



B. Cooper del.

P. Auden & Co. sculp.

New Buildings on Mill Bank, (near Ranelagh), intended for a Malt-Distillery.

London, Publish'd 30 June 1797, by G. Cawthorn, British Library, Strand.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE OF THE
NEW BUILDINGS ON MILL BANK, NEAR RANELAGH,
INTENDED FOR A MALT DISTILLERY.

- 1 Store-house.
- 2 Stillery.
- 3 Malt-lofts.
- 4 Boiling-house and Engine behind.
- 5 Mill.
- 6 Back-room, with Coolers above.
- 7 Dwelling-house.

THE
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,
 AND
FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY,

FOR JUNE, 1797.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVED VIEW OF

THE NEW BUILDINGS ON MILL-BANK,

DESIGNED FOR A MALT DISTILLERY.

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Account of the New Malt Distillery, - - -	375	Meeting of the Alexandria Lodge of America, including the Address to Brother Washington, &c.	411
Authentic Memoirs of the last Year of Louis XVI. - - -	377	<i>REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.</i>	
Anecdotes of the Life and Discoveries of Pythagoras, - - -	381	Pratt's Family Secrets, - - -	413
On Politeness, - - -	385	Hull's Moral Tales, - - -	416
Biographical Sketch of Richard Parker, the Mutineer, - - -	388	Browne's Classical Dictionary, - - -	417
Apology for the Character and Conduct of Iago, - - -	389	Hutchinson's Spirit of Masonry, - - -	418
Account of Charles the First's Entry into Edinburgh, - - -	395	<i>POETRY.</i>	
A Writing of Queen Mary - - -	396	Ode on his Majesty's Birth-Day, - - -	421
History of the Gypsies, concluded, - - -	397	A Minstrel's Song, by E. S. J. - - -	ib.
<i>FREEMASON'S REPOSITORY.</i>		Address spoken at the Frogmore Fete, - - -	422
On the Masonic Character, Essay II. - - -	399	Garrick's Monument, - - -	423
Chelmsford Grand Lodge Meeting, including the Speeches of Brothers Downing and Cook, as well as an Account of the Procession, &c. - - -	401	Homo Tressis, and Analogy, by Dr. P. - - -	ib.
Anniversary of the Cumberland Freemasons' School, including the Speech of brother Forsteen, - - -	409	Old Ben Block's Advice to the Tars of Old England, - - -	ib.
Anniversary of the Provincial-Grand Lodge of Kent, - - -	410	Prologue to the Wandering Jew, - - -	424
Meeting of the Sussex ditto, - - -	411	Two Airs from the Italian Villagers, - - -	ib.
Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, - - -	ib.	The Cock-Lairds of Kirtle-side, - - -	ib.
		<i>PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.</i>	
		House of Lords, - - -	425
		House of Commons, - - -	426
		<i>MONTHLY CHRONICLE.</i>	
		Proceedings of the French Armies till the Cessation of Hostilities. - - -	431
		Mutiny on Board the Fleet, continued, - - -	437
		<i>TRIAL OF RICHARD PARKER,</i>	
		the Mutineer - - -	448

LONDON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

GEORGE CAWTHORN, BRITISH LIBRARY, NO. 132, STRAND;

AND SOLD BY H. D. SYMONDS, PATERNOSTER-BOW, AND ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

TO READERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

THE Conclusion of the Life of Mr. Burke is unavoidably deferred till our next, in which it shall certainly appear.

Several Favours have come too late to hand.

This Magazine will in future be conducted on a plan more strictly systematic than it has hitherto been, and, we trust, in such a way as to raise it far above all its contemporaries.

This Magazine may now be had Complete in EIGHT VOLUMES, bound according to the Taste of the Purchaser. A very few complete Sets remain on hand; so that an early application is recommended to such Persons (Brethren or others) as desire to possess themselves of the most elegant and entertaining Miscellany hitherto published under the denomination of Magazine.

SUBSCRIBERS may have their Volumes bound by sending them to the *British Library*, No. 132, Strand.

PRICES OF BINDING PER VOLUME.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half-bound, Russia back	2	0
Calf, lettered	3	0
Ditto, gilt	3	6
Extra, with Masonic Embellishments	4	6

THE
SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINE,

AND
FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

FOR JUNE, 1797.

ACCOUNT OF THE
BUILDINGS ON MILL-BANK,
NEAR RANELAGH, INTENDED FOR A MALT DISTILLERY.

[WITH AN ELEGANT VIEW.]

THE ground on which these works stand, was originally cultivated as a kitchen-garden, the property of the Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor, who granted a long lease of it to a gentleman, for the purpose of erecting a very capacious Malt-Distillery; and which being laid out, and the walls raised in part, nearly to the surface of the ground, a large cubic base of Stone was laid, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators; and deemed the *first Stone*.

In a sunken part of the upper surface was placed a brass plate, on which was engraved this inscription:

'This PLATE is deposited in the FIRST STONE of the Foundation of an extensive range of Buildings intended for a MALT-DISTILLERY, in the firm of WILLIAM TATE and COMPANY: and was laid on the 13th of March, 1794, by Mr. John Hilbert, of Wandsworth.

BENJAMIN COOPER, Architect.
JOHN RENNIE, Engineer.'

The works were then carried on with the greatest alacrity, and the whole were completely covered in before the end of the year. In 1795 the internal part was proceeded with, in the centre of which is a most capital STEAM ENGINE, erected by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, on their well known principle, and is the largest in England. The facility by which it is managed is such, that a child may in an instant either set it going, or stop its proceeding. The Boilers are of an immense size, in the form of the largest tilted Waggon, but much larger. The Fly Wheels (which are more than twenty feet in diameter) were cast by the ingenious proprietor of the Falcon Iron Foundry, on Bankside; each wheel is (exclusive of its rim)

more than five tons weight in *one* solid body, and the whole, when in motion, moves as easy as a kitchen ja. k.

The machinery for the Mill to grind the Malt, as well as to set in motion all the pumps, and every other apparatus, is on the best and most improved plan, and does great credit to the Engineer.

The large Coppers for brewing the wort, the immense ranges of Coolers to receive it, and the working Vats into which it is let when cool, are upon a scale much surpassing any thing ever before attempted.

The Stills are stupendous, the worm of the largest being at the upper part near two yards in diameter; the worm tub is of course immense.

Thus far had the works got, when (from the great severity of the preceding winter, and the subsequent high price of grain) the Legislature wisely made an Act to prevent any Distillation from Corn, which put a stop to the proceeding, and the building could not be got into a condition for distilling by the winter of 1796.

The lower building, beginning at the left hand, is the Store-house, in which is a preparation (by octagonal bases worked up as piers, with apertures for a man to pass between) for many very large Vats to contain the spirit when complete; beyond which, in the rear, are the Compting-Houses.

The next part in front encloses a passage between the Store-house and the Still-house, in which is a large sunk Back, and beyond it, raised on immense timber-framing, are some very large Liquor Backs, which are filled from the River, without any manual labour, by means of the Steam Engine; under which is a large space for Coals, upon the earth.

The Still-house comes next, and occupies a large space; then begin the Malt-lofts, and next the Boiler-house. In the rear of the latter is the Engine, and behind both is the Brewery, on a very large scale: the Mash-tun will be in proportion, and the Mash will be stirred by a Machine worked solely by the Engine. The Coppers are so placed that the Boiling-worts will be conveyed with the greatest facility into the Coolers by the force of the Engine alone.

The last, and largest building which forms the angle, is the Mill, in the basement story of which is an immense space for Coals. The Fly Wheels occupy a part of this and the floor above, and in the latter floor is also contained part of the Mill-work, and the rest in the next story, and in all these, as well as in those above, are prodigious spaces for holding the malt, meal, &c. all of which will be removed up and down, as required, by the Engine alone. Close at the right hand of this building will be a large Dock from the River, at the entrance of which will be flood-gates to keep in the water during the falling and rising of the tide; so that the craft by which the corn, coals, &c. are brought to the works will always lay afloat.

Near to this building is the basement story of an excellent Dwelling-house, (to be proceeded with) the front of which will be divided from the road by a lawn, enclosed with iron gates and dwarf pallsadoes. The road will be a regular parallel with the straight

line of the whole premises, exactly fifty feet from the river, and will run the same breadth from these works, in a pleasing curve, along the River side, as far as to Belgrave House, near the Horse-Ferry.

The building behind, at the right hand of the plate, is termed the Back-room, from the two ranges of large fermenting BACKS being placed on octangular bases (as in the Store-house), over which, between the spacious windows, are erected the COOLERS, more than two hundred feet in length.

The whole premises, on that side, will be enclosed by a wall and loft fences, next the public lane, for a considerable way; and on the other side they are divided, by a spacious sewer, from the said wall, down to the River. Within this space will be an Hoggery, with styes to cover near two acres of ground; besides, at least, two acres of pasture and garden, which, with the stabling, carriage-houses, cooper's shop, bacon-houses, killing and curing houses, with yard and carriage ways, comprize the whole, and will be (when completed) the best arranged public works of the kind in Europe.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIRS

OF THE

LAST YEAR OF LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

BY A. F. BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, MINISTER OF STATE AT THAT TIME.

AFTER first refusing the office of Minister of Marine, M. Bertrand was induced, from personal attachment to the King, to accept it; and he gives the following interesting description of his first interview with his Sovereign.

‘As it was the first time that I had ever had the honour of speaking to his Majesty, on finding myself *tele-a-tete* with him, I was so overwhelmed with timidity, that if it had been my part to speak first, I should not have been able to pronounce a sentence. But I acquired courage, on observing that the King was more embarrassed than myself. He stammered out a few words without connection, but at last recovered himself, on seeing me more at my ease, and our conversation soon became interesting.

‘After some general observations upon the present difficult and perplexed state of public affairs, the King said to me, “Well, have you any farther objection?”

“No, Sire,” answered I. “The desire of obeying and pleasing your Majesty is the only sentiment I feel. But that I may know whether it will be in my power to serve you with utility, I hope your Majesty will have the condescension to inform me of your sentiments respecting the new Constitution, and the conduct you expect from your Ministers regarding it.”

“That is but just,” said the King. “This, then, is what I think: I am far from regarding this Constitution as a *chef d’œuvre*. I believe there are great faults in it; and that if I had been allowed to state my observations upon it, some advantageous alterations might have been adopted. But of this there is no question at present; I have sworn to maintain it, such as it is, and I am determined, as I ought,

to be strictly faithful to my oath; for it is my opinion, that an exact execution of the Constitution is the best means of making it thoroughly known to the nation, who will then perceive the changes proper to be made. I have not, and I cannot, have another plan than this. I certainly shall not recede from it; and I wish my ministers to conform to the same."

' To this I answered, " Your plan appears to me extremely wise, Sire. I feel myself capable of fulfilling it, and I take the engagement to do so. I have not so sufficiently examined the Constitution, either in general, or in its particular branches, as to have a decided and fixed opinion respecting its practicability, nor shall I form one, until experience has more enlightened the nation and myself. My present resolution is, never to deviate from what it prescribes. But may I be permitted to ask, if the Queen's way of thinking on this subject is conformable to that of your Majesty?" added I.

" Yes, perfectly. She will tell you so herself."

' A moment after, I went to the Queen's apartment, who, after assuring me, with great goodness, that she was as sensible as the King of the obligations I had laid them under, by accepting of a part in the administration in circumstances so difficult, added these words: " The King has informed you of his intentions relative to the Constitution. Don't you think, that the only plan he has to follow is to adhere to his oath?"

" Yes, certainly, Madam," answered I.

" Well, be assured," rejoined she, " that nothing shall make us alter our resolution. *Allons!* be of good courage, M. Bertrand. With a little patience, firmness, and consistency of conduct, I hope you will find that all is not yet lost."

' I was named Minister the 1st of October, and next day took my oath to the King. According to custom, I announced my nomination by a letter to the Assembly. Many remarks were made, but without any apparent displeasure, on my not having imitated my predecessors, by flattering the Assembly, and praising the Constitution. I simply expressed in my letter, " That having sworn to the King to be faithful to the Constitution, I engaged myself to the Assembly to adhere literally to my oath, and promote the execution of the Constitution by every means within my sphere."

The above passage evidently shows the candour and sincerity of the King, and must, with every dispassionate reader, help to remove the imputations which popular odium and prejudice lavished on the Queen; it strongly marks also the firmness and dignity of the Minister.

Many individuals in this country, carried away by the force of idle or insidious rumour, have censured the supposed hard treatment which M. Chauvelin received in this country; but how, we would ask, could Ministers, knowing, as probably they did, the insincerity of the man, be inspired towards him with confidence or kindness? He is thus mentioned by M. Bertrand:

" I feel," said he (the King) " that the Queen cannot, without inconveniency, retain the wives of the Emigrants about her, and I have already spoken to her upon the subject: but it cannot be ex-

pected that she is to form her society of Madame Petion, Madame Condorcet, and women of that stamp. With respect to myself, those whose services were most agreeable to me, have deserted me; and amongst those who remain, there are some who are the torment of my life: for instance, there is Chauvelin, who is a spy in my family, always commenting upon what is said, and giving a false account of all that passes."

"Why then does not your Majesty dismiss him?" said I.

"From regard to his father's memory," answered his Majesty.

"After the council was over, I proposed that, since M. de Chauvelin acted in a manner so reprehensible, his Majesty might dismiss him directly from his service; explaining the motives in the letter by which he signified to him his dismissal; and that if M. de Chauvelin should give himself any airs on the occasion, the King's letter might be published in the newspapers. But this measure was too severe for the King: and he soon after got rid of M. de Chauvelin, by sending him as minister plenipotentiary to England, under the direction of the Abbe Perigord, bishop of Autun, who was, in reality, the confidential minister, although, from particular circumstances, he could not, with propriety, appear at the British court.

Every anecdote related by M. Bertrand is highly favourable to the benevolence and sensibility of Louis. The following places him in a truly amiable light.

"I can no longer," said the King, "have ten louis at my disposal; for if it be discovered that I endeavour to procure gold, I shall be suspected of a project to escape. Perhaps I shall even be accused of monopolizing the specie of the kingdom, with a view to depreciate assignats."

"I immediately took up my pen, and wrote the following note, which I put into the king's hands, a moment before the council broke up:

"I have a certain means of procuring for the King, unknown to any one, the sum his Majesty stands in need of; and I beg to receive his orders on the subject."

"After the council was over, the King approached me, and said, with a smile, "It is well. Come and speak to me to-morrow morning."

"The next day, on entering the King's apartment, I read, in his countenance, that my proposal pleased him. His only uneasiness was, his fear of my being exposed to danger. When I had made him easy on this point, he expressed his satisfaction for my zeal, and approved of the plan I proposed for procuring the money.

"It is not for myself I want it," said he, "for my expences are paid in assignats; but it is for old servants, whom I have always paid in money; also for charitable uses, and to enable me occasionally to furnish the Queen and my sister with a few louis, in exchange for their assignats."

The cause of the hatred of the Duke of Orleans to the King and Queen is thus explained:

"The Duke of Orleans was not satisfied with writing to me that

he had accepted the rank of admiral; he likewise paid me a visit; and, amongst other matters, he assured me, that he set the higher value upon the favour which the King had conferred him, because it gave him the means of convincing his Majesty how much his sentiments had been calumniated. This declaration was made with an air of great openness and sincerity, and accompanied with the warmest protestations of loyalty. "I am very unfortunate," said he, "without deserving to be so. A thousand atrocities have been laid to my charge, of which I am completely innocent. I have been supposed guilty by many, merely because I have disdained to enter into any justification of myself from crimes of which I have a real horror. You are the first minister to whom I ever said as much, because you are the only one whose character ever inspired me with confidence. You will soon have an opportunity of judging whether my conduct gives the lie to my words."

He pronounced these last words with a voice and manner which convinced me he meant them as an answer to the air of incredulity with which I listened to him. I answered him, that I was so much afraid of weakening the force of his expressions, in reporting them to the King, as he desired I should, that I begged of him to deliver them himself to his Majesty. He replied, that it was precisely what he wished; and that if he could flatter himself that the King would receive him, he would go to the court next day.

I gave his Majesty an account, the same evening, at the council, of the visit I had received from the Duke of Orleans, and all that had passed; adding, that I could not help being convinced of the sincerity of his professions. The King resolved to receive him; and the following day had a conversation with him of more than half an hour, with which his Majesty appeared to be well satisfied.

"I am of your opinion," said he to me, "that he returns to us with sincerity, and that he will do all that depends on him to repair the mischiefs which have been committed in his name, and in which, very possibly, he has not had so great a share as we have suspected."

The following Sunday the Duke of Orleans came to the King's levee, where he met with the most mortifying reception from the courtiers, who were ignorant of what had passed, and from the royalists, who usually came on that day to pay their court to the royal family. They pressed round him, treading designedly upon his toes, and pushing him towards the door. When he went into the Queen's apartment, where the cloth was already laid, as soon as he appeared, they cried out on every side, "let nobody approach the dishes;" insinuating that he might throw poison into them.

The insulting murmurs which his presence excited, forced him to retire without having seen any of the royal family. He was pursued to the top of the stairs; and, as he was going down, some spit over the staircase upon him. He hastened out, filled with rage and indignation, and convinced that the King and Queen were the authors of these outrages, of which they were not only ignorant, but extremely concerned when they were informed of them. From that moment the Duke of Orleans conceived implacable hatred, and vowed vengeance against the King and Queen. He kept his oath but too well.

ANECDOTES

RESPECTING

THE LIFE AND DISCOVERIES OF PYTHAGORAS.

IN the present age, consecrated to the sciences, it may be of the highest utility to recall to our remembrance the labours of the ancients. Proud of our modern discoveries, we are, as it were, naturally inclined to despise antiquity: but, if we except chemistry, there is not, perhaps, any of the grand truths demonstrated at present, which were not conjectured, and even half proved, by the Greeks and the Romans. The ancients, it is true, gave birth to many chimeras, but how many absurd systems have not also been formed among us? The errors of the ancients had their rise in the infancy of the arts and the sciences; they were, therefore, excusable. The more ignorant people are, the more precipitate they are in judging. Even Genius itself, hurried away by its own activity, cannot avoid this fault. It eagerly embraces those ideas which please it, displays them without taking proper time to collect the necessary materials, makes a bad use of its own powers, and forms a new sect. As Pythagoras, who had some preconception of the principal discoveries in natural philosophy, was often led astray by his imagination, a few details respecting his life may not be uninteresting.

Pythagoras was born, as Cicero tells us, about the time of the expulsion of the Tarquins, and not in the time of Numa. Having heard the philosopher Pherecides, he who first maintained that brutes were only mere machines, discourse on the nature of the soul, he quitted the profession of a wrestler, to give himself up to the study of philosophy. One could not then acquire knowledge but by travelling. Samos, the country of Pythagoras, could not boast of having learned men amongst its citizens, and the Greeks had not begun to make a conspicuous figure by their learning and talents, whilst Egypt had long cultivated the useful sciences. Pythagoras, on this account, resided there for the space of twenty-two years. The wisdom of the Magi was already celebrated; Zoroaster was alive, and the Grecian philosopher spent several years with him at Babylon, during the Jewish captivity. He afterwards visited India, but the conversation which he had with the learned in all those countries, served only to make him more modest. Every one knows that Pythagoras first made use of the word *Philosopher*, that is to say, *friend of wisdom*, instead of the term *sage*, in which all those gloried who pursued study. When he returned to his own country he did not remain long, for not being able to endure the tyranny of the government, he retired to that part of Italy called *Great Greece*, and on this account the sect that he formed was called the *Italic*. Here he soon acquired a very high degree of reputation, and was considered as an extraordinary man, and one sent from the Gods. Overcome by the force of his reasoning, the people of Crotona, it is said, renounced their debauchery, to embrace the practice of those virtues which he taught; and what is no less difficult to

be believed, the women abjuring luxury and dress, threw their gold and their jewels into the flames. We may, however, rest assured, that he had great influence over the government of several cities, and, among others, over that of Metapontum, Tarantum, and Crotona; and that he always gave proofs of his being animated with a love of good order and of peace. We must not believe all those tales unworthy of him, which have been related, concerning the origin of this power. It is pretended, that having concealed himself in a cave below the earth, and being informed by his mother of every thing that passed among the living, he showed himself suddenly to the people, who had supposed him to be dead, and speaking to them of what they had done in his absence, he made them believe that he had returned from hell. Pythagoras was too great a man to demean himself in this manner. The authors of his life, having written a long time after the period in which he lived, collected all those popular reports, to which imagination, or the high idea entertained of this philosopher, had given birth. For this reason, little dependence is to be placed on what is related of his death. It is better to conclude that it was natural, than to imagine, with some, that he suffered himself to die of hunger, or with others, that the people of Crotona, suspecting their benefactor to have entered into a conspiracy against them, set fire to the house, in which he had shut himself up with his scholars. Several of the Fathers have believed that Pythagoras was a Jew, and circumcised; some have taken him for Ezekiel; and a certain author pretends, that in the last century, the Carmelites maintained, in a thesis at Beziers, that Pythagoras was a Carmelite, and Prior of their convents at Samos and Crotona. A collection of the maxims of the Pythagoreans, has been attributed to Pope Sixtus I. The Romans erected a statue to this philosopher, which seems to prove that he was held by them in great estimation.

The Pythagoreans acknowledged only one God, a pure spirit, incapable of suffering, like to himself alone, and creator of every thing that exists. In him are united, in the highest degree, two of the noblest presents that he has bestowed on man, truth and love. Pythagoras durst not venture to say, that any thing was impossible with God. Descartes, among the moderns, shewed a respect equally great. It is, however, doing no injury to the Deity; nay, it is rather admiring in him the most sublime of all perfections, to suppose him incapable of doing things repugnant to reason. With respect to the soul, Pythagoras fell into an error very common among the Pagans. He believed that it formed a part of the substance of the Deity. This doctrine he derived from the Perses, among whom Bernier, the celebrated traveller, found it still existing. According to them, God draws the souls of men from his own substance, as a spider draws from its entrails threads, which it sometimes resumes after it has formed them. But what becomes then of the unity and simplicity of God? What becomes of his purity, and all his perfections, since our souls bear in them so many spots and stains? In such a case, we may well say with Fontenelle, *if God made man*

after his own image, man has well repaid him. Pythagoras taught also the metempsychosis. Some pretended, that he employed it as an emblem to reform men from their vicious courses. It then became, like the story of the companions of Ulysses, an allegory highly worthy of a philosopher; had he not seen in our souls a particle of the divinity. His disciples, however, took the meaning of it in a literal sense, and several Christians, among whom we may quote Manes, adopted their doctrine.

Pythagoras, according to Aristotle, is the first philosopher who treated of morals, the basis of which was the love of truth. The word, therefore, of a Pythagorean, like that of a Quaker, was equivalent to an oath. To attain to truth, Pythagoras required that people should continually combat ignorance of the mind, and the passions. He generally disguised his precepts under a symbolical form, which he did not explain to every body. To put his disciples in mind, that they should foresee in the morning all the actions of the day, and to examine their consciences in the evening, he recommended to them to scratch their foreheads when they went out, and the back part of their heads when they entered. When he was desirous of inviting them to preserve tranquility of soul, he advised them not to eat their hearts. In his language, to incite anger by invective, was to stir the fire with a sword. But to see his morality more stripped of its dress, one must read *The Golden Version*, a work of Lysis, which is, however, attributed to Pythagoras.

His discoveries in natural philosophy were astonishing. He was the first who had an idea of the system of Copernicus; for he imagined that the universe revolved round a central fire, which vivified all nature, and which was the source of motion. He boasted of understanding the harmony of the heavens, which in his style apparently signified that he was sure of the truth of his opinion. The ancient authors thought, however, that he spoke without metaphor, and they have each explained this idea according to the notions which they formed of the planetary system. How can it be supposed, said they, that such large bodies should move in silence? In this manner they made the planets not to float in a vacuum. They afterwards divided the whole space which separates the earth from the stars, into six or seven parts, forming a gamut of six or seven tones. According to Pliny, the moon being distant 126,000 stadia from us, produced a full tone; above her, Mercury and Venus rendered each half a tone; the sun being much farther removed from Venus, formed a tone and a half, and Jupiter and Saturn had each their semitone; but the starry heavens produced a tone and a half, like the sun. If this was the opinion of Pythagoras, we must confess, that by changing the relation and distances of the planets, we have greatly deranged his system. In short, he affirmed that every thing in the world was harmony. This idea pleased the imagination of Descartes, and Mr. Bernardin de St. Pierre revived it. Pythagoras discovered this harmony between different beings, by the combination of numbers; but it is not known whether these numbers were the signs or the principles of things. He was the first who admitted the sphericity.

of the earth, and the existence of antipodes. He was acquainted with the obliquity of the ecliptic, and first shewed how the moon borrowed her light from the sun. Antonio de Dominis, in explaining the phenomena of the rainbow, has done nothing, as we may say, but repeat what Pythagoras had advanced before him. To this philosopher we are indebted also for the knowledge of several stars. For the time in which he lived, he was a very great geometrician. It was he who discovered that beautiful proposition, respecting the square of the hypotenuse. Every person in the least acquainted with the mathematics, knows what is meant by the hypotenuse, the largest side of a right-angled triangle, or that which is opposite to the right angle. Pythagoras found that a square constructed upon this side, was equal to the squares constructed upon the other two; an important discovery, the full utility of which he readily comprehended, since, as is said, he immediately offered up a hecatomb through gratitude.

