequence sufficient to have any character at all.

We find among the Moors, the ceremonies of outward manners carried to a more refined pitch than in any other part of the world, except China. These manners are become a fundamental of their education, as without them a man would, instead of making his fortune, be liable to lose his head.

An uncivil thing is never said amongst equals; the most extravagant adulation, both of gesture and words, is lavished upon the superior. The grandee is seated in the Durbar, where all who approach to pay their respects are ranged according to their station and favour. All is attention to his countenance; if he asks a question, it is answered with the turn that will please him: if he asserts, all applaud the truth: does he contradict, all tremble: a multitude of domestics appear in waiting, as silent and immoveable as statues. This is the ceremonial of paying court. I speak not of the Durbar as the tribunal of justice: there injuries must cry aloud, or will not be heard.

By the experience they have had of Europeans, they deny us all pretentions to politeness. Our familiarities appear shocking to their notions of awe and respect; our vivacities quite ridiculous to their notions of solemnity. I shall be pardoned for giving an instance of this.

The gentlemen of one of the European factories in Bengal were invited to see the ceremony of a sacred day at the Nabob's palace, where all the great men of the city were to be assembled. The Europeans were placed near the Nabob's person. The scene was in a large area of the palace; in the middle of which, directly opposite to the Nabob, a fountain was playing. The Moors who entered approached no nearer than just before the fountain; there made obeisance, and retired to their seats. A man of some distinction added a step or two too much to his retreating bow, and fell backwards into the cistern of the fountain. I question whether half the foreign ambassadors of any court in Europe could have suppressed their mirth on such an occasion; our foreign visitors burst into repeated peals of laughter, and flung themselves into all the attitudes which usually accompany the excess of it. Not a muscle was changed in the countenance of any other person in the assembly. The unlucky man went out with great composure to change his raiment; and all the at-

tention of the company was diverted from him upon the boisterous mirth of the strangers, which became real matters of astonishment to these nice observers of decorum.

In Indostan, every man may literally be said to be the maker of his own fortune. Great talents, unawed by scruples of conscience, seldom fail of success: from hence all persons of distinction are seen running in the same course. The perseverance necessary to attain his end, teaches every man to bear and forbear contrary to the common instincts of human nature; and hence arises their politeness.

An expression of indignation has cost a considerable officer his life, three months after he had betrayed himself to the apprehensions of his superior, who never after thought himself secure from the resentments of a man, whose violence was capable of transporting him to a public manifestation of disgust; in the interim, nothing but the utmost complaisance and respect has subsisted between them. Just as the rash man has thought his peace was made, he has found his destruction determined.

I cannot ask credit for the multiplicity of facts of this nature which I could relate. How many princes have been stabbed in full durbar? How many princes have been poisoned in their beds? Chiefs of armies circumvented and cut off at conferences in the field? Favourite courtiers strangled without previous notice of their crime; or whilst they thought themselves on the eve of destroying their masters. A century of the politics of Indostan would afford more examples of this nature than can be found in the whole history of Europe since the time of Charlemagne.

2. *Gentoos.*

The Gentoos are very affectionate parents, and treat their domestics with great mildness. They are charitable, even to relieving the necessities of strangers: and the politeness of their behaviour is refined by the natural effeminacy of their dispositions, so as even to exceed that of the Moors.

The sway of a despotic government has taught them the necessity of patience, and the coolness of their imagination enables them to practise it better than any people in the world. They conceive a contemptible opinion of a man's capacity, who betrays any impetuosity in his temper.

Slavery has sharpened the natural fineness of all the spirits of Asia: from the difficulty of obtaining money and the greater difficulty of preserving it, the Gentoos are indefatigable in business, and masters of the most exquisite dissimulation in all affairs of interest. They are the acutest buyers and sellers in the world, and preserve through all their bargains a degree of calmness, which baffles all the arts that can be opposed against it.

The children are capable of assisting them in their business at an age when ours scarce begin to learn. It is common to see a boy of eleven years enter into an assembly of considerable men, make his obeisance, deliver his message, and then retire with all the propriety and grace of a very well-bred man.

Defence of the EDINBURGH *Debating Society.*

——Mutato nomini, de te
Fabula narratur—— Hor.

SIR,

A CERTAIN Gentleman, (thro' the medium of your useful Miscellany of August last, p. 583,) has made a puerile attempt to amuse the public, by ridiculing our Society.

The fact is, from 20 to 30 of us, industrious tradesmen, meet every Saturday night at 8 o'clock, to exer-

cise our rational powers, after the laborious operations of the week. The principal end of the meeting is to read the Weekly Journal, and your Magazine. But in order to have the whole members present before the reading commences, an additional hour is allowed, and the reading commences at nine, whether all the members are assembled or not. In the interval from eight to nine, in order to prevent confusion, and direct the general attention of the society to one particular point, the president proposes a question for discussion, and every member who chooses may deliver his sentiments. This rational and cheap amusement costs each of us about 4s. per annum. Instead, therefore, of meriting censure, or being pointed out as objects of ridicule, I cannot conceive how we could spend a leisure hour, either more rationally, or more economically.

Had the great *Goldsmith*, or the feeling *Gray*, been introduced to our society, how differently would they have acted? They would have busied themselves in discovering a Cicero here, a Demosthenes there, &c. &c. and the only motions they would have felt, would have been those of pity and regret, that we had not basked in the sun-shine of erudition. Though they might have disapproved of our manner of handling a discussion, still they must have been pleased with the efforts of untutored genius.

It is certainly no blame of ours that we did not receive a liberal education, and Mr S. certainly does us much injustice by asserting that we meet to discuss subjects in every department of literature. We, on the contrary, make no pretensions to literature at all, but we conceive we have as good a right as he has, to discuss such subjects as come within the sphere of our knowledge.

As to the speeches which he has put into the mouths of James M'Alpin, porter; Charles Hodge, farrier, and myself, it is sufficient to observe, that they are the *ignis fatuus* of his own rickety pericranium, and were never delivered in our society. When this gentleman laid aside all conscientious scruples, and launched out into the wide ocean of fiction, it might naturally have been expected, that he would have produced something capable of amusing the public.

But admitting (for argument's sake,) that the speeches were delivered by the persons to whom they are ascribed, I can discover no fund of entertainment to amuse the public. The only objection against me is, that I am a tailor, and borrow similes from the terms of my art. Certainly there is nothing either criminal or ridiculous in being a tailor.

The charge against M'Alpin is that he wears a bonnet, and speaks Scotch. I know several noblemen, who wear a bonnet and a kilt too, and speaks broader Scotch than Jamie M'Alpin does.

The charge against the well-dressed man, Charles Hodge the farrier, is much the same with that preferred against myself, viz. that we borrow our similes from the terms of our respective occupations. Had Mr S. been acquainted with human nature, either practically or theoretically, he must have known that the same thing takes place, more or less, among all ranks of mankind, particularly in the navy.

The sum of the whole is, that Mr S. (according to his own account of the matter,) was introduced into a society of honest tradesmen, who were conversing in their own homely style. Cabbage was a tailor, and spoke of elbows and remnants. Jamie M'Alpin wore his own native dress, and spoke the language of his country. Charlie Hodge the farrier, spoke of circulation and cathartics. The president committed the heinous

trans-

transgression of being a jolly looking man, and the still more heinous one of wearing a tie wig.

Proh pudor! proh mores!

It occurs to me, that Mr S. is either a poor caterer, or the public are easily gratified. I am, however, inclined to think, that he had intruded himself on them in the same manner as he did on us, and that they will appretiate his merits accordingly. He ought to recollect, that it is not the want of education, but the affectation of it, which makes a man ridiculous; and the little amusement he may have afforded the public, is at his own expence, not ours.

To conclude, Mr Editor, I would advise this vapouring blade, (if he has the least remnant of common sense left to clout the elbows of his folly,) to regulate his amusements according to his own mind, and let us do the same. If I am troubled with more of his ridiculous nonsense, I shall, (sans ceremonie,) rip up his rotten seams to some purpose.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.
ANTHONY M'CABBAGE.
Habit-maker, Edinburgh.

P. S. If you insert this, I will make your next pair of over-alls for nothing.

A. M.

Character of the Heroes of the ILIAD *and* ODYSSEY.

From Knight's Enquiry into the Principles of Taste.

HORACE's advice of preferring the character and fictions of the Iliad to those of common nature or history, as the materials of tragedy, seems to me very ill adapted to the principle of modern drama, how well soever it may have suited the theatre. The vast and exalted images, which are raised in the mind, by the pomp of heroic verse, and the amplification of heroic fiction, shrink into a degree of meanness, that becomes quite ridiculous, when reduced to the standard of ordinary nature, and exhibited in the person of a modern actor. The impression which the sight of Achilles on the French stage first made upon me will never be effaced: a more farcical and ludicrous figure could scarcely present itself to my imagination, than a pert smart Frenchman, well rouged, laced, curled, and powdered; with the gait of a dancing master, and the accent of a milliner, attempting to personate that tremendous warrior, the nodding of whose crest dismayed armies, and the sound of whose voice made even the war horse shudder. The generality of the audience, indeed, never having viewed the original through the dazzling and expansive medium of Homer's verses, thought only of the lover of Iphigenia: and were, of course, as well satisfied with Mons. Achille as with any other amorous hero, "that struts and frets his hour upon the stage." In this, as in other instances, the habitual association of ideas makes the same object contemptibly ridiculous to one, and affectingly serious to another. In this country, however, the characters of the Iliad and Odyssey have been so generally known since Pope's splendid translation, that no tragedy has been popular, in which they have been introduced; and, I believe, Thomson's Agamemnon is the only instance of their being brought upon the stage.

Horace drew his rules and instructions from the practice of the Greek theatre; where the actors were so disguised by masks and cothurni; and the whole performance so much more remote from ordinary nature, than the modern drama, that incon-

nent and offensive. The most eminent, too, of the Greek tragedians changed and perverted the characters of the Iliad and Odyssey, when they brought them upon the stage: as appears from the Ulysses and Menelaus in the plays of Sophocles and Euripides, still extant; which are gross caricatures of the same characters in the Homeric poems. It was probably from some caricature of this kind that Horace took the portrait of Achilles which he recommends to dramatic writers: for it is extremely unlike the hero of the Iliad, who is, indeed, impiger, iracundus, acer; active, irascible, and eager: but so far from renouncing or denying any of the established rights and institutions of law, morality, or religion, that he is a steady and zealous observer of all: pious to his gods, dutiful to his parents, hospitable and polite to his guests; kind and generous to his subjects, faithful and affectionate to his friends, and open, honourable, and sincere towards all. Neither is he an inexorable enemy, till exasperated by the loss of the man most dear to him, and soured by despair and impending death.

Despising his own life, as a frail and transitory possessionof little value; while the pride of conscious superiority taught him to consider, that of others of still less value, he becomes sanguinary thro' magnanimity, and gives an unbounded scope to his resentment from not thinking the objects of it worth sparing. Considered in this point of view, the seeming incongruities in the characters of several of the mighty heroes and conquerors of real history become consistent and united. In their private and individual transactions, where their particular sympathies have been called forth, they have been mild, generous, and compassionate; but in dealing with mankind in the mass, they have considered human life in the abstract, as a delusive mockery of vain hopes and fears, which it was almost a matter of indifference either to preserve or destroy.

Had the Achilles of the Iliad, or the Ulysses of the Odyssey, been such as Horace has described the one, or Euripides exhibited the other, they would not have interested the untutored, but uncorrupted feelings of an Homeric audience, how well soever they might have succeeded on the Attic theatre: for men, in the early stages of society, when manners are general substitutes for laws, are scrupulously observant of whatever custom or public opinion has established as a criterion of politeness or good breeding; the principles of which, as before observed, are the same in all ages and all countries, howsoever the modes of showing them may vary. Hence neither the violent and attrocious passions of the first of these heroes, nor the wily artifice and versatility of the second, ever make either of them deviate from the character of a gentleman, even according to our present notions of that character, allowing always for the change of exterior forms or ceremonies of fashion. Though the one is impetuous, and the other temperate in his expressions of resentment; both equally preserve the dignity of high pride and conscious superiority; and both are invariably kind, civil, and attentive to all, whom the weakness of sex or age entitled to their protection or compassion.—Any of that unfeeling rudeness with which the Ulysses of Euripides rejects the supplications of the captive Hecuba for the life of her last-remaining child, or any of that selfish coldness, with which the Æneas of Virgil treats the unfortunate princess, whose affections he had seduced, would have so degraded either of the Homeric heroes in the estimation of the simple but gallant warriors, to

whom the poet sang, that all their subsequent actions would have become uninteresting, as flowing from the polluted source of vulgar insolence or selfish meanness. Though we are now, perhaps, less fastidious than they were upon such points of morality, we still appear to be much more so than either the Athenians or Romans were at the respective periods of their highest degrees of civilization and refinement: for such a scene as that of Euripides, above alluded to, would not now be borne on any stage; and every modern reader of the Æneid finds, that the episode of Dido, though in itself the most exquisite piece of composition existing, weakens extremely the subsequent interest of the poem; it being impossible to sympathize either cordially or kindly with the fortunes or exertions of a hero who sneaks away from his high-minded and much-injured benefactress in a manner so base and unmanly. When, too, we find him soon after imitating all the attrocities, and surpassing the utmost arrogance of the furious and vindictive Achilles, without displaying any of his generosity, pride, or energy, he becomes at once mean and odious, and only excites scorn and indignation; especially when, at the conclusion, he presents to the unfortunate Lavinia a hand stained with the blood of her favoured lover, whom he had stabbed while begging for quarter, and after being rendered incapable of resistance.

Indeed, I cannot but think, in spite of all that critics have said of the judgement of Virgil, as opposed to the invention of Homer, that if there be any quality, in which the author of the Iliad stands pre-eminently superior to all his followers, or imitators, it is in that of judgement, or a just sense of propriety in adapting actions to persons, and circumstances to characters; and modifying his fictions to the understandings and degrees of information of his audience; so that they might appear wonderful, but not incredible. Virgil's great excellence is delicacy of sentiment and expression, joined to the most technical skill and just feeling in dressing out and embellishing every circumstance or incident, that he employs; but in the appropriation of those circumstances and incidents, to persons and characters, he is generally less happy than Tasso, and in no degree whatever to be compared with him,—"cui nec viget quidquam simile aut secumdum."

Scottish Review.

Pamphlets on Highland Emigration.

1. Strictures and Remarks on the Earl of Selkirk's Observations on the Present State of the Highlands of Scotland. By Robert Brown, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
2. Remarks on the Earl of Selkirk's Observations, &c. 8vo. 6s.
3. Eight Letters to the Earl of Selkirk, 8vo. 2s. 6d. second edit.

IN our number for August last, we took a view of Lord Selkirk's very interesting publication. It appeared to us to be founded on the most sound principles of political economy, and the facts which it stated accorded sufficiently with what was generally understood to be the present state of the Highlands of Scotland. At the same time, if these could be proved to have no foundation, most of his Lordship's conclusions would no doubt fall to the ground. It becomes important, therefore, to enquire whether or not the above pamphlets contain any satisfactory refutation of the statements contained in that work. Of the three, we consider Mr Brown's as the most valuable; for though it possesses no pretensions to philosophy or elegance of style, it is replete with [illegible]

ter of fact, and wears a certain solid and practical air, which inspires confidence. The "Remarks" are less valuable in this view, though better written; and the "Eight letters" are the best written, but contain least information of all the three.

The first question is, whether a depopulation has actually taken place in the Highland estates. And of this there seems hardly the least ground to doubt. The throwing numerous farms into one, the employment of machinery, and the necessity under which high rents place the farmer of exacting from one man the same degree of labour which was performed by two or three, must all contribute to produce this effect. It has taken place in fact to a great extent, even in those parts of the low country where great improvements have been carried on; but much more in the highlands, where the whole number of people which the produce of the land was capable of maintaining, were actually collected upon it. This depopulation is accordingly asserted by Lord Selkirk, and amply confirmed by Mr Brown, who says,

The author is correct in stating, that the present generation of proprietors are more intent on obtaining an adequate return in money for their lands, and less disposed to sacrifice their real interest, than their predecessors, whose ambition, warranted by sound policy, it was to retain a numerous body of idle adherents. What was sound policy at one time, might prove gross folly at a subsequent period, when circumstances were completely changed.

An assertion is made, (*p.* 24), that some proprietors, from vanity or tenderness, still retain their people, by the sacrifice of their pecuniary interest. But, in fact, no examples have occurred in the course of my acquaintance with the Highlands, of proprietors maintaining their dependents in feudal idleness, against their own interest; though there may be, perhaps, a solitary instance, of some small proprietor, the doubtful claimant of high ancestry, who has the vanity to affect the pomp and state of his grand ancestors. Even such vanity is not unaccompanied with some good effects. It generates a disregard of, or rather a contempt for, useful industry, and it also leads to pecuniary embarrassments, which ultimately bring the estate to the hammer.

These estates are commonly transferred to men who have made money in trade, or in the East or West Indies. Such new proprietors are well qualified to repair all the mischiefs which the ridiculous affectation of chieftainship had produced. In place of a gang of idle menials, which his exsublimity kept about his person, and of lazy and slovenly tenants, who, in place of cultivating, wholly neglected the land; the new proprietor excites, and liberally rewards, useful industry; and effecting the improvement of the estate on an enlightened and prudent plan, contributes to the permanent capital of the nation.

Strictures p. 13. 15.

Recruiting in the Highlands is now completely an an end, on the former plan; and his Lordship cannot point out an instance of any one proprietor, who sacrifices the substantial contents of a rent-roll, for a parade of idle retainers. Ditto, p. 86.

Is it reasonable to suppose, that a factor, unless he saw it to be for the advantage of his constituent, would prefer a numerous race of people on an estate to a few substantial tacksmen?

He generally receives a certain percentage of his employer's income; and it may easily be conceived, that if a large estate of 8ool. or 10,00ol. a-year was let to *twenty* or *thirty* tenants, the duty of the factor in uplifting the rents, and of superintending the internal management of the estate, would be much more agreeable and easy, than to collect the same rent from *seven* or *eight hundred* tenants, and to enter on a complex management of a *numerous* population.

Ditto, p. 90.

Another circumstance, which tends greatly to encrease this depopulation, is the general prevalence of sheep farming. Mr Brown indeed attempts to disprove that this has any such effect. According to him, the moun-

tains now thrown into pasture were formerly covered only with deer, roes, and wild goats; and the only hardship which the Highlander suffers is, being no longer able to spend his time in pursuing these animals. But if so, whence the constant complaints which we have heard, of arable land converted into pasture, and farmers turned out to make room for this new system. However ill founded the principle of these complaints may be, they could hardly have arisen without some foundation in fact. Accordingly the author of "Remarks" clearly admits the depopulating tendency of pasturage, but thinks it is now carrying to such an extent as will lower the price of mutton, and oblige the Highland landlords again to recur to the system of agriculture. However comfortable a prospect this may open for the supply of our low country tables, we are afraid it will not be soon verified to any great extent; nor, even supposing it certain, does it appear what the expelled labourers are to do in the mean time. The author of the letters agrees entirely with Lord Selkirk as to the depopulating tendency of the new system.

The next question is, whether those who have been thus dispossessed of their farms may not be advantageously employed in their native country. Before proceeding to the details of this subject, it may be proper to enquire into the general principle, whether emigration, considered in itself, and when not attended with individual hardship, be not really a national benefit. This position, however paradoxical it may be thought, appears to us to rest on the most ascertained principles of political economy.

Most of our readers are probably aware of the fact, that wherever there is no obstruction from the difficulty of procuring food, a nation is found to double its numbers every 20 or 25 years. Now, let us apply this to the relative condition of Great Britain and America. Suppose that of the *ten* millions which the former country contains, one should emigrate. There is no likelihood of the number being nearly so great; but whatever holds in regard to this greater, must hold still more unquestionably as to any smaller number. Now, it is evident, that in the course of 20 years, the remaining nine millions would not only repair, but would much more than repair this loss. They might multiply, in that period, to eighteen millions, a much greater population than Great Britain would probably, by that time, be able to subsist. In the mean time, this diminution of numbers would render more comfortable the situation of those that remained. It would produce a mitigation of all those evils which arise from the difficulty of subsistence. The great manufacturers and capitalists might doubtless experience some inconvenience from the increase of wages, but the condition of the great body of the people would be improved by it.

Let us now follow our colony over to America, to those immense deserts, through which Rochefaucault describes himself as travelling for days without seeing the vestige of a human habitation. Here the great want, if we may use the expression, is that of a capital stock of population, with which to begin; for a geometrical progression does not encrease rapidly, unless the first term be of some magnitude. Canada is not supposed by Volney to contain above 200,000 inhabitants; not nearly the hundredth part of what it might be able to maintain. The emigrating million, therefore, finding full scope for multiplying itself, may, in the course of a century, amount to 30 millions, which, but for this original emigration, would never have existed. The emigration from Bri-

tain to America seems therefore, in itself, to have a decided tendency to increase the total amount of human existence and enjoyment. This argument is rendered stronger, if we admit with Lord Selkirk, that a considerable number of men are turned out from their old employments, without capacity or inclination for any new ones which this country may offer. The author of "Remarks" indeed asserts, that when children are put very young into a cotton manufactory, they become as good workmen as any others; but this makes no provision for such as are grown up.

We are aware that, admitting the correctness of these general principles, the present period does not seem quite the most favourable for their application. The high wages given in every branch of labour, seem to shew, that Britain does not labour under any superabundance of inhabitants. But the most important circumstance by far, is the present political situation of the empire, and the necessity of keeping up a large military establishment. For emigration, though it may be an economical improvement, certainly tends to diminish the national military resources. The more comfortable is the condition of a citizen, and the higher his wages, the less comparatively eligible will be the profession of a soldier, and the more difficult will recruiting become; not to mention the direct tendency of diminished numbers to produce fewer recruits. And, notwithstanding the change which may have taken place in the Highland character, still, certainly, the troops, which stormed the batteries of Aboukir, and subdued the invincibles on the plains of Alexandria, must form a most valuable portion of the British army. Let recruiting serjeants then be sent thro' the Highlands; every man, whom *they* can detain from going to America, is gained to his country. The author of "Letters" has in fact asserted, that 3 or 4000 recruits have been lately obtained. But we do not see much occasion for government bestirring itself in order to furnish *pacific* employment to those who would otherwise emigrate.

In these pamphlets we meet with a good deal of information on the state of the Highlands, which, tho' from its partial and local nature, it does not seem very materially to affect the general question, is yet of considerable interest in itself.

A practice, called *crofting*, is said to be becoming general. When an extent of country is thrown into sheep farms, that part of it which appears best fitted for arable is divided into lots of ten, twelve, or more acres, upon each of which one family is set down. The first year the tenant pays, perhaps, a rent of 5s. per acre: the second 7s. 6d.: and so on, until the rent may amount to 20s. or 30s. per acre.

It is a curious fact, that scarcely an instance has occurred, where a crofter, *i. e.* a person who holds a distinct lot of land, has shewn the smallest disposition to emigrate. This clearly shews this mode of occupancy to be suitable to the genius and circumstances of the people; and were it universally adopted, in all proper situations, it might become an abundant source of population.

It is to be observed, in regard to those tracts in the North-west Highlands and Isles, held by tacksmen, though not stocked with sheep, nor calculated for that stock, that most of them are approaching rapidly to a different system of management. In many districts, the tacksmen's farms are falling fast into the hands of small tenants, who, instead of being cottars, or subtenants, as formerly, now hold directly of the proprietor. The proprietors of most of the estates on the Long Island, and other islands, have greatly ameliorated the situation of their people, by this mode of management, while, at the same time, they have much increased their incomes.

Lord Selkirk seems to lay particular stress

stress on the statistical account given by the minister of Harris, regarding the state of possession in that country. It is therefore necessary to offer a few explanatory remarks respecting that parish.

A few years ago, Mr Hume of Harris, on his return from India, visited his estate for the first time after his accession to it. The estate was then, with the exception of twenty-three small tenants, wholly held in lease by tacksmen. The whole income amounted only to L.895 *per annum*; and so little prospect had he of augmenting his rent roll, that he resolved on a sale of the whole property at a very moderate price.

On farther consideration, it occurred, that his estate might be of greater value than he was, at first, inclined to believe. He saw a numerous body of tacksmen, who occupied only small shares of their farms, living in affluence and splendour, and amassing considerable wealth, on the labours of the subtenants and cottars. It occurred to him, that by letting the farms to the subtenants and cottars themselves, he might relieve his people from many vexatious burdens, and pocket the profits, formerly intercepted by the tacksmen. This resolution was no sooner formed than executed. He let all his arable farms to small tenants, at specified money rents; and abolished all kinds of services or duties.

The first year he received about one hundred and eighty new tenants upon his list, and raised the rent to L.3500. The next year, some new openings occurring, he received about fifty additional tenants, some of them from other estates, and was thereby enabled to raise the rent to upwards of L.4000 *per annum*. A considerable part of his estate is yet under lease; and it is likely, as the leases expire, that the remainder is destined to undergo a similar change, and that his income will be very much increased by the change.

On Clanranald's estate of Uist and Benbecula, a similar change has been lately effected; and most of the lands are held by small tenants directly from the proprietor. These pay a specified money-rent, and are subjected to no services, or burdens of any description, except the making of kelp; for which they receive a high rate *per* ton. This change has enabled Clanranald, not only to augment his rent-roll, but also nearly to double the quantity of kelp manufactured upon his estate, which is made solely on his account.

The estates of Boisdale, Barra, and the still more extensive estate of North Uist, belonging to Lord Macdonald, are mostly rented by small tenants, and by the judicious management of these proprietors, yield very great revenues, considering their extent. The Island of Lewis, Lord Seaforth's property, with the exception of some hill-pasture let to shepherds, is mostly occupied by small tenants. The system of crofting having been already adopted with success on small tenant farms, is likely to be pursued in these districts, until each tenant shall have a separate division to himself. Strictures p. 44.

A similar account is given by the author of Remarks, p. 134-7. This practice, however, seems hitherto to have been confined to the islands, and some of the most uncultivated parts of the Highlands; and we do not see any likelihood of a complete provision being made by it for the whole population. The author of Remarks, in describing the conversion of a large estate into pasture, only asserts that, out of humanity, *some* of the former inhabitants were accommodated with pieces of ground. In fact, though the practice may perhaps be suited to the present state of certain parts of the Highlands, it does not seem very favourable to the most improved and profitable system of agriculture.

The fact, that none of these crofters have been prevailed upon to emigrate, clearly confutes the supposition of the Highlanders having any natural disposition to go abroad, when they can be comfortably accommodated at home.

Much stress is laid upon the improvement of the fisheries; yet, even by their own statements, it appears to us that the improvement of these can only be gradual. The following obser-

observations seem deserving of attention.

The absolute necessity of an exemption from duty for all salt used in the fishery, in order to encourage this rising and most lucrative manufacture, has induced the legislature to allow the fisheries to enjoy this privilege. But in order to obtain this exemption, it is necessary to go through so many troublesome and expensive forms, that a poor fisherman is often disappointed when he least expects it. Besides, he must go so far to the custom house, (often forty or fifty miles) to perform all the requisites for obtaining the exemption, that before he can return, the fish may have left the ground where their appearance made him prepare himself for the adventure. If he should fail in the minutest tittle of the multifarious Custom House regulations, he forfeits his claim, which very often is attended with his ruin. This most effectually deters him and those of the neighbourhood who hear of his misfortune (the justice of which they have perhaps the misfortune to be dull enough not to apprehend) from again embarking in so perilous an undertaking. Remarks, p. 174.

The same author instances elsewhere.

The inhabitants of Kenmore profit most amply of the advantage of their situation: during the whole fishing season, their attention is exclusively bestowed upon that lucrative employment; from which, and from the produce of their looms, they have acquired a considerable capital. They have improved also a great deal of excellent ground which formerly produced nothing but heath. The town of Loch-Gilphead, in the same district of country, which at present affords very promising prospects of becoming a place of great importance, might also have satisfied him, that where attempts are properly made they will not fail of success. But of all the omissions which are met with, the total silence with regard to Oban, can least of all be accounted for. Begun about 40 years ago, without any very peculiar advantages except the possession of a custom house, and the abilities and enterprise of its two first settlers, it has risen into eminence with a success unparalleled in any other village in similar circumstances. It now contains above 2000 inhabitants. The commerce which it carries on, enables the neighbourhood to exchange the commodities it can spare, for those it stands in need of; the wealth acquired for this barren has given an additional value to the ground for some miles round, and additional cultivation to it: and the people it has collected together have relieved the adjoining district of any excess in its population. Remarks, p. 184.

One of these modes was simply to collect the people into fishing villages, leaving them, in a great measure, to their own exertions for future success. It was adopted by Lord Seaforth on the estates of Kintail and Lochalsh. Upon the latter, a village was established at the opening of Loch Duich, in a situation extremely favourable for the fishery of the Minch, at a place called Plock, with the view of providing for the tenantry of the estate a new source of emulative industry, which might serve to draw off from an unskilful and too subdivided agriculture, the superfluity of persons employed as farmers on their own account. The village of Plock was planned in 1793; and so rapid has been its success, that it now contains many settlers possessing decked vessels engaged in the fishery, who are in the way of accumulating considerable wealth, and thereby holding out a proof, that the possession of a farm is not the sole source of a comfortable maintenance. Another similar institution has been formed at Dornie, on the estate of Kintail, upon the shore of the same Loch; but as it is less favourably situated (being more remote from the Minch) this village is less advanced in its progress than Plock. There exists, however, no doubt of its ultimate and complete success. Remarks, p. 188.

As we never could doubt of the benevolent and patriotic intentions of the Highland Society, so we have the satisfaction to find, that their regulations for the accommodation of passengers are by no means so unreasonable as we had been led to

suppose. The space required for each individual is stated to be not much greater than that which is fixed by act of Parliament for the African negroes: and though it be somewhat more than is generally allowed for the military, yet, when we compare the slovenly and dirty habits of the Highlanders (increased as they must be by their new situation,) with that cleanliness which forms an indispensible part of the soldiers duty, we shall see clearly the necessity of making some distinction between them. As to the large allowance of animal food, this is a less bulky article, and it is one to which the Highlanders are said to be much accustomed at home.

If the statements in these pamphlets be correct, it appears to us more clearly than before, that there is no necessity for such an interference on the part of government as Lord Selkirk recommends. In our number for April last, we introduced a table of Mr Brown's, from which it appears, that by far the greatest number of emigrants now direct their course to the British settlements. The stocking a transatlantic estate with emigrants is said to have now become a lucrative concern, in which individuals engage with a view to their private emolument.

Several vessels sailed from the north of Scotland last season with emigrants, and some are preparing to leave it in the course of the ensuing summer. A Mr Rabbi of London, broker and agent for James Hodges, Esq. of the house of Bouchea, Hodges, and Co. Cheapstow, Monmouthshire, has engaged several cargoes of emigrants in Mull, Skye, and other districts, for Prince Edward's Isle, to whom he has sold many thousand acres, in thirty three and other lots, in that island, at a rate of 500 *per cent.* above the London wholesale prices. From a copy of his contract of agreement, in my possession, I find that he is to give the passage, furnish provisions and every requisite, at the rate of 6l. for each passenger. In the year 1801, the rate of freight to America was 10l. *per* passenger; and it is supposed the traders had a profit of at least 5l. on each. But in 1802, from a competition among the traders, the freights were reduced so low as to be, at an average, from 5l. to 6l.; and the rate was similar in 1803. The traders, however, by crowding immense numbers of passengers in small ships, the melancholy effects of which are but too well ascertained, still continued to draw a profit, varying from 20s. to 50s. a-head. Since the passing of the act, the rate has been, for 1804 and 1805, at 9l. *per* passenger.

But Rabbi, the modern Moses, is to deliver the Highlanders out of the *house* of *bondage*, and carry them to the *wilderness* of Prince Edward's, without the benefit of manna, or any other supernatural assistance, for 6l. a-head. If he is equally prudent with the rest of his *brethren*, it is presumed, notwithstanding the regulations of the act, his carrying of emigrants will not prove a losing speculation. On the contrary, he will have a profit of 10s. a-head on the passengers; as I know that Messrs James Strong and Company of Leith and some other merchants, have chartered their ships to him at 5l. 10s. *per* passenger, allowing at the rate of two tons register for each passenger, with the other statutory provisions.

Strictures, p. 99.

By this means, the business of emigration seems to be placed on a much more satisfactory footing than formerly. The persons who used to take the lead on these occasions were the captains of vessels, who had no other object than the profit which was to be made on the passage. The worse, therefore, that the passengers fared, and the more that died by the way, the greater was their profit. Arrived in America, they found no one to take any interest in them, or afford them the least assistance. The only resource often proved to be that of selling themselves as slaves at least for a certain period of years; which gave rise to what is called the *white slave trade.*

trade. But when emigration is conducted by proprietors who wish to stock their own estates, it must be their evident interest, both that the emigrants should be safely conveyed over to America, and that they should be furnished, when there, with the means of subsistence, till they have cleared ground sufficient for their own accommodation.

Upon the whole, we are disposed to think, that emigration, in its present state, forms no exception to the general rule of leaving every thing to take its natural course.

II. The Falls of the Clyde, or the Fairies; a Scottish dramatic Pastoral, in five Acts. With three Preliminary Dissertations. 8vo. 5s.

THIS appears to be the production of a man of very considerable learning and genius, and who is well qualified both for instructing and amusing the public; yet we are sorry to say, that its merit does not at all correspond with what might be expected from these qualifications. Esteeming as we do his talents, we should be sorry to give him pain by our criticisms; yet as he has alluded, with much complacency, to future works of which this is only the forerunner, it becomes of the utmost importance to point out without reserve the rocks on which he appears now to have split.

That the Scottish language may be employed with advantage, both in dramatic and descriptive poetry, has been abundantly proved by the productions of Ramsay, Burns, and Macniell. But we must observe that these writers made only a judicious and distinguishing use of it. They selected such expressions only as were in some degree, elegant and expressive; and by applying these to interesting and pleasing objects and passions, have communicated to our native language a refinement to which it was before a stranger. But the present writer seems to have studiously and exclusively selected every thing that is mean, vulgar, and disgusting in the language and sentiments of the lowest peasantry. That this statement is not exaggerated must, we think, appear from the following specimen:

Adam. Rise up, man!—It's a sin and shame to sleep
In time o' prayers: up, ye lazy sheep!
Oh, sirs! your corrupt nature!—whan ye eat,
I never see ye noddin' at your meat;
Na faitha! but fu' aften ane, alas,
May see folk sleep in time o' prayer and grace!
Waesucks! your corrupt nature!—Katrine, thou
Hast gotten a base trick o' rising now,
Frae prayer, to steer the sweens.

Catherine Deed! I could not
Do less, for they were sticking to the pot.
Set in the supper, Ann.

Ann, going to the dresser. The cat * has lick'd the milk;
Is there nae mair?

Adam. I saw her at it in the time o' prayer.

Catherine. Could ye nae spoken then?

Adam. I threw my bonnet at her, which did miss,
And cried, hiss tae cat! plague on ye! hiss!
She stood a bonny wee, then ran away,
But cam' again when I began to pray:
But how can cat or dog religion mind,
Whan till't sae little we're oursells inclin'd?
First set a good example, than I trow
Ye'll hae a douce and sober horse an' cow;
Nor cat and dog will quarrel at the fire,
But peace will reign in stable, barn, and byre.

Ann.

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* Felis Catus cauda elongata, fusco-annulata.—*Lyn. Syst. Nat. p.* 62. Catus.—equis arborum.—*Klein. Quad. p.* 75.

Ann. What's this amang the sweens? no, sure it's not!
My father's thrown his bonnet in the pot!
It's buried here amang the sweens, sae clean,
That nought o't but the tappin's to be seen.
Adam. Waesucks, my bonnet! Plague be on the cat!
Hae, there's a wand, rax her a gowf wi' that. P. 106.

Such is the elegant dialogue, which is continued through the greater part of this drama. Yet the characters of Adam and Catharine, and the scenes where they appear, are declared by the author to be his own favourite; which proves clearly, if any proof were wanting, how completely unfit an author is to judge of his own productions. The preference of these passages may have arisen from their calling to his recollection the happiness of that period in which the characters were known and delineated, (for we are informed that some part of this pastoral was a boyish production,) but to us, on whom such associations have no influence, the effect is far different. He states also that the characters of Adam and Catherine were drawn from particular life, and he was afraid, by softening the features, of destroying the resemblance. But here we can apply his own rule against himself, for, as he justly observes, "it is not nature that is to be copied, it is select nature."

But tho' the greater part of the poem be of this description, or little better, there are some passages in a different stile, which redeem the character of the author, and shew that he has failed, not from want of genius, but from its misapplication. These are chiefly the passages in which he shakes off the Scottish dialect, and rises to a higher tone of poetry. The representation of natural scenery is the subject on which his powers have most happily displayed themselves. We have some highly poetical descriptions of Fairy Land.

For fairy-land (say poems) is an isle,
Where nature wears an everlastin' smile;
Peaceful it lies, mid ever placid seas,
Or scarcely ruffled by the western breeze;
Where sweetly dashin water-falls are seen,
An' bow'rs, an' groves o' everlivin' green. P. 121.

Our dwalling's i' the moon—a seat o' joy,
Where cares ne'er come, an' troubles ne'er annoy;
There domes arise, and gardens o' delight,
And scenes o' bliss transport the wonderin' sight;
Immortal bow'rs, unsubject to decay,
Unfald their bosoms to the rosy day;
While balmy breezes fan the happy isles,
And waft frae every flow'r its fragrant spoils. P. 125.

The songs of the Fairies (a difficult subject) are extremely well executed, and, with a great deal of fine imagery, unite that wildness which is to be expected from their visionary natures.

A Fairy (alone.)

See the silver moon on high,
Glidin' through the azure sky!
Gleamin' on the roarin' floods,
Beamin' on the silent woods;
Shinin' on the mountains steep,
On the sleepin' lambs an' sheep.
Fairies! now's the time to sing,
And trip it nimbly in a ring;
Trip and sing these woods among!
Silence is the friend of song.

Chorus of Fairies.

Oh how happy, happy, we,
Little fairy bodies be.

Another Fairy.

Free from every mortal ail,
Light we trip o'er hill and dale;
Without stockin', without shoe,
Through the grass and through the dew.
Hurry! hurry! quick and fleet
Are our little nimble feet,
Hurry! hurry! forth we go,
Winds to follow are too slow;

Dance on the sand of ocean green,
And yet no marks of footing seen.
P. 111.

Farewell where we did reside,
Rocky caves of Mouss and Clyde!
Never mair, by lunar gleam,
Frae Bonniton we'll tread the stream,
Down to where the Corra lin
Tumbles o'er wi' rumbling din;
Nor down its fall, tho' wild it rave,
We'll sail, nor jump up to the cave;
The cave in the round rocky wa',
The cave that overlooks the fa'.

Hemton! Hamten!
Never more on earth we'll stampen!

Never, never mair we'll swim,
On Douglas' wild and savage stream;
Where the chieftain's castle stood,
Who warm'd it with invaders blood:
Never, hastening down the Clyde,
We'll track its passage to the tide;
Down Stonebyres, at midnight hour,
And passing Bothwell's massy tower,
To where Dumbarton's castle steep,
Frowns upon the glittering deep:
Never up the Leven take
Our course to lovely Lomond's lake.

Hemton! Hamten!
Never more on earth we'll stampen!

Q. Mab.

Hasten: hasten! let us go—
Wither! fairy bowers below!—
Scotia, country of my birth,
Dearest, dearest land on earth!
Scenes from which I must depart,
For every scene now tears my heart;
Scenes where pleas'd I wont to dwell,
Native land! Farewell! Farewell!
P. 192.

We were in general pleased with his songs. This, it appears to us, is the only way in which he uses the Scottish dialect with advantage. The following stanza has a good deal of the spirit of Burns.

Wi' thee in woods where ne'er a step
Has trodden down the grass sae green,
Where torrents fa' are never heard,
And flowers spring never to be seen;
Where lonely horror reigns, and ne'er
Was heard o' birds the cheerin' song;
Wi' thee I there could live my dear!
Nor think the passin' hours were long.
P. 115.

Nor are his humorous songs unpleasant.

I'm o'er young, I'm o'er young,
Im o'er young to marry yet;
I'm o'er young—'twad be a sin,
To tak' me frae my mammy yet.

It's better in a father's house,
To live in ease, and be his pet;
Than grane opprest wi' marriage cares,
An' fash'd wi mony a whinging get.

I'm o'er young, &c.

Blest as I am, what need I haste,
In ither state to enter yet;
To lie in winter nights frae hame,
In troth I darena venture yet!

I'm o'er young, &c. P. 120.

The poetical part, however, constitutes only about a third of this volume. We have first long dissertations on pastoral poetry, and long notes on these dissertations, which occupy nearly half; and we have also notes of considerable length on the poem itself. The abstruse and ostentatious learning which these display, forms a curious contrast with the rudeness of the poetical part of the work. We have no doubt of the author's learning, but we would willingly have rested satisfied with less elaborate proofs of it. Writers of every time, and on every subject, ancient and modern, philosophers and poets, are all brought in to contribute their mite; and united, form a kind of patch-work, in which the original part serves only to fill up the interstices. Of the defects of this stile of composition no one seems more sensible than the author himself, who declares that "the use of it is absolutely hos-"tile to simple and elegant compo-"sition." We never met with a more complete example of the

Video meliora, proboque,
Deteriora sequor.

It was some time before we were able to discover our author's own composition from amid the load of quotations under which it is buried.

Wha-

When, however, we at length succeeded in finding out a few passages, they certainly appeared such as to cause regret that he had not trusted more to the resources of his own mind. They discover great vigour and originality of thinking; and tho' sometimes written in too hurried and careless a manner, are often extremely well expressed; such is the following:

Whenever it becomes fashionable to praise an old writer, it is astonishing what eulogies are lavished upon him; even his having had common sense becomes a subject of wonder and admiration. Thus the old editors of the Greek tragedians generally mark with commas those passages in which it is asserted that *life is short*, or *fortune is changeable*, astonished that Pagans should make such profound discoveries. The Earl of Orford in his Anecdotes, and J. Warton in his Essay on Pope, extol Milton to the skies, and pronounce him the father of modern gardening, because he has not introduced clipt hedges, gravel walks, and marble fountains, into the Garden of Eden! as if there was much merit in avoiding a fault which no writer of common sense could possibly have committed. We see that Leisure is painted by him as taking his pleasure in *trim gardens;* but he had judgement enough to avoid painting the hand of art as appearing where Nature "wanton'd as in her prime." These critics might as well praise that most divine of bards because he does not describe Adam as wearing a cocked hat, or instead of a bower, living in a palace adorned with paintings similar to those of Titian and Corregio. P. 100.

The beginning of the next paragraph gives a curious instance of the manner in which the author brings in his quotations.

An expression of this last painter is often quoted. I think one of *Dominichino* ought to be as well known.

P. 100.

The character of Burns is drawn with great animation.

Burns had much more of the *acer vis et spiritus*. With a great deal of fire he united a deep sensibility, almost as excessive as that of Rousseau. He described the emotions of his own feeling heart; he painted exactly the scenery of nature and manners of rustic life; and consequently the charm of his writings will be always felt by him who has an observing eye, and a sympathizing mind.—But though Burns was a great genius, I do not think that his fancy had much range, that he belonged to the same class, that he was moulded, if I may say so, in the same model with a Homer, a Virgil, a Milton, or an Ariosto. Fitted to delineate the strong but *fleeting* emotion of the hour, I know not if he could have formed a large plan, and kept it steadily in his imagination, soaring, in order to enrich it, from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. The *high poetical spirit* does not perhaps consist in the Sybilline fury, in the agitation of an hour; it has much sensibility indeed, but its sensibility is *calm and dignified, and subjected to the understanding.*—Newton is said to have declared, that his powers of discovery consisted chiefly in his patience, in his strength and steadiness of thought, which never lost sight of an object once fixed before it. Thus it was not carried away in the current of ideas; thus the object, which at first was scarcely seen by the dawnings of a faint light, shone more and more, till it was illuminated by the glories of the perfect day. Such too seems to have been the genius of Milton; the scene which his imagination painted as lovely, and his understanding had approved, he could keep before him, undisturbed by the violence of *passionate* transport; and when it was sketched in immortal verse, he could calmly, or at least only with dignified and pleasing emotion, create a new one. P. 30.

The following passage, introduced by the mention of Johnson's aversion to pastoral poetry, deserves also to be quoted.

To a person whose vision was imperfect, who was enamoured of a town life, and who considered a chair in a tavern as the throne of happiness; to a person whose mind was agitated by a series of violent emotions, accustomed to intellectual entertainment, to the agitation of contest, and the triumph of victory; to such a person, the scenes of the country

might have been languid and uninteresting. The principal charm of a rural life is the tranquillity it represents; but to a mind like Johnson's, tranquillity was a curse. Indeed I do not know, if a person of much mental energy, unless a proprietor, or landscape painter, can long feel delight from a tranquil peaceful scenery. The glittering freshness of a summer day, "when God hath showered the earth," when a pearl hangs on every thorn and spike of grass; when the song of rapture is loud in the birchen groves, which shed new fragrance, and display a lovelier green; while the rainbow smiles above, and below every field is smoking incense—Such a scene, I must own, delights, or rather fills with transport. It is delightful also, while sheltered by a rock or forest, to behold the storm travelling over the heath, or the furious agitation of the waves; but I think a mere placid landscape cannot long fill the mind, but always leaves it empty and dissatisfied. P. 35.

In short, we are disposed to augur well of this author; and the only blame we attach to him is, that in poetry he has descended below the level of his genius, and that in prose he has given us too little of his own composition. Whether the brilliant passages in his present performance will be sufficient to buoy up the rest, we pretend not to foretell. But though they should not, we advise him not to be discouraged. Provided he can abjure Scottish pastoral, and can shake off the mania of quotation, we have no doubt of his producing something which may deservedly raise his reputation; and we shall be happy, at a future period, to hear a more unqualified testimony to his merits.

New works published in EDINBURGH.

1. AN Account of the Life and Writings of *James Beattie*, L. L. D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. Including many of his original letters. By SIR WILLIAM FORBES of Pitsligo, Bart. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. fine paper 5l. 5s.
2. The Poetical Works of Sir *David Lindsay* of the mount, Lion King at Arms under James V. A new edition, corrected and enlarged; with a life of the Author; Prefatory Dissertations; and an appropriate Glossary. By GEORGE CHALMERS, F. R. S. S. A. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 1l. 16s.
3. The Farmers Magazine N°. XXVI.
4. The Edinburgh Medical Journal N°. VII. Price 3s.

SCOTTISH *Literary Intelligence.*

JAMES HOGG, well known by the appellation of the Ettrick Shepherd, has a volume in the press, entitled the *Mountain Bard*; consisting of Scottish and English Ballads, Songs, &c. founded on facts and legendary tales. To readers of this Miscellany it cannot be necessary to expatiate on the merits of Mr Hogg, nor on those peculiar disadvantages of fortune and situation by which these merits are enhanced. His compositions, we have no doubt, will be found fully equal to several, which in England have in similar circumstances experienced the most lavish patronage.

The Highland Society of Scotland have in the press a *third* volume of their Prize-essays and Transactions. To these will be prefixed an account of the Principal Proceedings of the Society since 1803, drawn up by Mr *Mackenzie*.

Dr *Gerard*, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, is preparing to publish, in one volume 8vo. a work entitled, Institutes of Biblical Criticism; or, Heads of the Course of Lectures on that subject, read in the University and King's College.

Mr *James Wardrope*, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, will soon publish, Essays on the Pathology of the Human Eye, the various morbid appearances of which will be illustrated by coloured engravings.

Literary Intelligence, English *and* Foreign.

Dr Willan has in the press a work on the Cow-pox, and on its varieties and anomalies, to be illustrated by engravings, in the manner of his work on Cutaneous Diseases. It comprizes the following sections:

1. On the Combined Inoculation of the Variolous and Vaccine Fluids.
2. On the Characteristics and Effects of Perfect Vaccination.
3. On Imperfect Vaccination.
4. Small-pox subsequent to Vaccination.
5. On the Cutaneous and Glandular Diseases *imputed* to Vaccine Inoculation.
6. On the Chicken-pox and Swine-pox.
7. On the Inoculation of the Chicken pox.
8. Extermination of the Small-pox.

The Appendix consists of Letters from Dr. Jenner, and other physicians and surgeons in the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors are about to make their appearance in a splendid form. They are to be accompanied by portraits, and specimens of the writings of the different authors, which will extend them to several volumes. The editor is Mr T. Park.

Dr. Walcot has returned to the metroplis from Fowey, and is at this time employed in printing a new collection of Odes and Elegies in his own inimitable style, to be intitled *Tristia*, or the *Sorrows of Peter*. The idea is founded on his alledged exclusion from his share of the loaves and fishes during the late changes in Administration.