His reputation procured him a multitude of disciples, but he was remarkably severe in his choice. He first examined their gestures, their manner of laughing, their gait, and, above all, the features of the young candidates; an excellent method, for the worthless, notwithstanding all their art, almost always betray their inclinations by their looks. He afterwards put them upon a state of probation for several years, and silence was one of the first restraints which he imposed on them. His disciples never ate flesh or fish, but vegetables and herbs, the only food which, according to Pythagoras, did not render the genius dull. The authority of their chief, in this respect, was considered as a sovereign law; and for this reason, when they disputed, or were in a state of uncertainty respecting any point, it was sufficient to repeat these words, *the master has said so*. They then reasoned no farther, and submitted without any appeal. The Pythagoreans had all their wealth in common, and entertained for each other the tenderest friendship. It is related that a Pythagorean being about to die, and having nothing to pay for the expences of his sickness, ordered his host to fix up a paper which he gave him, This paper contained the history of his latter days, and a symbol of Pythagoras. Some time after, another Pythagorean, having read this bill, paid the host for every thing he had advanced. There are associations among us, the members of which are no strangers to circumstances of the same kind.

The learned have had many, but fruitless disputes, on abstinence from beans; a point of doctrine which Pythagoras, as is said, borrowed from the Egyptians. The most ingenious opinion that has been advanced on this subject, is, that under this emblem he interdicted his disciples from seeking after dignities and great places; for at elections and trials, sentence was past, and suffrages were given by beans. This was one of the great secrets of the Pythagoreans. We are even assured that two women, attached to this sect, having been interrogated, and closely pressed on this subject, one of them suffered herself to be killed rather than speak, and the other cut her tongue, lest she might have the weakness to yield to

temptation. It however appears probable, according to the opinion of Aristoxenes, that Pythagoras readily ate beans, and that he found them very good.

Pythagoras left several works, which he forbid to be made public. Plato found means to procure them, and paid at the rate of upwards of eight hundred pounds sterling for them.

ESSAY ON POLITENESS.

I HAVE always been of opinion that politeness depends very little upon fashion. For genuine politeness we must look to a higher and a more permanent principle. Whether we understand it in its full latitude, as implying a general courtesy and urbanity to all; or whether we confine it to people of education (not extending it to those in inferior stations) we must still refer it to a more worthy source than that of a few incidental opinions, which maintain but a momentary influence, and then give way to other notions, all equally the offspring of caprice.

Politeness (as it regards an intercourse with people of education) will be exercised in a general attention to the company; not limited to a few, but diffused among all, in such a deference to the opinions, feelings, and inclinations of those around us, as excludes the appearance of self-love or self-indulgence; and, indeed, actually absorbs all ideas of self. It is more connected with the mind than the body. It is certainly much assisted by an easy address: for a person may often mean well, without having the power of expressing what he means. He may be courteous in intention, and be awkward in the execution. The politeness, however, which we have been defining, will generally break through these external obstacles, and make its way by persevering exertion to oblige, till it conciliates the heart; even though it should trust entirely to the suggestions of nature, and borrow no assistance from the modish lessons of artificial behaviour.

This politeness, then, is independent, as to its origin, on custom and fashion; though the general diffusion and display of it, at the present moment, may partly be attributed to their influence. To prove the independence we are asserting, we have only to consider whether any man in former ages, more enlightened than his contemporaries, seemed to entertain these ideas of it, when so far from being sanctioned, this genuine politeness was discountenanced by fashion.

In this country, the true politeness, so closely allied to urbanity and gentleness, was once much repressed by the current modes of behaviour; especially when those of inferior rank were admitted to the tables of the great. A few centuries ago, the little civilities and attentions were measured out to different people in exact proportion to their respective stations. So that, in a promiscuous company, for instance at the table of a Nobleman, it would be easy to discover the various degrees of his guests, as to family, fortune, or profession, by his scrupulous formalities corresponding with their different pretensions. If the Nobleman were the first of his company, he gene-

of the earth, and the existence of antipodes. He was acquainted with the obliquity of the ecliptic, and first shewed how the moon borrowed her light from the sun. Antonio de Dominis, in explaining the phenomena of the rainbow, has done nothing, as we may say, but repeat what Pythagoras had advanced before him. To this philosopher we are indebted also for the knowledge of several stars. For the time in which he lived, he was a very great geometrician. It was he who discovered that beautiful proposition, respecting the square of the hypotenuse. Every person in the least acquainted with the mathematics, knows what is meant by the hypotenuse, the largest side of a right-angled triangle, or that which is opposite to the right angle. Pythagoras found that a square constructed upon this side, was equal to the squares constructed upon the other two; an important discovery, the full utility of which he readily comprehended, since, as is said, he immediately offered up a hecatomb through gratitude.

His reputation procured him a multitude of disciples, but he was remarkably severe in his choice. He first examined their gestures, their manner of laughing, their gait, and, above all, the features of the young candidates; an excellent method, for the worthless, notwithstanding all their art, almost always betray their inclinations by their looks. He afterwards put them upon a state of probation for several years, and silence was one of the first restraints which he imposed on them. His disciples never ate flesh or fish, but vegetables and herbs, the only food which, according to Pythagoras, did not render the genius dull. The authority of their chief, in this respect, was considered as a sovereign law; and for this reason, when they disputed, or were in a state of uncertainty respecting any point, it was sufficient to repeat these words, *the master has said so*. They then reasoned no farther, and submitted without any appeal. The Pythagoreans had all their wealth in common, and entertained for each other the tenderest friendship. It is related that a Pythagorean being about to die, and having nothing to pay for the expences of his sickness, ordered his host to fix up a paper which he gave him, This paper contained the history of his latter days, and a symbol of Pythagoras. Some time after, another Pythagorean, having read this bill, paid the host for every thing he had advanced. There are associations among us, the members of which are no strangers to circumstances of the same kind.

The learned have had many, but fruitless disputes, on abstinence from beans; a point of doctrine which Pythagoras, as is said, borrowed from the Egyptians. The most ingenious opinion that has been advanced on this subject, is, that under this emblem he interdicted his disciples from seeking after dignities and great places; for at elections and trials, sentence was past, and suffrages were given by beans. This was one of the great secrets of the Pythagoreans. We are even assured that two women, attached to this sect, having been interrogated, and closely pressed on this subject, one of them suffered herself to be killed rather than speak, and the other cut her tongue, lest she might have the weakness to yield to

temptation. It however appears probable, according to the opinion of Aristoxenes, that Pythagoras readily ate beans, and that he found them very good.

Pythagoras left several works, which he forbid to be made public. Plato found means to procure them, and paid at the rate of upwards of eight hundred pounds sterling for them.

ESSAY ON POLITENESS.

I HAVE always been of opinion that politeness depends very little upon fashion. For genuine politeness we must look to a higher and a more permanent principle. Whether we understand it in its full latitude, as implying a general courtesy and urbanity to all; or whether we confine it to people of education (not extending it to those in inferior stations) we must still refer it to a more worthy source than that of a few incidental opinions, which maintain but a momentary influence, and then give way to other notions, all equally the offspring of caprice.

Politeness (as it regards an intercourse with people of education) will be exercised in a general attention to the company; not limited to a few, but diffused among all, in such a deference to the opinions, feelings, and inclinations of those around us, as excludes the appearance of self-love or self-indulgence; and, indeed, actually absorbs all ideas of self. It is more connected with the mind than the body. It is certainly much assisted by an easy address: for a person may often mean well, without having the power of expressing what he means. He may be courteous in intention, and be awkward in the execution. The politeness, however, which we have been defining, will generally break through these external obstacles, and make its way by persevering exertion to oblige, till it conciliates the heart; even though it should trust entirely to the suggestions of nature, and borrow no assistance from the modish lessons of artificial behaviour.

This politeness, then, is independent, as to its origin, on custom and fashion; though the general diffusion and display of it, at the present moment, may partly be attributed to their influence. To prove the independence we are asserting, we have only to consider whether any man in former ages, more enlightened than his contemporaries, seemed to entertain these ideas of it, when so far from being sanctioned, this genuine politeness was discountenanced by fashion.

In this country, the true politness, so closely allied to urbanity and gentleness, was once much repressed by the current modes of behaviour; especially when those of inferior rank were admitted to the tables of the great. A few centuries ago, the little civilities and attentions were measured out to different people in exact proportion to their respective stations. So that, in a promiscuous company, for instance at the table of a Nobleman, it would be easy to discover the various degrees of his guests, as to family, fortune, or profession, by his scrupulous formalities corresponding with their different pretensions. If the Nobleman were the first of his company, he gene-

rally displayed his superiority by the appropriation of a few delicacies to himself—by attending more, in fact, to his own person than to his visitors. These distinctions must have marred the pleasures of society, by a forbidding ceremoniousness. The entertainer must have shewn a selfishness contrary to every idea of courtesy; and those of his guests, whose comparative pretensions were dubious, must have been often disconcerted or piqued by the invidiousness of such a discriminating manner. Of this behaviour we have several instances on record. The Earl of Northumberland's household book, begun in 1512, will furnish us with a curious example of it. From this book, we see that my Lord's board-end, where the principal visitors had their places assigned them, was served with more delicate viands than the lower end of the table, where the inferior guests were seated. A large salt-seller was fixed in the middle of the table, to mark this unsocial distinction. Above the salt-sellers, sat my Lord and his principal guests; below it, the inferior ones, in due gradation. There was a Highland Chief, not long ago, who used to discriminate in the same manner between his visitors. They were allowed to partake of what dishes they pleased; but had wines of a different quality set before them. No wine, indeed, appeared at the bottom of the table, which was furnished only with the common beverage of the country.

Now, all this is so inconsistent with the rules of genuine politeness, though agreeable to the manners of our forefathers, that, one should imagine, the more enlightened among them would hardly have submitted to be hampered by such absurdities. At any period, a complaisant man would be rather more attentive to his inferiors than to others; in order to remove from their minds, as much as possible, all abject ideas of their station, or notions of invidious comparison, and to introduce general ease and complacency. Accordingly, we shall find that such men often behave politely, in opposition to the fashionable rules of behaviour. Sir Francis Bacon, who lived in the midst of these formal times, was remarkably tender with respect to the little social attentions. The regard due to ourselves and to others, is a point on which he frequently insists. 'I knew one,' he quaintly says, 'who used to say in scorn—"He must needs be a wise man—he speaks so much of himself." 'Speeces of scorn towards others must be sparingly used. I knew two Noblemen of the West of England, whereof the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house. The other would ask of those who had been at the other's table, "tell truly, was there never a flout, or dry blow given?" To which the guest would answer, "Such or such a thing passed." The Lord would say, "I thought he would marr a good dinner." To speak agreeably to him with whom we deal, is more than to speak in good words, or good order.' In another place he inveighs against the stiff ceremoniousness of his times; and observes that, if we make any distinctions, it is good to keep a little state among a man's peers; but among a man's inferiors it is good to be a little familiar.

It is remarkable, that the Romans, even at their most refined æra, behaved pretty nearly like our forefathers. To discriminate between

his different guests, according to their different stations, to serve himself and a few select friends, and in the next place direct his attention to the inferior orders of his company, is observable in the well-bred gentleman of ancient Rome. Fashion, therefore, among the Romans, was hostile also to true politeness. Yet, among us, there were some individuals, who had more than a glimpse of this pleasing quality. Hear one of the most sensible of the ancients upon this subject. 'At a certain person's house,' says Pliny, 'some very elegant dishes were served up to himself and a few more of us; while those which were placed before the rest of the company were extremely mean. There were in small bottles, three different sorts of wine; not that the guests might take their choice, but that they might not have an option in their power. The best was for himself and his friends of the first rank; and the next for those of a lower order (for, you must know he measures out his friendship according to the different degrees of quality) and the third for his own and his guests freed men. One who sat near me took notice of this circumstance, and asked me how I approved of it? 'Not at all,' I replied. "Pray then," said he, "what is your method on such occasions?"—'Mine,' I returned, 'is to give all my visitors an equal reception; for when I make an invitation, it is to entertain, not to distinguish my company. I set every man on a level with myself whom I admit to my table, not excepting even my freed men, whom I look upon at those times to be my guests, as much as any of the rest.*'

That MODERN MANNERS are directly opposite to those of our ancestors and of the Romans, is sufficiently clear: yet they seem a pretty exact transcript of Sir Francis Bacon's ideas, and the notions of the politer Pliny; whilst they are perfectly consistent with the rules of genuine politeness. Nevertheless, we are apt to fancy, as we premised, that our politeness is merely the creature of the times, and unattainable by those who have never been introduced into the best company, or who do not attend to the temporary dictates of fashion. But from the instances of Bacon and Pliny, we may conclude that they were prior to all arbitrary rules, and even superior to caprice or custom. We must refer for their origin, therefore, to some immutable principles in the mind of man: and, I believe, we shall not mistake, if we entitle them the offspring of GOOD SENSE and BENEVOLENCE. He who is in possession of those qualities must be, in every age, a gentleman.

Happily, for the present age, the good manners which we have attempted to describe, seem universally diffused, whilst they harmonize with the reigning fashions. '*The courteous*,' indeed for fashion's sake, most frequently experience, on marking the effects of their urbanity, the revival of smothered sensibilities: and '*the courteous from principle*,' cannot but indulge the hope, that such sensibilities, repeatedly enkindled, may produce an illumination of the mind; whilst that politeness which was involuntarily and fortuitously adopted, may be retained from a conviction of its decorum, propriety, and gracefulness.

* Lib. ii. Ep. 6.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
RICHARD PARKER.

RICHARD PARKER, who has rendered himself so conspicuous among the mutineers of the fleet at the Nore, and whose trial at large will be found in another part of our miscellany, is said to be descended from a respectable family in Exeter. He obtained a good education, was bred in the navy, was a midshipman on board the *Mediator*, and, about the conclusion of the American war, was an acting lieutenant in one of his Majesty's ships. He was afterwards, it is said, mate on board the *Lascelles* East Indiaman. He soon came into possession of a considerable sum of money, and shortly after he went to Scotland, and married a farmer's daughter in Aberdeenshire, with whom he received a decent patrimony. At this time, being without employment, he soon finished his fortune, and became involved in debt, on account of which he was cast into jail, where he was at the time the counties were raising seamen for the navy. He then entered as one of the volunteers for Perthshire, received the bounty, and was released from prison, upon paying the incarcerating creditor a part of his bounty. He was put on board the tender then in Leith Roads, commanded by Captain Watson, who carried him, with many others, to the Nore. On the passage, Captain Watson distinguished Parker, both by his activity and polite address. That he is the same person known in the mutinous fleet by the appellation of Admiral Parker, is proved by Captain Watson himself, who, before he last sailed from the Nore for Leith, was ordered by the crew of the *Sandwich* to come on board, which he did, and was then introduced to, and interrogated by Parker, whom he knew on first sight. Parker also recollected him, and from this circumstance he experienced great favour. Parker ordered every man on board to treat Captain Watson well, saying, he was the seamen's friend, and had treated him well, and that if any man used him otherwise, he should instantly be—(Here he pointed to the rope at the yard-arm). Captain Watson took an opportunity of hinting to Parker the impropriety of his conduct, and the consequences that might follow: it seemed to throw a momentary damp on his spirits; but he expressed a wish to waive the subject, and Captain Watson left him, having obtained permission to proceed on his voyage.

When Parker was brought on shore, his pockets were filled with papers, but we believe there was nothing material contained in them, except the proceedings on ship-board. When under examination before the Commissioners at Sheerness, he told them he should be able to justify himself, and hoped he had behaved with honour; he knew nothing wrong that he had done. He appeared very undaunted. Two leading gentlemen of the county of Kent saw Parker on Thursday preceding his trial, and were with him near two hours, for the purpose of endeavouring to trace the origin of the mutiny, and whether any persons in London were in league with him. He declared to those gentlemen that the mutiny originated, and was conducted, solely on board the ships.

AN APOLOGY
FOR THE
CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF IAGO.

—Perago loca nullius antè
Trita pedè.

LUCRETIVS.

AS I mean nothing ironical in this undertaking, I am aware of incurring some suspicion of having tasted

‘ —Of the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner.’

It may be urged against me, that the name of Iago is almost proverbial for a close dissembling villain; that Dr. Johnson observes, ‘ his character is so conducted, that he is, from the first scene to the last, hated and despised;’ that ‘ it is so monstrous and satanical,’ if we are to credit Lord Kains, ‘ as not to be sufferable in a representation— not even Shakspeare’s masterly hand can make the picture agreeable;’ and that old Rymer, long before them, observed, ‘ he was too wicked in all conscience; and had more to answer for than any tragedy or furies could inflict upon him:’ that, in short, he is held by the world in general, no less than by Othello, as ‘ the damned, damned Iago.’

Permit me, however, first to observe, that I do not absolutely undertake to vindicate him, but to shew that his conduct admits of much excuse. His character, as I apprehend, is greatly misunderstood, and requires an explanation.* ‘ An honest man (says Davy) is able to speak for himself, when a knave is not.’ Iago is not, indeed, as this acute reasoner affirms of the knavish VISOIR, ‘ my honest friend;’ yet as he stands in a similar predicament of not being ‘ able to speak for himself,’ and never did any of us the slightest injury, ‘ I beseech your worships let him be countenanced.’

Some eminent characters in the dramatic line have published APOLOGIES for their lives. That their modesty induced them to adopt this title from the primitive fathers, by whom it was frequently used, I presume not to say. But it is to be feared, that in these degenerate days, not one of them has so extensive a circulation as that of Mrs. Bellamy or Colley Cibber. The latter was often, in former times, Iago’s theatrical representative, and I do not see why the original is not as deserving of an apology as the copy.

Before I enter more particularly into my client’s defence, I cannot avoid noticing a passage in Mr. Twining’s Notes on Aristotle’s Poetics, in which he compliments Richard III. at Iago’s expence. ‘ Dr. Johnson,’ says he, ‘ observes, that there is always danger lest wickedness, conjoined with abilities, should steal upon esteem, though it misses of approbation; but the character of Iago is so con-

* Hen. IV. Part ii. act v.

ducted that he is, from the first scene to the last, hated and despised. *But not so,*' adds the learned critic, '*Shakspeare's Richard.*'

Now with all due submission to the translator of the Poetics, I conceive that the crimes of Iago, when fairly compared with those of Richard, will fade, like the new moon overpowered by meridian splendour.

To the unrelenting cruelty of a Borgia Richard added more than Pharisaic hypocrisy. The only virtue which he possessed, if an in-born faculty deserves that name, was courage; but he possessed it in common with Iago. The latter, to revenge injuries, which I shall shew were of no trivial kind, is guilty of murder; and insufficient as this plea may be to exculpate him, not one of so mitigating a nature can be urged in extenuation of the various murders committed by Richard. The intended victims of Iago's revenge are three; Othello, Cassio, and Desdemona; yet neither seems to have had the least claim to his regard. A host, on the contrary, is sacrificed by the sanguinary tyrant. A wife,* a faithful friend, an affectionate brother, two amiable nephews, whom he was bound by every sacred tie to protect:

' Who should against the murderer shut the door,
Not bear the knife himself.'

All these, and many other innocent victims, he immolates to his diabolical ambition, without the least remorse or compunction: nor till he awakens from his horrid dream, does he betray the slightest feeling of humanity. He then, indeed, exclaims,

' My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale;
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Perjury, perjury to the highest degree;
Murder, stern murder to the direst degree;
All several sins, all urged in each degree,
Throng to the bar, all crying *guilty! guilty!*'

As men are not apt to see their own conduct in the most unfavourable point of view, I will rest Richard's character on the account he gives of himself, and proceed to that of Iago. The principal charges urged against him are, his ingratitude and treachery to Othello; his perfidy to Cassio and to Desdemona.

Previous to the opening of the drama, we are led to understand that Iago's character was respectable both as an officer and a man.—His military services are often alluded to. He is made known to the gentlemen of Cyprus, by Cassio, as 'the bold Iago.' Othello reports him to the Duke of Venice as 'a man of honesty and trust.'—In another place he talks of him as

—' Of exceeding honesty,
And knows all qualities with a learned spirit
Of human dealings.'

* Her death by poison is rather hinted at than directly avowed by Richard. (Act iv. sc. 2.) Her subsequent appearance, however, with the ghosts of 'all those whom he had murdered,' serves to confirm it. (Act v. sc. 5.)

Other speeches of a similar kind shew that Iago had often acted, by Othello's own confession, in such a manner as to deserve his favour; yet, over this tried and experienced soldier, of whose prowess

—‘ His eyes had seen the proof,
At Rhodes and Cyprus, and on other grounds,
Christian and Heathen’---

He places one,

‘ Who never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knew
More than a spinster.’

Must not this have been a justifiable cause for resentment, if any can be so, to a brave and enterprising soldier? Some critic styles him ‘a false, dissembling, *ungrateful rascal*.’ Nothing, however, can be more unjust than the last epithet. Othello was unkind and ungenerous; Iago not ungrateful. The strongest reason for his resentment to the Moor is yet to be told. He suspected that he had been injured by him in the most tender point; that he had seduced his *Æmilia*, a suspicion which does not appear destitute of foundation. The discourse she holds with Desdemona amply demonstrates that she was very far from entertaining any rigid notions of conjugal fidelity. (Act iv. sc. 13.) She tells her mistress, that she would not carry on an intrigue ‘for a joint ring, for measures of lawn, nor for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition. But for all the whole world! (alluding to what Desdemona had said) why, who would not make her husband a cuckold to make him a monarch?’ After, again professing that she, and an infinity of other women, would break their matrimonial vow for some signal advantage, she adds,

‘ I do think it is their husbands’ faults
If wives do fall. Say, that they slack their duties,
Or pour out treasures into foreign laps;
Or else break out in *peevish jealousies*,
Throwing restraint upon us; or say they *strike us*,
Or scant our *former havings* in despite:
Why we have galls: and though we have some grace,
Yet have we some revenge.’

Æmilia here seems to allude to her own situation. Iago was of a jealous temper, not always continent of his hand toward her; was reduced to a state of indigence, and could not consequently support her in her usual stile of living—‘her former havings.’ In some subsequent scenes she follows up her arguments with equal spirit and energy; but the lines quoted are sufficient to shew that Iago was by no means fortunate in his matrimonial connexion. Warburton supposes, that, when he informs Roderigo, in the first scene, of Cassio's promotion over his head, he afterwards alludes in an abrupt manner to some former sarcasm from Othello, relative to the levity of *Æmilia*.

—‘ A Florentine’s *
A fellow almost damn’d in a fair wife.’

* When Cassio says, ‘ I never knew a Florentine more kind and honest,’ (act iii. sc. 1.) he seems evidently to mean Iago. Were the latter a Venetian,

If we allow this interpretation, Othello added insult to injury.

Whatever stress may be laid on this circumstance, it certainly required no common degree of Christian charity to forgive such treatment as Iago had experienced from the Moor.

But what excuse, it may be said, is there for his behaviour to Cassio? He never personally injured him; nor does it appear that he had, at any time, endeavoured to supplant Iago, though he was fortunately preferred before him.

I cannot, however, allow that he had no cause for resentment against Cassio. He suspects him no less than Othello of a criminal intercourse with *Æmilia*: (act ii. sc. 8.) and revenge, though contrary to the precepts of the gospel, is not so strongly prohibited by the military code of honour.

Again: though it does not appear that he had attempted to supplant Iago, yet the circumstance alone of his undeserved promotion over him, must have kindled in his breast, unless endowed with the apathy of a stoic or the meekness of a saint, some sparks of anger and indignation against the successful rival as well as the unjust patron. On this point, I believe, I might with safety appeal to the officers of the British army; to those who, like Iago, having signalized themselves in the field, have met with the approbation of their General, who witnessed their exploits, and honoured them with apparent friendship. If in such circumstances, some young man, some meer 'bookish theorique,' was promoted over them, would they feel no disgust, no indignation at the person so promoted? Can they conceive many circumstances more likely to kindle such resentment as might be fatal, or more excusable, if attended with such effects?

It would have been certainly much more noble in Iago to have suppressed his resentment against Othello and Cassio; and wiser, probably, to have winked at the frailties of *Æmilia*; but many allowances ought surely to be made for the imperfections of human nature, when placed in trying situations: and why should not Iago be entitled to the benefit of this plea as well as more exalted characters?

as some commentators suppose, can we reconcile it to the common mode of conversation, that when he calls Roderigo, 'a poor trash,' he should add, 'of Venice?' Would an Englishman, after describing a countryman of his as a poor wretch, add, of England? But, did he talk of an alien in that style, he would, in all probability, like Iago, particularise the country he belonged to. When Othello says, *listening to Cassio's conversation*, 'Do you triumph, Roman? Do you triumph?' May we not take him literally, and suppose that Cassio was of Rome? His being represented as 'a bookish theorique,' certainly does not militate against the idea. Whether this conjecture be allowed or not, it does not appear that the passage above has been explained more satisfactorily by other commentators than by Warburton. It must be acknowledged that in the fifth act Iago calls Roderigo his countryman: and it is not improbable that Shakspeare had forgot what he had said of him in the first, not unusual with other eminent delineators of ideal characters. Cervantes, in the first book of *Don Quixote*, calls Sancho's wife *JOAN GUIREZ*; but she is afterwards known by the name of *TERESA PANCA*; and in the second part, where he takes an opportunity to satirise the author of a surreptitious *Don Quixote*, he is particularly severe on him for being guilty of so palpable an error as styling her *JOAN GUIREZ*: not aware that he himself had led him into it by one more strange and unaccountable.

I observed that Iago's military deserts are never questioned; and, in the first scene, he speaks like one, who was no less conscious of his own merit, than tremblingly alive to the indignities he had suffered. 'By the faith of man,' says he,

'I know my price, I am worth no worse a place.'