Dr. Beddoes has in the press a Report from an institution at Bristol for investigating the Origin, and cutting short the Progress, of Consumption, Scrophula, and other prevalent disorders in Families and Individuals. These cases have been kept for several years by various medical gentlemen, who will be named, as well as by the editor, who will accompany them occasionally by practical observations.

The two great sarcophagi, which were taken among the other antiques from the French at Alexandria, have been recently removed from the court-yard of the British Museum to the new building in the garden intended for the reception of the Townley collection of marbles and the Egyptian and other antiquities.

The Arundel, Selden, and Pomfret marbles, statues, &c. at present deposited in the Moral Philosophy School at Oxford, are shortly to be removed to the Radcliff Library.

Dr. John Moodie, of Bath, who was employed with the forces during the late war in India, proposes to publish by subscription, A History of the Military Operations of the British Forces in Hindoostan, from the Commencement of the war with France, in 1744, to the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo Sultan in 1784; comprizing a narrative of the transactions of the English nation in India, during a period of Forty Years. The Work will be elegantly printed, and comprised in two large volumes, royal quarto, and will be embellished with maps, charts, plans, and views, illustrative of the subject.

A new weekly paper, on an improved and liberal plan, is announced at Oxford, under the title of the Oxford University and City Herald, and Midland County Chronicle; with the Motto, *Pro Rege, Lege, Aris, et Focis*. This makes the 203*rd* weekly *provincial* publication in Great Britain and Ireland, of each of which one thousand copies are sold on the average. At sixpence each Paper, the annual return to the proprietors is 263,900l. and at the duty of three-pence-halfpenny per Paper, they yield to the State 154,000l. per annum. Each Paper contains also an average of forty Advertisements yielding to the proprietors, at seven shillings each, the sum of 147,784l. per annum; and the duty, at three shillings per Advertisement, yields to the State 63,336l. per annum.

Mr. Maurice announces a Poem, decorated with engravings, On Richmond Hill; intended to illustrate the princi-

pal objects viewed from that beautiful eminence. It will be printed at the press of Bulmer and Co. similar to Grove Hill.

Mr Parkinson's second volume of Organic Remains of a former World, is in considerable forwardness. He has solicited the favour of such remarks and specimens as may aid him in his inquiries respecting fossil corals, the encrinus, starstones, trochites, entrochites.

A second volume, containing Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, and Cornwall, of Magna Britannia, by the Rev. Daniel Lysons, and Samuel Lysons, Esq. is announced for early publication. Also, Part the Second, containing twenty-four Views in Cambridge, Cheshire, and Cornwall, of Britannia Depicta.

Mr. Stockdale, the successful publisher of Chauchard's Map, is preparing three grand Imperial and Topographical Maps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; on forty-eight large sheets of atlas paper, each sheet measuring two feet two inches by two feet ten inches. The cost of the Map of Ireland to subscribers will not exceed three guineas, Scotland two guineas, and that of England and Wales four guineas.

The Rev. Dr. Clarke has in the press Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Cossacs, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. in a 4to volume with numerous engravings.

Vaillant continues to prosecute his African Ornithology. The 25th and 26th livraisons are already published; they terminate the third volume of this splendid work.—He has likewise published the 23d livraison of his History of Perroquets. The 24th livraison, which concludes the work, will soon make its appearance.

Latreille has published the first volume of his General History of Insects; a work on which he has been engaged for a considerable time.

Duvernoy has published the three last volumes of Cuvier's Comparative Anatomy; a work which was anxiously expected.

The National Institute of France has proposed as a subject of a Prize Essay, to be adjudged in July, 1808, "To examine what has been the influence of the crusades upon the civil liberty of the people of Europe, upon their civilization, and upon the progress of their learning, commerce, and industry." The discourse is to be written in French or Latin, and must be delivered in before the 1st of April, 1808. The prize is a gold medal of 1500 francs in value.

The Emperor Alexander has founded a college at Teflis in Georgia. At the head of this establishment has been placed an ecclesiastic, who possesses extensive literary attainments, and a perfect knowledge of the Russian language. Translations of various useful works are already making into the Georgian, and in return the literature of Russia expects others of an ancient Georgian poet named Russawell, and of a celebrated romance writer of the same country, Sergei Tmogwell.

Colonel Lewis, who was commissioned in 1804, by the President of the United States, to explore the sources of the Missouri, ascended this river for the space of five hundred leagues, and stopped in 47° of latitude in order to pass the winter. Here the temperature was so rigorous that the snow, which equalled two feet in thickness, did not disappear until the end of March. He found different colonies of Indians, who in general gave him a good reception, and furnished him with what necessaries he required. They informed him he would have two hundred leagues to travel before reaching the great cataract, and about the same number of leagues farther before arriving at the great mountains whence the Missouri has its source; and that on crossing these mountains, he would immediately reach the South Sea. The lesser torrents which flow into this river were all distinguished by French names; from which it is presumable that the French from Canada had penetrated into these countries, which have since been visited by Mackenzie.

POETRY.

Poetry.

ODE

For His Majesty's Birth-day 1806.

LONG did chill Winter's dreary reign
Usurp the promis'd hours of Spring;
Long Eurus o'er the russet plain
Malignant wav'd his noisome wing:
O'er April's variegated day
The frolic zephyrs fear'd to play;
Th' alternate change of suns and showers
Call'd not to life her silken flowers;
But arm'd with whirlwind, frost, and hail,
Winter's ungenial blasts prevail,
And check her vernal powers.

But o'er the renovated plain
See Maia lead her smiling train
Of halcyon hours along;
While burst from every echoing grove
Loud strains of harmony and love,
Preluding to the choral song,
Which opening June shall votive pour
To hail with proud acclaim our Monarch's
natal hour.

Still must that day, to Britain dear,
To Britons joy impart;
Cloudy or bright, that day shall wear
The sunshine of the heart.
And as before the fervid ray
That genial glows in Summer skies.
Each cloud that veil'd the beam of day
Far from the azure welkin flies:
So may each cheerless mist that seems
Awhile to cloud our prospects fair,
Dispell'd by Hope's enlivening beams,
Our brightening ether fly, and melt away
in air.

Awhile though Fortune adverse frown
By timid friends their cause betray'd,
With bosom firm and undismay'd,
On force depending all their own,
A living rampire round their parent Lord,
The British warriors grasp th' avenging
sword:
While youths of royal hope demand the
fight
To assert a Monarch and a Father's right.

United in one patriot band,
From Albion's, Erin's, Caledonia's land,
Elate in arms indignant shine,
The kindred heroes of the Briton line,
To whelm invasion 'neath our circling
flood,
Or stain our verdant fields with Gallia's
hostile blood.

LONDON. A Poem.

WHERE rural nature, with her bosom
bare,
Displays her op'ning blooms or yellow
hair:
With flow'ry wreaths fantastick binds her
waist,
Or wraps her frozen charms in winter's
snowy vest,
The bard on every brae, in every glen,
In every scroggie wild, and echoing lin,
Delighted roams to woo the tuneful nine,
And trace fair nature to her source divine.
Freely he drinks of pure Castalian springs,
And boldly sweeps the skies on fancy's
airy wings
The rivulet bursting from the shatter'd
rock,
The stock-dove wailing in the ancient oak,
The dewy lawn with vernal blossoms
strew'd,
The fox at midnight howling in the wood,
The lark, at dawn, hailing the blush of
morn,
The quail at eve, amongst the rustling
corn,
Alternate wake his russet woodland muse,
And heart o'er-flowing strains wild-warb-
ling rouse:
Far from discordant jars or bustling noise,
On some burn-bank he sings his loves and
joys.
Or, fraught with woe, forsakes the haunts
of men,
And pours his troubled soul in some un-
trodden glen.
Thus, skill'd by nature in the tuneful art,
His simple strains with transport touch the
heart:
Each native charm his glowing bosom
fires,
Each native grace his rustick muse in-
spires.
But here no sylvan nymphs harmonious
join,
To wake with syren tongue the slumb'ring
nine;
The manufactor'd charms of mimic art
Assail in vain the pure poetic heart.
No lordly mountains cloath'd with vernal
woods,
No hoary rocks, no headlong-rushing floods,
No heathy hills swept by the balmy breeze
Bearing away the treasure-laden bees;
No briary dells, no velvet meads we see;
Nor wood-notes wild nor babbling brooks
have we,

To

To charm the ravish'd ear or feast the eye
Of rural rhymer happ'ly passing by;
Except the stygian puddle round the Tour,
The limpid rill yeclep'd the common sew'r;
The hill where heroes drew their latest breath,
Where dauntless *Balmarino* smil'd at death
The steams which from our slaughter sheds exhale,
The sludge-cart's fumes, the gin-shop's fragrant gale;
Or Thames' street-nymph with wild unfurl'd tresses,
Melodious yelling "shrimps!" or "watercresses."
The rant of blackguard butcher "what'll ye buy?"
Rude bawdy song, or dismal hue and cry.
Yet in this bustling fair, where pleasure throws
Wide open to each sense her raree-shows;
This store-house, cramm'd with foppry's choicest wares,
Where spider Satan spreads his meshy snares.
This chemist's shop, where busy venders sell
The balm of heaven, or pois'nous drugs of hell,
Fix'd in amaze the wondering eye can view
Each varying aim the jostling groups pursue.
Sedate reflection mark each shoaled coast
Where tempest-driven mortals oft are lost,
And comic mirth as through the crond he strides
At folly's cap and rattle shake his sides.
See, toughly heaving, fortune's billowy deep,
Or anxious scrambling up her craggy steep,
Grey-headed Avarice sweat beneath his load,
Urg'd on by fell Rapacity's iron goad.
In every beaten path, with cautious care
He sets his traps, or spreads his artful snare
To catch simplicity, unwary youth,
Blunt ignorance, and unsuspecting truth,
Sneaks through the wickets of his country's law,
Frets for a pin, and wrangles for a straw;
Each gaudy gem with eager grasp he catches,
Each dunghill too with grovelling claw he scratches.
No matter whence it comes, nor thro' what channel,
Wealth must be had, tho' raked from the kennel.
But where's the recompence, the solid gain,
To counterbalance all his care and pain—
No other joys await his wretched lot,
Save these sensations which I envy not,
Arising from that Israelitish *itch*,
That soul-ensnaring, "making *more of* much."
Perhaps when rank disease shoots through each vein,
Convulsing every nerve with racking pain,
Away like flocks of dinner-screaming crows
When Carrion-tainted gales assail their nose;
His next of kin hive round, with onion'd eyes;
Their *much lov'd* uncle as he lingering lyes;
Hum their disconsolate notes with woeful buzz,
And curse their day worse than the man of Uzz.
Forgiving eyes to see the just, the good,
The friend of whose acquaintance all were proud,
The finish'd gentleman, the lord knows what,
Torn from their arms, knock'd down, and sent to pot;
And whilst with mimic sobs his loss they grieve,
With secret joy their swelling bosoms heave.
Each, in imagination, fondly paints
His hounds, his coach, his steeds and standing rents;
Bounds on his dappl'd courser o'er the park,
In taverns keeps it up blythe as a lark,
Or theatred amongst the clamorous throng,
Encores with cries and claps the humorous comic song.
So pen'd in Smithfield, on a market day,
The lusty ox our amateurs survey,
With scrup'lous querie ask "where was he bred?
"By whom rear'd for the knife? how was he fed?"
Then for his carcase huge they club and join,
Some ribs bespeak, and some the nice sirloin.
Thus, in idea, on the platter laid,
The fatten'd brute is carv'd before he's flead,
So the keen eye of hunger-bellowing cit,
Devours the capon, roasting on the spest.

(*To be continued.*) T. M. C.

Staverton, Wilts, 1806.

VERSES

ON THE DEATH OF EDMUND GLOVER, M.D. *A much admired and lamented Youth, who died at Edinburgh, April* 1806.

THE hero's bier, the patriot's tomb,
By other hands with garlands drest,

Be

Be mine to gild the dreary gloom,
Where beauty, youth, and Glover rest.

Weep, maids of Scotia, soft bedew
The hallow'd mould where Glover lies;
Whose form so oft was praised by you,
So oft illumed your kindling eyes.

Weep, friends of ev'ry gentle worth,
For mildness' form itself is fled,
And, shrouded in the clay-cold earth,
Has number'd Glover with the dead.

Weep, gen'rous sons of Erin's race,
Your brother, boast, and honour's gone,
A youth in whose resplendent face
The image of your fathers shone.

O come, ye youths and virgins fair,
Adorn with flowers his bed of rest,
And bid the earth, with tender care,
Lie easy on his gentle breast.

When Spring again shall glad the sky,
And April beam in infant pride,
Each tender breast shall heave a sigh,
"Alas! 'twas now poor Glover died."

W.

The TRIAL *of* HENRY LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE, *for High Crimes and Misdemeanours, before the* HOUSE *of* PEERS, *in Westminster Hall, which began on Tuesday, April 26, 1806.*

ABOUT nine in the morning, detachments from the three regiments of Guards lined the avenues to Westminster Hall, for the purpose of preserving order among the populace, and securing a free passage to the Hall.

At ten o'clock the Speaker of the House of Commons came to the House, and in a short time afterwards took the Chair. He then dispatched the Serjeant at Arms to clear the passages, and about half past ten proceeded to the bar of the House, when the Members being called over according to their counties, followed him in procession to Westminster Hall. The Managers appeared in full dress, and went into the Hall first; they were headed by Mr Whitbread—they took their seats in the box prepared for the Managers. The Commons then entered the Hall, to the number of about 400.

About eleven o'clock the Lords moved from their own Chamber of Parliament, the Clerks of Parliament first, the Masters of Chancery following them, next the Serjeants, then the Judges; after them a Herald, and then the eldest sons of Peers, and Peers minor; then the Ushers, the Barons, two and two, Bishops, Viscounts, Earls, Marquisses, Dukes, Archbishops, and Lord Chancellor.

In passing to the seats, they took off their hats and bowed to the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Throne. Having taken their seats, the Serjeant at Arms made proclamation, commanding silence.

Behind the Barons, upon the right, was the box for the Managers appointed to conduct the prosecution, consisting of Mr Whitbread, Mr Fox, Lord Howick, Lord Henry Petty, Mr Sheridan, Lord Temple, Lord A. Hamilton, Mr Giles, Mr Morris, Mr Jekyl, the Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. Mr Whitbread took his place in the front, to the left, and close on his right hand were the two short-hand writers, Mess. Gurney, sen. and jun. in full dress. On Mr Whitbread's left sat Mr Fox, next to him Lord Henry Petty, and next to him Mr Sheridan and Mr Giles.

A corresponding box upon the opposite, or left hand side, was appropriated to the Counsel and friends of Viscount Melville. His son the Hon. R. Dundas, in the angle of the box to the right, and his Counsel, Mr Plomer and Mr Adam, sat in the middle of it.

Lord Viscount Melville came in at the same time with the other Lords, and sat alone within the bar, and close behind the Baron's bench, immediately in front of his Counsel. His Lordship was in a Court dress, bottle green, with cut steel buttons; he was unrobed. He sat with his face towards the box of the Managers of Impeachment.

Boxes and galleries were erected all round for the accommodation of the House of Commons, the Foreign Ambassadors, Peeresses, &c. The number of Peers who attended was very great; all the Princes of the Blood-royal were present in their places. The box appropriated for the Foreign Ambassadors was nearly filled. There were upwards

of 700 ladies in the galleries, and the whole hall was completely filled.

The Serjeant at Arms then made proclamation:

"Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! Whereas charges of high crimes and misdemeanours have been exhibited by the Honourable the House of Commons, in the name of themselves and of all the Commons of Great Britain, against Henry Lord Viscount Melville, all persons concerned are to take notice, that he now stands upon his trial, and they may come forth, in order to make good the said charges."

The Lord Chancellor then addressed Lord Melville, in a short speech, to which Lord Melville replied. The Clerks of the Court then proceeded to read the charges, and Lord Melville's answers to them.

The Articles of Impeachment were in substance as follow:

The preamble stated the Letters patent, dated the 19th day of August, 1782, appointing Lord Melville Treasurer of the Navy, and the King's Warrant, dated the 23d October, 1782, granting to him a salary of 4000*l.* per annum, in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits and emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers of the Navy. That Lord Melville continued Treasurer from the 19th August, 1782, till the 16th of April 1783; and was again appointed on the 5th January, 1784, by Letters Patent of that date—that he received a similar Salary Warrant, dated the 18th January, 1784; and that his Lordship continued in office under this second appointment till the 31st May, 1800.

The Preamble also stated certain resolutions of the House of Commons, and reports of the Commissioners of Accounts in 1785; and set forth some of the clauses of the act passed in June 1785, for the better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy.

It also stated, that on the 10th January, 1786, Lord Melville appointed Alexander Trotter, Esq. his Paymaster; and by patent authorized and empowered him to draw upon the Bank of England, upon the account of Lord Melville as Treasurer, for all such sums as should be wanted for the public service; the said Alexander Trotter being particularly careful to specify, in each and every draft the service for which the same should be drawn.

The Preamble then concluded with averring, that Lord Melville had acted fraudulently, corruptly, and illegally, in the several instances following:

ART. I. Charged that Lord Melville, while Treasurer of the Navy, and previous to 10th January, 1786, took and received from the money imprested to him as Treasurer 10,000*l.* or some other large sum or sums, and fraudulently and illegally converted and applied the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than Navy Services.

And that he continued such fraudulent and illegal conversion and application after passing of the said act for better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy. And that the said Lord Melville declared in the House of Commons on the 12th day of June, 1805, that he never would reveal the application of the said sum and sums, that he felt himself bound by motives of public duty, as well as private honour and personal convenience, to conceal the same.

All which is averred to be contrary to his duty, a breach of the trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of the realm.

ART. II. Charged that Lord Melville in breach and violation of the said act of parliament for better regulating the office, combined, conspired, and assisted Mr. Trotter, illegally to draw from the Bank of England for other purposes than for immediate application to Navy Service, large sums of money out of the money issued to the account of the Treasurer of the Navy, and connived at and permitted him to place the same in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. the private bankers of the said Alexander Trotter, at his own request and subject to his sole control and disposition.

Which is averred to be contrary to law, a breach of the high trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of the realm.

ART. III. After stating that Mr. Trotter, by virtue of the authority given to him, drew large sums of money from the Bank of England, stated that the said Alexander Trotter did, which the privity, by the connivance,

and with the permission of Lord Melville, apply and use such money, for great part thereof, for purposes of private advantage or interest, profit and emolument; and did place the same or great part thereof, in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Coutts and Co. mixed with and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter; whereby the said sums of money were not only used for private emolument, but exposed to risk, and withdrawn from the controul of the Treasurer of the Navy.

ART. IV. Charged that Mr. Trotter, with the privity, or by the connivance, and permission of Lord Melville, placed sums issued from the Exchequer on account of the Treasurer, and drawn from the Bank of England, in the hands of Mark Scott and other persons, and applied and used the same for purposes of private advantage or interest, profit or emolument, and for other than Navy services.

ART. V. Charged that Lord Melville did, after the 5th January, 1786, fraudulently and illegally, for the purpose of advantage or interest to himself, or for acquiring profit or emolument therefrom, or for some other corrupt and illegal purpose, and for purposes other than Navy Services, take and receive from the public money placed in his name at the Bank of England as Treasurer of the Navy, the sum of 10,000*l.* and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purpose.

ART. VI. Charged that Lord Melville did procure and receive from the said Alexander Trotter advances of several large sums of money, which were made to him in part from money so illegally drawn from the Bank, and in part from sums so placed by the said Alexander Trotter in the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co. when mixed with and undistinguished from the proper monies of the said Alexander Trotter. And that the said Alex. Trotter kept an account current with Lord Melville, entered in certain books, and the books and all vouchers, memorandums and writings in the possession of the said Alexander Trotter and Lord Melville, relating thereto, were burnt and destroyed by them in pursuance of a clause contained in the release between them, with a view to prevent the discovery of the said several advances of money.

ART. VII. Charged that Lord Melville received from the said Alexander Trotter, amongst other advances of money, the sum of 10,000*l.* part advanced and avowedly from public money, and other part from the said mixed fund at Coutts and Co.

ART. VIII. Charged that amongst other advances of money Lord Melville received from Mr Trotter the sum of 10,000*l.* for which it had been alledged by Lord Melville he was to pay interest.

ART. IX. Charged that during all or the greater part of the time that Lord Melville was Treasurer, the said Alexander Trotter did gratuitously and without salary act as Lord Melville's Agent, and was from time to time in advance for him in that respect to the amount of from 10,000 to 20,000. And that the said Alexander Trotter did so gratuitously transact the private business of the said Lord Melville, and make him the said advances of money in consideration of the said Lord Melville conniving at the said Alexander Trotter's applying and using the public money for purposes of private emolument.

ART. X. Charged that Lord Melville, on divers days and times between the 19th August, 1782, and the 5th January, 1784, and also on divers days between the 5th January, 1784, and the 1st January, 1786, received from the monies imprested to him as Treasurer or Ex-Treasurer of the Navy, divers sums amounting to 10,000*l.* and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than Navy Services, and did continue the said fraudulent and illegal conversion and application after the passing of the act for better regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy.

To these articles Lord Melville pleaded not guilty; and the Commons replied, averring that he was guilty.

The articles, answers, and replication, having been read, Mr. Whitbread (one of the Managers for the Commons) rose and spoke as follows:

My Lords, I am commanded to open to your Lordships, at once, all the charges exhibited against Henry Lord Viscount Melville. This course is adopted, as much because the matters of charge are of themselves distinct of separation, as because those, to whom the management of this cause has been entrusted, have determined that upon them shall rest no imputation of delay.

My Lords, I fear it will be necessary for me to enter into a long and fatiguing detail of perplexed accounts, and to give a narrative of dry facts, which are susceptible of no embellishment.

I trust, my Lords, in the course of this prosecution, that, whatever ardour I may feel to bring to an issue the most honourable to the Commons of Great Britain, that charge which they have exhibited against the Defendant; I shall not be betrayed into any intemperance or expression whatever towards the Defendant. My Lords, truth delights in the language of temperance, and she makes her most forcible appeal in the accents of moderation; and I may be believed when I say, my Lords, that I am as anxious to avoid the infliction of unnecessary wounds upon the Defendant himself (and much more upon those who are most near and dear to him) as I am anxious to obtain a legal conviction of that which I know to be moral guilt.

But, my Lords, neither will I sin in the opposite extreme, nor be betrayed by the affectation of candour into a dereliction of duty. My Lords, I will speak for that I love—I will speak for justice. If the party accused have done so as we charge, his fault is double, for he came in upon information, having discovered the abuses of others; and this I would say unto you, if I were to die this hour—faults, by mistake, God forbid that you should be harsh in censuring, but errors that are wilful, spare them not.

My Lords, the office of Treasurer of the Navy was founded in the beginning of the century before the last; a certain stipend was allowed to the person who executed that office; and although it was never legislated on, yet known to a certain period it was irreconcilable to those who exercised that office, to make use of the public money which passed through their hands.

My Lords, at the close of the American war, when the expends of the able weight, when it was necessary to begin plans of economy and reform, and when there existed in the House of Commons of that day, spirits who were determined to inquire into the true situation of the country; a commission of accounts was instituted by act of parliament, to ascertain what had been the mode of the expenditure of public money, what balances it was right to call for, and what enactments it was right to make in future for the due execution of this office. These commissioners, one of whom is in the box, a fellow-manager of mine, executed the trust reposed in them with diligence and ability, and they made a variety of reports; among others, a special report in the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy. They stated the balances that had been in the the hands of the Ex-Treasurers, and advised that regulations should be made in future, to prevent such accumulation of balances; that no temptations should ever be held out to any future treasurer to do that which they complained former treasurers had done.

Mr Whitbread then stated certain resolutions of the House of Commons, and the measures which were taken by the King to increase the salary of Mr Barre (who was Treasurer of the Navy in 1782) to 4000*l.* a year, in lieu of all emoluments theretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers of the Navy.

He then stated, that when Mr Barre quitted the office of Treasurer of the Navy, the noble defendant succeeded him; and that he was bound by his Majesty's warrant, granting the salary of 4000*l.* per annum, to make no use of the public money to his interest or advantage. My Lords (continued he,) the defendant at the time he came into that office, appointed Mr Douglas to be his paymaster; a gentleman who had exercised the office of paymaster under several Treasurers of the Navy, I believe for a succession of almost eighteen years, with a slight interruption during the time that Mr Barre exercised that office. My Lords, we charge, in the *first article* of impeachment, that the Noble defendant during the time Mr Douglas was his paymaster, and previous to an act of parliament, to which I shall soon have occasion to call the attention of your Lordships, did, in breach of his duty, pursue him-

Lords, I beg your Lordships to consider at this period the situation in which the Commons have stood with regard to the articles that they have exhibited to your Lordships. At the time they were exhibited, the committee were not in possession of a great part of the evidence which I shall now have the honour to open to your Lordships. We drew the charges as it were in the dark, but, fram'd them in such a manner as that the evidence, whatever it might be, might apply to some of the articles, or rather some parts of the charge, which we have adduced against the noble Lord. And I also beg your Lordships to consider, that the lapse of time, from the date of the crime which we charge upon the defendant in the first article, is no less than *twenty four* years; that many of the persons who acted in these transactions have been long since asleep in their graves; that much of the written evidence, which we ought to have been able to collect has been purposely destroyed, and put out of the way; that much has been accidentally lost; and that we are now driven to living witnesses, who were actors in these transactions, in order to establish before your Lordships the guilt of the person whom we accuse. But our difficulties are surmounted, I trust; and we shall be able to lead your Lordships by a circuitous path; by small steps perhaps at first, but afterwards, as I have the satisfaction to say, by a more plain and open road, to an eminence, from whence you shall survey all the transactions of the defendant, during the course of the last eighteen years. And notwithstanding all the difficulties, we have met with, the result shall be such as to establish an irresistible conviction in the minds of your Lordships. My Lords, if we have conquered our difficulties, we cannot however conquer our feelings, and it is a most painful task which I am now about to undertake; for, my Lords, your Lordships perhaps may know, (if not, we know, and we are to prove,) that at a certain time in the course of the last spring, the defendant did, in a moment of forgetfulness, write a letter addressed to the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, which was, by motion, laid upon the table of the House of Commons; and which does in substance contain a denial, that, during the payment of either interest or advantage of the public money.

The noble Lord is a man of education and sense; is elevated by the favour of his Majesty, and in consequence of services which his Majesty has been pleased to acknowledge, to a situation in which he passes sentence, in this house, as a judge upon life and death, upon his honour, in cases of felony and treason. And yet, my Lords, that noble Lord said, that he never did that, which we undertake to prove that he did; and he has said, and subscribed his name to that assertion, that he was ready to take the solemn sanction of an oath to that effect.

My Lords, I charge that the noble Lord not only took this money, but that he used it for his own advantage, and part of it for his own interest.—Your Lordships know, that I am now adverting to the *first* charge, which is, that Lord Melville had possession of a certain sum of 10,000*l.* Now I refer your lordships to the *tenth* article, for it is necessary that we should take those two articles together; the 10,000*l.* as your Lordships will find hereafter, being involved in the 27,000*l.* which is charged in the tenth article, as I shall have the honour to explain to your Lordships presently.

First of all though upon the tenth article itself; how are the Commons prepared to prove that article? And what is the evidence that is to be adduced to you upon this occasion? Why, my Lords, no less than a confession, which I heard made by the defendant himself in the House of Commons. He avowed that he had taken 10,000*l.* of the public money; he asserted that he had not used it to purposes of private profit or advantage, but he told the House of Commons this remarkable fact, that he was determined he never would reveal, to any human being, what the application of the 10,000*l.* was. That expression the defendant uttered in the face of the House of Commons; and which, perhaps, may now be to be repeated, in the face of your Lordships and his country. That I say was an impeachable offence. He, nor any man breathing, had a right to set himself above the law. There is no law which could authorise the payment of that money. He tells you he did it illegally;

and yet he will not tell you, to whom or for what service he paid the money.

My Lords, we not only charge that the noble Lord was possessed of the sum of 10,000l. but we charge also, that he continued in possession of it, after a new era had taken place in the Navy Pay Office, contrary, as it would then be, to the act of parliament; and we know, not only that he confessed it in the House of Commons, (which I heard,) but that he confessed it to a person, whom I must now name for the first time to your Lordships, Mr Alexander Trotter, and whom hereafter I shall have occasion frequently to name. Soon after Mr Trotter was appointed Paymaster of the Navy, Lord Melville confessed to him, that he was at that time in possession of this sum.

On the 10th August 1782, Lord Melville (then Mr Dundas) was, for the first time, appointed Treasurer of the Navy. On the 20th of August the sum of 1000l. was paid by Mr Douglas into a banking house with which the noble Lord has an account on behalf of Mr Dundas.

Now, my Lords, who was Mr Douglas? for it is necessary we should shew explicitly, by proof, who he was. We shall shew he was paymaster, appointed under proper authority by Mr Dundas; and that every act he did at the time, and afterwards, as paymaster of the Navy, had the sanction of the defendant himself; and that he, in a peculiar manner, shewed his private confidence in him, distinct from the public confidence he gave him by his letter of attorney. I do not believe that the 1000l. so paid, was any part of the public money, but that upon the first establishment of the connection of the two men, a payment of 1000l. was made perfectly legal and perfectly proper. Early, however, in November, a payment of a different description was made into the banking house of Messrs. Drummonds, on the behalf of the defendant. It is necessary I should state to your Lordships, that in the then mode of conducting the office of Treasurer of the Navy, the paymaster of the Navy was in the habit (after the memorials had been lodged upon which the warrants of money were granted from the Exchequer, of going to the Exchequer, together with a Bank clerk; [illegible] having received his warrant, the sum of money ordered to be paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, was delivered to him in such way as he chose to take it: for instance, he might have it all written into his bank book, if he pleased, and carried to the account of the Treasurer of the Navy; or that he might put some in the bank book, and take some away in bank notes or cash, and place it where he thought fit.

It so happened that, on the 6th of November 1782, Mr Douglas had a payment to receive at the Exchequer, to the amount, I think, of 45,000l. Mr Douglas chose to have 40,000l. written into his bank book, and to take 5000l. away in bank notes. Now this is a transaction that has often taken place before. Former Paymasters of the Navy, and Mr Douglas among others, in the execution of that office under other Treasurers of the Navy, have frequently acted in that manner; they have frequently taken sums of money in bank notes, and had the balance written into their book: but as far as we have been able to trace all the sums so subtracted from the aggregate balance impressed to the Treasurer of the Navy, were uniformly sums of 3000l., which were set apart to pay exchequer fees. This 5000l. that Mr Douglas so took from the Exchequer, and put into his pocket, was never carried into any public account whatever; it was carried to a place, according to the statement made by Mr Douglas, which also was a place of safe custody, one in which he had a right to deposit it; it was carried to what is called the iron chest of the office.

Mr Whitbread then stated some particulars of the account Mr Douglas kept of the money then deposited in the iron chest; but as no evidence was given of them, it is not thought necessary to enter further into the subject. He then stated, that of the 5000l. received by Mr Douglas at the Exchequer, one note for 1000l. was sometime afterwards paid to Lord Melville's account, at Messrs Drummonds. And that another note for 1000l. received by Mr Douglas at the Exchequer in the same way, on a subsequent period, was a fortnight afterwards paid in discharge of a private debt of Lord Melville's.

Mr Whitbread then continued, I have heard the noble defendant say, that, at the time he held the office of Treasurer of the Navy he was in a [illegible]

variety of confidential situations of government, which made it necessary for him to disburse money so secretly, so privately, with so much care, and caution, and circumspection, that he would not tell even his colleagues what he had done with it. Now an individual so unauthorised whilst Treasurer of the Navy, takes this 10,000l. into his own pocket, and then boldly tells you he was the servant of the public; that he took it for the service of the public; to which public he will never reveal it. To whom, after having so possessed himself of it, did he pay this 10,000l.? What became of it?

Mr Whitbread then entered into some details of the accounts of Messrs Mures and Aikinson, with a view of shewing that the 10,000l. was deposited in their hands; but these statements were not given in evidence.

He then adverted to certain payments made to the credit of Lord Melville's account at the Bank, by Mr Atkinson and Grey in the year 1783.

And he detailed the particulars of various receipts and payments, to shew that the difference between the accounts at the Bank and the official books of the Treasurer of the Navy in December 1785, was 10,000l.

But, my Lords, (continued the honourable manager,) how did the defendant act when Mr Douglas died, and when this deficiency of 10,000l. was known both to him and those who succeeded Mr Douglas? Upon that deficiency being stated to the defendant, the defendant said that deficiency is mine; so much I owe to the public. If then he acknowledged the closing termination of this account, which was so composed as I have stated to your Lordships, I say he acknowledged the whole of it, and that it is impossible he can shew to your Lordships he made any public use of this money. If it were possible, he is impeachable for not revealing the use of it; but there is no ground whatever for such a defence.

Now, my Lords, if that be the condition of Lord Melville, the evidence of Mr Trotter, and the evidence of those who heard him make that extraordinary, that unjustifiable, that impeachable, assertion, in the House of Commons, with regard to his determination to keep the affairs of the public what I have stated, I think we shall have completely proved the *first* and the *tenth* articles of this charge.

My Lords, we now come to the second division, in point of time, of the charges exhibited against Lord Melville; I mean that which took place after Mr Trotter was appointed Paymaster of the Navy. And here I must take your Lordships back, for the sake of perspicuity, to that new office which had been created in the Navy Pay Office, by passing an act of parliament, which obtained the royal assent, I believe, in the month of June 1786, "for the better Regulation of the Office of the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy."

My Lords, when I am speaking of the defendant, and of those persons connected with him, upon whom it is my duty severely, but I trust not intemperately, to animadvert, I wish to say every thing that can go to the illustration of their good deeds in the office which they executed; the one as superior, and the other as subordinate. And so far from imputing any blame to them, for that which does not deserve blame, I wish to give them all the credit and all the praise which is their due, during the time they continued so connected together in that office; and therefore it is with satisfaction, I say, that during the time Mr Dundas was Treasurer of the Navy, several most beneficial regulations took place, in that office, which he has the merit of having produced to the public. That several acts of parliament were passed for the protection and defence of the unprotected and defenceless. I mean the widows and orphans of the brave seamen; and for the allotment of wages to the wives and families of those who were fighting the battles of this country. Above all these several regulations took place, and were enacted into laws, through the instrumentality of the defendant, which saved a number of lives from public resentment; because, my Lords, the act of parliament, to which I more particularly allude, renders almost impossible the crime, heretofore so common, the forgery of seamen's wills and other instruments to obtain their pay. These checks were devised and carried into effect by the Noble Lord, for thousand other acts of regulation in the Navy Pay Office, the Noble Lord demands the thanks

titude of that meritorious class of men, the seamen of our fleets. I believe, too, that Mr Trotter was extremely useful in suggesting hints for these several designs, and that he gave Lord Melville material assistance in the detail of all those different plans.

My Lords, Mr Trotter is a person who will be most frequently mentioned hereafter; his name has been much in the public mouth, greatly to the discomfort and dissatisfaction, undoubtedly, of those who are nearly connected with him; and as I shall have occasion to speak of those misdeeds of his, in the way in which my duty will require me to do, I think it right here to state, that he is a person, who in early life ever conducted himself with the greatest possible propriety; that, except in these transactions in the Navy Pay Office, I know nothing, and I believe no man knows any thing to his disadvantage. He was employed by the Treasurer who succeeded Lord Melville; and up to the very moment of the Resolutions of the House of Commons, he continued in the employ of the last Treasurer. I have heard the defendant honourably, generously, and manfully declare, that Mr Trotter, notwithstanding the cloud which hung over him, was a meritorious man, and one who ought to be trusted. My Lords, I do not know a person more beloved by his immediate relations, and those connected with him, than Mr Trotter; and this is one of the strongest testimonies in favour of any man.

My Lords, Mr Trotter is a person who is to give you most material information, upon the subject of the transactions of the defendant; whose transactions are so intimately connected with his own. In consequence of that general impression, your Lordships concurred, with the other branch of the legislature, in indemnifying Mr Trotter from all criminal prosecution for his own misdeeds, that he might be rendered a witness, able to speak the truth upon this trial. And it is a very fortunate circumstance for Mr Trotter, who is the only man capable of revealing these transactions, that every thing he will say to your lordships will be confirmed by irrefragable testimony, because it will be confirmed by documents, which now exist, and in every one of the state-

borne out by some corroborating witness of veracity, of some book which cannot impose upon you. These are circumstances most fortunate for justice; fortunate for the prosecution; fortunate for the country; and most fortunate for Mr. Trotter himself.

My Lords, an act of parliament passed in 1785 for better regulating the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy. We should have simply put in this act, and read it, and stated to your lordships the conduct of the defendant, without making a single comment upon the act itself; but, my Lords, to my utter astonishment, I heard the noble defendant say, and my ears still tingle with the sound, that he was yet to learn in what particular he had violated the spirit, or the letter of that act of parliament. Good God! my Lords, is not that act plain? If that act of parliament is not plain; if he who runs cannot read that act, you may as well burn and consume all your statute books; there is not one that will not admit of a double interpretation or a quibble. Magna Charta itself may be misconstrued; the Habeas Corpus Act, the Act of Succession to the Crown of this country, the Bill of Rights, might admit of a double interpretation: nay, my Lords, I had almost said, that Law, which was delivered in all the magnificence of Heaven, written on tables of stone, "Thou shalt not steal," might almost be explained away by counsel. I say this act is plain.

My Lords, read the statute and see what it says. Is there any double interpretation to be put upon it? Can the learned counsel torture it? Simple and unlearned as I am; I throw down the gauntlet and defy them; they can put but one interpretation upon this statute, which is, that Lord Melville, from the time of the passing of that act, was bound to place the public money at the bank, and no where else; that he could not withdraw it from the bank for one moment, except for naval services, without having broken, not only the spirit, but the letter of his own act of parliament. My Lords, what did he do? He suffered, he will tell you, and he told the House of Commons (I heard him say it) he suffered his paymaster to do so. In that which he did by his paymaster he did himself; he was bound to

did not act according to his public duty.—Mr Whitbread then entered into an argument upon the construction of some parts of the act, but as all questions upon it are now disposed of by the unanimous opinions of the judges, it is not thought necessary to state particularly the points Mr Whitbread relied on.

It is necessary (continued the honourable Manager) to state to your lordships that there are three branches in the payment of the navy services: the pay branch: the victualling branch: and the navy branch. It so happens that upon the navy and victualling branches assignments are always made by the respective boards for every farthing to be paid out to the individuals, who furnish materials for the navy, and so forth. Upon the head of pay, assignments are made in part, but not upon the whole of it.

My Lords, the assignments having been so made, it is the duty of the treasurer, under the form prescribed by the act, to draw the money from the treasury, which money is there paid into the bank, and the treasurer is directed not to take it out, either by himself or by any other person, unless he has a navy service to which it is applicable.

My Lords, I also heard the defendant, to my astonishment, say, that there was a difference between the assigned and unassigned balances, as if he had, after the passing the act of parliament, the perfect controul over such assigned balances as were unclaimed. Good God! my lords, if there is an assigned unclaimed balance, to the amount of 100,000l. which the treasurer or his paymaster, by his experience, knows will not be called for to its full extent, is it not the most preposterous thing in the world to say, I will give you a draft in the proper form; I will take the whole 100,000l. though I know only 20,000l. is wanted for the public service, and I will put the other 80,000l. in my pocket for purposes of my own, till people come with their bills? Your Lordships will, perhaps, be surprised to hear, that the unclaimed assignments ordinarily amount to the sum of 140,000l. so that the noble lord was giving to his paymaster (reckoning that sum at 5 per cent.) 7000l. a-year for the execution of an office for which the public allow only 500l. But I say there is no difference between assigned and unassigned money; they are both equally the property of the country till claimed.

I presume your lordships would not say that a man draws out money for a navy service, if he draws out 800l. to purchase India stock, in the name of Henry Dundas. I do not suppose that if a person draws out a million of money, and puts it into the hands of his private banker, when the assignments do not amount to above a fifth part of that sum, your lordships would say that was for navy service; and yet such things have occurred.

The honourable Manager then argued that the act to indemnify the persons engaged in the advance of 40,000l. to Boyd, Benfield, and Co. was a legislative declaration that the transaction was illegal.

My Lords, (continued he) the defendant, in an examination taken upon oath before the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, confesses (and takes some credit to himself for so doing) that circumstances induced him to give permission to his paymaster to draw the money from the bank. The question put by the commissioners was, "Did you authorise the paymaster, in or about the year 1786, to draw the money applicable to naval services from the bank, and lodge it in the hands of a private banker?" The answer of Lord Melville is, "I cannot precisely state the time, but I am certain that I did permit Mr Trotter to lodge any money, drawn from the bank for public services, in his private banker's hands, during the period it was not demanded to the purposes for which it was drawn."

Now, my Lords, Mr Trotter took large sums of money from the bank, and lodged them in the hands of private bankers, assigned or unassigned was matter of no consideration with him. Navy, pay, or victualling, he took equally under each of those heads. He equally paid them into Mr Coutts's, and drew them out of Mr Coutts's, without the least regard to naval service at all. We can shew your lordships every month from the beginning of these transactions down to the month in which he quitted the navy pay office, to what amount he did these things. He began with 10,000l. then went on to 20,000l.; then in 1795 to 101,000l.; and at last it comes to so large a sum as 440,000l;

and, at the time that Lord Melville went out of office, the last balance that was struck amounted to 290,000 l. Did Lord Melville make any enquiry what he was doing with this? No, it never struck him once that it was an improper thing in itself to be done; and yet it was a matter of great importance that he should know what Mr Trotter was about, because, not only his own character, but his fortune was at stake. My Lords, we charge, and shall prove, that the money was exposed to great risk of loss, by being not at Messrs. Coutts's but at Mr Trotter's own disposal; for though it was nominally at Messrs. Coutts's, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the office, yet I shall shew it was every where almost but at Messrs. Coutts's; and I can shew instances where great loss was risked. We charge, that not only there was a great risk of loss, but that the money was withdrawn from the controul of the Treasurer of the Navy. Whilst the money was in the Bank of England it was always under his controul; the revocation of his power of attorney put it under his controul immediately. If Mr Trotter died, or absconded, or failed, all the money in the Bank of England, or in the names of the sub-accountants, vested immediately in the Treasurer of the Navy. But when Mr Trotter had put it into the hands of private bankers, it was under his own controul and that of nobody else. They could not possibly answer any draft for this money but that of Mr Trotter. He might have carried this money where he pleased. Lord Melville could not have prevented his doing so, and therefore by giving this unlimited confidence to Mr Trotter, and by allowing him to do so, he exposed the public money.

My Lords, the public money was still farther exposed; for that trust, which Lord Melville delegated to Mr Trotter, Mr Trotter delegated to others, who drew by blank drafts filled up for the money.

Mr Whitbread then entered into an argument, to shew that no convenience to the business of the office resulted from the money being drawn from the bank and deposited at Messrs Coutts's.

Your Lordships (continued he) will probably suppose that great balances were in the hands of Messrs. Coutts, to answer all these demands from the Treasurer of the Navy. No such thing: for you will find, on comparison, that when 490,000l. were out, he had but 16,000l. at Messrs. Coutts's; and that at many times when the balances were very large in his hands, he had very small sums at Messrs. Coutts's, and at other times that his account was over-drawn; therefore it could be for no other purpose but to obtain private profit and emolument, and there we unquestionably prove the *second*, *third*, and *fourth* articles together, namely, that he did this for the purpose of private emolument. And Lord Melville has indeed admitted to the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry that he suffered Mr Trotter to do this for the purpose of private emolument.

Now, my Lords, we come to the last division of this accusation against the noble lord; we come to charge upon Lord Melville, that he did directly participate in the profits made by Mr Trotter; we here specify the mode, and we shall prove the items of those accounts in which Lord Melville did so participate in that profit.

There comes in the front of these articles a second sum of 10,000l. which the *fifth* article charges Lord Melville took for his own use.

That he took this sum, he confessed in the face of the whole House of Commons. Let him shew to your lordships, if he can, for what purpose this was applied, and, if he cannot shew it to your lordships, I say, for his very concealment of it, you must convict him; even supposing he applied it to no private purpose. If he conceals the public purpose for which he applied it, he is an unfaithful and untrue servant of the public, of whom an example ought to be made.

Mr Whitbread then stated that various accounts had existed between Lord Melville and Mr Trotter, and relied upon the release which had been executed, as affording evidence that those accounts had been destroyed to conceal their criminal contents. He then proceeded—

There are three distinct modes, in which we charge Lord Melville to have participated in the public money. He participated first by a transaction in which no interest was charged from Mr

Trotter

Trotter to him. He participated, secondly, in a transaction in which interest was charged by Mr Trotter to him. He participated in a third transaction where no interest was charged by Mr Trotter to him: they stand in the articles in that order, but, for the purpose of explaining the transactions to your Lordships more perspicuously, I beg to alter, but not to invert the order of them; and to take the middle charge first and then the other two together.

By the eighth article it is charged that Lord Melville obtained and received of Mr Trotter a sum of 22,000l., or some other large sum of money advanced to him by Mr Trotter, and for which it has been alledged by Lord Melville that he was to pay interest. And we further charge a destruction of papers to conceal this account also.

Mr Whitbread then stated the circumstance of the purchase of 13,500l. East India stock, the particulars of which are detailed in Mr. Trotter's evidence; and insisted, that from the circumstances Lord Melville must have known the loan was a loan of public money.

He then stated that Mr Trotter kept two accounts with Lord Melville, the one entitled the Account Current, consisting of receipts and payments of a private nature; and the other entitled the Chest Account, consisting of advances made to Lord Melville out of the public money.

He then proceeded—Your Lordships recollect that in the year 1797 a loan was obtained from the public by the subscription of a vast number of eminent individuals, as well as respectable private persons, and respectable merchants, called the Loyalty Loan, to which I heard Lord Melville say, it was generally understood that all persons in high situations of government would subscribe, and he put down his name for 10,000l. This 10,000l. he candidly acknowledged was not in his possession, he therefore was to obtain it from friends. Some persons have suspected these payments were made from Scotland, but not a shilling of them came from that quarter: every payment was made by Mr Trotter, out of the public money.

Mr Trotter first of all carried this 10,000l. to the account-current, and afterwards transferred it to the chest-account. He contended that Lord Melville knew the chest-account contained advances of public money, and that he authorised this transfer.

Mr Whitbread then stated the circumstances from Trotter to be such that the advances he made to Lord Melville could not be made out of his private fortune. That in 1787 he advanced to Lord Melville on bond the sum of 4,000l., for which it appeared no interest was paid, and therefore the advance must have been known by Lord Melville, to have been out of public money. He stated that Mr. Trotter was in the constant receipt of his lordship's salary, which was originally kept in a separate account; that there was another separate account kept for the Melville Castle, but it being afterwards found inconvenient to keep so many accounts, they all resolved themselves into two, viz. the Account Current and the Chest Account.

Mr Whitbread proceeded—I would not consume your Lordships time in minute detail, but perhaps it may be as well to say that large sums were paid through the account current to particular individuals. Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. received to the amount of 5,000l. which was sent thro' Mr Robert Trotter to Edinburgh, with which 5000l. a heritable bond on landed security was redeemed, by which means Lord Melville got rid of the payment of 5*l.* per cent. upon so much, having obtained that loan without interest, for no interest was charged in the account-current or the chest account. Another sum, which it is not material to specify, was paid through Mr Robert Trotter to Sir William Forbes, by which Lord Melville also redeemed securities at interest. He also relied on the circumstances of 2000l. East India stock, and 7000l. in the 3 per cent. Reduced, for the benefit of Lord Melville, as shewing that the public money was laid out for his benefit.

He then stated, that in May, 1800, Mr Trotter told Lord Melville, when he was going out of office, that it was necessary his balances should be made good, and he laid before him an accurate statement in writing of what his lordship was to make up.

He then stated that, including the money due for the East India stock, the loyalty loan, the balance of the ac-

account current, and the balance of the chest account, the whole of Lord Melville's debt, in May 1800, amounted to about 90,000l. which was discharged by borrowing 18,000l. of Messrs Coutts, upon the security of his Lordship, and his son Mr Robert Dundas; and by borrowing a further sum of Mr Mark Sprott upon the security of Lord Melville's estate.

Mr Whitbread then uttered a fine panegyric upon Lord St Vincent, who had been the occasion of the act for appointing Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, and highly commended the conduct of these commissioners, who had laid the foundation of this prosecution. He disclaimed all intention of imputing to Lord Melville the sordid passion of avarice. He admitted that his lordship was of a frank and generous spirit in money matters, but argued that, although he might not be desirous of acquiring wealth, he might have the desire of being supplied with money to gratify his love of hospitality and thirst for power.

Mr Whitbread then concluded, and the court adjourned to the following day.