He concludes his spirited speech with remarking, that notwithstanding his services, Othello permitted him to

—'be belied and calmed
By debtor and creditor.'*

This somewhat softens an exceptionable part of his conduct, the 'making his fool his purse.' He had a right to expect promotion. In consequence of this expectation he had lived, it may naturally be concluded, more profusely than he would otherwise have done; had involved himself in many difficulties, or as *Æmilia* expresses it, had 'scanted his former havings'—another cause for chagrin and anger against Othello, whose cruel neglect had obliged him to stoop to meannesses he would otherwise have detested. Instances of faults committed by naturally virtuous characters in reduced circumstances, which they would have abhorred in a state of affluence, every day

* Then follow these lines:

—————'This counter-caster!

He in good time must his lieutenant be,
And I, God bless the mark! his Moorship's ancient.'

Shakspeare appears in this drama to have entertained a very strange idea of military subordination. Othello is General of the Venetian army, yet the immediate officer next to him is Cassio, his lieutenant, and then Iago, the ancient or ensign. This arrangement is suitable to the officers of a company, but not to those belonging to a great army.

His ideas on this subject seem no less incongruous in other dramas. We are so familiarised to the title of *ancient* when applied to Pistol, that it seems to form part of his name, and to be almost inseparable from it; yet *Fuellen* talks of 'one Ancient-Lieutenant Pistol uttering prave words at the pidge;' and *Fuellen* is represented as exactly conversant in military affairs, or, to adopt his own words, in 'the ceremonies of the wars.' We must suppose, therefore, that he is not designedly made to confound these distinct ranks. In the same play, Pistol expresses his hopes of being 'sutler unto the camp,' a post probably derogatory to an officer, even in the time of Henry the Fifth. Bardolph is sometimes Falstaff's servant, his corporal, his lieutenant, and at last hanged under the denomination of a *soldier*, for stealing a 'pax of little price.' We might almost suppose that these adventurers adopted travelling-titles to gain themselves occasional credit; yet when Hostess Quickly, endeavouring to mitigate Pistol's fury, calls him 'good captain,' and 'sweet captain,' her female visitor, who had felt no resentment at his having been previously stiled ANCIENT, abuses him in the most virulent terms for assuming a title to which he had no pretensions, (Hen. 4th. 2d part. act ii. sc. 10.)

Our old dramatic bards attended possibly less to the *costume* in military affairs than in any other respect. In Beaumont's and Fletcher's plays, the lieutenant and ancient are generally represented as not very distant from the commander in chief: a colonel, indeed, sometimes intervenes, as second in command to the hero of the drama, whether that hero be Roman, Greek, or Barbarian. A lieutenant, by the instigation of his colonel, exposes his life to the pistol of Demetrius Poliorcetes [*The Humorous Lieutenant*]; and a corporal Judas serves in the Roman legion, under Suctonius, in Britain, [*Bonduca*].

occur. The proclivity natural to error is too well known to be insisted upon. Not the death of Cassio, but the depriving him of his office, was Iago's original design. Had he succeeded to the command he so justly claimed, we may conclude, reasoning from probabilities and the common course of events, that he would neither have betrayed Othello, defrauded Roderigo, nor acted unkindly to Cassio, but have continued 'honest, honest Iago,' to the end of the chapter.

The last charge, and the severest, is his cruelty to the innocent Desdemona. This is generally considered as the very acme of villainy, and it admits indeed of less excuse than the former accusations, for she had never wronged him. Iago, however, does not behold her in the same point of view as a reader or a spectator of the tragedy. He is by no means convinced of her virtue and purity of heart, as appears from his observations on the first interview between her and Cassio (act ii. sc. 5.) from his subsequent discourse with Roderigo, and the soliloquy which follows:

'That Cassio loves her, I do well believe it;
That she loves him, 'tis apt and of great credit.'

Other similar passages might be adduced, and it is not unreasonable to suppose, that his suspicions of his wife had soured his temper, and excited in him a general aversion to the female sex. It appears, indeed, to have been of so violent a nature as even to have overcome his policy.

In the first scene between him and Desdemona at Cyprus (act ii. sc. 5.) he betrays a moroseness unsuitable to his situation and designs; for had Othello been led to suppose that he disliked his wife, or was on unfriendly terms with her, any testimony of his to her discredit must have been weakened in proportion to that idea. This mode of behaviour, therefore, betrays an irritability, and in some respect an imbecility of character in Iago, rather than hardened villainy: that, I apprehend, is never accompanied with acute sensibility and an unguarded warmth of temper.

On the whole, his conduct to Roderigo, concerning which no accusation has been preferred, appears to be the least excusable. To him he was indebted for pecuniary obligations, but for none of any kind to either of the other characters. On the contrary, from the first of them he had, most decidedly and incontrovertibly, received injuries of the severest kind. He had no trivial cause for his aversion to Cassio. Desdemona, as being a woman, was not an object of his regard; as the friend of Cassio and Æmilia she appeared to him in a disgusting light, and more so, probably, considered as the wife of Othello. In order to distress *him*, however, not to gratify any aversion towards Desdemona, he contrives her death: she is merely an instrument to effectuate his vengeance; and if vengeance can be vindicated by an accumulation of injuries, Iago's, though exorbitant, was just.

It appears, therefore, notwithstanding the general opinion, that his conduct admits him of much palliation; this I contended for—and, I rust, that if you still think him a villain, you consider him one of the

lower class, 'a puny whipster' in the school of iniquity, not to be ranked with Richard the Third, Aaron the Moor, and others of the higher order, his usual associates. Let me add only, that if I have not wholly washed the Blackamoor white, I trust I have taken a shade from his colour—I have offered *some* apology for his 'character and conduct.'

AN ACCOUNT OF

CHARLES THE FIRST'S ENTRY INTO EDINBURGH,

IN THE YEAR 1633.*

UPON the 23d day of June, his Majesty, from Dalkeith be Laster-rig and the Long Gate, about half six at night, came to the West Port. Upon the south side of the West Port, upon a pretty pageant, the draught of the city of Edinburgh, and suburbs belonging thereto, being excellently well pourtrayed, was objected to his Majesty's eye; and a veil being removed, the nymph Edina, (accompanied with two other nymphs,) after a short speech of congratulation to his Highness, delivered the keys of the city, to be disposed of at his pleasure.

After this, his Majesty entering the port at the Grass-market, the magistrates of the city, being richly habited, did give his Majesty the welcome of an little stage, made for the purpose.

In the strait of the West Bow was erected a stately pageant, (arched beneath for a passage), having the country of Caledonia, or Scotland, (according to the old topography), with excellent artificers represented off the pageant: the Lady Caledonia, in antient, but rich habit, delivered ane congratulatory speech to his Majesty, full of pathetic expressions.

Upon the west wall of the Tolbooth, (where the goldsmiths shops do stand) there stood an vast pageant, arched above, having, on ane large map the pourtraits of 109 kings of Scotland. In the cavity of the arch, Mercury was represented bringing up Fergus the First, king of Scotland, in ane convenient habit; who delivered to his Majesty a very grave speech, containing many precious advices to his royal successor.

At the Trone, from the middle of the way southward, the mount Parnassus was reared up, in a vast frame of timber, the superface representing all the varieties of rocks and vegetables which are to be seen on the mountains.

Upon the middle, betwixt the two tops, was erected ane pyramide of great height, with a globe of glass on the top thereof: out of the cavity hereof did spring out a source of clear water, representing Hypocrene.

In the belly of this mountain sat a considerable number of quiristers of choice singing voices, an organist also, with some other musicians;

* This paper is extracted from an authentic M.S. in the Library of the university of Edinburgh. The intention of King Charles the First's journey to Scotland, at this time, was to hold a parliament there, and to pass through the ceremony of his coronation,

who, at the king's approaching, in a sweet harmony modulated a pleasant air, composed for the purpose, called Caledonia. On the foreside of the mountain, looking up to the north, sat Apollo and the nine muses, habited conveniently. The song being ended, Apollo uttered a panegyric to the King's majesty; and at the closing thereof, delivered to him a book of panegyrics, and other poems, composed by the university.

Thence he removed to the strait of the Nether Bow, where there was erected a stately arch, representing so much of the heavenly consellations and planetary influences, as could conveniently be applied to the purpose: and of this pageant, the seven planets, one after another, delivered acclamatory and congratulatory speeches, with pathetic sentences, agreeing as well to the purpose as to the persons.

All these speeches, with the pageants, were devised and composed by Mr. John Adamson, Primar of the college, Mr. William Drummond of Horthornden, and the master of the high-school, joined to a committee of the gravest and most understanding citizens and clerks.

And if you shall consider all the entries of the mightiest princes in Christendome, for six score years bypast, and what was done for their honour, you will find this nothing inferiour to the most stately and magnificent among them. But by a fatal neglect, all were lost in a very few years thereafter, scarce any vestige remaining, except a few portraits of the kings. Whosoever was in the fault, the loss was justly esteemed ominous, as also was the following accident.

In the morning, when the speakers were convened in the lower public hall of the college, to receive their particular directions, the Primar, and the rest who were to put them to that which they were to act, being out of the room, the first and last speaker falling by the ears, did so tear and deform one another's faces, that neither of them could be discerned; which was like, in all probability, to have marred the whole business, every act being linked to another. However, the Primar having a balm of sovereign virtue, did so anoint their noses therewith, and keep them close bound up, that, the King's entry falling much later than was expected, no deformity, in the time of acting their parts, appeared upon their faces.

A WRITING OF QUEEN MARY.

A Manuscript Primer, in the Bodleyan Library, has the following lines, written by Queen Mary's own hand:—Geate you such riches as when the shype is broken may swyme away wythe the master, for dyverse chances take away the goods of fortune; but the goods of the soule, whyche bee only the trewe goods, nother fyre nor water can take away. If you take labour and payne to doo a vertuous thing, the labour goeth away, and the vertue remayneth. If through pleasure you do any vicious thynge, the pleasure goeth away, and the vice remayneth.—Good Madame, for my sake remembre thys.-----
Your loving Mystres MARY PRINCESSE.

HISTORY OF THE GYPSIES.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

NOTHING can exceed the unrestrained depravity of manners existing among these people; I allude particularly to the female sex. Unchecked by any idea of shame, they give way to every desire. The mother endeavours, by the most scandalous arts, to train up her daughter for an offering to sensuality; and *she* is scarcely grown up before she becomes the seducer of others. Laziness is so prevalent among them, that, were they to subsist by their own labour only, they would hardly have bread for two of the seven days in the week. This indolence increases their propensity to stealing and cheating, the common attendants on idleness. They seek to avail themselves of every opportunity to satisfy their lawless desires. Their universal bad character, therefore, for fickleness, infidelity, ingratitude, revenge, malice, rage, depravity, laziness, knavery, thievishness, and cunning, though not deficient in capacity and cleverness, render these people of no use in society, except as soldiers to form marauding parties. Persons in their company, and under their disguise, have formed dangerous designs against cities and countries. They have been banished from almost all civilized states, in their turn, except Hungary and Transylvania, and to little purpose. It has been thought that, as Turkey would allow them toleration, it would be better for the European states to take some steps for cultivating and civilizing them, and making them useful. But that the attempt would be impracticable, appears from a very intelligent Hungarian lady's experience on the subject, communicated in a letter as follows: 'There are a great number of them on my estates, but I have permitted two families in particular to establish themselves at the place of my own residence, under the express condition that no others shall come here and join them. I took all possible pains to make them reasonable creatures. I set the elder ones to work; the younger ones to tend the cattle. I observed that they were more fond of horses than any thing else; for which reason I placed a gypsy under each groom. I had their children clothed, that none of them might be running about naked, according to their usual practice. It appeared, however, that custom was become nature with them. The old ones worked diligently so long as any body looked over them; the moment their back was turned, they all got together in a circle, their legs across, facing the sun, and chattered. Even in winter they cannot bear a hat on their heads, nor shoes on their feet. The boys, who appear void of reason, run like wild things wherever they are sent, either on foot or on horseback. It is really shocking to see even well-grown children put whatever they find into their mouths, like infants before they can speak; wherefore they eat every thing, even carrion, let it stink ever so much.'

The origin of this people has been generally believed to be Egyptian;

and that belief is as old as their existence in Europe. Thomasius, Salmon the English geographer, and lately Signor Grisselini, have endeavoured to prove it, although disputed by Grellman. Their language differs entirely from the Coptic; and their customs are very different from those of the Egyptians. They form a distinct people in Egypt, as in other countries. Bellonius says, 'No part of the world is free from these banditti, wandering about in troops, whom we by mistake call *Egyptians* and *Bobemians*. When we were at Cairo, and the villages bordering on the Nile, we found troops of these strolling thieves sitting under palm trees; and they are esteemed foreigners in Egypt as well as among us. Grellman endeavours to shew that they come from Hindostan. The chief basis of his theory, however, is no other than similarity of language. He adds a long vocabulary of the gypsy and Hindostanic languages, in which many words are the same. The gypsy language is never reduced to writing, but is ever blended with the language of the country where the clan resides. This appears from the correspondence of several words in all languages with the gypsy. The two gypsy versions of the Lord's Prayer at different periods, differ so widely, that one would almost be inclined to doubt whether they were really the same language. Nor can we, in all the languages in which the Lord's Prayer is given, perceive the least resemblance to the gypsy name of father, *Dade*, and *Dad*, except in the Welsh, *Taad*. In prosecuting his argument, Mr. Grellman does not insist on the similarity of colour between the two people, nor on the cowardice common to both, nor on the attachment of the Indians to tents, or letting their children go naked; all these being traits to be met with in other nations: but he dwells on the word *Polgar*, the name of one of the first gypsy leaders, and of the Hindostanic God of marriage; also on the correspondence between the travelling smiths in the two people, who carry two pair of bellows; the Indian's boy blows them in India; the wife or child of the gypsy, in Europe; as if every travelling tinker, in every nation where tinkers travel, had not the same attendants. In lascivious dances and chiromancy the two people agree; nor are these uncommon in other parts of the globe. Fainter resemblances are, a fondness for saffron, and the intermarrying only with their own people. The last position in his theory is, that the gypsies are of the lowest class of Indians, namely, *Parias*, or, as they are called in Hindostan, *Suders*. He compares the manners of this class with those of the gypsies, and enumerates many circumstances in which they agree. The cause of their emigration from their country he conjectures to be the war of Timur Beg in India. In the years 1408 and 1409 this conqueror ravaged India; and the progress of his arms was attended with devastation and cruelty. All who made resistance were destroyed; those who fell into the enemy's hands were made slaves; of these very slaves 100,000 were put to death. As on this occasion an universal panic took place, what could be more natural than that a great number of terrified inhabitants should endeavour to save themselves by flight? In the last place, the author traces the route by which the gypsies came from Hindostan to Europe; but here all that can be said upon the subject is mere surmise.

 FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.

ON

 THE MASONIC CHARACTER.

ESSAY II.

----- 'Celestial Light,
 Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
 Irradiate; there plant eyes, all mist from thence
 Purge and disperse.' -----

MILTON.

THERE are certain objects of nature, as well as principles and actions, which, from their consistency in commanding the approbation and sanction of men of science and taste at all times and in all places, have been considered as the standard of excellence, to which recourse is constantly had in fixing the discriminative character of those *rules* which have been termed the laws of nature. There are, likewise, *secondary* principles, consisting of *practical inferences*, drawn from great universal truths, which, though more limited in extent, when their end and relative purposes are discovered, equally demand our assent. These are the objects of the Mason's attention and observation, from which he collects his *principles of science*; and in the application of those principles to the *useful purposes of society* consists the chief excellence of his *art*. The *foundation of a strength of character is established by imitation*, as well as by *habit*; and its durability confirmed by a constant attention to objects of that cast.

From this globe, as the work of the *great Architect of the Universe*, and from its *inhabitants*, as members of one *universal family*, arose the first grand outline of this system. Darkness, the emblem of ignorance and of prejudice, is exhibited to us by the light (from two grand objects in the universe) operating upon our faculties through the medium of our *senses*, in the *most agreeable variety*, and displaying to our observation the most unequivocal proofs, that order and subordination ever were, and ever will be, two of the first laws of nature and of society.

Whatever interferes with the harmony of some particular country, persuasion, or individual, forms no part of the Masonic theme. While the real Mason acts within his sphere, he is a friend to every government which affords him protection; and particularly attached to that country where he first drew breath. *That is the centre of his circle*, to which all his views concentrate. Though a *traveller*, he is not a vagabond; but alive to the instruction which Nature, in all her varieties and contradictions, and man, with all his perfections and eccentricities, exhibit to his view.

To be *free*, is one of the characteristics of his profession; but it is that tranquil steady freedom, which prudence feels, and wisdom dictates. To be the slave of passion or of folly, could never yet call

forth a pleasurable emotion in the Mason's breast, or *add one cubit to his stature.*

Wisdom and Prudence form no inconsiderable traits in the Masonic character. By wisdom the Mason 'is led to *speak* and *act* what is proper, and to employ the most effectual means for success.' By *prudence* 'he is prevented from *speaking* or *acting* improperly, and consequently employs the safest means for not being brought into danger.'

The various views in which the virtue of *silence* is early and frequently exhibited, with all her beauties and advantages, best elucidate to the Mason the excellence of wisdom and of prudence. Men of different countries, religions, persuasions, and political opinions, form the circle of his acquaintance, and are the barriers and pledges to prevent the introduction of improper subjects in his intercourse with society. That laudable desire of information, which first directed his attention to this peculiar institution, ever increasing, soon evinces this truth, that he who even visits a small proportion of his native country, as well as he who traverses the universe, in the pursuit of knowledge, must put in practice all his general principles of urbanity, politeness, civility, and respect—hear much and speak little.

The general duties of the society, with regard to its members, will incline him to speak favourably, when justice and propriety require it; but when that cannot be done—to be *silent*. To know what is good and proper, and to have the power of calling forth every *active* exertion to enforce the practice, to feel what is improper, and to have the power of being passive, form no inconsiderable traits in the Masonic character.

The general principles of urbanity, politeness, and respect, like all the principles of science and of nature, have the distinguishing characteristic of being *the same in all ages and in all countries*; but the *mode* in which they are dressed is subject to continual variations.

These observations may be more particularly elucidated by some further remarks upon the last of these principles, which happens to be not the least important to the Mason. The general idea of shewing *respect*, is by humbling ourselves; but the *manner* is the result of habit. In many countries, the mode is to bow, in some to kneel, in others to pull off the upper part of the dress, and in Exodus, c. iii. v. 5, we have a singular instance recorded of shewing respect, by taking away the *lower part of the dress*: 'Put the shoes from off thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standest is holy.' Here I cannot forbear calling the reader's attention to the sublime description given by Milton of the fallen angels entering Pandemonium, where they are made to shew their respect to their chiefs, by *contracting their shapes*, while those chiefs preserve their natural appearances.

————— 'They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room
Throng numberless, like that pygmean race
Beyond the Indian mount, or fairy cives,

Whose midnight revels by a forest side
 Or fountain some belated peasant sees,
 Or dreams he sees, while over-head the moon
 Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
 Wheels her pale course, they on their mirth and dance
 Intent, with jocund music charm his ear;
 At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds.
 Thus incorporeal Spi'rits to *smallest forms*
 Reduc'd their shapes *immense*, and were at large,
 Though without number still amidst the hall
 Of that infernal court. But far within,
 And in their own dimensions like *themselves*,
 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim
 In closs recess and secret conclave sat
 A thousand Demi-gods on golden-seats,
 Frequent and full.

This passage embraces another principle—that the man, whose pursuits and objects are steady, durable, and great, will ever be open to generous impressions, his habits of life and character will take their colouring from those objects, and his actions and opinions afford an example of uniformity, firmness, and consistency.

B

MASONICUS.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHELMSFORD GRAND LODGE MEETING.

WE trust our indulgent readers will not think the two following articles out of place.—We are desirous of rendering our Monthly Miscellany an authentic record of public and important events in *Massachusetts*; and we shall ever conceive it no less *a duty*, to be *early* in our various communications. To enter into a detail of the reasons why these interesting articles have not been inserted before must be unnecessary, while our numerous friends recollect the unavoidable difficulties and delays which attend the acquisition of accurate information. Hoping this may be a sufficient apology, we beg leave, as an explanatory introduction to the first article, to notice that the Grand Lodge of England has the regulation of all the Lodges, which receive their Constitutions to assemble as Masons under its sanction. These Lodges are as numerous, as they are distant, in every quarter of the world. For the purpose of free access and communication, &c. different countries, counties, &c. are divided into districts, denominated *provinces*: in every province there is a *Grand Lodge*, called a *Provincial Grand Lodge*, presiding over, and in part consisting of the representatives of the respective Lodges of the division or province: over this Provincial Grand Lodge presides the Provincial Grand Master, the representative in the Grand Lodge of all the Lodges in

his district. The Provincial Grand Master is the channel of communication from the Grand Lodge to the respective Lodges in his province, and from those respective Lodges to the Grand Lodge. In the last number of our publication we with pleasure drew the attention of our readers to the Annual Festival of the *Grand Masonic Body*. We flatter ourselves it will be an amusement equally interesting, to view its progress and its movements in a circle of less dimensions, but which must be allowed to embrace a very respectable portion of the brilliant utility of the parental institution.

CHELMSFORD, MAY 15, 1797.

HIS Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, Grand Master of the ancient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, having been pleased to nominate and appoint *George Downing*, Esq. of *Lincoln's Inn*, and *Ovington*, in this County, to succeed the late *Thomas Dunckerley*, Esq. as Provincial Grand Master, this day was fixed for his Installation; upon which occasion a most numerous and respectable assemblage of the Brethren attended.

The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, &c. At nine o'clock near 100 Brethren assembled at the *Black Boy*, where a public Breakfast was provided: at ten the Lodge was opened by *Brother Cook*, of *Barking*, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master; *Brother Lambert*, of *Barking*, and *Brother White*, of *Colchester*, Provincial Grand Wardens; *Brother Cuppage*, Provincial Grand Secretary; and *Brother Brooke*, Grand Treasurer; in the presence of upwards of 160 Brethren.

Brother Cook then addressed the Brethren in the following manner:

‘ *Brethren,*

‘ The last time we had the pleasure of meeting each other in the Provincial Grand Lodge, it was under the guidance and protection of our late worthy Past Grand Master, *Brother Thomas Dunckerley*, a gentleman most justly esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. Since that period, it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe (whose wonderful works he has so often explored, and so repeatedly explained for our instruction and advantage) to take him from the exalted and honourable situation he held among our Fraternity to a mansion not made with hands, but eternal in the Heavens. I can assure you, Brethren, that no one has more reason to deplore his loss and assistance than myself; and I trust, my worthy Brethren, that you, who were well-acquainted with his excellent character, will readily join with me in pronouncing that, ‘ take him for all in all, we scarce shall see his like again.’ But, Brethren, as it is contrary to the true principles of Christianity and Masonry for the honest and upright mind to despair, even under the greatest afflictions, I have therefore no doubt but we shall meet with some consolation and return for the loss we have sustained by the appointment of a worthy Brother, whom I shall have the honour and satisfaction to introduce to you this day, and, with your approbation,

instal in this Chair, to succeed our late departed friend as Provincial Grand Master for this respectable and extensive county—a Brother and a Gentleman who, I believe, is well-known to several of the Brethren present—I mean, *George Downing*, Esq. of *Lincoln's Inn*, and of *Ovington*, in this County; who is as much esteemed in private life as he is publicly honoured as a Mason. I take this opportunity of observing that shortly after the demise of our Brother *Dunckerley*, the different Lodges in this County being made acquainted with our Brother *Downing's* character, connection, and situation in life, and his having expressed a wish to succeed to the honour of presiding over this respectable county, unanimously petitioned his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, our present Most Worshipful Grand Master, to nominate and appoint Mr. *Downing* to fill up the vacancy that was so great a loss to Masonry in this county; and I can assure you, Brethren, that when you have the happiness of being acquainted and connected with him as a Man, who is to preside over you in future, you will not repent permitting me the great honour of placing him in the Provincial Chair, and investing him in due form with the insignia of his office, to preside over this truly respectable and numerous assemblage of Brethren, to renovate our knowledge, guide us in the true path between the Square and Compass, and amply console us for the great loss we have sustained—And may the three grand Masonic principles, Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth, aided and assisted by the three Masonic virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, be a guide to our conviviality this day.

Mr. *Downing* was then introduced into the Lodge by his Friends, *Adam Gordon*, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for Hereford, and *William Forsteen*, Esq. Provincial Grand Master for Hertford, preceded by the Stewards, consisting of Brothers *Aaron Hurrill*, *Thomas Holmsted*, *William Cuppage*, *William Low*, *Nathaniel Hayward*, *J. Goulding*, *A. Brown*, *D. Wood*, *J. R. Rowland*, and *Thomas Wood*; and being conducted to the Chair, he delivered his patent of appointment, which being read by the Grand Secretary, and Brother *Cook* having quitted the Chair, Mr. *Downing* was invested and installed by him, in due form, as Provincial Grand Master for the County of *Essex*, and was accordingly saluted by all the Brethren, with every token of applause: after which the grand honours were given.