The next four days were occupied in proving some of the formal parts of the case, and in the examination of various persons from the Exchequer, the Treasury, the Bank of England, the Navy Pay office, the Banking Houses of Messrs Drummond, Messrs Moffatt and Co. and Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, the substance of whose evidence was as follows.

Previous to the act 25 Geo. 3. c. 31 (for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy) it was the practice for the Paymaster of the Navy to attend at the Exchequer, and receive in cash so much of the money directed to be issued to the Treasurer, as he thought it up to receive, and to receive the rest by a credit on the Bank of England. From the time of Lord Melville's appointment in 1782, until December 1785, during so long as his Lordship was Treasurer, the late Andrew Douglas acted as his Paymaster, and attended at the Exchequer for this purpose. He also drew all the money from the bank which was issued for Navy service. Three several issues were made from the Exchequer to Mr Douglas on the 6th November, the 22d of November and the 16th December, 1782, of several sums amounting together to upwards of 188,000l. of which 11,000l. was received in cash, and the rest by credit on the bank. One of the bank notes, for 1000l. received at the Exchequer on the 6th November 1782, was paid a week afterwards into the banking house of Messrs Drummonds (but it did not appear by whom) to the credit of Lord Melville's private account, and one of the notes received at the Exchequer on the 22d November 1782 was paid a fortnight afterwards to Messrs Moffatt and Co. bankers, to take up a bill drawn by Mr Newbiggin upon Lord Melville. Several sums were paid by Mr Douglas to Lord Melville's private account with Messrs Drummonds, during 1783, 1784, and 1785. Messrs Drummond gave notice to Lord Melville, that his account was overdrawn on the 25th June 1785, to the amount of 295l. and upwards. The sums which were paid in to the credit of this account next after that notice were the sum of 2000l. paid in on the 4th day of October 1785, being a bill remitted from Scotland, and the sum of 3600l. paid in on the 19th day of December 1785, being another remittance from Scotland. Differences were proved to exist between the official balances of the Treasurer of the Navy, and the balances of the bank, at several periods between the date of Lord Melville's first appointment, and the month of December 1785, and in that month the difference was 10,000l. In December 1785 Mr Douglas died, and his executor paid to Lord Melville upwards of 4000l. the balance of Exchequer fees then in his hands.

Mr Whitbread (one of the managers) then offered himself as a witness, and proved that on the 11th June 1805, he heard Lord Melville declare in the House of Commons that, during the paymastership of Mr Douglas, he possessed himself of public money to the amount of 10,000l. or thereabouts, and that he would not reveal the application of it, being impelled by motives of public duty, private honour, and personal convenience, to conceal it; and that he accompanied this admission with a declaration, that he had not converted any part of this sum to his own profit or emolument.

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The examination of Lord Melville taken before the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, in November 1804, and the letters from his Lordship to the Commissioners, were read.

The sixth and seventh days were principally occupied with the examination, first of Mr Whitbread, and afterwards of Mr Trotter, both of which are given at length.

Mr Whitbread, one of the Managers for the Commons, rose and said—I again offer myself as a witness to your Lordships, and I swear, that on the 12th of June 1805, I heard Lord Melville declare, with reference to another sum of 10,000l. than that respecting which I deposed on the other day, that he did, at a subsequent time to the time at which he possessed himself of the first 10,000l., possess himself of another sum, nearly to a similar amount; and I understood, in substance, that Lord Melville said, that he would not reveal the application of that money any more than the first 10,000l., and from the same motive. This was said in the presence of hundreds of persons; and I propose, on a future day, to call another witness to the testimony which I have given.

Cross-examined.

It is presumed the honourable Manager, upon this subject any more than the other, did not, at the time, take any note or minute in writing of what passed?—I certainly at that time took a note of the substance of all that Lord Melville said, but not of the exact words.

The speech of Lord Melville in the house took up a considerable time?—Yes, upwards of two hours, I dare say.

Could you undertake to repeat by heart any passages that made favourably for Lord Melville, as well as those that you have now given to the court?—I have repeated by heart certain words which I have sworn that Lord Melville spoke; any other particular words of his speech I am not quite sure that I could repeat; I am only swearing to the substance of what Lord Melville said.

Can you repeat the substance of any other part of Lord Melville's speech which was favourable to Lord Melville?—If the learned counsel will point my attention to any particular passage of that speech, I will tell him whether I can repeat the substance of it or not.

Did the Noble Lord, in the course of his speech with respect to the sum in question, negative the appropriation of that sum, the same as of the other, to his own private use?—I understood him to do it exactly in that way as with regard to the other sum of 10,000l.

Do you recollect that the Noble Lord at the same time, in the most positive and explicit manner, did deprecate any appropriation of these sums to his own private use, or Mr Trotter's?—I do not think that he did, in precise and explicit terms, negative that fact.

Can you, by referring to the notes you took at that time, be able to speak with more positiveness and precision upon that part of the subject?—I do not think I could speak with more positiveness and certainty.

Was no note taken upon that subject?—Yes; but when expressions are equivocal, it is difficult by any note exactly to give the precise meaning the words are meant to convey.

What was that equivocal expression that was used upon that occasion?—I do not recollect the precise words, but without recollecting the precise words, one may have a recollection that there was an equivocal sense pervading several sentences.

Endeavour to recollect the substance of what was said in that part of the noble lord's speech that made that impression?—The impression intended to be conveyed by that part of the noble lord's speech to which I presume the learned counsel means to refer; the impression intended to have been conveyed, I apprehend to have been, that he had not directed Mr Trotter to make use of any public money for his private advantage. With regard to the permission which he had given to Mr Trotter, I think the words were pretty precisely that he had given Mr Trotter such permission.

Permission to do what?—To place the public money at other places than the bank, and also to make use of a part of it for his own advantage.

It is begged to repeat the question, whether the noble Lord did not in the most explicit and positive terms deny that he had either given any permis-

mission or had any knowledge of the public money being laid out to any purposes of private emolument or profit, either for himself or Mr Trotter?—I wish the learned counsel to interpret what he means by 'laid out.' I understood the noble Lord to say, or at least implied from it, that he had permitted Mr Trotter to place the public money at other places besides the bank, for his own private purposes; with regard to other places, that he did not do any such thing.

Whether the honourable managen does not distinctly recollect that the averment of the noble defendant upon that subject, of placing it, was, that he had given no other permission but to remove the money from the bank to a private bank, for the convenience of appropriating it to the public service? Certainly one of the reasons given by the noble Lord was, that he had allowed the money to be removed to a private banker's, for official convenience, but it did not appear to me that that was the only reason.

Then, having said one of the reasons assigned by the noble Lord was, that it might be there for the public convenience, did he give any other reason besides?—Yes, I understood for the emolument of Mr Trotter; and the noble Lord described the manner in which he thought that emolument had accrued, namely, by interest paid by Mr Coutts to Mr Trotter for lodging that money.

Be so good as refresh your memory upon the subject, and say whether the sole reason given by the noble defendant was not, that the sole object of removing it from the bank was for public convenience; but at the same time did suspect or believe that an advantage had accrued to Mr Trotter from that act, which was not done for his advantage, but for public convenience?—That was not the way in which I understood it altogether.

Whether you have refreshed your memory since you heard the speech, by a reference to what was stated on Saturday as intended to be read in evidence, the substance of the speech delivered?—I have not looked at the pamphlet in question since I have been otherwise most laboriously occupied.

Whether the noble defendant did not, in express terms, say, that he did solemnly assert, before that house, that he never knew that Mr Trotter had drawn any money for the purposes of private emolument, in manifest evasion of the act?—I am speaking to the speech, and not to the pamphlet; the pamphlet, which I have read more than once, does not in every part of it exactly correspond with the speech as delivered by the noble defendant in the House of Commons, to the best of my recollection and belief. Whether those precise words were uttered in the House of Commons, it is impossible for me to say; but whether they were or not, the context of all he said was, to make the impression upon my mind which I have had the honour of stating to the court.

It is begged to have a precise answer, whether those words, or to that effect and substance, were used by the noble defendant: I will repeat them again, "I never knew that Mr Trotter "had drawn any money for private e- "molument in manifest evasion of the "act"?—I can give no other answer than I have heretofore done, and I hope that is perfectly satisfactory to the court, that I am not speaking to the words of that pamphlet, but to the words of the speech, without recollecting precise parts of it.

'The word 'pamphlet' has not been made use of; but it is asked, whether in substance the noble defendant did not imply to the effect I am stating?—I do not recollect the precise words, nor do I think that the very substance of those words was uttered in any precise form by the noble Lord.

Whether you mean not only to negative the precise expression that has been stated, but to negative also the substance?—I do not mean to negative the substance altogether of Lord Melville having criticised upon what the words 'manifest evasion' meant; the substance of the speech was what I have given to your Lordships: the words themselves I do not recollect.

I am not answered yet; I wished to know, whether in words, and in substance, and also to the effect of what was stated just now, was or was not made use of by the noble Lord?—Not to that precise effect; to an effect very nearly similar.

State what was the averment upon that

that subject, as near as you can recollect?—The averment upon that subject I took to be to import, that he had not allowed Mr Trotter to do that to the extent which it had been done.

That is to be understood, that your recollection is, that he allowed it to any extent?—Undoubtedly.

Do you mean that he allowed it in any other respect than as a benefit might arise to him from depositing it for the convenience of the public service at another bank?—The noble Lord had first of all contended, that the act was not evaded; and therefore there comes a question, what was the evasion of the act; not a manifest evasion of the act, according to the construction of the Noble Lord; but according to the construction I put upon it, it was in manifest evasion of the act.

Whether the noble Lord admitted that he had ever permitted Mr Trotter to derive any private benefit from the public money: except the benefit arising from a deposit made at a private banker's for the purpose of official convenience?—I understood Lord Melville to say for Mr Trotter's convenience also.

Whether, upon recollecting yourself upon this subject, you mean to state, that the noble defendant admitted that he knew or permitted any emolument to be derived to Mr Trotter from the public money, save and except whatever resulted from its deposit at a private banker's for official convenience?—The noble defendant stated, that he had allowed the money to be placed at a private banker's for official convenience; and when there, he had allowed or permitted, or not prevented Mr Trotter from making a private emolument from it; and that emolument arising from the interest he was to make of it from Mr Coutts's.

Whether the noble defendant admitted his consent or knowledge of any other benefit to Mr Trotter from it?—The noble Lord never said he had restricted Mr Trotter from making advantage in any way, to the best of my recollection and belief; and he then stated that he had made it in that way.

The question is not, whether he restricted him, but whether he said he knew of his having any other advantage, excepting the advantage before stated?—He did not say he even knew it, but only supposed it; he did not admit that he knew of any other.

Whether he did not also state, in the same speech, that he never knew that Mr Trotter had invested any money on exchequer or navy bills?—I believe he said so.

That he never knew he had put any money upon security of stock?—I believe he said so.

That he never knew he had employed any money in discount of private bills?—I believe he said so.

That he never knew he had employed any money in the purchase of bank or India stock?—I believe he said so.

Whether you recollect at the same time, the noble defendant declaring, that he had not the smallest knowledge or belief that Mr Trotter ever did lay out for his use or any benefit in any such modes, any sum of public money whatever?—Please to read the passage over again, and tell me to whom that *his* refers, whether to Mr Trotter or Lord Melville.

Question repeated.—I do not think so precisely as it is put in those words.

What was the averment upon that subject?—Pretty nearly amounting to precision, but not altogether; the impression made upon my mind was, that the denial was not positive and precise.

Can you with any distinctness recollect the substance of the expressions used?—I cannot recollect further than I have stated; I cannot discriminate more nicely; I wish I could, for the benefit of the learned counsel, as it would save him trouble.

Is there any part of this expression which you think was not used; I will read it again?—It is not the expression, it is the general impression of the same words in another order; the insertion or the omission of one word will make all the difference to the construction of the passage.

Have you the notes with you, which you took at the time?—I have not; they were notes I then took being then in the House of Commons, and endeavouring to prepare myself to answer the speech of the Noble Lord; they were notes of that sort, that if I were to refer to them now, I do not know that I should be able to understand them, and whether they are in existence or not, I cannot say.

This passage, which is favourable to Lord Melville, you have no distinct recollection of the terms made use of?—The only precise words I have any distinct recollection of, I have sworn to; I have no recollection of those words stated by the learned Counsel to the Court, whether favourable or unfavourable.

Examined by the Lords.

Question from a Lord.—When Lord Melville stated, that he would not reveal the application of a sum of 10,000l. or thereabouts, did he state to the house his reason for declining so to reveal it?—In mentioning of the first 10,000l. or whether he coupled the two together, I am not quite sure; but the words he used and the motives he said that prevented him from revealing the application of that money, were motives of public duty, of private honour and personal convenience; I understood him to apply those words to both sums.

Then ALEXANDER TROTTER, Esquire, was examined as follows:

Were you ever in the Navy Pay Office?—I was.

When did you first enter the Navy Pay Office?—I believe in the latter end of the year 1776.

What was your salary when you were first appointed?—I went into the Pay Office a junior clerk; I believe upon a salary of 50l. a year.

How long did you continue in the Navy Pay Office?—I continued I believe till the year 1784, as a clerk.

Was your salary increased from your first entering the office up to the day of your quitting the Navy Pay office?—I apprehend it may have been, but not materially; I do not recollect.

Was it doubled?—I do not think it was.

How long did you remain out of the Navy Pay Office?—My recollection does not serve me to state that precisely, but I believe nearly a twelvemonth.

What office did you hold when you were replaced in the Navy Office?—I was appointed Paymaster under the Treasurer of the Navy.

Who appointed you Paymaster?—My Lord Melville.

Upon whose recommendation if you know it?—I am at a loss to ascertain that precisely; but my relation Mr Coutts had applied to Mr Pitt, and I believe Mr Pitt had made interest with my Lord Melville, to appoint me to that situation; I do not know whether that was the only interest employed or not.

When you were appointed Paymaster what was your salary?—500l. a year with some deduction of taxes.

As Paymaster of the Navy, did you receive the balance of public money which was due from your predecessor?—The bank books were delivered to me, I believe by Lord Melville, and I was told that the public balance was at that time in the bank, excepting the sums that were in the hands of the Sub accountants, and a sum which his Lordship mentioned to me.

Do you recollect what that sum was which Lord Melville mentioned to you?—I had stated it upon the best of my recollection upon a former occasion to be 10,000l., but have been induced from many things I have seen since, to believe it was 10,600l.; 1600l. a balance due from his first treasurership, and 900l. a balance due on the first part of the second treasurership.

Did you examine the public cash at the time you became paymaster?—No further than by observing by the books that the balance was in the bank.

Where was that 10,000l. which you have thus divided into two sums?—My Lord Melville told me that he should account for it.

Did he tell you in whose possession it was?—He did not.

Whether you received the balance of exchequer fees?—I did.

What is the distinction between exchequer fee money and the public money deposited at the bank?—Exchequer fee money is impressed into the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, who allows the Paymaster to have entirely the management of it, for the purpose of paying fees at the Exchequer, and some other contingencies.

Is the exchequer fee money imprested to the Treasurer of the Navy in the same manner as the other public money?—It is the only instance in which it differs.

(To be continued in our next.)

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Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, April 20.

LORD *Stanhope* called the attention of the House to a most important subject. He observed that within the last fifteen years, this country had expended, for corn imported, about forty-five millions sterling. There was at present every prospect of the ports in the Baltic being shut against us. From a friend, who had travelled very recently in various parts of the country, he was informed there was reason to apprehend a failure of the crops in many districts. With the knowledge of these facts, our situation was truly alarming; yet he understood considerable quantities of barley were daily exported to Ireland to be made into spirits. Previous to any proposition being submitted by him to the House, he wished to obtain an account of the exports and imports, in flour and grain, since the 1st day of January 1800, specifying the different years.—Lord *Moira* said that it was the first time he had ever heard that there was any ground whatever for such an alarm, and both from his own inspection, and the opinion of others on whom he could fully rely, he had no difficulty in saying, that it was totally void of foundation.—Lord *Auckland* concurred with Lord Moira, in stating that there was not the least reason for the alarm which might have been excited by the language of the Noble Lord who had preceded him: Neither was there any reason to suppose that the ports of the Baltic would be shut against us. The fact was, that foreign corn daily arrived in such quantities, that licences were frequently applied for and granted for its re-exportation. The motion was then agreed to.

Monday, May 12.

A message from the King was presented by Lord *Grenville*, informing their Lordships, that his Majesty had settled an annuity of 5000 l. on the present Earl Nelson, and his next heirs, and appropriated the sum of 120,000 l. to the purchase of a house and lands to be settled in perpetuity on the family; and hoping their Lordships would enable his Majesty to carry the same into effect.

Friday, May 16.

The third reading of the slave-importation restriction bill was opposed by the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Marquis of Sligo, Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury, &c. upon the ground that the bill was destructive of a great branch of our trade, and that it was little better than an abolition of the trade in disguise.—The *Bishop of St Asaph* said, he was no friend to any thing in disguise, but while he sat in that House, he would, by every means in his power, whether fair or foul, whether by open hostility or secret stratagem, labour to destroy that infamous traffic, which was no less a disgrace to humanity than it was destructive of the morals of the nation. Regarding this bill as a step towards its abolition, he gave it his warmest support. On the same grounds, as well as on those of policy, the bill was supported by the Bishop of London, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Suffolk, and Lords Holland, Darnley, Grenville, Ellenborough, Sidmouth, and Auckland. The bill was passed, after a division, for it 43, against it 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 14.

MR. *Hobhouse* obtained leave for a bill to enable the Commissioners appointed, by Act of Parliament, to carry into execution the agreement entered into by the East India Company, the Nabob of Arcot, and certain private creditors. He entered into a long but dry detail of the transactions connected with this object.

Lord *Castlereagh* wished to know, now that the capture of the Cape of Good Hope was completed, whether it was intended to propose a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in that important service. Mr *Windham* replied in the negative. It was not, he

said, a service of *that magnitude* to call for such a mark of public approbation*.

Wednesday, April 16.

Leave was given for bills for opening and improving the streets, and for removing the slaughter house in Glasgow; for opening and lighting the streets, and erecting a Bridewell in Paisley; and for repairing roads in the county of Renfrew.

Thursday April 17.

In a Committee resolved, that 10,000l. be granted for the encouragement of discoveries at sea, connected with the longitude. In a Committee on the bill respecting the liability of witnesses to answer certain questions, the *Master of the Rolls* moved a clause, that a witness should not be compellable to answer in a Court of Law, a question which he might demur to in a Court of Equity. After a long conversation, the clause was negatived without a division.

Mr Yorke moved for copies of all opinions transmitted in writing to Ministers, by General Officers, respecting the expediency of enlisting men for a limited term of years. The motion was resisted, chiefly upon the ground of the indelicacy of publishing opinions confidentially given to the Commander in Chief. After a conversation of some length, the motion was negatived without a division. On the motion of *Sir J. Sinclair*, a Select Committee was appointed to examine the accounts relative to the forfeited estates in Scotland.

Friday, April 18.

Mr Paul moved for a number of papers respecting East India affairs, which, after a long but uninteresting conversation, were ordered.

Mr Serjeant Best moved for a Bill to prevent the publication of all *ex parte* evidence taken before the trial of offences. No one, he said, was less disposed to trench upon the liberty of the Press than he was, or could think more highly of its importance. But it was of equal importance to preserve the fair and unbiassed distribution of justice; and while *ex parte* evidence continued to be circulated, as at present, through the whole country, no Jury could come to the trial of an offence perfectly impartial and free from bias. It was indeed held at present by lawyers, that the practice was contrary to law; but as the law now stands, it cannot be executed but on the prosecution of those who are the sufferers from the practice, or on that of the Attorney-general.—The interference of the latter, he thought, would be equally unavailing, from the present defective state of the law on the subject.—He wished therefore to make it the interest of some other persons to prosecute; and for this purpose, he meant that one of the clauses of the bill should give a penalty of 100l. on the publisher, to any person who should prove the fact of publication, and also empowering the Court to punish the offender by way of imprisonment. Such were the objects of the Bill which he moved for. Leave was granted accordingly.

Tuesday, April 22.

The Hon. Henry Erskine took his seat, and, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, his Lordship's name was added to the Committee to whom the accounts of the forfeited estates in Scotland were referred. The order of last Session for suspending the civil prosecution against Mr Trotter, for misapplication of the public money, was, on the motion of Mr Whitbread, discharged.

Mr Paul brought forward his charges against Marquis Wellesley, which extended to the whole of that Nobleman's government in India, and charged him with corruption, extravagant waste of the Company's money, to gratify his own love of pomp and splendour, disobedience of orders, oppressing of the native Princes, and, in short, with entirely causing

* On the 27th of May a motion of thanks to the same effect was made in the Common Council of the city of London, but negatived on the ground of its having been refused in the House of Commons.—The value of the colony of the Cape seems to have wonderfully depreciated within these ten years. In 1795, Lord Keith and General Clarke received the thanks of both Houses for its capture, and the cession of that colony by the peace of Amiens was loudly and generally reprobated. Now, however, its recapture, which has been effected at a vast expence, is not worth *a vote of thanks*.

causing the present disastrous state of the Company's affairs in India. A long conversation ensued, which ended in the motion being withdrawn for the present, as there were no documents before the House to substantiate the charges, and Mr Paul moved for various papers on the subject.

Thursday, April 24.

Mr *Serjeant Best* withdrew his Bill for prohibiting the publication of *ex-parte* evidence in the newspapers, many persons, for whose opinions he felt the greatest deference, having considered that it would trench upon the liberty of the press.

Friday, April 25.

Lord *Howick* (in a Committee of Supply) moved for an increase of pay to officers in the naval service. After a variety of observations respecting the importance of that service, and the peculiarly strong claims of our seamen to the esteem and gratitude of their country, he stated his object to be, to raise the rates of allowance to all the classes of the navy, with the exception of Masters and Surgeons, who received an advance of pay last year, and Landsmen, who voluntarily, aware of all the circumstances of the situation in which they engage, stand on a footing quite different from that of the Seamen.

As to the scale of augmentation, he proposed the following allowances:

	Per Day.
To Admirals of the Fleet, an increase of	L.0 10 0
Admirals,	0 7 0
Vice-Admirals,	0 5 0
Rear-Admirals,	0 3 6
Captains of ships above third rates,	0 4 0
Captains of ships above sixth rates,	0 3 0
	Per Month.
Warrant Officers, an increase of pay of	L.0 6 0
Petty Officers (whose numbers are also to be considerably augmented,)	0 5 0
Masters and Surgeons having had a considerable increase of pay allowed them last year, are not included in the present increase.	
Captains of the Top and of the Forecastle, an increase of	0 3 6
Able Seamen, an increase of 2s. a-week,	0 4 0
Ordinary Seamen, 6d. a-week,	0 2 0

Chaplains to have, with the office, the yearly salary of 20l. hitherto appropriated to the Schoolmaster.

Upon this calculation, the expence under the several heads will be about 300,000l. annually; but the estimate for the present year being only from the 1st of May, he would only now move for the grant of 193,168l.

To the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, he would allow a certain addition, to be regulated according to their services and their present situation. From 7l. a-year, it should rise in gradation till it reached 1s. per day. For this sum he meant no addition to the public burthens. It was to be provided by a measure which will require a bill to be brought in, namely, by a grant of 1s. in the pound from all prize-money; and, in addition to this, he had no doubt of his Majesty's consent to set apart, for the same purpose, a deduction to the same amount, from all *droits* of the Admiralty. His Majesty's uniform solicitude for the comfort and rewards of the navy warrant a confidence in his acquiescence upon this subject.

The Marine force having so much analogy to the regular army, he would postpone any reference to their case, until the question respecting the pay of the army shall be determined.

Lord *Garlies* expressed his obligations to the Noble Lord, for the solicitude he had manifested, so soon after his introduction to office, to better the condition of the naval officers. Though he fully approved of the principle of the measure, he very much disproved its application. He did not complain of the addition proposed to the pay of the Petty and Warrant Officers. He, on the contrary, wished it had been more, as these officers formed the very soul of the navy. If an addition had been made to the pay of the 1st Lieutenants of men of war, it would have been, in his opinion, exceedingly agreeable to the service, and the sum necessary for such an increase could not be material, as there were only from 100 to 120 ships of that description in commission.