These ceremonies having taken place, Mr. *Downing* delivered an oration, of which the following is the substance, as nearly as could be collected:

Brethren,

The pleasure I derive from taking this chair receives a melancholy alloy from the consideration, that it is occasioned by the death of our late excellent Brother *Dunckerley*; a man who, for conviviality of disposition, correctness of principles, extent of Masonic knowledge, and readiness of communication, stood, perhaps, unrivalled; and who, by the happy application of these enviable endowments, not only conciliated the affection, but insured the im-

provement of the Craft over whom he had the honour to preside. He loved Masonry from his soul: and as his attachment was not the effect of a hasty impression upon a lively imagination, but the result of a long and well directed scrutiny into the nature and utility of the institution, he seldom failed to communicate a portion of his zeal to those with whom he conversed. In this county he may be considered to have been the Father of the Craft; and his death has been accordingly felt with a degree of filial regret—a regret which, I am sorry to think, will be increased by a comparison between him and his successor.

‘ I confess, Brethren, that when I contrast my own inexperience with his knowledge, and consider that I am going to build on foundations laid by so able an architect, I feel dispirited at what I have undertaken; and find nothing to console me but the reflection, that with the foundation he has left a design of the superstructure, and a number of well instructed craftsmen to assist me in carrying it on.

‘ From my first initiation into the mysteries of our venerable order, they have been subjects of my continual admiration, not so much on account of their *antiquity* as their *moral tendency*:—for though the former may attract the inquiry and gratify the research of the antiquarian, it is the latter which invites the cultivation, gives energy to the exertion, and insures the final perseverance of the genuine *Freemason*. Let us not, however, affect to think lightly of the venerable sanction which our mysteries have acquired by the adoption of successive ages. Of their antiquity there is a sort of evidence which eclipses tradition. The method adopted by the craft for communicating instruction to their disciples, was in use before the invention of letters. All the learning of the ancient world was conveyed in symbols, and intrinched in mysteries: and surely that is not only the most ancient, but the most impressive vehicle of knowledge, which, by applying sensible objects to a figurative use, affords amusement as well as instruction, and renders even the playfulness of the *imagination*, that most ungovernable of all the human faculties, instrumental to moral improvement.

‘ Those who have made inquiries into the rise and progress of science, have found that in the early ages all speculative knowledge was confined to a few, and by them carefully concealed from vulgar curiosity under the veil of mysteries, into which none were initiated, till not only their intellectual capacities, but the firmness of their characters, had been put to a severe test: the result of which determined the degree of probability that they would resist the stratagems of curiosity and the imperious demands of authority. The most famous mysteries on record are those in Persia, which were celebrated in honour of the God Mythra, and those at Eleusis, in Greece, in honour of the Goddess Ceres. Many arguments might be adduced to prove that both these were corruptions of Freemasonry, and hereafter I shall not want the inclination, if I do not want the opportunity, to discuss them. At present, however, I shall content myself with pointing out the similarity which subsists between the initiatory rites practised by the professors of those mysteries and by our Brethren,

both antient and modern; more especially in the allegorical part of their ceremonials.

Here followed an historical detail of the ceremonies attending initiations into the Mythraic and Eleusinian mysteries, and a comparative examination of them with Freemasonry, all which we are induced to omit, for reasons that will readily occur to the Masonic part our readers: and at the conclusion of this account the Provincial Grand Master took an opportunity of making some remarks on the practices of different Lodges in England and France, in what is termed making Masons, and then proceeded as follows:

‘ I conceive it to the credit of the English Masons in general, that they are content to make a solemn impression without doing violence to the feelings of the candidate,—to *awe* without *intimidating*; and we may be bold to affirm, that by how much soever the terror of an initiation into either of the Heathen mysteries above alluded to exceeded the terror of a Masonic examination, by so much, and more, do the moral and social advantages of the latter institution exceed those of the former.

‘ The former, springing from, and of course partaking of, the gross and dark superstition of the times and countries where they were practised, had for their object the suppression of science, and the increase of superstition. The latter, boasting still higher antiquity, but fortunately originating in a part of the world where the unity of the Divine Being was not obscured by the mists of idolatry, had for its object the increase of knowledge, the worship of one *God Eternal*, and the admiration of his attributes, by the contemplation of his works. With the votaries of *Ceres* and *Mythra* the possession of knowledge was like lightning in the hand of a magician, dazzling indeed in its refulgence, but employed oftener to *blast* than to *illumine*: with our ancient Brethren it was like the sun in the midst of the planetary system, spreading forth her genial beams, and communicating light and action to the surrounding planets. For, if credit be due either to tradition or record, the western world is indebted for much of its present knowledge to the liberal communications of our Brethren. In the early ages, the weakness and prejudices of mankind rendered it necessary to conceal many truths, which the progress of civil society, and the consequent expansion of the human faculties, made it prudent to reveal. And though there are still secrets, which, for very weighty reasons, we confine within the circle of the initiated, and sparingly communicate even to them, whatever appeared likely to increase the stock of human happiness, and seemed not dangerous in common hands, our ancient Brethren have generously communicated to the world.

‘ For proofs of the moral tendency of Freemasonry we need only appeal to our lectures, a due attention to which cannot fail of proving highly auxiliary to the practice of religious and social duties. In them will be found a summary of moral conduct, which, in soundness of principle and facility of application, may justly vie with the most celebrated systems of ethics: the whole rendered familiar to our conceptions, amusing to our fancies, and impressive on our memories,

by easy and apposite symbols. By them we learn the analogy between physical and moral good; to judge of the wisdom of the Creator by the works of the creation: and hence we infer, that our wise Master-builder, who has planned and completed a habitation so suitable to our wants, so convenient to our enjoyments, during our temporary residence here, has exercised still more *wisdom in contriving*, more *strength in supporting*, and more *beauty in adorning* those eternal mansions where he has promised to receive and reward all faithful Masons hereafter.

Thus are our *faith* and *hope* exercised by Masonic studies: but there is a virtue which Divine authority has pronounced greater than *faith* and *hope*, and to this excellent virtue of *Charity* are our Masonic labours more especially directed. For this is the student reminded * "to consider the whole race of mankind as one family, inhabitants of one planet, descended from one common pair of ancestors, and sent into the world for the mutual aid, support, and protection of each other;" and that, as the pale of our society incloses persons of every nation, rank, and opinion, no religious, national, or party prejudices should discover themselves at our meetings; but that, as our Brother Preston very feelingly expresses it, "*both hearts and tongues should join in promoting each other's welfare, and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.*" In a word, that we should not only profess, but practise the three grand principles of *Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth*.

There are some, I well know, who are so little acquainted with our principles and our practices, as to contend, that the whole of Freemasonry consists in *conviviality*. To these we are not afraid to declare, that in this respect we boast only this superiority, that our meetings are not infested with strife and debate: and were this the only distinguishing characteristic of the Brotherhood, the candle of Masonry might be pronounced to sink fast into the socket. But to the honour of modern Masons be it spoken, that an institution has been lately established among ourselves, which, though the latest, is perhaps the brightest jewel in the Masonic diadem. You will easily perceive that I allude to our infant *Charity* in St. George's Fields; an institution which resembles the universality of our order, by being confined to no parish, country, or climate; it is enough that the objects are the female issue of deceased or distressed Brethren. They are capable of election between the age of five and nine, and remain under the roof of this Asylum till fifteen. And when they are obliged to make way for others, and sent out into the world to practise the duties and give examples of the virtues they have been taught, they are not abandoned by their generous benefactors, but cautiously placed out either as apprentices or domestic servants, with persons whose characters and situations have been scrupulously examined: a sum of money is given to fit them out; and a further sum, if, after a period of probation, they are found worthy of the patronage they have received. It will reflect infinitely more credit on this infant institution, than any eulogium I can bestow on it, to state, that although

* See Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, 9th Edit. page 52.

it has not been established ten years, there are several Life Governors on the list, who have become so from having been witnesses of the good conduct of servants educated in this school. And nothing can afford a better proof of the economical use made of the subscribers' money, than the accounts lately published, which shew, that the whole expences of clothing, maintenance, and education, did not in the last year exceed 7l. 9s per child. On the whole, I cannot omit to observe, that a charity, in its design more benevolent, in its selection more judicious, in event more successful, was never established: and when I reflect on the obstacles it has surmounted, the expences that have been incurred, and the present increased and increasing state of the funds, I feel at a loss which most to admire, the liberality of the contributors, the wisdom and enterprize of the conductors, or the excellent management and disinterested frugality of the Treasurer.

'Brethren, I am ashamed to consider how much of your time I have taken up. One word more, and I have done. I repose on your candour, of which I have already had an agreeable earnest, to overlook my defects. I request the regularity of your attendance at our Provincial Meetings. I rely on your regular contributions to the Grand Lodge; and your attention to charity in general, and to that I have recommended to you in particular: that the inhabitants of this wealthy and respectable county may support the same rank as Masons, which they justly hold as Men. In the Grand Lodge I shall consider myself as your Representative, and faithfully attend to whatever affects your interests. Finally, I hope you will consider and accept my unwearied attention to your concerns, as the best return I can make you for your recommendation to our Grand Master.'

The oration being finished, certain rites and ceremonies were duly performed. The Lodge was closed, and a polite message was received from Mr. Judd, a Magistrate of the County, with an offer of the Shire-hall for the use of the Brethren, which was very gratefully accepted.

This was immediately followed by information, that General Egerton, the Commanding Officer of his Majesty's troops in the Barracks, had given orders for the whole line, consisting of four regiments, to be under arms, in order to grace the procession to church. The procession began in the following order, being marshalled by the Grand Secretary.

Two Tylers with drawn Swords.

Band of the East Norfolk.

Eight Grand Stewards of the County of Essex, with their Wands of Office.

Visiting Brethren from different Lodges.

A superb Banner of Masonry, on white satin, belonging to the Philanthropic Lodge of Long Melford, Suffolk.

The Right Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren of that Lodge, Right Worshipful Masters and Wardens of different visiting Lodges, viz. London, Ipswich, Bury, Cambridge, &c. &c.

- A Tyler.
- Brethren of the Prestonian Lodge of Good Fellowship, at Grays Thurrock.
- Officers of ditto.
- Right Worshipful Master of ditto, bearing the first great Light.
- A Tyler.
- Brethren of the Lodge of Good Fellowship, Chelmsford.
- Officers of ditto.
- Right Worshipful Master of ditto, carrying the second great Light.
- Brethren of the Lodge of Goodwill, Braintree.
- Officers of ditto.
- Right Worshipful Master of ditto, bearing the third great Light.
- Brethren of the Lodge of Friendship, Ilford.
- Officers of ditto.
- Right Worshipful Master of ditto, carrying the Book of Constitutions on a velvet cushion.
- Brethren of the Angel Lodge, Colchester.
- Officers of ditto.
- Right Worshipful Master of ditto, carrying the Holy Bible opened, with the Square and Compass, placed on a rich crimson velvet cushion.
- A Brother representing the Right Worshipful Master of the well-disposed Lodge, Waltham Abbey.
- The Lodge, supported by four Master Masons, covered with white satten.
- A Janitor.
- Companions of Royal Arch Masons, with their Sashes and Medals.
- Colonel Herries, of the London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers; Alexander Sinclair Gordon, Esq. and Edward David Batson, Esq. as Principals of the St. James's Royal Arch Chapter, with their Collars and Medals.
- Stewards of the Grand Lodge of England.
- The Provincial Grand Master of Hertfordshire.
- The Provincial Grand Master of Herefordshire, being Treasurer of the Freemasons' School.
- The Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex.
- Grand Tyler.
- Grand Warden, Brother T. White, with the golden Plumb.
- Grand Warden, Brother Lambert, with the golden Level.
- Provincial Grand Secretary, Brother Cuppage, Grand Treasurer, Brother Brooke.
- The Sword of State borne by Brother Purnell.
- The Grand Master, Brother Downing, supported on the right by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Brother Jones, and on the left by the Deput Grand Master, Brother Cook.
- Two Grand Stewards of the County of Essex.
- Before the procession began, the several Military Brethren belonging to different regiments in the county, consisting of Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, took their places, next before the Stewards of the Grand Lodge of England.

In this manner the whole body, consisting of nearly 180 Brethren, proceeded in the most exact order from the Black Boy to the church. At their arrival at the church porch, the Brethren, dividing to the right and left, halted, making a passage for the Provincial Grand Master, who entered the church first, the rest of the Officers and Brethren following in inverted order. Prayers were read by Brother Wix; and a discourse from the following text, 'The Builder of all things is God,' was delivered by the Grand Chaplain; after which a collection was made for the poor of the parish of Chelmsford, amounting to upwards of 12l. and the procession returned to the Black Boy, in the same order as to church. The Grand Lodge was then adjourned to the Shire-hall, which was nearly filled with the Brethren, placed in the most exact order, by the excellent management of the Provincial Grand Stewards. The Grand Lodge of Essex was then opened in the Grand Jury-room, and consisted of the Provincial Grand Master, his Deputy, the Provincial Grand Wardens, and other Provincial Grand Officers, accompanied by the Grand Officers of England, and preceded by the Band of Music. The Provincial Grand Tyler, and the ten Provincial Grand Stewards, entered the Hall; the Brethren all rose, and with plaudits loud, reiterated, and continued, welcomed their Master and his Officers. After parading three times round the room, the Master was placed in the Chair with such demonstrations of joy, as plainly evinced the impression his conduct had made on every Brother. The Master being placed in his Chair, the Grand Wardens were, with the same ceremony and the most flattering marks of applause, placed in their chairs.

After dinner a great number of loyal and masonic toasts were drank.—The Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School for supporting the Children and Orphans of poor Freemasons having been recommended to the society by the Provincial Grand Master, a subscription was immediately set on foot for its support, and one hundred and seven guineas were subscribed for that purpose.

The case of a brother in want, who had seen better days, was likewise represented to the society. A handsome collection was made for him, and an application to the grand fund of charity for his further support, was agreed on, which concluded the business of a day—never exceeded, if equalled, in the annals of Masonry.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

CUMBERLAND FREEMASONS' SCHOOL,

HELD ON MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1797.

ON Monday was held at Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen-street, Lincolns' Inn-fields, the Anniversary of the Cumberland Freemasons' School for Female Orphans, William Forsteen, Esq. in the chair, in the absence of Earl Moira, who was out of town; when above three hundred and fifty governors attended. After a very elegant dinner, provided for the occasion by the Stewards, the greatest

conviviality prevailed, and on the appearance of the children, the whole company seemed to be influenced by one principle, and every heart expanded to promote the interest of the charity.—The worthy Chairman, in a short speech, addressed the company in nearly the following words :

‘ *Gentlemen,*

‘ I rise with extreme diffidence to solicit your indulgence, while I explain some interesting particulars of the accounts of this infant Institution, which have been laid before you ; and I am convinced every breast present will anticipate me, when I deplore the absence of the noble Earl, who has, on similar occasions, repeatedly urged, with equal eloquence and effect, the cause of these helpless infants : a nobleman, whose amiable disposition and suavity of manners can only be surpassed by the boundless generosity of his heart ; a nobleman, in whom the fatherless and the exile are sure to find a patron and a friend. I regret the more his absence, from the consciousness of my own inability to do justice to the cause of these little ones ; but I trust their modest innocent looks will plead sufficiently with every breast present, and that the cause we are this day assembled to support will not suffer from my incapacity.’

He then commented on the various items of the account, and, after shewing the flourishing state of the Charity, and paying a deserved compliment to the Treasurer, Adam Gordon, Esq. for his zeal and activity, concluded, with earnestly recommending a liberal subscription ; when, to the honour of the gentlemen present, upwards of three hundred and forty pounds were subscribed.

CHATHAM, JUNE 5, 1797.

THIS being the day appointed by William Perfect, Esq. the Provincial Grand Master for this county, for the celebration of the Anniversary of Free and Accepted Masons, about half past twelve o'clock the procession began to form from the Sun Tavern in this town, and nothing could exceed the regularity and decorum with which it was conducted. The Brethren, about one hundred in number, consisting of the Provincial Grand Master, the Provincial Officers, and many visiting Brethren of great respectability, proceeded to our parish church, where an excellent discourse was delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Jethro Innwood, of Deptford, from the third chapter of St. Peter and part of the 8th verse—‘ Love as Brethren.’ A handsome contribution, for the benefit of the poor of this parish, was made at the church door ; and the company returned in the same order as they went (amidst as great a concourse of people as was ever remembered upon any occasion whatever) to the Sun Tavern, where an elegant dinner was provided : after which, the Provincial Grand Master expatiated on the utility and excellence of the Masonic institution, in an oration of considerable length and merit, which was received with every mark of fraternal joy and acclamation ; and the afternoon was spent with the greatest harmony and unanimity, diffusing joy and gladness through the whole society :

every one happy in himself, and pleased with each other. The Provincial Grand Master and the Brethren present requested the sermon to be printed, which was kindly agreed to by the preacher, on the amiable condition that the profits arising from the sale thereof should be appropriated to the use of that noble institution, *The Royal Cumberland Freemasons' School for the Education, Support, and Clothing of the Female Orphans of deceased Brethren, as well as the indigent Children of distrest Freemasons.*

LEWES, APRIL 19, 1797.

THIS day Major General Hulse, Provincial Grand Master of the Society of Freemasons for the county of Sussex, attended by upwards of two hundred Brethren, and richly clothed in the habit and jewels of his order, laid the first stone of a Freemason's Lodge, intended to be built at Lewes.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1797.

THE Grand Lodge of Scotland held a Quarterly Communication this evening, at which the following were the only public occurrences which took place:

A Charter of Constitution was ordered for a new Lodge to be held in the village of Cumbernauld, and to be called by the name, stile, and title of *Cumbernauld St. Andrew's.*

Brother *William Gutbrie* was elected *interim* Secretary of the Grand Secretary, in room of brother *Robert Meikle*, lately deceased.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 4, 1797.

IN consequence of an invitation from the Ancient York Masons, of the Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, to General George Washington, he joined the Brethren on Saturday last, when the following address was delivered:

' *Most respected Brother,*

' The Ancient York Masons of Lodge No. 22 offer you their warmest congratulations on your retirement from your useful labours. Under the Supreme Architect of the universe, you have been the master workman in erecting the Temple of Liberty in the West, on the broad basis of equal rights. In your wise administration of the government of the

United States, for the space of eight years, you have kept within the compass of our happy constitution, and acted upon the square with foreign nations, and thereby preserved your country in peace, and promoted the prosperity and happiness of your fellow-citizens. And now that you have retired from the labours of public life, to the refreshment of domestic tranquility, they ardently pray that you may long enjoy all the happiness which the Terrestrial Lodge can afford, and finally be removed to that Celestial Lodge, where love, peace, and harmony, for ever reign, and where cherubims and seraphims shall hail you Brother.

By the unanimous desire of Lodge No. 22,

JAMES GILLES, Master.

'Gen. G. Washington.'

To which the following reply was made:

'Brothers of the Ancient York Masons of Lodge No. 22.

'While my heart acknowledges, with brotherly love, your affectionate congratulations, on my retirement from the arduous toils of past years, my gratitude is no less excited by your kind wishes for my future happiness.

'If it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to make me an humble instrument to promote the welfare and happiness of my fellow-men, my exertions have been abundantly accompanied by the kind partiality with which they have been received—And the assurance you give me, of your belief that I have acted upon the square in my public capacity, will be among my principal enjoyments in this Terrestrial Lodge.

GEO. WASHINGTON.'

After this the Lodge went in procession from their room to Mr. Abert's tavern, where they partook of an elegant dinner, prepared for the occasion, at which the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed. The following were the principal toasts:

1. Prosperity to the most ancient and honourable craft.
2. All those who live within compass and square.
3. The Temple of Liberty—May its pillars be the poles, its canopy the heavens, and its votaries—all mankind.
4. The virtuous nine.
5. The United States of America.
6. The Grand Master of Virginia.
7. All oppressed and distressed—wherever dispersed.
8. Masons' wives, and Masons' bairns—and all who wish to lie in Masons' arms.
9. May brotherly love unite all nations.

BY BROTHER WASHINGTON.

The Lodge of Alexandria, and all Masons throughout the world.

AFTER HE HAD RETIRED,

Our most respectful brother George Washington—was drank with all Masonic honours.

REVIEW

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Family Secrets, Literary and Domestic. By Mr. Pratt. 5 vols. 12mo. Pages 2354.
Price 1l. 5s. boards. Longman.

THE family of Sir Armine Fitzorton, a clergyman, consists of an amiable wife and three sons. These are described as of very different dispositions, and yet each as excellent in his way. John is of a philosophical turn, carrying much of stern severity in his appearance, while his heart is susceptible of the finest emotions: Henry is lively, and of exquisite sensibility: while James is of a more even temper, and equally balanced between the two. Sir Armine superintends his children's education himself, and having, as he conceives, fully obtained the knowledge of their dispositions, strikes out their different professions with a father's tenderness and a father's pride. John is destined to bear up the family name and honours, by being a senator; James is considered as fitted to study the laws of his country, in the hope that he will one day do honour to the ermine; and Henry is ordained, in partiality to his own profession, to assume the sacred robe. Had the sons been left to their own choice, each would have taken a different pursuit from that which this fond parent had contrived; but it is recorded, among their other excellencies, that they resigned to their father's wish without any apparent reluctance. In the neighbourhood of Fitzorton castle are two families, closely interwoven with the principal subject of this history. The first is that of Mr. Clare, blessed with an only daughter---Olivia, whose picture is charmingly drawn. Parental friendship, on both sides, predetermines this lovely girl for the favourite Henry, and the will of a near relation sanctions the decree, by leaving his fortune to Olivia on condition of her marrying a Fitzorton. Henry and Olivia are, therefore, brought up in habits of intimacy, which produce, on her part, the most ardent affection; and on his, the purest friendship. From the tenderness of his disposition, Henry is described as co-operating with the wishes of his family, and paying her what they conceive the attentions of a lover; while his heart is *secretly* engaged to another. His brother John, by a more heroic generosity, smothers a *secret* in his breast, under the apprehension that it would give uneasiness to his friends, for he is *secretly* the admirer of Olivia.

The other family is that of Sir Guise Stuart, a Roman-catholic gentleman, descended from the royal house of that name, possessing all the pride of his ancestors, without any of their virtues. Lady Stuart is a gentle, obedient, and religious woman, most affectionately beloved: Charles Stuart is of a high spirit, but in all other respects the counterpart of his father: while Caroline is the picture of her mother, only possessing more firmness of disposition. Between the two baronets subsists an animosity as fierce as their tempers are opposite, owing to the hatred which Sir Guise entertains of the principles of his neighbour. But this contention between the chiefs is made up by an affection among the younger branches of the families. Henry and Charles are the David and Jonathan of the piece; and the hearts of Henry and Caroline glow with reciprocal love; while Charles sighs in *secret* for his friend's destined bride.

This attachment of Henry forms the principal *family secret*, and he contrives to conceal it with no little uneasiness to himself, till the verge of that union to which the friendly houses have so long looked with anxiety. The discovery is confined to Henry's parents, and the agitation which it occasions Sir

Armine is pathetically expressed. The struggles in Henry's mind, between duty and affection, are powerful; but in the end principle prevails over passion, and the dying injunctions of Sir Armine are religiously obeyed by the duteous youth, who, in blessing Olivia, renders himself miserable. Lady Stuart falls a martyr to her husband's treatment, and Providence punishes the murderer, by making him the victim of his own vices. His associates gain a complete ascendancy over him; his quondam mistress trepanns him into marriage, and, with the help of her paramour, robs him of all his property. In the outset of her career she obliges his children to quit their paternal seat. Their first asylum is the chapel-house belonging to the family mansion, and inhabited by Father Arthur, who is confessedly the venerable Dr. O'Leary. In their exile, they are attended by another excellent domestic, the faithful steward Dennison. Their residence here is of short duration; but before he leaves his favourite retirement, the good priest determines on visiting the abbey, to give a farewell sermon to his wretched patron. The manner in which this mission is described would not have discredited Cervantes, Le Sage, or Fielding.

By a variety of steps Sir Guise accelerates his ruin. He is reduced to wander the streets of the metropolis at midnight, while his wife riots in all the depravities of fashionable extravagance. In this condition he obtains shelter at the house of an old servant of his own, from whence he sets out on the western road, and becomes dependant on the casual care of Henry Fitzorton's attendant, True George, who contrives, with the help of his mistress, to secrete the guilty outcast in the forsaken walls of his own house.

Here, in seclusion and sickness, conscience rouses its forces in the bosom of Sir Guise, and a deep repentance is the happy result. The assiduity of Olivia and Sir John F. procures the return of Charles and Caroline, to render the last scene of their wretched father's existence more comfortable. The death-bed of penitence is awfully described.

After filling up a horrid climax of crimes, Lady Guise and her confederates pay the just forfeiture of their lives to the violated laws of their country.

The all-accomplished Olivia, ever unsuspecting of her Henry's alienated affection, contracts a fever by her unremitting attention to the youngest of her three children. Thus 'she and her babe, the former almost as free from the tinge of the world as the latter, expired within a few hours of each other.'

The flame which had so long preyed upon Henry's peace is hereby again revived; but another dreadful bar is thrown in the way of hope, by the seclusion of Caroline in a French monastery, where she is actually on the eve of taking the veil. Our readers will easily anticipate the event.

There are several other characters exhibited in the course of this variegated narrative; all of which are well drawn, and none of them is unnecessarily introduced. One of these is Jane Atwood, an amiable country girl, deduced from her father's house by Sir Guise, seduced by him under a pretended marriage, and then cast out upon the world to earn the wages of infamy. The unhappy victim, however, returns like the prodigal to her father's home, and the villainous seducer, irritated at the circumstance, wreaks his vengeance on the distressed family, by reducing them to utter ruin. In this condition they are taken into the protection of the Fitzortons, and the penitent magdalen becomes the favourite attendant of Olivia. Between her and True George, the servant of Henry, a happy union takes place; and we cannot help noticing here the generous conduct of this domestic, who, while he was paying his addresses to the unfortunate Jane, yet takes her fallen seducer into his protection, labours assiduously for his benefit, and even endeavours to console and revive his dejected spirits under his misfortunes.