The

The officers to whom this increase would apply were really deserving of some consideration for their increased service and responsibility, being next in command to the Captains, although they had no more pay than the youngest Lieutenant.—To the petty officers and warrant officers he also thought that some further addition ought to have been granted. If the means of that addition were even taken from the proposed augmentation of the pay of seamen, he was sure it would excite no murmurs, and the difference would only serve as an additional stimulus to the seamen to seek, by good behaviour, for the offices thus improved in revenue. The Warrant Officers, whose rank was somewhat on a level with that of Quarter-Masters and Serjeant-Majors in the army, ought to be allowed at the rate of 5l. a month; and Petty Officers, whose rank is equal to that of Serjeants and Corporals, ought to be allowed 3l. a month. Pensions, the Noble Lord conceived, ought to be allowed to the widows and children of seamen who died in the service. A noble Lord (Melville) who, although now under the displeasure of that House, was a great practical Statesman, had it, he knew, in contemplation to adopt this plan of pensioning the poor widows, and also to make many of the arrangements now proposed by the Noble Lord over the way. Having alluded to that Noble Lord (Melville), he begged leave to say, that more was done for the British Navy by that Nobleman and his successor who immediately followed him, and the glory of the country was carried to a higher eminence by them, than by any two persons to be found in our naval annals. The Noble Lord particularly applauded Lord Melville's plan of building ships in the merchants yards.

The resolution was agreed to.

Lord Henry Petty moved the order of the day for committing the Property Tax bill. Altho' he was aware that this was not a time in which exemptions were to be multiplied, or in which any great relaxation could be expected, yet, at the same time, when he looked at the situation of some members of the community, he found himself compelled to lessen the burden on particular classes. The first instance in which he thought this indulgence ought to be granted was with regard to the weekly wages of handicraftsmen, which amount to more than 50l. a-year. Without, therefore, admitting the objection to the taxing of labour of any kind, he certainly thought that the burthen ought not be laid to a great degree on this class. He would then propose a clause, by which incomes of this kind, amounting to no more than 30s. per week, or 5s. a day, should be exempted altogether. He likewise proposed, that with regard to incomes arising from annuities from the funds or land, and from small trades, the scale should be raised from 100l. to 150l. instead of 100l. as it stood before.

Mr Wilberforce thought that the exemptions ought to be extended to other classes, but he did not specify them.

Monday, April 28.

The report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, and the question put on the first resolution, relative to the additional pay of the Navy, Lord *Garlies* moved two amendments, one of which was, that 1st Lieutenants of line of battle ships, including those of 50 guns, should have a further addition to their pay of 1s. a day. The other was, that instead of increasing the Petty Officers on the present plan, another class should be added to those that now exist. He proposed that there should be 25 gunners to a hundred gun-ship, and so in proportion. The *Speaker* informed the Noble Lord, that the only question before the House was, whether a gross sum should be granted to his Majesty, to be expended as he thought proper in addition to the pay of the Navy. Lord *Howick* said, that if the Noble Lord thought it necessary to allow a further increase, the best mode would be to have an estimate drawn out, and move it in a committee.

Wednesday, April 30.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the additional Defence Act gave rise to a long debate, if that can be called a debate where the speaking was nearly all on one side. The Bill was opposed by Sir J. Pultney, Mr Canning and others, on the ground that it went to deprive the country of a real benefit, and placed nothing in its stead. The only member *of weight* who spoke for the repeal was Mr *Wilberforce*, who

who considered the principle of the Defence Act to be vicious and defective. He at the same time took occasion to offer a very handsome tribute to the memory of its author (Mr Pitt.) From the long experience, he said, which he had of the conduct of that illustrious character, he was convinced that, had he lived, he would have been the first person to propose at least a substantial alteration in the act in question, if not a total repeal of it. It was one characteristic of that great man, well deserving of admiration, that although he frequently, in the formation of his measures, trusted solely to the resources of his own capacious mind, upheld by the dignity of conscious rectitude, yet, when he was convinced that these measures were erroneous, he abandoned them, regardless of the accusations of inconstancy and inconsistency, and readily adopted others of a different description. It was this that rendered him one of the safest ministers that this country ever saw.—The second reading was carried on a division, 235 to 119.

Thursday, May 1.

In a committee, the following resolutions, moved by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, were adopted:—"That an addition of 400l. per annum be granted to the Judge of Admiralty in Scotland. 2d. That an addition be made to the salaries of each of the commissaries of Edinburgh, to the amount of 510l. per. ann.

The third reading of the slave importation bill was opposed by Mr Rose, Sir R. Peele and others, who asserted that the loss that would be sustained by it in the exportation of British manufactures, exclusive of the export of East India goods, would amount to between two and three millions. Mr *Fox*, in supporting the bill, said, he did not flatter himself that it would abolish the Slave Trade altogether, but if it should have any effect in that way, he should be more enamoured with it than ever. If Ministers could once attain the abolition of that traffic, they would, in his mind, gain and acquire more real glory, than by any other transaction in which they might possibly be ever engaged. The bill was passed after a division, for it 35, against it 13.

Lord *H. Petty* obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the office of Receiver General of the Excise. The object of the bill was to require that the balance should be paid regularly into the bank, as in the cases of the Treasurers of the Navy and Ordnance; and to prevent any possible misapplication of the money, that it should be drawn from the Bank into the Exchequer by one single draught. He also obtained leave to bring in similar bills for the regulation of the offices of Receiver General of the Customs, of the Stamp Duties, and of the Post Office; as also of the office of Surveyor Generals of Woods and Forests.

Tuesday, May 6.

The order of the day being moved for the commitment of the bill for repealing the additional defence act, a long debate ensued, in which the merits and demerits of that measure were once more canvassed. It was on the one hand, as before, contended, that now that the nature of it was understood, it promised to serve all the purposes for which it was intended; that it might be amended, but ought not to be repealed until some substitute was proposed for it. On the other hand it was asserted, that the bill had not only proved totally inefficient, but highly injurious; and that whatever other measures might be resorted to for improving our military system, it ought to be repealed, as derogatory to the character of a free and independent nation. The opposers of the bill entered into a review of Mr Windham's proposed military system. They considered the project of enlisting for limited service as fraught with danger, and they deprecated any attempt to injure or discourage the volunteers. Mr *Perrival* said he believed the volunteer system to be the most important, effective, and cheapest mode of defence that this country could contrive. By the returns on the table it appeared, that the greater part of the volunteer corps were fit to act with regiments of the line.—He understood it was the opinion of Lord Moira, with regard to the volunteers of Scotland, that they were effective soldiers, and that he would be glad to lead them against the enemy. Surely the opinion of Mr *Windham* ought not to be put in competition with that of the Noble Lord. Perhaps (said

the Hon. Member) the Right Hon. Gentleman has never inspected any of the volunteer regiments? There is one source certainly which may have led him to form opinions not much in their favour—I mean the corps of volunteers at Pilbree, in Norfolk, of which he is Colonel. It is very singular, that of all the corps in Norfolk, the only Colonel is the Right Hon. Gentleman himself. In general they are only captains, but he concentrates in himself the honours of the highest military rank. It might naturally be expected that he had a regiment at least to command. By the return it appears that the whole complement of this men is seventy-three rank and file—Field Officers none—Captains none—Subalterns none—Staff none—Serjeants two, and these, I suppose, the Drill Serjeants; Drummers none.—We have thus the Right Hon. Gentleman's own corps, exemplifying in perfection all the evils of the volunteer system he complains of—(a laugh.)

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* observed, that the additional defence act operated in Scotland as a tax on land, on commerce, industry, and every thing belonging to them. It had in fact no reference or analogy to Scotland whatever. He remembered a meeting which took place in Edinburgh for the purpose of carrying the act into execution. The first thing that engaged the attention of the gentlemen assembled for this laudable purpose was the non-existence of parish officers in Scotland—the main-spring of the act. The only officers in Scotland of a parochial description, that could at all be assimilated to the English parish officers, were the *schoolmaster*, and the *sexton*, or *grave-digger*; and it *did* excite some discussion at the meeting he had just alluded to, whether any person whatever could possibly be found more fit for *raising* men under *such an act*, than the above-mentioned *grave-digger*. Adverting to the Volunteers, the learned Gentleman observed, that it had been said they were discontented and dissatisfied all over the country; this probably might be the case among the volunteers of England, but among the volunteers of Scotland, who equally brave as loyal, and who, by the bye, were *sensible men* (a loud laugh,) there was not the slightest murmur or complaint. So far from any reluctance in continuing their services, even tho' the whole plan of the Right Hon. Secretary should be carried, he was satisfied they would persevere in the same line of conduct they pursued for years, and would to the last exert themselves in defence of the country in every respect.

At the close of the debate the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. The bill passed through a Committee *.

Wednesday, May 7.

Sir *J. Newport* brought forward the Irish Budget. He gave rather a favourable account of the situation of Ireland. The value of her exports had greatly increased, and although the interest of money was higher there in this country, the Loan of two millions had been contracted for at an interest of 4l. 17s. 2d, whereas it was last year 5l. 12s. 4d. The unpromising state of the Irish revenue he imputed to the want of arrangements similar to those existing in Great Britain, and which it was intended to introduce. The supply for the year, including Ireland's proportion of the joint charges of the Empire, would be 8,175,167l. He had prepared ways and means, which he estimated at 8,180,200l. The new taxes were 3s. 6d. per cwt. on brown or Muscovado Sugar; 2s. per cwt. on Russian and Swedish Iron, instead of 12s. per ton, the present duty; 30 per cent. on Tea under 2s. 6d. per lib.; a new arrangement of the Stamp duties, and of the Malt duties, and also of the distilleries. He proposed to withdraw the bounty of 2 per cent. on the large stills, and the whole bounty on stills of 500 gallons. —After some conversation, the resolutions were agreed to.

In a Committee on the Property Tax Bill, the injustice of taxing all incomes alike, whether for a short and temporary, or a stable and permanent period, was strongly urged by several Members, but

* Among the accounts laid before Parliament is a statement of the expences of the Volunteer Corps, amounting, in a period of about three years and a half, to upwards of 3,400,000l. of which 26,000l. has been paid to Inspecting Officers.

but Lord *H. Petty* expressed his disinclination to admit any farther exemptions.

The following is the principal Amendment now made in this Bill:—

"Where the income of any person shall arise wholly from labour, at daily or weekly wages, shall not have amounted, in any one week in the preceding year, or in any subsequent week previous to the assessment, the sum of thirty shillings, nor in any one day during that period, the sum of five shillings; and the same shall be proved, by affidavit, on the oath of the party, and by the certificate of the persons to whom such wages have been paid; and in case it shall appear, that such party shall not be in the receipt of any sum of money arising from any other source, the Commissioners may adjudge the income so arising, as not amounting to fifty pounds, and grant an exemption from the duty accordingly.—The abatements are not altered, consequently none are allowed for children. A new scale of abatement is made for all incomes between 50l. and 150l. at which last-mentioned sum the full tax of ten per cent. commences.

"According to the new scale, a deduction of 1s. is to be allowed for every pound between the amount of the income and the sum of 150l.; thus upon an income of 60l. a-year, 90s. or 4l. 10s. is to be allowed, which deducted from 6l. leaves the duty payable on an income of 60l. a-year 1l. 10s.; upon an income of 70l. 80s. is to be allowed, which reduces it to 3l. and so in gradation up to 150l.

Friday, May 9.

The motion for going into a Committee on the Pig Iron Duty Bill was warmly opposed by Messrs. Curwen, S. Wortley, Mordaunt, Lascelles, Wilberforce, Francis, and Canning, Lord A. Hamilton, &c. &c. They contended that the measure was pregnant with the most destructive effects to every branch of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. On a division the majority for the commitment was only *ten*—there being for it 119, against it 109.

Tuesday, May 13.

A Committee of the whole House took into consideration his Majesty's message, relative to Earl Nelson's family; and after a short conversation, a resolution passed to carry into effect the provision mentioned by his Majesty. Lord *H. Petty* stated, that 90,000l. of the 120,000l. were to be laid out in the purchase of a mansion and lands, to be annexed to the title; that 10,000l. were to be given to Earl Nelson, to make such reparations or improvements therein as he should deem necessary; and that 10,000l. each were to be granted to his Lordship's two sisters.

The additional Force Act Repeal Bill was read a third time, after a strenuous opposition from Sir J. Pulteney, Mr Yorke, and Mr Percival. A clause was added by way of rider, to provide for the families of men enlisted under the Army of Reserve Act.

Mr *Sheridan* concluded a long speech in favour of the repeal, by denying that he or his Honourable Friends acted at all from hatred or disrespect to the memory of the great and illustrious man (Mr Pitt) who framed the Defence Bill, to whose transcendant ability and unimpeached integrity he paid a handsome tribute, declaring, for himself, that no man more admired him while living, or more revered and respected him now that he was dead:—"There are many (said Mr S.) who flattered him more than I, and some who feared him more; but there was no man, who had a higher respect for his transcendant talents, his matchless eloquence, and the greatness of his soul; and yet it has been often my fate to have opposed his measures. I may have considered that there was somewhat too much of loftiness in his mind which could not bend to advice, or scarcely bear co-operation. I might have considered, that as a statesman his measures were not adequate to the situation of the country in the present times, but I always thought his purpose and his hope was for the greatness and security of the Empire."

Sir *Hew H. Dalrymple* brought in a Bill for improving the harbour of Dunbar.

Wednesday, May 14.

Mr *Jeffrey* brought forward his long threatened charges against Lord St Vincent, whom he accused of having, while he was at the head of the Admiralty, utterly neglected the means of increasing our naval force. He concluded a long,

long, and sufficiently dry speech, by reading a string of resolutions, the general import of which was, "That the Noble Earl was guilty of great negligence, misconduct, and dereliction of duty, in his official capacity." He afterwards moved, that the papers relative to this subject he referred to a Committee of the whole House. Lord St Vincent's conduct was defended by Admiral Markham and Lord Howick. Mr Jeffrey's motion was negatived without a division, and a motion, expressing the approbation of the House, of the conduct of Lord St Vincent, during his Naval Administration, proposed by Mr Fox, was agreed to.

Thursday, May 15.

The Property Tax underwent a long discussion in a Committee. The inequality of its operation was strongly combated; all property in the funds, however small its amount, is to be taxed in the full sum of 10 per cent. This, and the clause for exempting the property of foreigners in our funds, were warmly opposed. Several amendments proposed by Mr Wilberforce were negatived. In the clause for allowing exemptions to persons in the receipt of weekly salaries, it was agreed to leave out the words, "or not more than five shillings in any one day;" and to add to the exemptions, "the rates or wages in husbandry received in the time of harvest." It was also agreed, that a declaration, with a penalty to attach in case of proof of its falsity, should be substituted for the affidavit required of the annual amount of salary or wages.

Friday, May 23.

The *Secretary at War* moved, "That the thanks of this House be given to the Members who were appointed to manage the Impeachment of Lord Melville, for the zealous, able, and faithful manner in which they had fulfilled their duty. Upon the question being put, one voice said "No;" who it was we have not yet learned. The Managers then stood up, and the Speaker addressed them nearly as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN—This House has, upon the result of a great and important inquiry respecting the administration of the expenditure of the public money, come to a resolution to enter upon the most solemn of all its functions, and resort to its prerogative of Impeachment against Henry Lord Viscount Melville—It is the power of Impeachment which has enabled the Commons of this country, at all times, to lay open the misdeeds of the highest servants of the Crown, and to prevent or punish all inroads which may be made upon the liberty of the subjects of this realm. In the prosecution of this Impeachment, the House has appointed you to prepare and arrange the proofs of the complicated transactions on which their charges were grounded. Their charges were against a Noble Person, whose rank and high consideration in the State must hold him forth as a signal example either of good or of evil to all persons who may be entrusted with the care of the public expenditure. Throughout the progress of the trial, they have witnessed in you an unwearied diligence in the discharge of the trust committed to you, a singular sagacity in discovering the proofs, a boldness which so properly belongs to the Commons of the United Kingdom; a strength of argument, and a power of eloquence, which threw the light of day upon dark, secret, and criminal transactions. The final issue of this trial now remains for another body. It is before one of the highest of human tribunals; it is the House of Lords, which is to determine ultimately on the condemnation or acquittal of the person accused. Be the final issue what it may, you have done your duty. You have satisfied the expectations that the House had formed of you, and have deserved their approbation and their thanks. I am ordered by the House to communicate to you the approbation and thanks of the House for the faithful management of the trust reposed in you."

The *Secretary at War* then brought forward the Army Estimates. The saving from the reductions in Cavalry, Foot Guards, and Waggon Train, and of the allowances to Volunteers, would amount to 572,000l. Mr *W.* concluded by moving that 150,529 men be voted for the regular army for the year. Agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, 300,000l. was voted for the use of the officers and seamen engaged in the action off Trafalgar.

His

Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

THE party hostile to Great Britain in the United States is indefatigable in their efforts to produce a rupture between the two countries; and a circumstance has recently occurred, which afforded them an opportunity of making a successful appeal to the passions of the lower orders of the people. The particulars of the transaction alluded to, as they appear in the American papers, are as follow:—

"On the 20th of April, the British ships Leander, Capt. Whitby, Cambrian, Capt. Nairn, and Driver, Capt. Simpson, arrived off Sandy Hook, and in pursuance of orders to that effect, we presume, proceeded to bring to all vessels which were on their way to New York. On the 25th, an American coasting vessel, bound to New York, was fired upon by the Leander for the purpose of bringing her to. In the Master's deposition it is stated that the vessel did immediately heave to; but that another shot was fired from the Leander, which killed John Pierce, a seaman on board the American vessel, and brother of the master. The coaster notwithstanding held her course, and arrived at New York.

"As soon as the circumstance was known there, the populace rushed to the water side, took the body from on board the sloop, and paraded with it thro' the streets, inveighing in the most acrimonious terms against the tyranny of England. Several pilot-boats and other small vessels were immediately fitted out by the merchants and most respectable inhabitants, manned with volunteers, and dispatched by the Long-Island and the Main, to cruize for and intercept such vessels as might have been detained and sent for Halifax by the British squadron stationed off the Hook.

"One of these armed pilot-boats fell in with a boat laden with provisions, which she immediately captured and sent for New York. On the arrival of this vessel, the populace took possession of her cargo, carried it in triumph thro' the streets, and finally sent it to the almshouse for the use of the poor. Had these indications of violence been confined to the populace, or the lower class of inhabitants, we should not have apprehended any permanent bad effects from them; but unfortunately the contagion has reached the corporation, the clergy, and merchants of the city. The honours of a public funeral were decreed to the body of the unfortunate man; it was appointed to take place on the 30th April, when the corporate bodies, and all the democratic clubs and revolutionary societies with which that city is infested, were to join in the procession.—Resolutions, breathing hostility and revenge against Great Britain were entered into on a partial statement of the fact; the farce of putting the public prints into mourning was played off; an indictment for murder was found against the Captain of the Leander; and no arts which could excite the furious and vindictive passions of the populace were unemployed."

These intemperate measures will not, we trust, impede the efforts of the British and American Governments to adjust the differences which at present subsist, and to re-establish that amicable intercourse which is so essential to the interests of the two countries. It is evident that our ministers are not to blame for the death of the American seaman; nor is the Captain of the Leander. A number of vessels were crowding into port at the same time. Some of them might be French ships, or ships with enemy's property on board. The Leander was justified in entertaining such suspicions, for it does not appear that any of them would bring to.

This unhappy occurrence, however, has been productive of consequences more serious than were at first anticipated. Mr President Jefferson, upon the partial statement of the affair transmitted from New York, has thought proper to issue a Proclamation, commanding "the arrest of Captain Whitby, if he shall be found in the jurisdiction of

the United States; the departure of the Leander, Cambrian, and Driver from the harbours and waters thereof, and interdicting *for ever* the entrance of such harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, or any vessels which shall be commanded by the Captains (repeating their names) of the British ships of war mentioned." Should they refuse to depart, or return at any time, all intercourse with them is prohibited; pilots are forbid to assist in navigating them; and no supplies of any kind are to be furnished to them.

The death of Pierce, the American seaman, is not the only grievance of which the President, in his Proclamation, complains. The violation of the jurisdiction, and "the unlawful interruptions and vexations committed on the trade" of the United States, are also brought in justification of this severe order.

The ferment created by this unfortunate event had, however, considerably subsided at the date of the last accounts; but as the Leander had again sailed from Halifax, to resume her station off New York, it is feared that her re-appearance may have produced fresh irritation. During the height of the popular fury on the late occasion, no Englishman, known to be such, could appear in the streets of New York, but at the hazard of his life.—Parties paraded with American colours hoisted over those of England. Meetings had been held to originate resolutions, in which England was execrated, and their own Government treated with the greatest contempt, for its tardiness in declaring war against England.—The walls were covered with inflammatory hand bills, the writers of which, with the newspapers attached to the party, stick at nothing that might fan the popular fury.

This unfortunate event produced also a great sensation at Washington; it was supposed that five frigates would be ordered immediately for New York, and that every vessel that could carry a gun would be got ready. Congress had adjourned to December, but it was supposed that it would be summoned to meet again by the middle of this month.

In the violence of parties which has been displayed on this occasion, the Federalists are the most intemperate. Mr Rufus King, formerly Minister at London, has distinguished himself in the meetings at New York, and the resolutions about the death of Pierce. This can only be ascribed to the elections going on, where the two parties are forced to bid against each other at the auction of popularity.

General Miranda's Expedition to South America.

We mentioned in last Mag. p. 399. that an expedition had sailed from New York under Gen. Miranda, for the purpose of effecting a revolution in the Spanish government of South America. Finding that this extraordinary undertaking has excited much anxious speculation both in America and Europe, we are hence induced to give some more detailed account of it to our readers.

The Leander, Captain Lewis, sailed from New York in February last, with General Miranda, a large quantity of regimental cloathing, arms and accoutrements for 15 or 20,000 men—she cleared out for, and arrived at Jacquemel, in St Domingo, about the 1st of March. On her passage she met with the British ship of war Cleopatra, who pressed twenty of the people on board, all of whom are said to be English or Irish, and were without protections, in lieu of whom the Cleopatra put on board the Leander a number of Americans. On the arrival of the Leander at Jacquemel, there was the appearance of the greatest secrecy; no one was admitted on board, nor could, except Capt. Lewis, was permitted to go on shore, and he, as soon as he landed, set off to visit and report to the Black Emperor of Hayti, at the new city of Dessalines, which is built in the mountains, and strongly fortified; it being the determination of the brigands to burn all the towns on the sea coast, should the French ever attempt to invade the island again, and defend themselves in the mountains to the last. While Captain Lewis was on his visit to the Emperor, the migrees at Jacquemel became very anxious at the great secrecy observed by the Leander, and before his return sent a formal message to know their business, and made preparations to attack the Leander, should their Ambassador not be well received; but their messenger meeting a polite reception, and an ex-

planation given, their fears and anxiety subsided, and all was quiet. After the return of Captain Lewis from head-quarters, Miranda began to prepare, by enlisting men, of whom he picked up a number of renegadoes, who called themselves Americans; selling this as well as their native country, wishing not to see their creditors again; like Serjeant Kite, he enlisted them all for officers. Having mustered about 250 or 300 of these officers, and two or three small additional vessels, he sailed from Jacquemel on the 26th of March, for Barcelona on the Spanish Main, near Cumana, where he expected to effect a landing, and be joined by a large body of the inhabitants, for which purpose he had prepared a large number of proclamations to be distributed as soon as he could get a footing, or send ashore on his arrival off the coast. In these proclamations, he invites his countrymen to join his standard, and that he would free them from their tyrannic master, would give them liberty, &c.

By the Leeward Island mail, we learn that Miranda had arrived on the Spanish Main, and actually taken possession of the island of St Marguerita; that he had afterwards obtained possession of Barcelona, and what is of still more importance, of Cumana; that he had been joined by thousands of the inhabitants; that he was provided with sufficient pecuniary means for his purpose, and the whole province was expected to fall. The inhabitants, we are indeed assured, have long been in expectation of Miranda, and not long ago signified, that if he did not soon come to their assistance, they would exert their own strength, and endeavour to throw off the oppressive government of Spain.

The accounts of Miranda's progress are fully confirmed by dispatches, dated April 18th, received by Government from Admiral Cochrane, who has written home for instructions how to act on this extraordinary occasion. It appears that the Admiral had previously written to Miranda, requesting to know if he had any sanction from Great Britain or her allies, and offering, in case he produced any satisfactory proof of such a sanction, to co-operate with him, and lend effectual support to his proceedings. Miranda gave no answer, and as the case was delicate and difficult, the Admiral very properly thought that it did not become him to interfere, without full authority and directions from his superiors at home.

It was supposed, but it would seem erroneously, that the American Government were concerned in the expedition. Two persons, Samuel G. Ogden and William Smith, of New York, are now under prosecution for aiding him. These persons lately presented memorials to Congress, avowing their participation in the enterprise, and declaring it to have been their belief that it was countenanced by the implied sanction of the President and Secretary of State. The memorials were taken into consideration the day Congress adjourned. They were considered as a scandalous and indecent attempt to injure the character of the President and Secretary, and were ordered to be given back, after several strong resolutions on the subject were passed.

It is impossible to anticipate the determination of the British Government upon this subject; whether they may deem it expedient to afford General Miranda any assistance in the very bold and extensive plan which he has formed, or whether they will leave him entirely to his own resources. The emancipation of South America from the Spanish Government would certainly be highly advantageous to this country, because it would not only diminish the resources of our enemies, but would open a new and extensive market for British commerce. But whatever may be the determination of his Majesty's Ministers upon this subject, General Miranda will, at all events, derive very essential support from the British navy, because it will of course intercept any reinforcement which the Spanish Government may endeavour to send out.

The following letter from the well known Thomas Paine, to a gentleman in Washington, has been published, in order to throw some light upon Miranda's expedition.

"New Rochelle, March 20.

"I will inform you of what I know respecting General Miranda. I first became acquainted with him at New York, about the year 1783. He is a man of talents and enterprize, a Mexican by birth, and the whole of his life has been a life of adventures.

"I went to Europe from New York in April, 1787. Mr Jefferson was then Minister from America to France, and Mr Littlepage, a Virginian (whom John Jay knows), was agent for the King of Poland at Paris. He was a young man of extraordinary talents, and I first met with him at Mr Jefferson's house at dinner. By his intimacy with the King of Poland, to whom also he was Chamberlain, he became well acquainted with the plans and projects of the Northern powers of Europe. He told me of Miranda getting himself introduced to the Empress Catherine of Russia, and obtaining a sum of money from her, 4000 l. Sterling; but he did not inform me what the project was for which the money was given. It appeared as a kind of retaining fee.

"After I had published the first part of the *Rights of Man*, in England, in 1791, I met with Miranda at the house of Turnbull and Forbes, merchants, Devonshire-square, London. He had a little time before this been in the employ of Mr Pitt with respect to Nootka Sound; but I did not at that time know it; and I will, in the course of this letter, inform you how this connection between Pitt and Miranda ended, for I know it of my own knowledge.

"I published the second part of the *Rights of Man*, in London, in February 1792, and I continued in London, till I was elected a Member of the French Convention in September of that year, and went from London to Paris, to take my seat in the Convention, which was to meet on the 20th of that month. I arrived at Paris on the 19th.

"After the Convention met, Miranda came to Paris, and was appointed a General in the French army under General Dumourier; but as the affairs of that army went wrong in the beginning of the year 1793, Miranda was suspected, and was brought under arrest to Paris, to take his trial. He summoned me to appear to his character, and also a Mr Thomas Christie, connected with the house of Turnbull and Forbes. I gave my testimony as I believed, which was, that the leading object was and had been the emancipation of his country, Mexico, from the bondage of Spain; for I did not at that time know of his engagements with Pitt. Mr Christie's evidence went to shew that Miranda did not come to France as a mercenary adventurer, but believed that he came from public spirited motives, and that he had a large sum of money in the hands of Turnbull and Forbes. The house of Turnbull and Forbes were then in a contract to supply Paris with flour.—Miranda was acquitted.

"A few days after he acquitted he came to see me, and in a few days afterwards I returned his visit. He seemed desirous of satisfying me that he was independent, and that he had money in the hands of Turnbull and Forbes.—He did not tell me his affair with old Catharine of Russia, nor did I tell him that I knew of it. But he entered into a conversation with respect to Nootka Sound, and put into my hands several letters of Mr Pitt to him upon that subject, among which was one that I believe he gave me by mistake; for when I had opened it, and was beginning to read it, he put forth his hand and said, "O, that is not the letter I intended." But as the letter was short, I soon got through it, and then returned it to him, without making any remarks upon it.

"The dispute with Spain about Nootka Sound was then compromised, and Pitt compromised with Miranda for his services, by giving him 1000 l. sterling, for this was the contents of the letter;

"Now, if it be true that Miranda brought with him a credit upon certain persons in New York for 60,000 l. Sterling, it is not difficult to suppose from what quarter the credit came; for the opening for any proposals between Pitt and Miranda was already made by the affair of Nootka Sound.

"Miranda was in Paris when Mr Monroe arrived there as Minister, and as Miranda wished to get acquainted with him, I mentioned Mr Monroe a-gainst it, and told him of the affair of Nootka Sound, and the 1000 l.

"You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and with my name at full length.

Thomas Paine."

Extract of a letter from Mr Thomas Christie, dated Paris, 1st Nov. 1797.

"On Thursday last his Excellency Mahomed Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary

dinary from the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of the Emperor and King. At eleven in the morning, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by his attendants, proceeded with six of the Imperial carriages, drawn by six horses each, to take up the Ambassador at his hotel; they were escorted by a guard of fifty dragoons, and the Ambassador was received at the door of the anti-chamber by the Colonel-General of the Imperial Guard on duty.

The Emperor was, as is usual on such occasions, seated on his throne, surrounded by his Ministers, his high Officers, &c. The Ambassador made three bows as he advanced, and was saluted in his turn by the Emperor, who took off his hat and put it on again. The Ambassador then addressed his Majesty in the following speech in the Turkish language, which was afterwards repeated in French by an interpreter;

"Sire,—His Majesty of all the Turkes, Sovereign on the Two Continents and the Two Seas; the trusty servant of the Two Holy Cities; the Sultan Selim Han, whose reign be eternal! sends me to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, Napoleon I. the greatest among the Sovereigns who believe in Christ, the resplendent star of the glory of the western nations; him who holds with a steady hand the sword of courage and the sceptre of justice; to deliver to him the present Imperial letter, which contains congratulations on his accession to the Imperial and Royal Throne, and assurances of a sincere and entire attachment. The Sublime Porte has incessantly breathed its best wishes for the prosperity of France, and for the glory which her sublime and immortal Emperor has lately acquired, and the Porte was anxious eminently to testify the joy it felt on the occasion. It was with that view, Sire, that my ever-magnanimous Sovereign has ordered me to approach the throne of your Imperial and Royal Majesty, to congratulate you on your accession to the Imperial and Royal Throne, and to assure you, that the ordinary communications not being sufficient upon such an occasion, the Sultan has thought proper to send a special Ambassador, in order more signally to express the sentiments of confidence, of admiration, and attachment, with which he is deeply impressed towards a Prince, whom he looks upon as the most ancient, the most faithful, and the most necessary friend of his Empire."

His Majesty made the following answer:—

"The mission of your Excellency is very acceptable to me. The assurances you give me of the sentiments of the Sultan Selim, your master, come home to my heart. One of the greatest and most useful advantages which I am desirous to derive from the success of my arms, is to be able to support and aid the most useful, as well as the most ancient of my allies. It is with pleasure I thus publicly and solemnly assure you of these my sentiments. Whatever of happiness or of misfortune befals the Ottomans, will be happy or unfortunate for the French. Transmit these assurances to the Sultan Selim. Let him bring them to his recollection, whenever my enemies, who are also his enemies, would attempt to approach him. He can never have any thing to fear from me; united with me, he shall never have to dread the power of his enemies."

The usual presents were then laid before his Majesty; and the Extraordinary Ambassador, after being presented to her Majesty, was reconducted to his hotel with the same ceremony with which he came to the palace.

The Turkish presents for his Majesty are Arabian horses richly caparisoned, a diamond aigrette, a snuff-box ornamented with the same, and with the Grand Signior's cypher; and for the Empress, a pearl necklace, some rich perfumes, and costly stuffs.

Louis Bonaparte King of Holland.

After the Turkish Ambassador had retired, the Ambassadors Extraordinary from their High Mightinesses the States of Holland were conducted with nearly the same ceremonies to the foot of the Imperial throne, when Admiral Verheuil, their President, addressed the following speech to his Majesty:—

"Sire,—The representatives of a people distinguished by their patience in times of difficulty, and we dare to say, celebrated for the solidity of their judgment and their fidelity in fulfilling the engagements they have contracted, have confided to me the honourable mission of presenting ourselves before the throne of your Majesty. This people

have suffered a long time under their own agitations and those of Europe.—Witnesses of the catastrophes that have overthrown some states; victims of the disorders by which the whole have been shaken; they have been made sensible that the force of interests and connections, by which the great powers are at present united or divided, has rendered indispensibly necessary for them to place themselves under the first political safeguard of Europe. They have felt, that even their weakness has prescribed the necessity of reducing their own institutions into harmony with those of that state whose protection can guarantee them against the danger of servitude or ruin.

"These representatives have maturely and solemnly deliberated upon the circumstances of the present times, and the dreadful probabilities of the future; they have seen, even in the term of the calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, both the causes of their own evils, and the remedy to which it is necessary they should have recourse.

"Sire!—We are charged to express to your Majesty the wishes of the representatives of our people. We pray that you will grant us, as the Supreme Chief of our Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon, your Majesty's brother, to whom we deliver, in full and respectful confidence, the guarantee of our laws, the defence of our political rights, and all the interests of our dear country. Under the sacred auspices of Providence—under the glorious protection of your Majesty—and, in fine, under the power of the paternal government which we request of him, Sire, we dare to hope, that Holland, assured in future of the unchangeable affection of the greatest of Monarchs, and strictly allied even by its destiny to that of your immense and immortal Empire, will see the renewal of its ancient glory and prosperity, and that repose it has so long been deprived of. Its losses then will no longer be considered as irreparable, and will only leave behind them a faint remembrance."

His Majesty answered in the following terms:

"Gentlemen Representatives of the Batavian people,

"I have always looked upon the protection of your country as the first interest of my crown. Every time I have been called upon to interfere in your internal affairs, I have been struck with the inconveniences attached to the uncertain form of your government.—Governed by a popular assembly, it had been under the influence of intrigues, and agitated by neighbouring governments. Governed by an elective magistracy, every time this magistracy was renewed produced a crisis of alarm to the rest of Europe, and the signal of new maritime wars. None of these inconveniences can be guarded against otherwise than by a hereditary government. This I recommended to your country by my councils, when the last constitution was established, and the offer that you have made of the crown of Holland to Prince Louis is consistent with your true interests, and with my own; and it is adapted to secure the general tranquility of Europe. France has been sufficiently generous in renouncing all the rights which the events of war had given her over Holland; but I cannot entrust the strong places which cover my northern frontier to the keeping of an unfaithful, or even to a doubtful hand.

"Gentlemen, I agree to the request of their High Mightinesses. I proclaim Prince Louis King of Holland. You, Prince, reign over these people. Their forefathers only acquired their independence by the constant assistance of France. Holland afterwards became allied to England—she was conquered—still she owes her existence to France. Let them then owe to you their King, the protection of their laws and their religion; but never cease to be a Frenchman. You and your heirs will possess the dignity of the Constable of the Empire. You will recollect the duties you will have to fulfil towards me, and the importance that I have attached to the safe keeping of the strong places upon my northern frontier, and which I confide to you. Prince, maintain among your troops that spirit which I have observed among them in the field of battle. Cherish the sentiments of union and love for France among your new subjects. Be a terror to the wicked, and a father to the good—this is the character of the greatest Kings."

Prince Louis, advancing to the foot of

of the throne, returned thanks in a speech highly complimentary to his Imperial Brother, in which he condescended to accept the Crown of Holland, and promised to answer the expectation which his Majesty conceived of his fidelity to execute his Imperial will.

PARIS,—*June 6.*

This day at noon, his Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire repaired to the Senate, which was convoked and assembled under his Presidency, and made the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I come, by order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, to communicate to you the different arrangements, which will afford the Senate, at the same time, a fresh opportunity to applaud the great and generous views of our Sovereign, and an authentic proof of that respectful confidence placed by all our neighbours in the imperial Family.

"After many successive changes in the form of their Government, the people of Holland, so considerate in all their steps, so constant in their resolutions, endeavour to fix their destinies under the shield of a Throne, and have chosen for their first King, his Imperial Highness Prince Louis Napoleon.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King consents that his august Brother should comply with the wishes of the Dutch nation; and when, for the public good, he sacrifices his dearest affections, he deserves some compensation to himself, and to the French nation, by continuing to his Highness the dignity of Constable, and confiding to him the guard of the northern frontier of the Empire."

He then presented a message from the Emperor, containing the form of the Treaty, and the plan of the Dutch Constitution, as follows:

TREATY.

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the Assembly of their High Mightinesses the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, presided by his Excellence the Grand Pensionary, accompanied by the Council of State, the Ministers, and Secretary of State, considering,

"1. That from the prevailing turn of mind, and the actual organization of Europe, a government without solidity and certain duration cannot fulfil the objects for which it is instituted:

"2. That the periodical renewal of the head of the State would always be a source of discussion in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and disagreement among the powers friendly or inimical to Holland:

"3. That an hereditary Government can alone secure the quiet possession of all which is dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence, and civil liberty:

"4. That its first duty is to secure to itself a powerful protection, under the shelter of which it may freely exercise its industry, and maintain itself in the possession of its territory, its commerce and its colonies:

"5. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the Dutch people, in the prosperity of the State, in the permanence of its institutions, as well in consideration of the northern frontiers of the empire, open and unfortified, as from general political interests and principles:

"Have nominated for their Ministers Plenipotentiary, his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy,

"Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Great Chamberlain, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Knight of the Great Order of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Orders of the Red and Black Eagle of Prussia, and of the Order of St Hubert, &c.; and

"His Excellency the Grand Pensionary, C. H. Verheuil, Vice Admiral and Minister of the Marine of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; F. T. A. Gogel Minister of Finances; J. Van Styrum, one of their High Mightinesses; W. Six, Member of the Council of State, and G. Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour; who, after having mutually interchanged their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors, for ever guarantees to Holland the

the maintenance of its constitutional rights, its independence, *the whole of its possessions abroad and at home*, its political, civil, and religious liberty, such as is ordained by the existing laws, and the abolition of all privileges with respect to taxes.

"2. Upon the formal request made by their High Mightinesses the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, that Prince Louis should be appointed and crowned Hereditary and Constitutional King of Holland, his Majesty has yielded to their wishes, and has authorised Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the Crown of Holland, to descend to him and his male heirs legitimate, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

"In consequence of this permission, Prince Louis Napoleon will take the Crown, under the title of King, and with all the power and authority determined by the constitutional law, which the Emperor Napoleon has guaranteed by the preceding article.

"3. It is nevertheless agreed, that the Crowns of France and Holland can never be united in the same persons.

"The Royal domain consists of

"First, a Palace at the Hague, which is to be the residence of the Royal Family.

"Second, the House in the Wood.

"Third, the Domain of Loesedic.

"Fourth, a landed income of 500,000 Dutch florins.

"The law, besides, assures to the King a farther revenue of *fifteen hundred thousand* florins, payable by monthly instalments. (L.166,666 13 4 sterling.)

"4. In case of a minority, the regency shall belong by right to the Queen, and in her default to the Emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual Head of the Imperial Family. He shall chuse among the Princes of the Royal Family, and, in their default, among the natives. The minority of the King shall be completed with his 18th year.

"5. The dowry of the Queen shall be determined by her marriage contract. At present it is agreed to fix it at the annual sum of 25,000 florins, to be taken from the domains of the Crown; this sum being deducted, one half remaining of the revenues of the Crown shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the household of the minor King; the other half to go to the expences of the Re-

"6. The King of Holland shall be a Grand Dignitary of the Empire in perpetuity, under the title of Constable. The functions of this office, however, may, with consent of the Emperor of the French, be performed by a Prince, Vice-Constable; whenever the Emperor may think proper to create such a dignity.

"7. The members of the reigning family in Holland shall remain personally subject to the disposition of the Constitutional Statute of the 30th of March last, forming the law of the Imperial Family of France.

"8. The charges of the State, those belonging to the personal service of the King's household excepted, can only be conferred upon natives.

"9. The Arms of the King shall be the ancient Arms of Holland, quartered with the French Imperial Eagle, and mounted with the royal crown.

"10. A treaty of commerce shall be immediately concluded between the contracting parties, by virtue of which, the subjects of Holland shall at all times be treated as the most favoured nation, in the ports and upon the French territory. His Majesty the Emperor and King also engages to mediate with the Powers of Barbary, to obtain the respect due to the Dutch flag, equal to that of the French.

"The ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Paris within the space of six hours.

"C. M. TALLEYRAND.
"CH. HENRY VERHEUIL, T. T. A. GOGEL, J. VAN STYRUM, W. SIX, & G. BRANTZEN." *Paris, May* 24 1806.

On the 7th of June, the two Dutch Deputies Verheuil and Van Styrum left Paris for Holland, and arrived at the Hague on the 10th. The President Verheuil announced to the Council of State, and to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, the special mission which had been entrusted to him by his Majesty King Louis, with a copy of the Treaty for the organization of the *Batavian monarchy*; and that his Majesty had appointed him, as interim Grand Pensionary, to exercise the executive power until his Majesty's arrival. On the 11th a Proclamation was issued at the Hague, announcing the acceptance of the royal dignity of Holland by Prince Louis, which was followed by several discharges of artillery.

Scottish Chronicle.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY May 22d the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh.—His Grace Francis Lord Napier, his Majesty's High Commissioner, attended by the Earls of Buchan, Haddington, Dalhousie, and Hopetoun, Lords Sinclair and Torphichen; Lieut.-Gen. Fraser, and the whole North British Staff; Admiral Vashon, and a number of other Noblemen and Gentlemen of distinction and Military Officers, walked in procession (a detachment of the Argyllshire Militia and New City Guard lining the streets) from his lodgings in the King's Arms Tavern, to the High Church, where he was received by the Magistrates in their robes, and an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Hamilton, minister of Gladsmuir, Moderator of the last Assembly, from Titus ii. 15. "Let no man despise thee."

After sermon, his Grace went to the Assembly Room, and the Members proceeded to chuse a Moderator, when the Rev. Dr Wm. Taylor, jun. of St Enoch's, Glasgow, was unanimously elected. His Grace's commission, and his Majesty's letter and warrant for 1000l. for propagating the Protestant Religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, being read, as usual, the Assembly was opened by an elegant speech from the Throne, to which a suitable reply was made by the Moderator.

An address to his Majesty was then moved by Dr Hamilton, and seconded by Dr Hunter, and a Committee was appointed to prepare it, and an answer to his Majesty's letter.

Dr Grieve presented a letter from the Hon. Lord Robertson to the Assembly, informing them that his Majesty having been graciously pleased to call him to a seat on the Bench, he resigned into their hands the office of Procurator for the Church, which he had held for twenty-eight years. Dr. Grieve then moved, that a Committee be appointed to wait on Lord Robertson, to return him thanks for his long, faithful, and able services to the Church, and for his polite attention to the interest of every clergyman who applied for advice to him. —The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Principal Hill, after a speech of considerable length, in which he entered into a history of the election of the last three Procurators, moved, That, as the office was vacant, the Assembly should immediately proceed to elect a Procurator.

A debate of some length took place. It was contended on the one hand, That it was too precipitate and indecorous to proceed immediately to the election: That some days should intervene, in order to give time to revise the commissions, many of which, it was believed, were informal, and consequently the votes given in virtue of such commissions would fall to be rejected: That if the person elected should, after a scrutiny, be found not duly chosen, it was placing him in a very disagreeable situation: That no harm could result from the delay, but much evil might be occasioned by precipitancy. These and other reasons were ably urged by Principal Brown, Solicitor-General Clerk, Mr Johnstone of Crossmichael, Mr Adam Gillies, Mr Malcolm Laing, &c.

It was answered, That the delay contended for was improper, as the Procurator, in virtue of his office, had not only to be consulted about the affairs of the Church, but had even to be consulted on some applications for aid, that would probably have to come before the present Assembly, and that it was an office which ought immediately to be filled up: That as a scrutiny would be granted, no harm could result to either candidate, although the validity of the commissions were not previously ascertained: That it was the firm belief of those who would vote for one of the candidates to be proposed, that his majority would be so great, that there was no fear of his being under the necessity to relinquish his situation by his votes being improper: That as there was so full an attendance, it was then most proper to proceed. Several other arguments to the same purpose were insisted on by Principal Hill, Dr Grieve, Mr Nicol, &c.—It was at length agreed, without a vote, to proceed to the election, both parties being allowed a scrutiny.

Dr Grieve, after a short speech, proposed John Connell, Esq. advocate, for Procurator—Principal Taylor of Glasgow seconded the motion. Dr Hunter proposed James Moncrieffe, Esq. advocate for that office —He was seconded by Principal Brown of Aberdeen. The roll was then called, when there appeared for Mr Connell 260—Mr Moncrieffe 54—Majority 206. Mr Connell was then duly elected, and, after

short address of thanks, took the oaths, and his seat at the table. The number of Members who voted were 318, being the greatest number ever present since the institution of this Supreme Court. The Assembly-room was quite full of spectators, and many were disappointed for want of room.

A Committee of the Assembly met again at eight in the evening, to revise commissions, when an objection to those unstamped was brought forward, by Adam Gillies, Esq. advocate, who was followed on the same side by Malcolm Laing, Esq. advocate, and Solicitor-General Clerk. The objection was answered by David Boyle, Robert Hamilton, Archibald Campbell, Esqrs. advocates, Mr John Peat, writer, Archibald Colquhoun, Esq. advocate, &c. The debate lasted till twelve o'clock at night, when the Committee agreed to report an opinion, that the objection was futile, and ought to be repelled.

Friday the following Gentlemen were appointed to preach before his Grace the Commissioner:—the Rev. Mr Simmie, at Rothiemay, on Sunday the 25th, in the forenoon; Mr Brewster at Craig, in the afternoon. The Rev. Mr Pollock, at Govan, on Sunday June 1st, in the forenoon; and the Rev. Mr M'Lauchlan, at Dundee, in the afternoon. But the last two gentlemen having declined, Mr Dick at Currie, and Mr Stirling at Dunblane, were substituted in their room.

On Saturday the draughts of the Address to the King, and of the answer to his Majesty's letter, were read and approved of, and his Grace the Commissioner, at the Assembly's request, was pleased to undertake to transmit them to his Majesty.

Mr Johnstone, on the part of Mr Moncrieff, after a handsome compliment to Mr Connell, the successful candidate for the Procuratorship, relinquished the proposed scrutiny.

Monday the 26th the Assembly had transmitted to them a Petition for the Rev. Dr Meek of Cambuslang, and Professor Jardine, Members of the Kirk Session of Cambuslang, appealing from sentences of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, relative to the votes of Elders, &c. in the parish of Cambuslang. The Assembly sustained Mr John Dunlop's right to vote as an Elder in the Kirk Session of Cambuslang, who had objected to him, as being a non-resident, and that the sentences of the Presbytery of Hamilton, and Kirk Session of Cambuslang be Reversed, which was agreed to without a vote; and found that Mr Robertson, assistant and successor to Dr Meek, was not a constituent Member of the Kirk Session of Cambuslang, and had no right to vote.

Tuesday the Assembly heard a Petition from the Synod of Aberdeen, respecting the re-building of a Bridge over the River Dee; and agreed to recommend a Collection for that purpose in Synods lying betwixt the Moray Frith and the Tay—the money collected to be remitted to Baillie Charles Farquharson in Aberdeen.

The Assembly then took up the case of Mr John Carmichael, presentee to the parish of Kinloch, in the Presbytery of Dunkeld, and Synod of Perth and Stirling. Mr Carmichael was taken upon trials, at intervals, by the Presbytery, so far back as the years 1793 and 1794, when his knowledge of the Greek language was found to be defective; and in consideration of that deficiency, new trials were prescribed for him.

From the great extent of the Presbytery, their meetings were held, sometimes at Dunkeld, and sometimes at Weem. In September, 1794, the Presbytery having convened at Weem, Mr Carmichael was there duly licensed.

A subsequent meeting of the Presbytery held at Dunkeld, in October following, dissented from the judgement of the Presbytery at Weem, and remitted Mr Carmichael to his studies; but from this sentence no complaint was made, or appeal taken, so that Mr Carmichael enjoyed the full benefit of his licence.

In 1805, the Church of Kinloch, in the above Presbytery, having become vacant, Mr Carmichael obtained a presentation to it from the undoubted Patron, his Majesty. When Mr Carmichael gave in his presentation to the Presbytery in the month of October last, the respondents in this case, who are heritors, elders, and heads of families in the parish of Kinloch, exhibited a libel against him, charging him with adultery, accession to a simoniacal transaction, whereby the presentation was obtained, fraud, &c.

The Presbytery resolved to lead a proof of such of the articles of the libel as they found relevant. Mr Carmichael appealed to the Synod of Perth and Stirling. The Synod having affirmed the sentence of the Presbytery, Mr Carmichael appealed to the General Assembly.