We have thus exhibited, as far as we possibly could, the general outline of the story; but with respect to the moral tendency, or the grand design of the work, it is proper that the author should speak for himself, and this he has sufficiently done in the concluding chapter of his performance.

‘In point of interest with the heart, and effect upon the conduct of the reader,’ says Mr. Pratt, ‘it has been our endeavour to render conspicuous, and impressive, several of the most important objects in literature, in morality, and in domestic life: with example and warnings appropriate to each.

‘In one of the personages, the character of a protestant clergyman, and father of a family, of an honourable mind, shaded by human error, and somewhat warped by religious tenacity, has been contrasted with the character and conduct of a man, who has exhibited, in the perpetration, consciousness perseverance, punishment, and repentance of progressive crimes. And as the life and death of the former of these persons give the example of a good man, in the several moral divisions of a divine, friend, neighbour, citizen, parent, and husband, through every period of a wise and active life; even till he quits the world, with the above exception; so does the behaviour of the other hold out the warning of a vicious being, placed in no less prosperous circumstances, even till he is overwhelmed by a sense of his own enormity; bringing the death-bed of the wicked close under the eye, in contrast to the death-bed of the righteous.

‘In a third character has been portrayed a venerable supporter of virtue, in a catholic clergyman, in all the trying instances of a difficult station, to act as a corrective on that intolerance of sentiment which influenced the opinions of the protestant divine. A fourth endeavour has been to display, in the domestic history of these young men, brothers, the two great extremes of philosophic energy and poetic softness of character, with the safety of a middle man between both, shewing, however, in the conduct of the two former, the possibility of preserving all the virtues of the latter, even when the practice of those virtues is exposed by habit, temper, and pursuit, to more arduous trials.

‘The power of filial piety has also been given, in the delineation of a mind that preserved its modest dignity, amidst the hardest ordeals, to which a child can ever be called upon, in her relative situation, to pass.

‘The sixth portrait is that of a candid and perfectly unsuspecting character, in all the relations of social and domestic life.

‘The seventh discovers the good produced to an unfortunate woman from some merciful treatment received from the fortunate of her own sex: for the want of which many a violated form, but unsullied mind, languishes in the shades of obscurity, or crowds our streets with irreclaimable victims.

‘These are interspersed with various examples, and warnings—of faithful domestics in youth and age—of their contrast in some treacherous servants—of pettifoggers in the law—of honourable men in that profession—of patient meekness, unaffected candour, conjugal faith, and maternal affection, through a life of trials: and its appropriate warning is given in a violent disposition, coupling strong powers of mind with beauty of person and loose principles, scorning patience and resisting conscience.

‘A fourteenth warning arises from shewing the danger of hazarding the happiness of a child, in the momentous article of marriage, on any consideration, where the heart sanctions not the choice of the parent, even though the hand is presented to beauty, elegance, and virtue: since nothing can be more certain, than that more mischief may result from one unhappy marriage, than from an army of men bent on destruction.

‘Such are some of the great aims proposed to be accomplished by this work as a whole; from a due contemplation of which, with the parts, must be collected its energy and colour, its ornament and utility. From the intention,

we can with competence claim some praise, for its has been sincere; from the execution we can derive nothing but hope. The labour has not been slight, nor yet unattended by consolation; but if *half a long life* could bring the great moral and domestic truths to the point desired, we should exult in the means by which the ends were attained.'

After so copious an analysis we shall forbear to say any more of this work, than that it is far superior in design, incidents, characters, and execution, to the modern novels in general, and rises above Mr. Pratt's former productions in this way.

Moral Tales in Verse, founded on real Events. Written by Thomas Hull, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. 2 vols. 8vo. Price 7s. Cawthorn.

MANKIND have generally conceded to the truth of the position, that morality is never so alluring to the young mind, particularly, as when it is presented through the medium of a pleasing narrative. We are charmed with the incidents and characters of a story, and that which we admire in them we wish to have realized in ourselves; or that which we abhor in the conduct of others, with whom the good are contrasted, appears doubly more odious in our estimation, from this combination and contrast.

The highest of all authorities has given his sanction to this sentiment, and to the utility of the practice here recommended, by most frequently using the parabolical method of instruction in his public ministry. And moral writers of all countries have had recourse to this mode of exhibiting the beauty of virtue and the deformity of vice.

The work now under our eye is a series of moral tales, told in an artless manner, and in smooth numbers, to aid the best of all purposes, the interest of religion.

It is a valuable addition to the stock of entertaining morality, and is admirably fitted for the amusement and solid instruction of young persons.

Most of the tales are addressed to some friend of the author, and the whole collection is inscribed, in a sensible Dedication, to the Duke of Leeds.

The Preface so well expresses the writer's sentiments and design, that we shall take the liberty of extracting it entire.

'The following little compositions, which I have dignified with the title of *Moral Tales*, have been the employment of several leisure hours, at different periods of time. Some of them have been written many years, as the respective dates specify, but none of them printed till now, except the last in the second volume, of which further mention shall be made in its proper place.

'Mr. ADDISON describes himself, as always being possessed of a disposition to examine such old prints and ballads as he saw pasted upon the walls of cottages, &c. I have not only discovered the same turn in myself, (and would I could find something else more similar to that excellent writer!) but I have ever, even from childhood, felt my attention peculiarly engaged by stories related in company, which have contained in them any thing of the marvellous and supernatural. Hence it is, probably, that I have so long retained many of the singular events whereon the ensuing compositions are founded.

'I have been (I can say it with great truth) repeatedly urged to publish them by friends, who have seen the manuscripts. The reader, perhaps, will call them very *partial* friends: it may be so. And I am ready to acknowledge that, after a careful revisal, they are much better calculated to elicit the approbation of a kind heart, than to obtain the commendation of a critical judgment.'

The third Tale, entitled 'Eldred, or the Justice of Retaliation,' is well told, and cannot but have a strong effect upon the young mind, in convincing it of the necessity of filial duty. The introductory address to Miss M— we shall quote as a specimen of our author's manner.

' I know, my fair, thy early breast
 With love of virtue is possess'd ;
 Be then a steady zeal for *Truth*
 The system of thy rising youth.
 If duty to that Providence,
 Who gave thee being, strength, and sense,
 Within thy heart retain its seat,
Truth will not quit the dear retreat.
 An unremitting *love of God*
 Is thy best guide through life's dim road.
 To gild reflection with delight,
 As Time advances in his flight,
 Let duty to thy parent sway
 The conduct of each rising day ;
 On the soft tablet of thy breast
 Be this dear precept deep impress !
 Observe it chief, when age or care
 Shall silver o'er her ebon hair :
 If testy pain unkindly speak,
 Thy swelling temper duteous check.
 Ah ! do not thou augment that pain ;
 She may, but thou *may'st not* complain.
 Oh ! curs'd, above all others, he,
 Who, harden'd in impiety,
 Transgresses duty's holy bound,
 And dares a parent's bosom wound !
 Oh ! let him tremble, lest he want
 That comfort he refus'd to grant !
 List, list, my child, with awful ear,
 And shudder at the tale you hear !

A new Classical Dictionary, for the Use of Schools, containing every thing explanatory of the Mythology, History, Geography, &c. occurring in the Greek and Roman Authors. By Thomas Brown, A. B. 12mo. Price 5s. Robinsons.

WHATEVER tends to ease the labour of instruction, and to facilitate the progress of youth in languages or science, has a fair claim upon the public encouragement, and even if the execution should not be equal to the pretensions, criticism must be disarmed of its severity, in the consideration of the merit of the writer's intention.

The present compilation is of obvious utility, and the manner in which it has been executed does credit to the author's abilities. It appears well calculated for schools in general, and, in some respects, is evidently more suited to the purpose of such an introduction than a more voluminous work.

The author, moreover, considers that such a compact repository of ancient literature might, on several occasions, be found a pleasing 'book of reference for the fair sex,' as 'between modern literature (particularly that captivating branch of it, poetry) and ancient mythology there seems to be, as it were, by general consent, an inseparable union : and as none are found more successful votaries of the Muses than the ladies, when the tender passions are to be expressed, they, in this work, may probably find much mythological decoration for their productions ; waving, however, its utility on this score, young ladies may possibly find it a pleasing book of occasional reference in the course of their reading.'

The Spirit of Masonry, in Moral and Elucidatory Lectures, by William Hutchinson. The second Edition, 8vo. 7s. Carlisle, printed by F. Jollie.

THE first edition of this work appeared under the sanction of Lord Petre, then Grand Master, and the other officers of the Grand Lodge, in 1775. We believe the work remained for many years almost in a state of obscurity, though it is very difficult to account for this, when its merits and originality are taken into consideration. Most authors on the mysterious subject of Freemasonry have trod in each other's steps, and scarcely one has ventured to elucidate, by particular research, the Order itself, or any of its branches. Historical accounts of its progress in ancient and modern times, make up the principal part of their contents, and even here hardly one has corrected the errors of his predecessor.

Mr. Hutchinson has adopted a very different plan, and has offered many ingenious conjectures upon the most intricate points of this very curious and intricate subject. If he is sometimes fanciful, he is always pleasing and instructive; and certainly a better book on the science cannot be recommended to those Brethren who wish to make themselves acquainted with the profession of which they are members.

In his prefatory address to the Society our author observes, 'These Lectures, it is hoped, may serve to defeat the wretched artifices used by wicked men to impose upon the world; and may also excite in you the due exercise of those moral works which our *profession* enjoins. From the nature of our society and its laws, it is difficult to write on the subject of *Masonry*: we are not allowed that explicit language any other topic would admit of.--- The moral intention of the work must plead for what is couched in allegory, or comprehended in that peculiarity of language our mysteries prescribe.'

To this edition many valuable Lectures, observations, and proofs, are added.

'I have been induced to give this edition to the press, for the purpose of relieving the family of a worthy but indigent brother, by the whole profits of the subscription and sale; and doubt not that the motive to the present publication will procure it the attention of the Brethren of this excellent institution.'

The Dedication that follows this Address is so extremely apposite, and is so simply beautiful, that we think our readers could not forgive us if we did not extract it.

'To BENEVOLENCE, that great attribute of the Divinity, the emulation of which dignifies the human race, this work is most devoutly dedicated; with supplications to the Supreme, that the heavenly influence of that excellent virtue may prevail with Masons, unpolluted with the corruptions of the earth, throughout all nations, and in all ages, to the end of time.'

The Lectures are fourteen in number. The first is merely introductory, and exhibits the design of the author, which 'is to investigate the orders of *Freemasonry*; and, under distinct heads, to arrange his observations on the nature of this society.'

'We must necessarily look back to *our first parent*, as the original professor of the *worship of the true God*, to whom the *mysteries of nature* were first revealed, and from whom all the *wisdom* of the world was in the beginning derived.

'In those times, when the rules and maxims of *Freemasonry* had their beginning, men had adopted allegories, emblems, and mystic devices, wherein peculiar sciences, institutions, and doctrines of many nations were wrapt up---this was an invention of the earliest ages. The priests of Egypt se-

creted the mysteries of their religion from the vulgar, by symbols and hieroglyphics, comprehensible alone to those of their own order. 'The priests of Greece and Rome practised other subtleties, by which their divinations were unveiled, and their oracles were made intelligible only to their brethren, who expounded them to the people.'

Our author places the second stage of *Freemasonry* at the period 'when *Moses* purged divine worship of its mysteries and images, and taught the Jews the knowledge of the God of the Universe, unpolluted with the errors of the nations of the earth, and uncorrupted with the devices and ludicrous ceremonies instituted by the people of the East, from whom he derived his first comprehension and knowledge of the Divinity.'

'The *Temple at Jerusalem*,' he adds, 'receives the probation of the *Craftsmen*.'

The following remarks in this Lecture are striking and impressive :

'It is not to be presumed that the name of *Mason*, in this society, doth not denote that the rise of the society was solely from builders, architects, or mechanics : at the time in which *Moses* ordained the setting up of the sanctuary, and when *Solomon* was about to build the temple at Jerusalem, they selected out from the people those men who were enlightened with the true faith, and being full of wisdom and religious fervour, were found proper to conduct those works of piety. It was on those occasions that our predecessors appeared to the world as architects, and were formed into a body, under salutary rules, for the government of such as were employed in those great works : since which period the builders have adopted the name of *Masons*, as an honorary distinction and title to their profession. I am induced to believe the name of *Mason* has its derivation from a language, in which it implies some strong indication, or distinction, of the nature of the society ; and that it has no relation to architects. The French word *Maison* signifies a family or particular race of people : it seems as if the name was compounded of *Μω-Σωαν*, *Quero Salvum* ; and the title of *Masonry* no more than a corruption of *Μεσουργεωω*, *Sun in Medio Coeli*, or *Μαξουσοω*, *Signa Coelestia*. Job xxxviii. 32. which conjecture is strengthened by our symbols.

'I am led to determine, that the appellation of *Mason* implies a member of a religious sect, and a professed devotee of the Deity, "who is seated in the centre of heaven."

The second and third Lectures are, 'On the rites, ceremonies, and institutions of the ancients, and some of them from the remotest ages.'

Several curious institutions of the ancients are here described, and the affinity of some of them with this society is strongly marked out.

'The principal of these among the Jews are the *Essenes*. This sect chose retirement, were sober, were industrious ; had all things in common ; paid the highest regard to the moral precepts of the law ; but neglected the ceremonial, any further than what regarded bodily cleanliness, the observation of the sabbath, and making an annual present to the temple at Jerusalem.'---
'They never associated with women, nor admitted them into their retreats. By the most sacred oaths, though they were in general averse to swearing, or to requiring an oath, they bound all whom they initiated among them to the observance of piety, justice, fidelity, and modesty ; to conceal the secrets of the fraternity, preserve the books of their instructors, and with great care to commemorate the names of the angels. They held, that God was surrounded by spiritual beings, who were mediators with him, and therefore to be revered. Secondly, that the soul is defiled by the body, and that all bodily pleasures hurt the soul, which they believed to be immortal, though they denied the resurrection of the body ; as it would consequently give back

the soul to a state of sin. Thirdly, that there was a great *mystery* in numbers, particularly in the number *seven*; they therefore attributed a natural holiness to the seventh or *sabbath-day*, which they observed more strictly than the other Jews. They spent their time mostly in contemplation; and abstained from every gratification of the senses. The *Essenes* introduced their maxims into the *Christian church*; and it is alleged by the learned, that St. Paul, in his Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians, particularly censures the tenets of this sect.

‘ Of these *Essenes* there were two sorts; some were *Theoricks*, giving themselves wholly to speculation; others *Practicks*, laborious and painful in the daily exercise of those arts or manufactures in which they were most skilful. Of the latter, Philo treated in his book, intituled, “*Quid omnis Vir Probus* :” of the former, in the book following, intituled, “*De Vita Contemplativa*.” — *Godwyn’s Moses and Aaron*.

‘ The *Essenes* were denied access to the Temple.

‘ The *Practicks* and *Theoricks* both agreed in their aphorisms or ordinances; but in certain circumstances they differed.

‘ 1. The *Practicks* dwelt in the cities; the *Theoricks* shunned the cities, and dwelt in gardens and solitary villages.

‘ 2. The *Practicks* spent the day in manual crafts, keeping of sheep, looking to bees, tilling of ground, &c. they were artificers. The *Theoricks* spent the day in meditation and prayer; whence they were, from a kind of excellency, by Philo termed *supplicants*.

‘ 3. The *Practicks* had every day their dinner and supper allowed them; the *Theoricks* only their supper.

‘ The *Practicks* had for their commons every one his dish of water-gruel and bread; the *Theoricks* only bread and salt: if any were of a more delicate palate than other, to him it was permitted to eat hyssop; their drink for both was common water.

‘ Some are of opinion that these *Theoricks* were *Christian monks*; but the contrary appeareth for these reasons:

‘ 1. In the whole book of Philo, concerning the *Theoricks*, there is no mention either of Christ or Christians, of the evangelists or apostles.

‘ 2. The *Theoricks*, in that book of Philo, are not any new sect of late beginning, as the Christians at that time were, as is clearly evinced by Philo’s own words, in calling the doctrine of the *Essenes* *πατριαν φιλοσοφίαν*, a philosophy derived unto them by tradition from their forefathers.’

There was a striking similarity between these people and the Pythagoreans, which naturally leads the author into an account of Pythagoras and his opinions.

He then enters into a curious disquisition on the word *Abzac*; but we must honestly confess, that after a very particular and impartial attention to his observations on this obscure point, we find ourselves as much in the dark as before.

An ingenious and pleasing account is given of the *Druids*, their worship and sentiments, and something like an analogy is offered between a few of their practices and the Levitical Institutions.

The fourth Lecture is ‘ On the nature of the Lodge.’ The proposition here maintained is, ‘ that the first state of a *Mason* is representative of the first stage of the worship of the true God.’

‘ The Lodge, when revealed to an entering Mason, discovers to him a *representation of the world*; in which, from the wonders of nature, we are led to contemplate the *great Original*, and worship Him for his mighty works; and and we are thereby also moved to exercise those moral and social virtues, which become mankind, as the servants of the great Architect of the world; in whose image we were formed in the beginning.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POETRY.

ODE

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.
POET LAUREAT.

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

AWHILE the frowning Lord of Arms
 Shall yield to gentler pow'rs the
 plain;
 Lo! Britain greets the milder charms
 Of Cytherea's reign.
 Mute is the trumpet's brazen throat,
 And the sweet flute's melodious note
 Floats on the soft ambrosial
 gale;
 The sportive Loves and Graces round,
 Beating with jocund steps the ground,
 The auspicious Nuptials hail!
 The Muses cease to weave the wreath of war,
 But hang their roseate flow'rs on Hymen's
 golden car!

When o'er Creation's blotted face
 Drear Night her sable banner rears,
 And veils fair Nature's vernal grace,
 Encircled round by doubts and
 fears,
 Thro' darksome mists and chilling dews
 His path the wanderer's foot pursues,
 Till, shining clear in orient
 skies, [rise.
 He views the star of Venus
 And joys to see the genial pow'r,
 Bright harbinger of morning's hour!
 And now a flood of radiance
 streams [ing beams,
 From young Aurora's blush-
 Till rob'd in gorgeous state, the orb of day
 Spreads o'er the laughing earth his full re-
 fulgent ray!

Blest be the omen---Roral Pair!
 O may the Hymeneal rite,
 That joins the valiant and the fair,
 Shed on the nations round its placid
 light!
 Her fertile plain, tho' Albion see,
 From savage devastation free,
 Tho' with triumphant sail she
 reign [main,
 Sole empress on the subject
 She longs to bid the thunders sleep
 Which shake the regions of the deep,
 That crowding nations far and
 wide, [ent tide,
 Borne peaceful o'er the ambi-
 Mar share the blessings that endear the day
 Which gave a patriot king a patriot race to
 sway.

VOL. VIII.

A MINSTREL'S SONG.

[Occasioned by the Message of the Welsh Bards by Edw. I.]

Translated from the Welsh Tongue,

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

Down Snowdon's shaggy sides they come,
 Hark! the dread instruments of war!
 In gouts of blood the heroes bloom---
 Hark! I hear them from afar.
 Yon hoary bard, with haggard eyes,
 Look-madding on the blood-drunk earth,
 Where many a Cambrian hero lies,
 And bites the ground in pangs of death.
 What blood is that upon thy spear?
 'Tis not a wolf's, that weeps so drear---
 On Cambrian's breast
 Thy foot did rest,
 Thy hands did suckling infants tear.
 O Edward! Edward! drench'd in gore,
 Black fates prepare a bed for thee;
 All dreadful dire, all parch'd and froze,
 Thy horse's hoofs weep blood on me.
 The wailing ghosts of bards in death
 Hang on yon low'ring crimson cloud,
 And shrieks of anguish fill the heath,
 Where heav'nly music sung aloud---
 Hark! hark! they come! the heroes come,
 All brinded forth with bloody doom;
 Besprent all o'er
 With virgin's gore,
 Whose tearful fathers weep in gloom.
 Ah, me! what sigh was that which came?
 A virgin ravish'd on the ground!
 The frantic parent, old and lame,
 Bestrews with hair the rocks around.
 What, ho! dire Edward, stop thy crime!
 Far other pangs shall hell prepare!
 To purge thy sin no fixed time,
 Eternal pains in hell thou'lt bear:
 While ghosts of bards, upon the wing,
 In jovial mood shall round thee sing,
 From dome so high,
 While thou shalt lie,
 They'll smile to see thy torments sting.
 Bloody bloodhounds, stop your pace!
 O! wash your spears from hallow'd gore!
 Nor sacrilegious tramp the face
 That shone so bright on man before.
 I heard no more where I did lay,
 But, waking, started from the earth;
 While bloody Edward held his way,
 And shrieks proclaim'd his pace of death.
 While fates around did flap the wing,
 The dire forboding song did sing,
 For minstrels slain,
 Thy deathless pain,
 While dreams of horror nightly sting.

ADDRESS.

Spoken by Mrs. Matlocks in the character of Mrs. Page, in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' at Frogmore, before their Majesties, and a large party of the Nobility, on the occasion of a Fête given by her Majesty, in compliment to the late Royal Nuptials.

WRITTEN BY SIR J. ELAND BURGESS, BART.

Mrs. Page, running out of the Berceau Walk, is stop'd by one of the Attendants: she struggles to get loose, and exclaims,

DEAR SIR, consider---pray, do let me go--- I must insist---nay, Sir, I'd have you know--- (*She breaks loose and advances.*)
When all are here, shall Mrs. Page neglect
To pay her humble homage of respect?

(*Curtisier.*)
Forgive, if Nature thus resists guides:
The heart will speak, when happiness pre-
sides.

Did I not see the crowd rejoicing stand,
As from the Castle mov'd the beauteous
band?

Our KING and QUEEN---May Heaven their
state preserve, [*serve!*---
And lengthen all the blessings they de-
First led the way---then came the lovely
bride: [*dy'd,*

As her pure cheek the transient blushes
She seem'd the conflict of her soul to own,
Where love by turns and duty fill'd the
throne.

Her sister Graces, on her steps attending,
Now from each other catching charms, now
lending, [*glanc'd,*

While from each eye unnumber'd Cupids
Smiling with temper'd majesty advanc'd.
Then lords and ladies---what a goodly
throng! [*young*---

The lords so brave, the ladies all so
Huddling together so, the pretty dears,
With rosy cheeks, and hair about their
ears--- [*chaste.*

Yet, though they seem so innocent and
Methought they spread a little round the
waist. [*fashion*

But hush!--we ought not to forget that
Prescribes to all alike the shape Circassian.
The pow'rful Goddess, who commands the
world, [*whirl'd:*

All female forms into one mould has
The lines of Nature now no longer strike,
But tall, short, fat, and thin, are now
truss'd up alike. [*gone!*

Strange transformation have they under-
The times are oddly chang'd, since good
Sir John

Here led his jovial band to joy and mirth,
And gave to gallantry and honour birth.
When in buck-basket he was once convey'd
To taste the ditch that circles Datchet
Mead, [*Ford,*

And when, well cudgel'd by good Master
The joy's knight in witches' muller rear'd,

It pass'd---and then, again, when good Sir
Hugh,

For combat fierce, his rusty rapier drew,
And Master Doctor, whom the merry host
With gibes and floutes misguided to his post
There stood the Doctor with his rapier
drawn--- [*lawn,*

And then, again, as tripping 'cross the
Sir Hugh and Quickly led the fairy crew,
To scare the knight, and pinch him black
and blue--- [*knew!*

Oh! the delightful times which then I
But cease remembrance of those long past
days---

New scenes of joy our admiration raise.
Tho' here, by sufferance, still my cot re-
mains,

A nobler presence dignifies these plains.
Ye blest retreats! ye sweetly winding
glades! [*shades!*

Ye flowing meads, and thick embowering
Ye sacred groves! where CHARLOTTE'S fa-
vouring hand

Builds the gay pile, and bids the temple stand;
Where, on this classic ground, with classic
skill,

She learns the cares of royalty to still,
Exult!--To you, the pleasing pow'r she
owes:

Here her fond heart delight ecstatic knows.
When far from scepter'd pomp her monarch
strays, [*veys,*

And Frogmore's charms at early morn sur-
His raptur'd eyes o'er all its beauties rove,
He hails the tribute of his CHARLOTTE'S
love--- [*reigns*

Here too, transporting thought! triumphant
Maternal love, without a mother's pains---
Here, when to STUTTGART'S gallant Prince
is given [*even,*

Her elder hope, enrich'd by bounteous Hea-
With all the charms of Brunswick's fa-
vour'd race,

With chastened dignity and modest grace---
Here, from those scenes whose public splen-
dours cloy, [*joy,*

From clouds exulting in their monarch's
A calmer bliss she seeks in these retreats---
Here, while her heart with conscious trans-
port bears, [*she views.*

Half pleas'd, half anxious, her lov'd child
Past years of happiness again renews,
From memory's store each duteous act re-
calls:

And, while affection's tear unbidden falls,
As still she gazes on her aspect mild,
She sees her virtues ripening in her child!
Hark! now from Eton pour the heart-felt
strains!

The rising guardians of these sacred plains,
Their early pledge of loyal feelings bring,
And mould their virtue from their patron
king.

To them---to you---I leave the grateful toil
To grace his triumphs, and his cares be-
guile:

Be mine the humble, but auspicious duty,
To serve him well, and bow to Love and
Beauty.