Parties being heard, after a good deal of reasoning, the Assembly unanimously sustained the second, fourth, and sixth articles, and simoniacal practices, and remitted the same to the Presbytery of Dunkeld, to be admitted to proof.

The Assembly found the fifth article, relative to altering the accounts of the late Col. Campbell of Achalader, and others, too vague as laid; but remitted it to the Presbytery, with instructions to allow the libel-

lers, if they shall see cause, to give in a second condescendents.

The Assembly unanimously affirmed the sentence of the Synod, sustaining the second article of the charge, and *quoad ultra*, reversed the sentence of the Synod, in so far as it found that part of the fifth article relevant, which relates to others, and dismissed the same.

Wednesday May 28th the Assembly considered the overture on the subject of the property tax, and unanimously agreed to remit to a Committee, with instructions to lay before the Officers of State what is therein set forth, on the claim of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland to an exemption from the property tax, and to report to next Assembly.

The Assembly then considered a reference to them by the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, respecting a difference between the minister and schoolmaster of Dalmeny, regarding the legality of the latter's election to the above office. The Assembly, after a short debate, unanimously sustained the reference: but, in respect it was a question of a civil nature, remit to the Presbytery of Linlithgow, with instructions to find, that the question of right was, in the first instance, incompetently brought before them as a Church Court; referring to Mr Greig, the minister, and those interested, to proceed against Mr Cooper, the schoolmaster, in a Civil Court, as he shall be advised.

The Assembly afterwards proceeded to consider the overtures anent irregular marriages, and unanimously agreed to instruct the Procurator and Agents for the Church, to lay these overtures before the Lord Advocate of Scotland, for his advice and direction; and to report to the next Assembly.

The Assembly thereafter proceeded to take under consideration, overtures from the Synods of Aberdeen and Angus, proposing a recommendation to the trustees of the Widows Fund, to take measures for raising the interest payable on their bonds, from four one half to five per cent. Mr Nicol, member of the Synod of Angus, in support of these overtures, argued, that the recommendation ought to be given, because it was evident, that the legal interest could be obtained at present, on the first security in the kingdom; because, even in the time of peace, there was every probability of the same interest being procured, from the peculiar advantages which the Fund holds forth to the borrower, who knows that the money will remain with him as long as he requires it; and who is thus saved the trouble and expence of wrising new securities; and because, if this should not be the case, still the Fund would, at any after period, when a reduction of interest might be necessary, be no worse than it was now, and in the mean while, the widows would have been receiving annually an addition of five hundred pounds. After stating these reasons for supporting the overtures, so far as they went, Mr Nicol made some observations with respect to the subject in general. The Fund, he said, had been instituted in 1743, when an annuity of twenty-five pounds had been assigned to widows of the first class; that class would now receive at an average about thirty four pounds, without any possibility of an increase; and twenty-five pounds in 1743, he contended, was a sum which would go as far then as three times the amount would do at the present period, so that if the expence of living should increase as much during the next thirty years as it had done for thirty years past, the situation of widows and families of Clergymen, who depended solely on the Fund, would exhibit a scene of penury which it was painful to think of. The only remedy for this growing evil, Mr Nicol stated to be the establishing of a Sinking Fund, to answer the exigencies of future years, and proceeded to throw out several suggestions as to the manner of procuring such a Fund; he mentioned particularly a subscription among the contributors, from which he had great expectations. The present was a measure in which the Church would cordially unite, and the efforts of its members would be creditable to their feelings as men, and highly for the respectability of their order as clergymen. They had of late years been called upon to subscribe on various occasions, and he was confident no man would grudge, once in his life, to contribute liberally in a case such as the present, which must so strongly interest his humanity, his natural affection, and his professional feelings.

Another measure which he would suggest, was a small addition to the annual rates, to the extent of 10 per cent. upon the present rates, which would be to contributors of the first class, about 13*s.* to those of the second class, 10*s.* 6*d.* and to the third about 8*s.* This, he thought, would not be very sensibly felt by the Church, and it would yield *Five Hundred Pounds* yearly to be applied to the purposes of the Sinking Fund. This Fund, he suggested, should be allowed to accumulate for 14 years, when the contributors might apply a certain part of it towards increasing the annuities. Having made these general observations, and earnestly requested that the contributors would revolve the subject in their minds, so as that it might be regularly taken up on some future occasion—he moved that

the Assembly, in the mean time, should recommend it to the Trustees to take measures for increasing the interest payable on the money of the Fund, from four and a half to five per cent. This motion was seconded by Mr Johnston of Crossmichael, in an impressive speech, and, after reasoning, unanimously adopted, in substance, by the General Assembly.

Thursday the Assembly had transmitted to them the petition respecting the Norriston Fund.—Parties being fully heard, the Assembly unanimously found, that the election of Mr Richard Knox, by the Presbytery of Dumblane, on the 5th of Nov. to be factor on the Norriston Fund, is legal and valid, and the procedure of the Presbytery subsequent to that date, was highly irregular.—They therefore appointed the Presbytery to install Mr Knox in the office.

The Assembly had afterwards under their consideration the overtures respecting non-residing Elders. After reasoning, the Assembly, without a vote, agreed to dismiss the overture as unnecessary, in respect that, when change of residence renders it impossible for an Elder to discharge the duties of a member of the Kirk Session of that parish in which he formerly resided, it is competent for the Kirk Session, and is in many parishes of Scotland the usual practice, to find, (if he does not, within the space of twelve months, reside) that he can no longer continue one of their members, and to intimate to him by letter that they have come to this resolution.

Thereafter the Assembly took under their consideration the overture respecting ordained assistants and successors. This overture in substance bears, that the Assembly may enact, that an assistant and successor can neither preside nor sit as an elder in Kirk Sessions, except when the Minister is incapable of exercising the right vested in him, when the Presbytery may grant authority to the assistant, to summon meetings of Session, and to preside thereat; and may also, if they see cause, grant him authority to sit in the Presbytery and Synods, and a title to be elected a member of the General Assembly; but that the authority of the assistant shall cease, whenever the Presbytery find that the Minister of the parish is restored to the capacity of exercising his constitutional right.

The Assembly, after reasoning, agreed, without a vote, to transmit this overture to the consideration of the Presbyteries of the Church, with instructions to report their opinions to next Assembly.

Friday the Assembly took up the complaint and appeal of Mr Donald M'Kenzie, from a sentence of the Presbytery of Dingwall, passed upon the 1st of May 1806, sustaining the trials of Mr Simon Fraser, presentee to the parish of Kilmuirdy, and resolving to proceed to his settlement with all convenient speed. Parties being heard, the Assembly unanimously affirmed the sentence of the Presbytery of Dingwall, and instructed the Presbytery to proceed to Mr Fraser's settlement at Kilmuirdy, with all convenient speed.

Saturday a state of the Widows' Fund, and a report of the trustees were given in, and the thanks of the Assembly were voted to Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, for his fidelity, attention, and prudence, in the management of the Fund.

The Assembly had transmitted to them from the Committee of Bills, a petition of John Sinclair, Esq. of Barrock, appealing from the proceedings of the Presbytery of Caithness, in which they exhibited bar them against him. Parties being heard, the Assembly unanimously sustained the appeal; found that the question respecting the charge of incest was incompetently entertained by the Presbytery in this case, and dismissed the libel as irrelevant; and ordained the libel itself, and all subsequent proceedings in this cause, to be expunged from the records of the Presbytery, leaving it to the Kirk Session of Bower afterwards to take such steps, in regard to any other charge against Mr Sinclair, as they should judge for edification, according to the rules of the Church.

Monday June 2. the Assembly was dissolved with the usual forms, and the next Assembly appointed to meet on the 21st of May 1807.

A numerous meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the county of Renfrew, was held on the 30th April, when the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to the Lord Lieutenant, Vice Lieutenant, and Deputy Lieutenants of that County, for their very meritorious attention and trouble in the execution of the Defence Act, whereby the county has been enabled to raise its full quota of men, and thus avoid being liable in penalties for deficiencies.

On Saturday evening, May 3d, Dr Ure concluded the annual Course of Lectures, delivered in the *Andersonian Institution*, Glasgow, for the instruction of mechanics in the principles of machinery, and in the leading outlines of physical science. It was attended by many good students. On the termination of the Lecture, Mr Young, one of their number, stepped forward, and presented the Doctor with a Minister of him, painted in their etiquette, by Mr Heuchan, a member of the class, and elegantly set in gold, with a suitable inscription, in testimony of their esteem and gratitude.

Civil

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Wyndham Lord Grenville, Sir John Newport, Bart. (Chancellor of Exchequer,) the Right Hon. William Elliot, Sir Lawrence Parsons, Maurice Fitzgerald, William Barton, Henry Parnell, and Charles O'Hara, Esqrs. to be Lords of the Irish Treasury.

The Marquis of Douglas is appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of St Petersburgh, and a Member of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Sir William A. Cunninghame of Milncraig, (formerly of Livingston,) Bart. is appointed Receiver General of the land tax in Scotland, in room of Alex. Maclean of Ardgour, Esq. His letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, were presented in the Court of Exchequer on the 3d of June, when he took the usual oaths. John Gordon, Esq. is continued Deputy Receiver General.

James Gibson, Esq. writer to the signet, is appointed Solicitor of Stamps for Scotland, in room of Geo. Buchan of Kello, Esq.

On the 2nd April, James Gordon of Letterfourie, Esq. was served, before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, heir male general of the late Sir William Gordon of Gordonstone, premier Baronet of Nova Scotia.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Gen. Lord Cathcart to be Commander in Chief in Scotland, vice Earl Moira, resigned.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple to be Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, vice Lieut. Gen. H. E. Fox, resigned.

Major Gen. Sir Charles Green to be Governor of Surinam.

Brig. Gen. John Hodgson to be Governor of Bermuda.

His Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, to be Col. of the 3d regt. of Foot Guards, vice the Duke of Argyll deceased.

Lieut. Gen. George Nugent to be Col. of the 6th foot, vice the Duke of Gloucester.—Sir Eyre Coote to be Col. of the 62d foot.—Lieut. Gen. Whitlocke to be Col. of the 60th.—And Lieut. Gen. Simon Fraser to be Col. of the 6th West India regt.

MARRIAGES.

June 2. At London, Charles Cunningham, Esq. son of Sir William Cunningham, Bart. of Robertland, to Miss Frances Call, daughter of the late Sir John Call, Bart. of Whitford.

—. At ditto, Osborne Markham, Esq. son of the Archbishop of York, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Thynne, sister of the Marquis of Bath.

—. David Craig, Esq. of Ferney, to Miss C. Peard, daughter of the late Henry Peard, Esq. of Cooke.

—. At Dublin, William Campbell, Esq. engineer, to Miss Maria Oliver Baillie, only daughter of James Baillie, Esq. late of Sandymount.

June 2. At Edinburgh, Mr John Stewart Bremner, to Miss Elizabeth Scott, daughter of James Scott, Esq. Penang.

—. Mr John Wyld, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jean Wilson, daughter of John Wilson of Glenvernoch, Esq.

4. At Edinr. William Sparking, Esq. of Glenkilty, to Miss Wilhelmina Nairne Mellis, daughter of the late James Mellis of Newhall, Esq.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr George Brown, merchant, London, to Miss Isabella Neale, daughter of John Neale, Esq.

6. At ditto, Alexander Wallace, Esq. of Auchinvole, to Miss Isabella Maxwell, eldest daughter of the deceased Mr Robert Maxwell, merchant in Glasgow.

8. At Gask, Major Nairn, to Miss Oliphant of Gask.

9. At Paisley, Mr Patrick Falconer, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Stirling, daughter of the late Mr John Stirling, merchant in Paisley.

10. At Edinr. John Fearn, Esq. to Miss Eneusina Mackay, sixth daughter of the deceased Lieut. Col. George Mackay, of Bighouse.

12. At ditto, the Right Hon. Lord Rollo, to Miss Greig, daughter of Wm. Greig, Esq. of Gayfield Place.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Tixall-hall, Staffordshire, the Lady of Thomas Clifford, Esq. a son and heir.

30. At Whiterig, the Lady of Major Dunsmore, a daughter.

22. At Granton, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

22. At Scotstoun, Mrs Dennistown, younger of Colgrain, a son.

23. At Hilton, the Lady of Colonel Deas, of the Madras cavalry, a son.

—. The Lady of Brigadier-General Graham Stirling, a son.

26. At Lethan, Mrs Buchan Hepburne, younger, a son.

28. At London, Lady Bovingdon, a son

—. At ditto, Lady Caroline Wrottesley, a daughter.

31. At ditto, the Countess of Talbot, a son.

June 1. At Old Aberdeen, the Lady of Colonel A. Forbes, a son.

2. At Airly Lodge, the Viscountess of Airlie, a son.

June

June 4. At Springkell, Lady Heron Maxwell, a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of John Campbell, Esq. sen. writer to the signet, a daughter.

7. At Stuckeridge, in Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

8. At Morningside House, the Lady of Brigadier-General Samuel Graham, a daughter.

8. At London, Lady Grantham, a daughter.

—. At ditto, the Lady of Rear-Admiral Sutton, a daughter.

—. At Broomfield, the Lady of Philip Marjoribanks, Esq. a son.

Lately, the Lady of Lieut. Gen. Souter Johnston, a daughter.

14. At Herdmanston, East Lothian, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 17. At Bombay, Captain John Turner, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

March. At his estate of Lorn, in the island of Jamaica, Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Achnacon, in Argyleshire.

14. At the Bay of Honduras, Mr John M'Lean, eldest son of the late Mr John M'Lean, merchant, Glasgow.

—. At Vienna, the Hon. Warren Fitzroy, brother to Lord Southampton.

April 10. At his seat near New York, in the 78th year of his age, Horatio Gates, Esq. Lieutenant-General in the service of the United States of America. He was an able officer, and an accomplished and polite gentleman.

20. At sea, Mr Archibald Swinton, third son of the late Mr Swinton of Kimmerghame, being lost in the Lady Burges East Indiaman.

May 4. At Kinlochlaigh, in Appin, Miss Margaret Stewart, only daughter of Mr Duncan Stewart.

6. At Leith, Mrs Agnes Hay, wife of Mr Robert Willis, merchant.

—. At Hull, John Russel, Esq. R. A. portrait painter in crayons to his Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

11. At Midshiels, Andrew John Douglas, eldest son of Archibald Douglas, Esq. of Adderstone.

—. At Aberdeen, in the 73d year of his age, Alexander Carnegie, Esq. of Cornhill, principal city clerk; having discharged the duties of that important office, for near 45 years, with great ability, attention and fidelity.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliz. Metcalf, relict of Wm. Menzies, Esq. Solicitor of Customs.

13. At Cerney, in Gloucestershire, Lady Maria Price, wife of Barnington Price, Esq. daughter of John late Earl of Strathmore and sister of the present Earl. Her Ladyship expired on her birth-day, after an illness of only two hours, and in the 38th year of her age.

—. At Brighton, by a fall from his horse, Lieut. John Wemyss, of the 1st dragoon guards.

13. At ——, Mr George Cadell, second son of Will. Cadell of Banton Esq.

13. At Westbank, Mrs Jean Craig, wife of Mr —— Dodds, and daughter of the late James Craig of Setonhill, Esq.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Macmurray, relict of Mr James Gilliland, goldsmith.

15. At Makerston, the Rev. James Richardson, minister of that parish.

—. At Rutherglen, the Rev. James Forlong, minister of that parish.

—. At London, aged 17, Miss Randolph, daughter of the Bishop of Oxford.

16. At Haddington, Mr Archibald Neill bookseller.

17. At Woodend, Berwickshire, Mrs Low, wife of Alex. Low, Esq. of Whitsomelaws.

17. At Corke, Capt. John Currie, 43d regt. son of the late James Currie, Esq. of Braidkirk.

18. At Newton-upon-Ayr, Mr Robert Smith, first Magistrate of that burgh, in the 53d year of his age. He was an enterprising merchant, and a worthy man.

18. At Bonhard, Alex. Macduff, Esq.

—. At Glasgow, Mr John Hamilton, jun. merchant.

—. At ditto, Mr William Marshall, writer.

—. At Campbeltown, Mr James Clark, surgeon.

19. At London, aged 58, Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart. M.P. for Westmoreland.—He was conversing with Lord Howick at the Admiralty, when he was suddenly taken ill, and expired before any medical assistance arrived.

19. At Chester, Mrs Jean Cameron, spouse of Roderick M'Neill, Esq. of Barra.

—. At Clifton, Lieut. Col. Peter, late of the 66th regiment.

20. At London, aged 53, the Right Hon. Lord Monson.

21. At the house of his grandmother, Lady Cunninghame of Robertland, John Cunninghame, Esq. from Virginia, aged 25, of a fever, and extremely regretted.

22. At Bath, after a long illness, Mr Andrew Christie, fifth son of Alexander Christie, Esq. of Baberton.

—. At the Manse of Kinnettles, aged 67, the Rev. David Ferney, nearly 33 years minister of that parish.

22. At Clifton, the Hon. Miss Wolfe, daughter of the late Lord Kilwarden. It will be remembered that she was in the carriage with her father when he was massacred by the rebels in Dublin, in July 1803.

—. At the Governor's apartments in Greenwich Hospital, Viscountess Hood, in the 78th year of her age.

24. At London, Miss Catharine Blane, daughter of Dr Gilbert Blane, physician.

—. At Gatton Park, the seat of Col. Wood, Mrs Smyth, wife of Dr James Carmichael Smyth, physician.

—. At Edin. Miss Catharine Wright, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Wright, Esq. of Greenhill.

25. At Inverary Castle, in his 83d year, the Most Noble John Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre, Lorn, &c. &c. (Lord Sundridge in England 1766,) a Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the 3d regiment of foot guards, Heritable Great Master of the King's Household in Scotland, Keeper of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, &c. &c. His Grace was born in 1723, succeeded his father in 1770, and married in 1759 the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, who died in 1790. They have left issue George William Marquis of Lorn (now Duke of Argyll,) Lord John Campbell, M. P. for Argyllshire, Lady Augusta Clavering, and Lady Charlotte Campbell.

The remains of his Grace were deposited in the burying place of that illustrious family, at Kilmun, on the 10th of June, in the most private manner. About 10 o'clock, the Princess Elizabeth revenue brig, Capt. Beatson, sailed from Roseneath, with the corpse of his Grace; also the Prince William Henry, Capt. Hamilton; Prince of Wales, Capt. M'Kinnon, (acting) revenue cutters; and the Campbeltown Packet, Henrietta, having on board his Grace George Duke of Argyll, Lord John Campbell, Lady Augusta Clavering and daughter, Lady Charlotte Campbell, Sir Alexander Campbell of Ardkinglass, with a few other friends, and the servants of the late illustrious nobleman. The whole came to anchor in the Holy Loch, between twelve and one o'clock, nearly opposite the burying place. The body of his Grace was towed in his barge by the crew of the Princess Elizabeth, dressed in nankeen, with crapes round their hats, and received on a platform, near which the present Duke, Lord John, &c. were landed. At a small distance, Lady A. Clavering and the other ladies come on shore, accompanied by Sir Alex. Campbell, &c. and proceeded to the vault, where they waited the procession. A part of Capt. Hamilton's crew were placed on each side of the path that leads to it, dressed in white frocks, with black velvet caps trimmed with silver. The corpse of his Grace was carried shoulder high, by the Kilmun volunteers, to the tomb, upon entering which, it was laid next to the Duchess. The company then returned from the vault, except those of the family, who, after remaining for a few minutes, went on board Capt. Hamilton's cutter, and proceeded to Ardincaple. A salute of nine guns was fired on their going ashore. The brig and the other cutter also fired a salute upon leaving Holy Loch. The outer coffin was covered with crimson silk velvet, and had two coronets, one at the head, and another at the foot. The following is the inscription:—

Field Marshal
JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLL,
&c. &c. &c.
Died 25th May 1806.
Aged 83 Years.

The mourners wore sashes, with a large knot upon the right shoulder, and another at the left thigh. The revenue cruisers commenced firing minute guns at the time the corpse left the brig, and continued about an hour. All the vessels in the harbour had their colours hoisted half mast. —There were upwards of sixty boats with spectators from Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Gourock, who all, impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and respect for the eminently virtuous character of the deceased, conducted themselves with the most perfect propriety and decorum.

25. At Roseneath, Colin Campbell, Esq. an old and intimate friend and faithful servant of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, in the character of Chamberlain and Bailie of Roseneath. He had completed his 94th year in February last. His Grace and Bailie Campbell had both been of the old Highland Watch, and were the last survivors of that matchless corps. It is remarkable that they both died on the same day.

26. At London, William Dickinson, Esq. M. P. for Somersetshire.

—. At Glasgow, Miss Janet Cuthell, aged 26 years. She has left to the Royal Infirmary there 50cl.

—. At View-Forth, near Stirling, Mrs Mary Newton, spouse of the Rev. John M'Millan, jun.

27. At Glasgow, Mrs A. Wharrie, widow of Mr James Finlay, merchant.

28. At Edinburgh, James Innes, Esq. Secretary of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

29. At Shiels, James Rowan, Esq. of Bellahouston.

29. At Edinburgh, Dr William Henderson, of the Royal Navy, and some time Physician in Glasgow.

31. At Montrose, Miss Mary Brand,

daughter of the late Mr Robert Brand, merchant.

May 31. Mr John M'Arthur, surgeon in Pollockshaws.

—. At Kilbarchan, Mr William Campbell, sen. writer.

—. At Kelso, at an advanced age, Mr Archibald Dickson.

Lately, Janet Cormack, in Whitehills, Banffshire, in the 106th year of her age.

June 1. At Dundee, aged 81, Mrs Helen Coutts, relict of Mr James Crawford, merchant there.

—. At Loggie Bank, in his 75th year, John Watt, Esq. of Glentore.

—. At Easter Moffat, much regretted, William Waddell, Esq. of Easter-Moffat.

1. In the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Main, who had been Dissenting Minister of the parish of Drumgoolan for fifty-seven years. He was one of the oldest of the Seceding Body of Presbyterian Clergy in Ireland. When a student, he bore arms in the Royal army as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk.

2. At Dundee, Mr John Grieve, merchant there.

—. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Abraham Barfield, formerly preacher of St James's Chapel

3. At Glasgow, Alexander Pollock, son of Alexander Pollock, Esq. of White Hall.

—. At Aberdeen, Miss Isabella Helen Urquhart, widow of Capt. Wm. Urquhart, late of the 30th regiment.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Patoun, eldest daughter of the late Dr David Patoun, physician in Glasgow.

— At Glenfalloch, Colin Campbell, Esq. of Glenfalloch.

6 At London, the Hon. Mrs Paget, Lady of General Paget, son of the Earl of Uxbridge

7. At Wimbledon, in the 84th year of his age, the Right Rev. Dr Thomas Barnard, Bishop of Limerick, who, when Dean of Derry, was one of that celebrated Club of Literature with Dr Johnson, Garrick, &c. so pleasantly delineated in Goldsmith's poem of *Retaliation*.

—. At Eastside, Mr Henry Otto, late soap-boiler in Dunbar.

—. At Aberdeen, Mr John Burnett bookseller.

8. At London, of an apoplectic fit, the Lady of Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, Bart. She had been delivered of a daughter a few days before, and was thought to be in a fair way of recovery.

11. At Buxton, Andrew Douglas, Esq. of Ednam House.

12. At Salisbury Green, Miss Janet Dick, eldest daughter of the late Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Bart.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
June 2.	211	3 7/8 + pr.	60 3/8 1/4 1/8
9	210 7/8	4 1/8 —	60 1/8 1/4
16.	210	4 1/8 5 1/2 —	60 1/4
23.	211	6 1/8 5 3/4 —	60 1/8

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
June 2.	70 86	30 34	22 28	42 48
9.	70 88	27 33	22 30	46 52
16.	70 84	28 34	22 30	37 44
23.	64 74	30 37	24 33	40 52

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peale
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May 30.	42 0	23 6	20 0	19 0
June 6.	43 0	24 0	21 0	19 0
13.	43 0	24 6	22 0	18 0
20.	43 6	26 0	24 0	19 0
27.	43 0	27 0	24 0	18 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
June 3.	280	16 15 1/2	68	13 11
10.	220	17 16 1/2	64	13 11
17.	300	18 17 1/2	58	12 12
24.	360	18 17 1/2	63	12 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The valuable communication of Mr *Carlisle* will appear in our next. *I. M.'s* request shall then be complied with.

Lucinda, we are afraid, could hardly be inserted without giving offence, *Milo* will be extremely acceptable.