GARRICK'S MONUMENT.

After a lapse of eighteen years, a Monument has been erected to the memory of DAVID GARRICK, with three full-length figures, the principal of which is our late favourite Actor in a thoroughly theatrical attitude. Tragedy and Comedy are seated ben ath him, and immediately over his head is a small medallion, with a profile, we believe, intended to represent Shakspeare. The following Epitaph is inscribed on a tablet beneath the group:

TO THE
MEMORY OF DAVID GARRICK,

WHO DIED IN THE YEAR 1779, AT THE
AGE OF SIXTY-THREE.

To paint fair nature, by Divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakspeare rose--then to expand his fame,
Wide o'er this breathing world, a Garrick
came.

Tho' sunk in death the forms the Poet drew,
The Actor's genius bade them breath a-new:
Though like the Bard himself, in night they
lay,

Immortal Garrick call'd them back to-day:
And till Eternity, with power sublime,
Shall mark the mortal hour of ho'ry time,
Shakspeare and Garrick like twin stars
shall shine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine.

This Monument, the tribute of a Friend,
was erected 1797.

HOMO TRESSIS.

BY DR. PERFECT.

I SAY not, Friend Fuscus, you're very
low-born, [scorn,
Of Men the dislike, and of Women the
In conduct reproachful, contracted of mind;
But the Muse, to severity little inclin'd,
Your trivial character gently confesses,
From Horace deriv'd, in the words 'Homo
Tressis.'

ANALOGY.

BY THE SAME.

DID the tear of soft joy, like the drop from
a rose,

Shine pensive on Emily's cheek,
When Corydon early forsook his repose,
The maid of his bosom to seek?

In an Eglantine shade, at the foot of a hill
Where shrubs in profusion expand,
The bosom of æther with odours to fill,
The fair one accepted his hand.

Affection so mutual resembled the Spring,
When inviting to verdure the soil,
Refreshing as dew, whose descension shall
bring
From each drop---a Promethean smile.

OLD BEN BLOCK'S ADVICE
TO THE
BRAVE TARS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MIND your bearings, brave boys, and be-
ware how you steer, [sands are near,
Rocks and breakers abound, shoals and quick-
Nor like fool-hardy Swabs, while the surges
o'erwhelm, [the helm:
Despise Chart and Compass and laugh at
But with true English hearts let us prove
English Men,
Ever firm, brave and ready,
And steady, Boys--steady,
Resolv'd to return to our duty again.

Think, my hearts, what a triumph we
give to the foe: [cause him to crow,
And the French Dunghill Cock how we
To behold English Tars, while Old Eng-
land's at stake, [forsake.
Their Country, their Glory, and Honour
Then, with true English hearts, let
us, &c.

Ev'ry grievance made known, ev'ry griev-
ance was heal'd; [were seal'd,
Our Petitions were granted, and our pardons
And our Honour was pledg'd--can a Sailor
pledge more? [dience restore."
That "to gain what we crav'd, should obe-
Then, with true English hearts, let
us, &c.

Those palavering whisp'rers that pester our
ears, [and with fears,
And that warp our allegiance with doubts
Are set on by the foe, and, like fiends in
disguise, [and lies.
False colours they hoist, full of bugbears
But, with true English hearts, let us,
&c.

Set in case now the French were to land on
our Coast, [rul'd the coast,
While the Tars of Old England, that once
Are all squabbling for siraws, while our
fleets are in port, [triumph and sport.
We should then prove the cause of their
Then, with true English hearts, let
us, &c.

So shake off your frenzy, brave Boys, in
good time. [or rhyme;
Nor disgrace England's flag without reason
Let your gallant Commanders their stations
resume, [your doom.
And good order restore, or Destruction's
Then, with true, English hearts, let
us, &c.

When the vessel's adrift, and the storm
blows amain, [tain,
Unless some skillful pilot the helm can ob-
Davy Jones and the Devil, every mariner
knows, [down she goes.
Fix their claws on the wreck, and of course
Then, with true English hearts, let us
prove English Men,
Ever firm, brave and ready,
And steady, Boys, steady,
Resolv'd to return to our duty again.

PROLOGUE
TO THE
WANDERING JEW.

IN former times, the prologue, we are told,
Would all the mystery of the scene unfold;
But modern poets, wiser far than they,
With care conceal the plot of every play:
So close and long they keep it--cunning
elves!

You'd almost swear 'twas hidden from
themselves.

Just so, our bard; as sly withholds the clue,
And leaves it all to fortune and to you.
If plot you find, he hopes you will not
scout it--

If none you find, he hopes you'll do with-
out it.

From life he draws! "From life"--I hear
you say--

What argues then the title of his play?
He sure who liv'd before the flood will find
All strange to him, as he to all man-
kind?

But wherefore should our belles create sur-
prize, [eyes,
Because their nameless beauties meet his
When he must oft have seen (I vow no jest)
Our Mother Eve, e'en full as little dress'd?
Then for our beaux (though he's of ancient
date)

With hair all cropt, down hanging lank and
straight--

To me they look for all the world as good
As if, with him--they'd risen from the flood.
[Makes a motion as if rising out of the water].

Their language too, peculiar to their sect,
In odd, quaint, all-tongued, no-tongued
phrases deckt--

To understand, though we may not be able,
He's well prepar'd--for he has been at Babel.

A truce to joke--for, after all, 'tis true
He has o'erleapt the bounds that nature
drew: [you,

Yet seek the real cause, and 'twill appease
Think that his only motive was to please
you.

Thus mann'd, his little bark equipt, you see,
Hope rules the helm, and pushes out with
glee.

Should the dread winds from yonder cavern
burst, [Pointing to the Pic.]

Drive hissing through his shrouds a furious
gust--

In vain fair Hope her anchor casts below,
For down to DAVY'S LOCKER, down
they go.

But should the Gods assume a milder form,
[To the Galvies.]

And with propitious beams dispel the storm;
He'll try each tack, each grateful breeze
he'll court,

Huzza! and sail triumphant into port.

FROM THE OPERA OF THE
ITALIAN VALLAGERS.

AIR.--ISABEL.

WHEN with wishes soft and tender,
Love has once the heart impress'd,
For'd its freedom to surrender,
Never shall it hope to rest.

Never more to taste of pleasure;
Is the tyrant's stern decree;
Yet to deem each sigh a treasure,
Dearer far than liberty.

AIR.--LORENZO.

THY hale you calm, oh Peace! impart,
Give all my days repose;
And when from earth my soul shall part,
Thy hand my eye-lids close!

But if in danger's wild alarm,
Where fear and ruin grow,
My native soil demand an arm
To chase th' invading foe,

Around, around,
Let battle sound!
Amid the thronging host I fly,
In arms to conquer or to die!

A SONG,

ENTITLED

"The Cock-Lairds of Kirtle side."

WAD ye ha'e a man that's proud,
Wi' poverty by his side;
Seek him through the borders blood,
'Mang Cock Lairds on Kirtle side.

Wad ye ha'e a man to drink,
Wi' muckle swearing by his side;
Ye'll find them that can curse and sink
'Mang the Cock Lairds o' Kirtle side.

Wad ye ha'e a man to fight,
Or for to ride your powny dead;
Ye'll find the man that suits ye right
'Mang the Cocklairds of Kirtle side.

Wad ye ha'e a man for Law
Ye may seek him far and wide;
And never find him till ye fa'
'Mang the Cock Lairds o' Kirtle side.

Wad ye ha'e a man to poach,
O'er moss and muir for to ride;
Ye'll soon, by poaching, put up such
'Mang the Cocklairds o' Kirtle side.

But wad ye see the Nation thrive,
And peop'l'd by a bastard breed;
Ye'll find them roaring, all alive,
'Mang the Cock Lairds o' Kirtle side.

Wad ye ha'e the lasses gay,
Soft and yielding, never chide;
Ye'll find them sporting all like May,
'Mang the Cock Lairds o' Kirtle side.

Wad Ladies ha'e their names defil'd,
For that they ha'e na lang to bide,
Ere many swear they are wi' child
To Cock Lairds o' Kirtle side.

Such friendship, clanship, feuds, and blows,
Among these gentry doth abide,
No stranger e'er will live, that knows
The Cock Lairds o' Kirtle side. E. S.

REPORT
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 6.

LORD Spencer, after several handsome compliments, moved, 'That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. for his most brilliant and decisive victory over the Spanish fleet, on the 26th of February, 1797.'

The Duke of Bedford, in order to convey to posterity that this was more than an ordinary victory, moved to insert the words, 'a very great superiority.' To this Lord Spencer had no objection.

The Duke of Clarence bore testimony to the merit of Sir John Jervis: spoke highly of the discipline of his fleet, and without meaning to offend any other, declared him the very best officer in the Navy. His Royal Highness then affirmed this to be the most brilliant victory in our annals, in consequence of the prodigious disparity of force, and trusted, that it would restore to our countrymen their wonted spirit, and dissipate their late alarms.

The Lord Chancellor objected to the amendment; but it being approved of by Lord Hood, Lord Grenville, and several other Peers, the amended motion was put and agreed to, although the Lord Chancellor persisted in his opposition.

Lord Spencer then moved a vote of thanks to Vice-Admiral Thompson, Vice-Admiral Waldegrave, Rear-Admiral Parker, Commodore (now Rear-Admiral) Nelson, and the other Officers serving under Sir John Jervis, which was unanimously agreed to.

Lord Spencer then moved a similar vote of Thanks to the sailors, marines, and soldiers, who were serving on board the fleet on the above glorious occasion, which was unanimously agreed to, without a single word being said.

The Duke of Bedford said, he drew their Lordships' attention with regret from the late glorious victory to the gloomy state of affairs at home; but such was the alarm at the stoppage of the Bank, that the fullest and most explicit enquiry was necessary. He then stated his objections to a Secret Committee, and moved, 'That a Special Committee, consisting of fifteen Lords, be appointed to enquire into the cause of the Order of Council issued to the Bank Directors on the 26th of February.'

Lord Grenville insisted, that the Report made by the Committee ought to satisfy the most incredulous of the flourishing state of the Bank; and then attempted to prove, that floating cash was not the medium of property; a small retail business requiring more to carry it on than a wholesale concern. Hence he inferred, that the want of specie could not fairly injure the Credit of the Bank.

The Duke of Norfolk did not doubt the solvency of the Bank; but it was not the Bank the people feared---it was the power of Ministers over it. He should like to know what that part of the Report means, where the Directors apprehend, if the run continue, that they shall not have cash enough left for any exigencies of Government.

Lord Grenville moved to insert the word *Secret* instead of *Special*, which being put and agreed to, he moved, that the Committee be appointed by ballot.

On this the Duke of Bedford rose with much warmth, and begged their Lordships not to trifle with the public until it was too late. Ballotting for a Committee, he said, was little more than submitting to the nomination, for in the last instance

twenty lists of the same names might have been seen written with the same hand. The Committee was to enquire into an act confessedly illegal; and one third of it consisted of the very persons who had committed that act. He concluded by entreating an impartial investigation into the causes of our distress, as a preparatory means of rescuing the country from the gulph of ruin into which she stood ready to be plunged.

The House then divided on Lord Grenville's motion.---Contents 47. Non-contents 8.

The Duke of Norfolk afterwards moved, that in order the public might have some information on the subject, the Committee be instructed to enquire of the Bank Directors what cash they had supplied on Government Securities since the 12th of July, 1796, which, he believed, was the last day of the last Parliament.

Tuesday 7. Their Lordships, in a Committee of Privileges, heard Mr. C. Moore, as second counsel, in support of the Earl of Lauderdale's Petition. He contended, that the titles, through which the Gentleman assuming the title of Earl of Erroll, derived his claim, were clearly invalid, and of no effect, on account of their being destitute of those necessary and essential forms (particularly the immediate Royal Sanction) required by the Ancient Constitution of the Scots Peerage; and that in the known records of the kingdom, no deed or instrument could be found by which that person could legally establish his claim to the Peerage in question.---Mr. Moore quoted, in support of his arguments, the doctrine laid down by those great luminaries of the law, and ornaments of the peerage---the Earls of Hardwicke and Mansfield, in the cases of Sutherland, Cassilis, and Stair: all which, he asserted, clearly were in favour of the inferences he had drawn from the documents before their Lordships. These fixed established rules should be considered as the landmarks of the Peerage Law of Scotland; their observance should be decreed by their Lordships, with a view to the conservation of their own privileges, and to the proper exercise of that part of the Regal Prerogative.

On Mr. Moore's concluding, the counsel were ordered to withdraw, and the further consideration of the business was deferred to a future day.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the East India company's Capital Bill; to the Marquis of Lansdowne's Indemnity Bill; and to four other private Bills.

Their Lordships proceeded to ballot, pursuant to the resolution of last night, for a Secret Committee to inquire into the Causes that produced the Order of Council of the 26th of February. On the ballot being investigated, the following Peers were declared to have been chosen: The Earl of Chatham, L. P. Duke of Bedford, Earl of Derby, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl of Winchelsea, Earl Graham, (D. of Montrose), Earl of Guildford, Earl Bathurst, Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Liverpool; Lord Sydney, Lord Auckland, Lord Romney, Lord Gwydir, and Lord De Dunstanville. Adjourned to Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, March 3, (Continued.)

MR. W. BIRD brought up a clause, which provides, that in case of refusal of payment, three days after issuing the Bills, Magistrates shall issue warrants to levy the amount by distress

Mr. Sheridan thought, that one of the most important considerations arising out of the late calamity, was the risking of a general spirit of discontent among the working classes. He also was of opinion, that a very rigorous penalty should attach to defaulters, and thought that a better mode than that of Mr. H. Browne might be adopted. The sending defaulters to a House of Correction might, in some cases, be right; but lamentable would be the condition of manufacturers, if made liable to such penalties upon such occasions. The better way would be to obtain previous security for the Bills they might issue. In addition to this, he thought a copper coinage, of pieces of a penny and two-pence, intrinsically worth their currency, as the only way to guard against counterfeits, would be highly

inconvenient to the working classes. He should, therefore, move, 'That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to take such steps with respect to the copper coinage of this kingdom, as may be best adapted to the convenience of the laborious poor.' On this subject he could not trust his Majesty's Ministers, who had given too many proofs of improvidence in the most interesting of the public concerns.

After some further conversation the Bill was read a third time, and passed with the single dissentient voice of Mr. H. Browne; and Mr. Sheridan's Address was put and carried without a division.

Mr. Dundas informed the House, that Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail of the Line, had sought, pursued, attacked, and vanquished a Spanish Fleet of 27 sail of the Line. The result was the capture of two ships of 112 guns, one of 80, and one of 74! (Torrents of applause burst from the whole House.) He then moved, 'That the Thanks of this House be given to Admiral Sir John Jervis, for his able, splendid, and gallant conduct, in the important and decisive victory obtained by him over the fleet of his most Catholic Majesty, on the 14th of February last.'

Mr. Fox seconded the motion, and said, that he considered the victory of the gallant Admiral as the most brilliant exploit in the annals of our Navy.

Mr. Keene moved a laudable Address to His Majesty, begging him to confer some signal mark of favour on the gallant Admiral. This Mr. Dundas opposed, as interfering with his Majesty's discretion.

Sir Charles Bunbury seconded Mr. Keene's Address, and thought that one of the prizes would furnish an appropriate name for Sir John. He proposed to call him *El Salvador del Mundo*, the Saviour of the World.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sorry that any Member should wish to trench upon the prerogatives of the Crown. From the Crown had proceeded the marks of distinction conferred upon Keppel, Howe, and Marlborough, and he doubted not but the author of the present glorious achievement would meet with a due reward from the same source.

Mr. Sheridan did not agree with the Minister as to the impropriety of the House recommending meritorious Officers to the favour of the Crown. He had stated, that merit never went unrewarded; but the House had ample reason to distrust his professions on that head, since one of the brave officers quoted by himself had been denied a blue ribband, though the whole nation desired to see him wear it; and the favour had been granted to one, whose services consisted in deserting his principles, and plunging his country into a calamitous war.

Mr. Keene withdrew his Motion; after which, Thanks were voted in the like manner to Vice-Admiral Thompson, Rear Admiral Parker, Rear-Admiral Nelson, Captain Calder, and the Officers and Seamen of the fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, *nem. con.*

Mr. Sheridan moved for an account of the savings (if any) that might appear to accrue to the public from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed for the management of the Crown Lands, which was objected to.

Mr. Courtney moved for papers relative to the accounts of the Tellers of the Exchequer, which was also objected to.

Mr. Grey thought it was highly improper to refuse to produce those papers. They might, perhaps, furnish strong arguments, and exhibit strong facts of corruption, of which an Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Harrison) might be able to avail himself in the discussion of the motion which he had given notice of making on Monday next. (A motion for a Committee to enquire concerning the savings that may be made by retrenching unnecessary places and pensions.)

Mr. Harrison said, that it was, perhaps, for these reasons the papers were refused.

The Report of the Select Committee, appointed to enquire into the outstanding engagements, &c. of the Bank, was read. The substance of it was as follows, viz. That on the 25th of February last, the out-standing engagements of the Bank amounted to 13,770,390*l.* and the Funds to answer these engagements to 17,597,280*l.* exclusive of a debt due by Government to the Bank, amounting to 11,686,800*l.* Independent of that debt, the balance in favour of the funds of the Bank is, therefore, 3,826,890*l.* If the debt due by Government be added, the Bank

appears to have the sum of 15,513,690*l.* over and above what will pay its debts. This was the state of the Bank on the 25th of February. The Committee say, that since that time the Bank has made issues of notes, but on good security. The particulars are not yet made out, but the actual balance in favour of the Bank does not appear to be diminished.

Mr. Whitbread rose to make his promised motion for an enquiry into the conduct of Ministers relative to the Invasion of Ireland. After several preliminary remarks on the general necessity of inquiry into the conduct of an Administration who have destroyed the credit of the country, he proceeded to the particular object of his motion, the Invasion of Ireland. He enumerated the different notices Government had received of the French armament; and severely reprobated the conduct of the Admiralty for not relieving, or victualling the fleet of Admiral Colpoys, which returned to Portsmouth on the very day that intelligence was received of the appearance of the French off the coast of Ireland. He next adverted to the delays that attended the sailing of Lord Bridport; to the defenceless state of Cork; and to the dreadful consequences that would have ensued to our navy had the French obtained possession of that grand *depot* of provisions. He then concluded by moving,

‘That it be referred to a Committee to enquire into the conduct of Ministers with respect to the late attempt of the French in the Invasion of Ireland.’

Mr. Dundas opposed the motion. As to the inferiority of Admiral Jervis's force, it was true he had but fifteen sail with him at the time of the action; but including two ships lost, two left at Lisbon, and one sent home, the whole force assigned to him was twenty sail of the line; a force of the inadequacy of which that brave officer had never hinted a suspicion. With respect to every other charge of neglect, he could easily prove that not a trifle was fairly imputable to Ministers (*a cry of bear, bear, bear!*). Mr. Dundas then accounted for the unobserved sailing of the French fleet, which he affirmed to be solely owing to a dreadful fog that prevailed for six days; and said, that if the elements saved Ireland from invasion, the elements also saved the French armament from entire destruction. As to the reports actively circulated concerning the famished state of Admiral Colpoys's fleet, they were totally unfounded; and as to the inferiority of his force, he was certain that the gallant Admiral desired nothing better than to fall in with the hostile squadron.

Mr. Dundas next accounted for the delay in the sailing of Lord Bridport, by relating a number of nautical accidents, and unpropitious incidents. In the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Dundas recommended a line of medium between dangerous security and despondency in the present posture of affairs. The French fleet he said was nearly ruined, and as to their new ally, Sir John Jervis had shown, how much they were to be dreaded (*a laugh*). He then moved the previous question on Mr. Whitbread's motion.

Mr. Fox condemned that sort of reasoning which went to annihilate the freedom of speech in that House. He then took a view of the whole question, and maintained, that even by the *ex parte* documents produced, there was enough disclosed to render an enquiry necessary.

Mr. Pitt defended the conduct of Administration, and argued, that great exertions had been made on the part of those whose immediate duty it was to enable the fleet to put to sea with every possible dispatch.

Mr. Whitbread replied, and in the course of his speech, made some allusion to the conduct of Admiral Elphinstone (now Lord Keith) in having sailed from Ireland, at a time when the ship he commanded might have been of material use to the public service.

Lord Keith defended himself from the charge, and said, if he had done any act contrary to his professional duty, he was amenable to a Court Martial.

The House then divided on the previous question. Ayes, 201.---Noes, 62.---Majority 139. The original motion was negatived without a division. Adjourned at half past four in the morning.

Monday, March 6. Mr. Mainwaring rose to make his promised motion. In the last Session he had stated some facts relative to the management of live Cattle, and a Petition from the Cutting Butchers on the same subject had been referred

to a Committee, from whose Report it appeared, that the high price of meat was owing to jobbers, who brought up cattle in the country; which was afterwards jobbed from them, and sometimes passed through three or four hands before they came to market. It was given in evidence, that one of these jobbers, in the Spring of 1797, gained no less than 200*l.* The Carcase Butchers also met the cattle at some miles from town, and by purchasing half the supply intended for Smithfield, made the market appear thin. These two classes of men mutually relied upon one another, and each was encouraged to ask an exorbitant price. Against this offence of regrating laws already existed, but the prosecution was so expensive, dilatory, and troublesome, that offenders were seldom sued. The Report being then read, Mr. Mainwaring moved for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the forestalling, engrossing, and regrating of live Cattle.

Mr. Alderman Combe seconded the Motion.

Leave was given, and Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Alderman Combe were ordered to bring in the Bill.

The Order of the Day being read for the commitment of the Quaker's Bill, Mr. Pierrepont objected to the Speaker's leaving the Chair; the Bill, which he had maturely considered, being, in his opinion, fraught with dangerous consequences.

Mr. Sergeant Adair thought all the objections to the Bill might be removed in the Committee. He then went over his former arguments in defence of it; and the Solicitor-General repeated his objections, contending that the Bill went to pick the pocket of one man, to relieve the pretended scruples of another's conscience. The conscientious part of the Quakers, whom he much esteemed, did not desire the Bill.

Mr. Jefferys, of Poole, said a few words on the Bill, and Mr. Hobhouse and the Attorney-General opposed it; after which the House divided.---For the Speaker's leaving the Chair, 12.---Against it, 28.---Majority 16.

On a subsequent motion, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed to that day three months.

Tuesday, 7. Mr. Bramston brought up the second Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Bank, and to report their opinion of the propriety of confirming and continuing the Order of Council. The Report stated, that it was the opinion of the Committee that means ought to be taken to provide, for a time to be limited, for the confirmation and continuance of the Order of Council; and submitted to the wisdom of the House to fix the period of the limitation.---Ordered to lie on the Table.

Thursday, 9. Sir William Lowther, Chairman of the Committee for trying the merits of the petition against the Colchester Election, reported that the Committee had determined that the sitting Members, Lord Muncaster and Mr. Thornton, were duly elected; that the petition against their return was frivolous and vexatious, and that the opposition to the petition, by the sitting Members, was not frivolous or vexatious. This resolution was ordered to be entered upon the Journals.

Mr. Alderman Curtis presented a petition from the Church-wardens and Overseers of several parishes in the City of London against the bill for reforming the Poor Laws, praying they may be exempted from the operation of the Act.

Several petitions against the same Bill, from different parishes in the vicinity of the metropolis, and in different counties, were presented by Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Grey, and others.

Mr. Sheridan then rose to make some remarks on the situation of the Bank. It had been erroneously stated that Government was indebted to that body to the amount of 11,000,000*l.* but as that sum was lent at 3 per cent. and as they had no power of compelling payment, it could only be considered as an annuity of 350,000*l.*

The order of the day, for taking into consideration the Reports of the Committee respecting the state of the Bank being read, Mr. Fox moved, that they be referred to a Committee of the whole House. This motion was acceded to; upon which the Speaker left the Chair, and Mr. Sylvester Douglas took his seat at the Table.

Mr. Pitt then rose. The reports, he said, related to two very interesting subjects---the first to the solidity of the Bank---the second to the necessity of continuing the restriction upon it. The solvency of the Bank was equally unquestioned by the Committee and the public; nor till that night had he heard any insinuations thrown out against its security. Then indeed an honourable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) insinuated that the eleven millions due from Government, was not, strictly speaking, a debt to that amount, but merely an annuity of 350,000*l.* The fact, however, was, that the eleven millions were like any other capital, and ought to be set against the demands on the Bank; nor would the Committee have made a true report if they had concluded otherwise. As to the second report, it was intimately connected with the first; but he thought it more confined than was necessary---it went no farther than merely to ascertain the necessity of continuing the restriction upon the Bank, without enquiring into the causes that produced that necessity. The Committee, however, had said, that a limitation was necessary. The House was to determine what were the proper measures to continue the regulation. Though the state of the country, added Mr. Pitt, is such as to afford sufficient means of providing for the public service, it is for the House to effect a reduction in the expenditure, if they deem it expedient. The House will consider whether we ought to continue the present contest; and if it thinks that the desired object cannot be attained without the same expence, it remains for them to determine, whether it is worth the purchase: (The House taking this for a pacific indication, a cry of *bear, bear*, came from all parts of it.) After a few less important remarks, he concluded by moving, 'That the Chairman be instructed to move for leave to bring in a Bill for confirming and continuing the restrictions upon the Bank, in conformity to the Minute of Council of the 26th of February, 1797.'

Mr. Fox denied that the eleven millions, for which Government paid an annuity to the Bank, could be considered as absolute assets in favour of the latter. The rumoured measure of Government guaranteeing the Bank notes, and identifying itself with that body, was an additional calamity. The Bank ought to do nothing inconsistent with the interest of their constituents. The Minister and Parliament should act for the Nation: the Bank Directors for their Proprietors. After opposing the conduct of the Bank, in increasing their discounts in the midst of their difficulties, to that of private persons in similar situations, Mr. Fox adverted to the circumstances of the nation. We were now brought to a choice of evils, and had only to choose the least. It had been said, 'Perish Commerce, live the Constitution!' and surely the Bank might say, 'Perish Commerce, and let us pay our debts!'

Mr. Fox next adverted to the expedients of the Minister; said that, like all other projectors, he was never tired of producing new plans; and at last compared him to the profligate lady in the play, who seized money that was not her own, declared it necessary to the preservation of *her honour*, and wondered how the owner could be so mad as to want it. He happened to have the *key of the drawer* in which the money was deposited, and he took it out! He concluded by objecting to the revival of the Committee, and to the chusing another by ballot.

After a few words from Mr. Pitt in explanation, Colonel Porter said, that being scrutineer, he found the greater part of the lists the same, and these were called *House lists*. He asked if such a practice did not derogate from the dignity of the House?

Lord Hawkesbury attempted to establish a wide difference between a stoppage of payment and a public bankruptcy, and thought that, in the existing circumstances, the diminution of paper would be an evil.

Sir John Mitford (the Solicitor General) compared the stoppage of the Bank to the closing the doors of a theatre on fire, lest the people should hurt themselves by endeavouring to get out too fast (*a laugh*). He considered the Bank as a Corporation, instituted not for individuals, but for the public service; and said that the 11,856,000*l.* lent to Government, if sold as Bank Stock, would produce between fifteen and sixteen millions, and was consequently equivalent to that sum.

[TO BE REGULARLY CONTINUED.]

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH ARMY OF ITALY.

THE following address to the people of Carinthia was published by General Buonaparte, on entering that province :

‘ The French Army does not come into your country with views of conquest, nor of changing your religion, your manners, or your customs. She is the friend of all countries, and in particular of the brave people of Germany.

‘ The Executive Directory of the French Republic has spared no pains to put an end to the calamities which desolate the Continent. She determined to make the first overtures, and to send General Clarke to Vienna, as Plenipotentiary, to set on foot a Negotiation for Peace.

‘ But the Court of Vienna refused to listen to him ; it even declared at Vicenza, by the ministry of M. de St. Vincent, that it did not acknowledge the French Republic. General Clarke demanded a passport to go himself and speak to the Emperor ; but the Ministers of the Court of Vienna were fearful, and with reason, that the moderation of the terms which he had to propose, might influence the Emperor to Peace. These Ministers, corrupted by the gold of England, betray Germany and their Prince, and have no other will than that of those perfidious Islanders, who are the horror of all Europe.

‘ Inhabitants of Carinthia, I know that you detest, as much as I do, both the English, who are the only gainers by the War, and your Ministers, who are sold to them. If we have been six years at war, it is contrary to the wish of the brave Hungarians, of the enlightened citizens of Vienna, and of the simple and good inhabitants of Carinthia.

‘ Well, then, let us be friends, in spite of England and the Ministry of the Court of Vienna. The French Republic has obtained over you the right of conquest ; but these will disappear before a contract which binds us reciprocally. You will not interfere in a war which has not your sanction. You will furnish us with the provisions which we require ; and on my side I will protect your Religion, your Customs, and your Property.

‘ I shall draw no contributions from you ; for is not war itself sufficiently horrible ? Do you not already suffer too much, innocent victims of the follies of others ? All the taxes that you have been accustomed to pay the Emperor, will serve to indemnify you for the unavoidable expences attending the march of an Army, and for the provisions which you will be called on to furnish.’

Of the proceedings of the French Armies, so important to the general interests of Europe, we have hitherto given a complete series, which is farther continued by the following official documents :

LETTERS FROM BUONAPARTE TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Head-quarters at Clagenfurt, April 1.

‘ The divisions of General Joubert, Baraguey d’ Hilliers, and Delmas, put themselves in motion on the 30th Ventose, and surrounded the enemy’s corps stationed on the Lavis. After a most obstinate engagement we made 4000 prisoners, took three pieces of cannon, two standards, and killed 2000 men, great part of which were Tyrolian Chasseurs.

‘ Meanwhile the enemy had fallen back along the right bank of the Adige, and manifested a disposition to maintain themselves in this situation. Upon the twenty-second of March General Joubert, at the head of the three divisions, proceeded to Salurn. General Vial carried the Bridge of Neumark, and passed the river, to prevent the enemy from retreating to Botzen. The firing commenced with great warmth. The battle seemed doubtful, when General of Division Damas, con-

manding the cavalry, pushed into the village of Tramin, made 600 prisoners, and took two pieces of cannon. By this means the wrecks of the enemy's column, commanded by General Laudon, were unable to reach Botzen, and are wandering in the mountains.

‘ We entered the city of Botzen. General Joubert did not stop there. He left a sufficient force to pursue General Laudon, and marched directly to Clauzen. The enemy, availing themselves of the means of defence which the country afforded, had made the best dispositions. The attack was warm and well concerted, and the event long uncertain. The light infantry clambered up inaccessible rocks. The 11th and 33d demi-brigades of infantry of the line in a close column, commanded by General Joubert in person, surmounted every obstacle. The enemy's centre being penetrated, they were obliged to give way, and the route became general. We made 1500 prisoners.

‘ General Joubert arrived at Brixen, in pursuit of the enemy. General Damas, at the head of his cavalry, killed several of the enemy's dragoons with his own hand. He was slightly wounded by two cuts of a sabre. His Aid-de-Camp, D'Armanenest, was dangerously wounded. This General, for several minutes, singly checked the progress of a squadron of the enemy upon a bridge, and gave time for his own troops to rejoin him.

At Brixen, Botzen, and different other places, we found magazines of every kind; among other articles 30,000 quintals of flour.

Every where, as well in the Tyrol as in Carinthia and Carniola, the enemy left behind them their hospitals. I leave it to the chief of the Etat Major, and the Commissary of the Army, to send to the Minister at War statements of the effects that have fallen into our hands,

BUONAPARTE.’

Head-quarters at Jundenberg, April 8, 1797.

‘ I have had the honour to transmit to you the letter which I wrote Prince Charles, and his answer. [Both given in our publication of last month.]

“ You will find hereunto annexed the note which has been sent by Generals Bellegarde and Morveldt; the answer which I have given them; and finally, the conditions of the Suspension of Arms which we have concluded. You will remark, by the line of demarcation, that we find ourselves in possession of Gratz, Bruck, and Rothenmann, places of which we were not before in possession. My intention is, besides, to give the army two or three days rest, so that this suspension very little deranges the military operations.

BUONAPARTE.’

Jundenberg, April 7.

‘ His Majesty the Emperor and King, having nothing so much at heart as what can conduce to the repose of Europe, and to the termination of a war which devastates the two nations, has, in consequence of the overture which you made to his Royal Highness, by your letter from Clagenfurt, sent in to you to come to some understanding on an object of so great importance.

‘ After the conversation which we have held with you, and persuaded of the good will, and of the intentions of the two powers to finish, with the utmost promptitude possible, this disastrous war, His Royal Highness desires a Suspension of Hostilities for ten days, in order to be able, with more celerity, to attain this desirable object; and in order that all the delays and obstacles that the continuation of hostilities would throw in the way of negotiation may be done away, and that every thing may concur towards the re-establishment of Peace between the two great nations.

THE COUNT DE BELLEGARDE, Lieut. General,
MORVELDT, Major-General.

TO THE GENERALS BELLEGARDE AND MORVELDT.

Head-quarters at Jundenberg, April 8.

‘ In the military situation of the two Armies, a Suspension of Hostilities is quite adverse to the French Army; but if it can pave the way to the Peace so much desired; and so useful to the two countries, I consent without difficulty to your request.

‘ The French Republic has often shewn His Majesty her desire to put an end to this cruel slaughter. She persists in the same sentiments, and I have no doubt, after the conference which I had the honour of having with you, that in a few days

Peace will be finally re-established between the French Republic and His Imperial Majesty.

'I beg of you to give me credit for the sentiments of esteem and distinguished consideration with which I am, Gentlemen, your's,
BUONAPARTE.'

EXTRACT FROM THE CONDITIONS OF THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

ART. I. There shall be a Suspension of Arms between the French and Imperial Armies from this evening, the 7th of April, till the evening of the 13th of April.

ART. II The French Army shall keep the following line; the advanced posts of the right wing of this army shall remain in the position in which they at present are, between Fiume and Trieste: the line shall be extended so as to comprehend Traffen, Littai, Windescleitritz, Marburg, Chienhousen, the right bank of the Muhr, Leoban, Trasayak, Mantern, the road from Mantern as far as Rottmann, Irding, the Valley of Lems, as far as Restadt, St. Michel, Spital, the Valley of La Drave, and Lintz.

TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Head-quarters at Leoban, April 16th, 1797.

'In consequence of the Suspension of Arms, which I sent you word of by my last Courier, the division of General Serrurier has occupied Gratz, a city containing 40,000 inhabitants, and esteemed to be one of the most considerable of the estates of the Emperor.

'Generals Joubert, Delmas, and Baraguey d'Hilliers, have had different engagements, at Bolzano and Mulbach, from which they always came off victorious. They have been able to traverse all the Tyrol, to make, in different battles, eight thousand prisoners, and to join the main Army by the Valley of La Drave, by the side of Spital, to Rottman, along the Muhr, Bruck, Gratz, and so far as Fiume.
BUONAPARTE.'

BUONAPARTE TO THE DOGE OF VENICE.

Head-quarters, Jundenberg, 20 Germinal, (April 9.)

'In all the Venetian territories on Terra Firma, the subjects of your Government are under arms, and the rallying cry is *Death to the French!* The number of the soldiers of the Army of Italy who have been their victims amounts to several hundreds. In vain you affect to disavow those movements, which have been provoked by yourself. After I have carried our arms into the heart of Germany, do you believe that I shall not be able to make the first nation in the world be respected? Do you imagine that the Legion of Italy will suffer tamely the massacres which you excite? The blood of our brothers in arms shall be avenged; and there is not a French battalion charged with this mission which does not feel three times the courage and strength necessary to punish you. The senate of Venice has returned the blackest perfidy for the generosity with which we have behaved towards it.---I send you my propositions by one of my Aid-de-camps and Chief of Brigade---War or Peace.---If you do not immediately take every measure necessary for dispersing the banditti---if you do not, as soon as possible, arrest and put into my hands the authors of the murders which have been committed, *War is declared.* The Turks are not on your frontiers; no enemy menaces you; yet you have sanctioned the premeditated design of the Priests to form an insurrection, and to direct it against the French Army. I give you twenty-four hours to disperse them. The days of Charles VIII. are past. If, notwithstanding the good will which the French Government has shewn towards you, I shall be compelled to attack you, do not imagine that the French Soldiers, like the Brigands you have armed, will ravage the fields of the innocent and unfortunate people of Terra Firma. No! I shall protect them! and they will bless the cause which has obliged the French Army to deliver them from your tyrannical Government.
BUONAPARTE.'

While these unexampled efforts were making by the French Army of Italy, the Armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and of the Rhine and Moselle, had given notice of recommencing hostilities, which accordingly took place on the 17th of April, as the following letters from their respective Commanders will shew.

LETTERS FROM HOCHÉ, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE, AND FROM MOREAU, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE, TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Head-quarters, Dierdorff, 29th Germinal; (April 18.)

‘For two days the enemy have repeatedly demanded an armistice; they proceeded upon the idea that one had been concluded in Italy. Having no official news of this, and pressed to execute your orders, I passed the Rhine, by the bridge of Neuwied, with the right wing, a corps of the centre of the army, and a division commanded by General Watrin. The two armies were in front of each other, at scarcely the distance of cannon-shot, when General Kray requested permission to send me Lieutenant Colonel Count de Blanken, charged with powers to conclude an armistice. As the first condition, I demanded the evacuation of the Lahn, and the cession of Ehrenbreitstein to the French army; the parley broke off, and we soon separated. Scarcely had each of us returned to his army, when the enemy attacked us by a vigorous cannonade. They occupied an excellent position; their right to the village of Holstendorff, behind the little river Sayn. Both were entrenched---Their front, covered by strong closed redoubts palisadoed, afforded a very formidable aspect.---Already had the infantry formed into columns of attack, when the signal was given; and soon, at the point of the bayonet, and without firing a shot, our grenadiers and carbiniers, led on by General Bastoel, made themselves masters of the village of Hettorsdorff. The other troops, commanded by Generals Grenier, Oliver, Barbon (who had a horse killed under him), Bonnet, and Compere, got possession of the redoubts of the enemy on the right; whilst Lefebvre, Lemoine, Gratien, Spital, and others, carried, at the point of the bayonet, the village and redoubts of Bendorff. Finally, a charge of cavalry, directed by Generals Recheponce and Ney, completed the disorder of the enemy, from whom we took 4000 prisoners, many of whom are cavalry, the artillery of the redoubts, several field pieces, with their carriages, and three or four standards. Thus ended the battle of Neuwied, in which the whole army distinguished itself.

‘We pursued the enemy, General Lefebvre marching to Montaubaur with the advanced guard and the first division, and Grenier with the centre, against Dierdorff, while Championnet had dislodged the enemy from the positions of Ukerath and Altenkirchen, with the fourth division, commanded by Legrand, the reserve, and the division of dragoons, under Klien. These actions appear to have been very warm. By the details given me, there is reason to believe that the hussar regiment of Barco has been almost destroyed, and that the army has made a great number of prisoners.’

‘Ney proceeded with the greatest rapidity to Dierdorff.---He found there the enemy’s reserve, 6000 strong, who had not yet been engaged. For more than twenty-four hours he fought them with less than 500 hussars, and, by his firmness and talents, he gave time to the infantry of Grenier and the reserve of cavalry to come up. The enemy then were driven from the position which they occupied; and, in a charge of cavalry, directed by Generals Hautpoul and Oswald, their cavalry was beat, with the loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, of 500 men; we took besides 500 infantry.

L. HOCHÉ.’

Head-quarters, Hackenbourg, 1 Floreal (April 20.)

‘General Lefebvre, who was to-day to attack the enemy in the Lower Lahn, passed yesterday that river at Limbourg, and pushed his advanced posts to Seltz, three leagues from that city. Generals Grenier and Watrin will pass to-day, one at Wellbourg, and the other at Nassau. When the details of the affairs that have taken place shall have arrived, I will have the honour to send them to you. The last accounts sent me by Generals Championnet and Lefebvre inform me that there were taken from the enemy, in the battles of the 29th, 7000 men, 27 pieces of cannon, a great number of waggons, baggage, horses, &c. We have besides received 500 deserters, or calling themselves so. General Lefebvre is going to Frankfort. We shall this morning attack the enemy at Kleinnister. I hope to be able to announce to you that the army will take post at Herbron to-night.

L. HOCHÉ.

Head-quarters, Herborn, 2 Floreal, (April 22.)

‘ I informed you yesterday morning, that the left corps of the army had proceeded towards Kleinnister, for the purpose of driving the enemy from that important position, which they occupied. As they did not think proper to give us battle, there was only an action with our advanced guard, commanded by Generals Ney and Soult, with their usual skill and valour. These officers came up with the enemy at the defile of the Dille, through which the enemy were retiring from Herborn to Wetzlaer, attacked them vigorously, and made 500 prisoners, two of whom were officers.

‘ The Aid-de-camp, Soult, brother to the General of that name, took 320 prisoners, with 30 hussars, and a column of the enemy’s infantry. Six squadrons of dragoons, who, at the battle of Altenkirchen, were covered with glory under the command of Generals Championnet, Klein and Salme, again signalized themselves in the most honourable manner. Two battalions of the 50th demi-brigade, desirous of participating in the combat, followed the cavalry at a hard trot. Sufficient eulogiums cannot be bestowed on those brave troops. The enemy, it is said, have concentrated their forces at Wetzlaer and Gressen; but Grenier is already on their left. We hope therefore to make them leave that position this day, however formidable it may be. L. НОСНЬ.

‘ I was deceived when I stated to you that the enemy would make a stand on the Upper Lahn. General Oliver took possession of Wetzlaer yesterday; and, with the cavalry of the advanced guard only, we took the important post of Gressen. The enemy defended it. We had to pass a river, which was considerably enlarged by the rains; and our march had been very long, all the infantry being more than three leagues in the rear. After having reconnoitred, Championnet and Salme, at the head of two regiments of dragoons, passed the ford of Alzbach, for the purpose of turning the enemy by their left. Klern passed at Wirmot with other two regiments of the same army, for the purpose of proceeding to Steinberg; while Ney, consulting only his courage, attacked the front of a fortified town defended by infantry. The enemy soon fled, and were pursued, notwithstanding the thickness of the wood, to the post of Steinberg, where they endeavoured to rally. We engaged them until night. General Salme, accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp and twenty dragoons, made 317 infantry prisoners, including two officers, who lay down their arms, and took two pieces of cannon. This corps defended a village. The brave General Ney, whose horse fell while leaping a ditch during the charge, was made prisoner; but he is not wounded. I instantly reclaimed him. We march this day to the Nedda. L. НОСНЬ.

Head-quarters, Friedberg, 4 Floreal, (April 23.)

‘ We yesterday compelled the enemy to repass the Nedda. General Lefebvre, at the head of his brave division, crossed that river, which the select corps of Imperial cavalry undertook in vain to defend. Our brave chasseurs were about to enter Frankfort, when Lefebvre received information from the enemy’s General, that the Preliminaries of Peace were signed. The Austrian army had learned this from a courier, bringing me a letter from General Berthier, a copy of which is subjoined. General Lefebvre, as humane as brave, felt it to be his duty to stop the effusion of blood, and consented to what the enemy proposed, which was, to suspend the action until the return of an officer, whom he immediately dispatched to me. I confirmed what he had done, not in the least doubting the intelligence which was communicated to me. The troops were in sight of the enemy, and prepared to do their duty. I was, however, under the necessity of making a movement this day towards my right, for the purpose of strengthening the line. I had learned during the night, that the enemy, on the day before, assembled a number of cavalry, with which they expected to be able to stop the march of General Lefebvre. I, therefore, dispatched several squadrons to the neighbourhood of Friedberg, where I waited circumstances, and your orders. I thought it my duty to propose to the enemy’s Generals to agree to a line of demarcation for the armies, behind which they should wait for the ulterior orders of their respective governments. We made yesterday between 253 and 300 prisoners. L. НОСНЬ.

Head-quarters, at Bilschofheim, April 22.

'I take advantage of the conveyance of the Adjutant-General Le Clerc, of the Army of Italy, in order to give you a succinct account of our operations since the 20th inst. The report of our situation on the Rhine, which I communicated to you while at Paris, led me to hope that I should succeed in passing that river. The position of the Army of Italy, and the necessity of forcing our enemies to make peace, required it, and these motives inspired the army with double courage. A thousand obstacles prevented us from beginning till six in the morning. The false attacks had been heard for several hours, so that we were not indebted for our success to a surprisal of the enemy, but to our courage. Generals Duhesm, Vandame, Davout, and Jerdis; Adjutant-Generals Demont and Endelet, commanded the attacks made by the 31st, 100th, and 17th demi-brigades, a battalion of the 76th, two of the 109th, and two of the 16th light infantry. These troops landed in turn on the right bank, disembarking 1500 men; these ought to have been 3000, but of sixty boats that we were to have had, only twenty-five were able to reach us.--The enemy made unheard of attempts to destroy us while on the Rhine. After the most obstinate engagement, our bridges being fixed, and the reserved corps having passed the Rhine, we began to act offensively. By yesterday noon the enemy were completely routed. We drove and dispersed them to Gegenbach, in the valley of Protzig, two leagues from Offenburg. Kehl has been retaken, and we now find ourselves more advantageously situated than before the siege of that place.--The result of this victory are seven stands of colours, more than twenty pieces of cannon, all the baggage, the military chest, and the papers of the General Staff of the Army; 3 or 4000 prisoners, one of whom is a General Officer, and several of them Staff Officers, and of a superior rank. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is enormous. Generals Duhesm and Desaix were wounded in sustaining the first efforts of the enemy, after the passage; General Jerdis and Adjutant-General Dumont have been slightly wounded. The troops performed prodigies of valour. A squadron of the 9th regiment of hussars, the 17th and 4th dragoons, the 2d of cavalry, the companies of light infantry, commanded by Captains Fort and Gras, who in succession disembarked in the train of the infantry, deserve the highest praise. It is impossible to give you at this moment more circumstantial details of this the boldest, most dangerous operation that I ever yet witnessed; I shall send them by the first courier. I shall then be able more particularly to inform you of the names of the corps and of the soldiers who have distinguished themselves. I cannot speak with too much praise of the conduct of General Vandame; he commanded at first the advanced guard at the disembarkation, and the division, after the wound received by General Duhesm. The latter General also performed prodigies of valour. The labour of reconnoitring was performed under the direction of General Boisguard, of the Engineer corps. Poitevin, Commander of the Corps of Engineers, directed his army to the main attack. It is useless to mention to you Generals Regnier and Desaix; their proofs of talent and of courage are well known to all the Republic. The wound of the latter deprives the army, for some time, of a very valuable officer. This day, General Devout, at the head of a very strong body, is marching to gain the Valley of Kintzig, and the Adjutant General Rudeler towards the Kembis. We have taken a position above Lacheren, after an engagement of the advanced posts, where the enemy opposed only a feeble resistance. The wounds of several of the General Officers rendering a greater degree of exertion necessary on the part of others, I could not write to you sooner. You shall receive interesting accounts of the different engagements which we have fought. Four Austrian General Officers have been wounded, one of whom is dead, and one a prisoner. This is an unequivocal proof of the slaughter which the enemy has been unwilling to suffer for the sake of preventing our establishing ourselves on the right bank of the river.

MONEAU.

P. S. A Courier, which I this moment receive from General Buonaparte, announces the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor.

Head-quarters, Strasburg, 7 Floreal, (April 26.)

'Adjutant-General Sole is the Bearer of the Treaty concluded with the Emperor: it renders useless all military dispositions. I gave you but a very short

account of the passage of the Rhine, and of the effect which it produced upon the enemy: I leave it to Adjutant-General Sole to give you a more detailed relation: he was a witness of the terror of the enemy, and will give you his opinion upon that bold operation. I shall send you a full account of all the battles we have fought, and the names of the corps and of the individuals who distinguished themselves in them. Health and respect.

MOREAU.

Head-quarters at Friedberg, April 23.

‘ After having traversed thirty-five leagues in four days, and been victorious in three battles and five actions, the army of the Sambre and Meuse has received, with the sweetest emotion, upon the banks of the Nedda, the intelligence of Peace. If this blessing is the fruit of French valour, it is not the less due to your labours and perseverance. Receive, then, Citizens Directors, as a pledge of the gratitude of the army, the trophies obtained in the fields of Neuwied and Montabaur.

L. HOCHÉ.

Note---The victories of which General Hoche speaks were gained before the preliminaries were known.

PARIS, APRIL 28, 1797.

‘ On the 25th, in the evening, the thunder of artillery in repeated peals announced the signature of preliminaries of Peace with the Emperor: The joyful news flew to all quarters of the City with the rapidity of lightning; the workmen left their manufactories, the citizens their houses; and an immense crowd overflowed the gardens of the Thuilleries, while shouts of *Vive la Paix*, *Vive la République*, so eloquently proclaimed by Dumolard in the Council of Five Hundred, resounded from street to street. It was Adjutant General Leclerc who brought the news. At the moment he left Buonaparte, that General and the Archduke had just met in a private garden, which with all due formality had been declared neutral ground. The first difficulty started, was, the claiming of precedency by the Emperor. This Buonaparte readily admitted. The Republic, he said, was too great to contend for a vain ceremony. The French General finding at the head of the preliminaries, *the Emperor acknowledges the French Republic*, required the erasure of that article. Do you acknowledge, said he, the sun above the horizon? The article was expunged; and in this state was the negotiation when Leclerc came away.

Previously to the signature of preliminaries, the Emperor sent three noblemen of the highest rank as hostages to the French General. Buonaparte invited them to dinner, and during the desert, addressed them thus:--- ‘ *Gentlemen, you are free---Tell your master, that if his Imperial word wants a pledge, you cannot serve for one; and that you ought not, if none be wanted.*’

DOMESTIC NEWS.

ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE BRITISH FLEET.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

The Seamen, after deliberating for some time on the preceding terms offered by the Lords of the Admiralty, came to the following resolution, in reply:

‘ We received your Lordships’ Answer to our Petition; and in order to convince your Lordships, and the Nation in general, of our moderation, beg leave to offer the following remarks for your consideration, viz.---That there never has existed but two orders of men in the Navy, able and ordinary, therefore the distinction between ordinary and landmen is totally new. We therefore humbly propose to your Lordships that the old regulations be adhered to, that the wages of able Seamen be raised to one shilling per day, and that of petty officers, and the ordinary, in the usual proportion: and as a further proof of our moderation, and that we are actuated by a true spirit of benevolence toward our bre-

then the Marines, who are not noticed in your Lordships' Answer, we humbly propose that their pay be augmented, while serving on board, in the same proportion as ordinary Seamen. This, we hope and trust, will be a convincing proof to your Lordships that we are not actuated by a spirit of contradiction, but that we earnestly wish to put a speedy end to the present affair. We beg leave to state to your Lordships, that the pensions from Greenwich College we earnestly wish to be raised to ten pounds per annum; and, in order to maintain which, we humbly propose to your Lordships, that every Seaman employed in the Merchant Service, instead of sixpence per month, which he now pays, shall hereafter pay one shilling per month, which, we trust, will raise a fund fully adequate to the purpose; and as this, in time of peace, must be paid by your Petitioners, we trust it will give a convincing proof of our disinterestedness and moderation. We would also recommend that this regulation be extended to the Seamen in the service of the East India Company, as we know by experience, that there are few Sailors employed by them but what have been in the Royal Navy; and we have seen them with our own eyes, after sickness or other accident had disabled them, without any hope of relief or support, but from their former services in the Navy.---As to provisions, that they be augmented to sixteen ounces in the pound of bread and meat: cheese, butter and liquor in proportion, and of a better quality, and a sufficient quantity of vegetables; and that no flour be served with fresh beef. And we further beg leave to inform your Lordships, that it is unanimously agreed, that until the grievances before stated are redressed, and an Act of Indemnity passed, we are determined not to lift an anchor; and the grievances of particular ships must also be redressed.

' Given under our hands, the Delegates of the Fleet,' &c. &c.

Previously to the departure of the Board from Portsmouth, their Lordships had enlarged their former offer, by coming to the following resolution:

' Having taken into our consideration a paper containing several representations from the Seamen of his Majesty's ships at Spithead, respecting the advance of their wages, and being desirous of granting them every request that can with any degree of reason be complied with, we have resolved to recommend it to his Majesty that an addition of five shillings and sixpence per month, be made to the wages of petty officers and seamen belonging to his Majesty's Navy, which will make the wages of able Seamen one shilling per day, clear of all deductions; an addition of four shillings and sixpence per month to the wages of ordinary Seamen; and an addition of three shillings and sixpence per month to the wages of Landmen: and that none of the allowance made to the Marines when on shore, shall be stopped on their being embarked on board any of his Majesty's ships. We have also resolved, that all Seamen, Marines, and others serving in his Majesty's ships, shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste; and that until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect, short allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made; and that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay till their wounds shall be healed, or until, being declared incurable, they shall receive a pension from the Chest of Chatham, or shall be admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. And your Lordship is hereby required and directed to communicate this our determination to the Captain of each of his Majesty's ships under your orders, directing him to make it known to the ship's company under his command, and to inform them, that should they be insensible to the very liberal offers now made to them, and persist in their present disobedience, they must no longer expect to enjoy those benefits to which, by their former good conduct, they were entitled: and that in such case, all the men now on board the fleet at Spithead shall be incapable of receiving any smart money or pension from the Chest of Chatham, or of being admitted at any time into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; and that they must be answerable for the dreadful consequences which will necessarily attend their continuing to transgress the rules of the service, in open violation of the laws of their country.

' On the other hand, he is to inform them, that we promise the most perfect forgiveness of all that has passed on this occasion to every ship's company who,

within one hour after the communication to them of the above mentioned resolutions, shall return to their duty, in every particular, and shall cease to hold further intercourse with any men who continue in a state of disobedience or mutiny.'

' Given under our hands, at Portsmouth, the 20th day of April, 1797.---SPENCER.
ARDEN.
W. YOUNG.

' To the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Commander
in Chief of the Channel Fleet, &c.

W. MASNEN, Sec.'

Liberal, however, as these concessions were, they did not satisfy the Mutineers, because perfectly silent as to several of their pretensions. Determined to relinquish none of them, their answer was as follows :

' We, the Seamen and Marines, in and belonging to his Majesty's fleet now lying at Spithead, having received with the utmost satisfaction, and with hearts full of gratitude, the bountiful augmentation of pay and provisions which your Lordships have been pleased to signify shall take place in future in his Majesty's Royal Navy, by your order, which has been read to us this morning by the command of Admiral Lord Bridport.

' Your Lordships having thus generously taken the prayer of our several Petitions into your serious consideration, you have given satisfaction to every loyal and well-disposed Seaman and Marine belonging to his Majesty's Fleets ; and from the assurance which your Lordships have given us respecting such other grievances as we thought right to lay before you, we are thoroughly convinced, should any real grievance, or other cause of complaint arise in future, and the same be laid before your Lordships in a regular manner, we are perfectly satisfied that your Lordships will pay every attention to a number of brave men, who ever have been, and ever will be, true and faithful to their King and Country.

' But we beg leave to remind your Lordships, that it is our firm resolution that until the flour in port be removed, the vegetables and provisions augmented, the grievances of private ships be redressed, an Act passed, and his Majesty's most gracious Pardon for the Fleet now lying at Spithead be granted, the Fleet will not lift an anchor ; and this is the total and final answer.'

In this situation of affairs, Lord Spencer, and the other Commissioners, left Portsmouth, and arrived in town. The business was urgent, and no time was to be lost. A council was immediately held, which consisted of the Lord President, the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, and Lord Walsingham ; and the whole Board of Admiralty assisted upon the occasion. The deliberations continued upward of three hours, the result of which was favourable to the claims of the Seamen in every particular. The whole of the Cabinet Ministers then set off for Windsor, where they arrived at seven o'clock. Another Council was instantly held in the presence of his Majesty, at the Lodge, when an order was regularly made out for granting the whole of the Sailors' demands, and a full pardon and indemnity to the Delegates and their accomplices was signed by his Majesty. It was near ten o'clock at night before the whole of this business was settled, at which hour Mr. Powell, the Admiralty messenger, who was in waiting, was sent off with copies of the proceedings to Lord Bridport at Portsmouth, where he arrived on Sunday morning the 23d of April, in the short time of seven hours.

The following is a Copy of the Royal Proclamation :

G. R.

' Upon report of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the proceedings of the Seamen and Marines of the squadron of our Fleet stationed at Spithead, and of the measures taken by the said Lords Commissioners in consequence thereof ; and in order to manifest our desire to give due encouragement to all those who shall return to the regular discharge of their duty, according to the rules and practices of the Navy ; we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby promise our most

gracious Pardon to all Seamen and Marines, serving on board the said squadron, who shall, upon notification hereof, on board their respective ships, return to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty: and we do hereby declare, that all such Seamen and Marines, so returning to their duty, shall be discharged and released from all prosecutions, imprisonments, and penalties, incurred by reason of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, previously committed by them, or any of them.

‘ Given at our Court at Windsor, the 22d day of April, 1797, and in the 37th year of our reign. God save the King.’

The dispatches were instantly carried to the Port Admiral, who sent for Lord Bridport, Admirals Gardner, Pole, and Colpoys, and after consulting a long time together, about eleven o'clock they proceeded on board the Royal George, where Lord Bridport's flag had been again hoisted. A signal was immediately made for all Captains to go on board the Admiral's ship, when the nature of the dispatches were divulged. Every Captain then returned to his own ship, and communicated to the crews the contents of the dispatches from Windsor. The Seamen unanimously declared, they could give no answer till the proposals were submitted to the Court of Delegates. On assembling the Court, it was found that Joyce and Glynn, two of the Delegates, were on shore. The Court would not proceed without them. A boat was sent on shore, and they were brought on board in as much form as if they had been two officers. The Court of Delegates being completed, proceeded to business. The proposals were discussed, and finally agreed upon at half past six. The signal of approbation being three cheers, was first given by the Queen Charlotte, and then went through the whole fleet, every ship giving in this manner its consent. Captain Holloway, of the Duke, first came on shore about seven o'clock, to announce the happy tidings to the thousands of anxious spectators waiting the result on the platform. All the boats from the other ships followed, and the Seamen in each, on landing, declared the business happily settled. The Seamen are satisfied, and they have unanimously agreed to resume their duty. The intelligence was received with the most excessive joy by the people.

The whole of the Fleet, except the Marlborough, Minotaur, and Ramifies (who still refused to lift their anchors) sailed from St. Helens on the 28th of April, but, owing to contrary winds, were soon after obliged to put back.

MUTINY AT THE NORE.

We shall now recall the reader's attention from what passed at Portsmouth, and direct it to the Mutiny, still more important in its consequences, which broke out at the Nore, and extended its baleful influence from Yarmouth to the Rivers Thames and Medway.

The commencement of this disagreeable business was on the 12th of May, and began in the Sandwich guardship, at the Nore, by her people getting on the shrouds, and giving three cheers, which was almost instantaneously followed by the other ships there, and at Sheerness harbour: the crews took the immediate command of their respective ships, appointed Committees, and ran ropes in *terrorem* from the fore and main yard arms; there was an immediate communication from the different ships, and they appointed the Sandwich to be the theatre of their deliberations; they accordingly appointed two Delegates, from each ship, to meet on board the Sandwich every morning at nine o'clock, which Delegates had power to act and represent their ships companies, and make known the grievances of each ship. In the mean time, the crews sent such of their Officers on shore as, they said, had, by their tyrannical behaviour, rendered themselves obnoxious to them.

On Saturday the 13th of May, there were four Delegates appointed to go to Portsmouth, and consult with their brethren there. The Inflexible, of 64 guns, which was lying at Blackstakes, after receiving on board her guns and stores, unmoored and proceeded to the Great Nore, setting at defiance a report that was spread, that the garrison at Sheerness intended to fire on her if she attempted to pass: as she passed, the crew gave three cheers, which was returned by the same number from the different hulks and vessels lying in the harbour, and at the

Little Nore, except the St. Fiorenzo Frigate, which the Inflexible perceiving, immediately fired a gun loaded with round and grape shot at her, which went so close to her head as to carry away some of her bob-stays, and lodge a part of the grape shot in her cutwater. The Captain then, to avoid effusion of blood, ordered the crew to return three cheers.

On Friday the 19th the Delegates returned from Spithead, with an account that a report having been spread of the French Fleet being at sea, the Spithead Fleet had deferred redressing their grievances in order to meet the enemy, and intended to resume the business when they returned. This the Sailors say was all the intelligence they received; in consequence they stated the grievances they wished to have redressed, which made Eight Articles. The Port Admiral (Vice Admiral Buckner) appointed Saturday the 20th inst. to hear them: he accordingly met the Court of Delegates on board the Sandwich, and after hearing the different Articles read, he declared he had no power to grant any of them; but he had no doubt but the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty would grant every thing reasonable: the two last Articles, he said, would require a length of time to discuss, and he hoped they would not protract the business by insisting on having them immediately settled. The Sailors then insisted on having a Board of Admiralty held at Sheerness.

The following is a correct statement of the demands of the Sailors at the Nore, above alluded to:—

‘ Art. I. That every indulgence granted to the Fleet at Portsmouth be granted to his Majesty’s subjects serving in the Fleet at the Nore, and places adjacent.

‘ II. That every man, upon a ship’s coming into harbour, shall have liberty (a certain number at a time, so as not to injure the ship’s duty) to go and see their friends and families; a convenient time to be allowed to each man.

‘ III. That all ships, before they go to sea, shall be paid all arrears of wages, down to six months, according to the old rules.

‘ IV. That no Officer that has been turned out of any of his Majesty’s ships shall be employed in the same ship again, without consent of the ship’s company.

‘ V. That when any of his Majesty’s ships shall be paid, that may have been some time in commission, if there are any pressed men on board, that may not be in the regular course of payment, they shall receive two months advance, to furnish them with necessaries.

‘ VI. That an indemnification be made to any men who run, and may now be in his Majesty’s naval service, and that they shall not be liable to be taken up as deserters.

‘ VII. That a more equal distribution be made of Prize-money to the crews of his Majesty’s ships and vessels of war.

‘ VIII. That the Articles of War, as now enforced, require various alterations, several of which to be expunged therefrom; and if more moderate ones were held forth to the Seamen in general, it would be the means of taking off that terror and prejudice against his Majesty’s service, on that account too frequently imbibed by Seamen, from entering voluntarily into the service.

‘ The Committee of Delegates of the whole Fleet assembled in Council, on board of his Majesty’s ship Sandwich, have unanimously agreed, that they will not deliver up their charge until the appearance of some of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to ratify the same.

‘ Given on board his Majesty’s ship Sandwich, by the Delegates of the Fleet, 20th May, 1797.’

To the above demands the Lords of the Admiralty made answer, through the medium of Admiral Buckner (to whom alone the Sailors at the Nore are to direct their grievances) that, since all that could reasonably be expected by the Sailors and Marines had been already granted them, their Lordships could not accede to any such terms; but that, notwithstanding their heinous conduct, his Majesty was willing to grant them a general pardon, and order the officers to pass in oblivion all that had passed.

After the Admiral had delivered a letter to the above effect to the Delegates

of the Fleet, they were allowed only ten minutes to consider and return an answer; in place of which they took to their boats, went into the harbour, and brought out all the gun-boats lying there, to the Great Nore: after they had passed the garrison of Sheerness, the gun-boats all fired at the fort, not, as they said, with an intention of doing any damage, but merely to shew they were independent, and not in dread of the fort. The determination of the Delegates, in consequence of the above answer from their Lordships, was, that nothing could be settled till three of the Board of Admiralty came down to Sheerness.

From the 22d instant they had no communication from Admiral Buckner till the 24th, when they received a second letter, repeating the offer of pardon to all who should, on hearing the letter read, return to their duty. The letter then recommends them to reflect, 'that they have pledged themselves to be perfectly satisfied with, and abide by the determination of the Seamen at Portsmouth, who, sensible of the indulgence granted to them, had returned with alacrity to their duty, and were then in pursuit of the enemies of their King and Country. It is hoped that the Seamen and Marines at the Nore will no longer shew themselves ungrateful for all that has been so liberally granted, and which has so completely satisfied the companies composing the Channel Fleet: but, on the contrary, that they will be forward in following so laudable an example, and cheerfully express their readiness to accept his Majesty's most gracious pardon, then offered to them a second time, and to return to their duty like British seamen. Their Lordships further informed them, that they did not see the expediency of holding a Board of Admiralty at Sheerness, and that they did not mean to encourage a repetition of demands, by any further concession: also, that it then rested with the Seamen and Marines of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Nore and Sheerness, to decide whether it would not be for their interest to return to their duty, and thereby avail themselves of his Majesty's most gracious pardon, rather than expose themselves to those consequences which must follow from their continuance in a state of disobedience.'

After receiving the above letter from Admiral Buckner, the Delegates of the Fleet sent the following letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

'I am commanded by the Delegates of the whole Fleet, assembled in Council on board of his Majesty's ship Sandwich, to inform your Lordships, that they have received your letter from Admiral Buckner, which informs them, that it is not your intention of coming to Sheerness; the same has been communicated to his Majesty's ships and vessels lying here, and the determination of the whole is, that they will not come to any accommodation until you appear at the Nore, and redress our grievances.

RICH. PARKER, President.'

'By order of the Committee of Delegates of the whole Fleet---his Majesty's ship Sandwich, May 25, 1797.'

After the above was delivered to Admiral Buckner, to be by him forwarded, the Sailors resolved to place the different ships in a posture of defence, and in order to prevent any surprise, they, on the 25th instant, unmoored the whole Fleet, and moored again, formed into two lines of battle, with a determination of opposing with the utmost energy any force that might be employed against them.

Sheerness, May 27. We are concerned to state, that the Mutiny at Nore seems to have attained the most dangerous and alarming height. The Seamen appear determined to enter into open hostility against their country.---This day fourteen Delegates came up the River from the Nore, to induce the crews of his Majesty's ships lying in Long Reach to drop down to the Nore. As soon as it was understood who these persons were, they were fired upon from a fort below Tilbury. At Gravesend they were taken into custody by the loyal inhabitants of that town: but having been soon after set at liberty, they prevailed on the Seamen of the Lancaster, of 64 guns, which lay at Long Reach, to join them, and that ship was expected to drop down yesterday to the Nore. This day, upon the news being arrived at the Nore, of the Delegates of the Fleet having

had such a reception in the River, two line of battle ships were unmooring, for the purpose of being sent up, and of enforcing obedience to the commands of the Delegates, and resisting all attempts that may be made to detain any ships of war in the River. It is said that the guns at Tilbury Fort are to fire upon any ships which the mutinous Sailors may attempt to conduct either up or down the River. All the fortifications at Gravesend are manned, a troop of cavalry, commanded by Lord Darnley, parade the streets and avenues of that place, and a furnace is erected, and put in order to heat balls.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are arrived at Sheerness with the Proclamation of Pardon.

June 1. Last night some of the Delegates waited upon Commissioner Hartwell, and proposed terms of accommodation, which he told them he should attend to, if they were sincere; but that he did not chuse to be made their instrument to no purpose: and, to be convinced of their sincerity, he said they might go on board, and consult with the rest of the men, and, if he did not see them again, he should consider their proposals meant nothing, and should act accordingly. Their chief proposals were--- That the impressed men should have two months pay in advance, and the King's full pardon for the offenders; and that the Delegates, five in number, now confined, should be given up.

Upon their return, it appeared that the consultation they had had was not by any means decisive; and Commissioner Hartwell was obliged to decline any further communication with them. Their fresh provisions have been stopped; and the garrison, consisting of near 5000 men, are in high spirits, fully prepared and determined to act with effect, whenever they shall be called upon for that purpose. They last night took up two men who were distributing seditious papers, and, had it not been for the interference of the officers, would probably have sacrificed them to their resentment. The Tamar and Clyde have slipped their cables, and are gone under the protection of the Fort. The St. Fiorenzo has got out to sea, after being fired on by the other ships, and losing her top-sails. Six ships of Admiral Duncan's fleet have joined the disaffected ships, and the Red Flag is now universally displayed. The inhabitants have, for the most part, quitted Sheerness. The Fleet are completely manned, victualled, and stored for six months.

2. Admiral Lord Keith has arrived here, to assist the Port Admiral Buckner in the management of the Port at this alarming crisis. The Mutiny among the Sailors at this place and at the Nore still continues to rage:---they have just received a considerable addition to their numbers, by the arrival of two more of Admiral Duncan's Fleet, who, with twenty others, have at this moment the Red Flag flying at the fore topmast head.

The road between Dartford and Chatham is patrolled by parties of Soldiers, who examine every one that passes, and have orders to stop those who cannot give a good account of themselves.

4. All communication is cut off between this place and the Mutineers, who have stopped several of the Maldon, and other hoys bound to London, and stripped them of their valuable cargoes of flour. This morning, however, the Royal Standard was hoisted on board all the ships, and at one o'clock, to our great astonishment, they fired the usual salute.

No person is suffered to go ashore, except the Surgeon of the Sandwich, whom they treat with respect, on account of the number of sick on board that ship.

Delegate Parker receives the same honours as an Admiral; and the Sailors in addressing him invariably use the term *Sir*.

The following are the vessels now at the Nore:---Sandwich, 98; Montague, 74; Inflexible, 64; Director, 64; Nassau, 64; Repulse, 64; Belliqueux, 64; Standard, 64; Lion, 64; Monmouth, 64; Ardent, 64; Terpsichore, 32; Iris, 32; Brilliant, 28; Proserpine, 28; Pylades, 16; Inspector, 16; Swan, 14; Comet, 14; Grampus (store-ship); Serapis (store-ship.)

5. Every tide three or four ships change births per signal, as if they had some intention of putting to sea.

Unfortunately the Mutineers have obtained abundant supplies of provisions from a number of vessels they have detained, among which are several victuallers bound to Lord Bridport's Fleet. The only ship known to have escaped pil-

lage is the Brunswick West Indiaman, which sailed this morning for the River, with the following passport:---' *Let the Brunswick pass, J. PARKER, June 4.*'

It is said, that the Seamen, on hearing that Government intend to use coercive measures, agreed to call the Fleet at the Nore *The Floating Republic*; and that they detained a Scotch vessel, till the Captain consented to take an oath of *allegiance to the British Sailors*. On his departure, they asked him to drink with them, apologising for not having any liquor better than small-beer to offer---but that there was as much *friendship* in that as in any other liquor.

6. Last night, Capt Knight, of the Montague, with his lady, was suffered to come on shore on account of ill-health, on condition of Capt. Knight giving his *parole of honour* to return to the ship in four days.

The Mutinous Fleet was yesterday re-inforced by the *Agamemnon*, of 64, *Leopard* and *Isis*, of 50, and the *Ranger* of 18, all of Admiral Duncan's Squadron. At eleven, last night, the wind blowing fresh from the N. E. we were surprised by a heavy cannonade from most of the ships at the Nore. After it had lasted near an hour two ships anchored off the garrison, only two shot having reached them, and those had produced no ill effect. They prove to be the *Serapis* storeship, of 44 guns, and the *Discovery* sloop.

The Mutineers have secured 21 pilots from the merchant ships, which increase every hour; so that there will soon be scarcely anchorage sufficient between the *Nore-lights* and the *Black-tail Beacon*. In the mean time every possible exertion is making by Government---the *buoys* between the *Nore* and the *Downs* are all cut away; no coasters are allowed to clear from the out-ports; cutters are vigilantly employed in preventing even Foreign vessels from sailing for the River; a Proclamation has been posted up, offering a reward of 5000l. for the apprehension of Parker; and an exhortation from the sailors at Spithead has been circulated among the Mutineers.---They are said to have put one of their own people in irons yesterday for saying, 'that if all were of his mind, the ships would soon be carried over to France.'

This morning they have stopt and unloaded two colliers, and after plundering the other vessels of their stores, have given them passports; one of which, we have seen, is as follows:---' All vessels under the command of the Delegates are hereby required to suffer the-----to pass without molestation, to the Port of-----by order of the Hon. President, Parker, T. Davis, Captain. On board the *Sandwich* at the Nore, June 4, 1797.'

The town is at this moment defended by upwards of 5000 troops. No person is allowed to pass in the stage and mail coaches, without giving their *name, place of abode, business, and destination*. Several instances have occurred of the soldiery firing at the coaches for not stepping immediately; and the cavalry have also made use of their sabres, where their challenge was not answered in good time. *Ten o'clock at Night*. Dragoons are coming in at full gallop from the adjacent towns, and the most alarming accounts are received every hour. We are told that the Delegates are determined to lay this town in ashes, if fresh beef, beer, and water, are not immediately sent them. All is at this hour terror and dismay.

Proposals to Government from the Nore Delegates.

At one o'clock this afternoon the Delegates of the *Monmouth* repaired to their own ship, and requested Lord Northesk, the commander, to accompany them on their return to the *Sandwich*. Lord Northesk, attended by only one officer, immediately complied, and found sixty Delegates assembled in the Admiral's cabin. Their President, Parker, asked who was the person that accompanied his Lordship? and was told that he was an officer of the *Monmouth*, who came to serve his Captain as a secretary in case of need. 'Who knows him,' said Parker? 'Say, Delegates of the *Monmouth*, what kind of a man is he?' The two Delegates answered, that he was a worthy good man, on which his presence was sanctioned by an unanimous vote. Lord Northesk was then told by Parker, 'That the Committee had agreed upon the terms upon which alone they would give up the ships, and requested him as the Seamen's friend to convey their proposal to the King, and to pledge his honour to return with a positive answer in 24 hours.' His Lordship said, 'that he would certainly carry their letter, but that he expected no success from such unreasonable demands.' The Delegates persisted, however, in declaring, that if all they asked was not granted, they would

immediately go to sea with the Fleet. The following paper was then given to his Lordship:—Sandwich, June 6, 3 P. M. 'To Captain Lord Northesk. You are hereby authorised and ordered to wait on the King wherever he may be, with the Resolutions of the Committee of Delegates, and are directed to return back with an answer to the same within 54 hours from the date hereof. R. PARKER, Pres.'

With these proposals Lord Northesk went to town on Wednesday, and after a short stay at the Admiralty, attended Lord Spencer to the King. On Friday afternoon his Lordship left town for Sheerness. The King has returned no answer to the letter delivered to him by his Lordship.

7. Few vessels now come up to the Nore; these are brought to, and mostly detained. It appears that no men have been executed, the figures repeatedly seen hanging from the yard-arm being Ministerial effigies. The Firm gun-boat escaped from the Mutineers by cutting both cables in the dead of night, and got safe into Sheerness.

8. The Delegates have certainly deliberated on the course they should steer, should it be found necessary to put to sea. Some were for Ireland; others for the Orkneys; but one was base enough to propose an enemy's port.

The Mutineers begin to experience various wants. On Tuesday morning a party attempted to land, to procure water, but were driven back by a fire from the shore, with the loss of one man killed, and one or two wounded.

9. Several effigies continue to hang in the shrouds of four or five ships. The buoys and beacons being removed, and the wind blowing fresh at E. S. E. it is next to an impossibility for them to put to sea. Experienced pilots say that, in these circumstances, they would not undertake to put a ship to sea. Yesterday Capt. Knight, of the Montague, arrived here, the term of his parole being expired, and immediately went on board. On his approach, the crews of all the ships, except the Inflexible and Proserpine, manned the yards to receive him in form. The conduct of the two refractory ships being observed from the Sandwich, a message was sent to them; in consequence of which they complied with the general wish, and Capt. Knight was received with every possible compliment, while a full band of music played 'God save the King!'

10. In consequence of the Proclamation having been made known to the Seamen, several of the ships indicated a desire to return to their duty. This was violently opposed by the Delegates; but it was determined by some to take every step possible to get away. About half an hour past five last night, just at the head of tide, the Leopard and Repulse, all the fleet having their fore-top sails loose, cut away their cables, and drifted off. A heavy fire was immediately commenced on them by the Monmouth and the Monarch, of 74 guns each, which continued for upwards of an hour. The Repulse, of 64 guns, unfortunately got on shore within reach of their guns, and thereby sustained some damage; but was at length got off, and, thank God, moored along side the Serapis, just off the Twelve-gun battery, at seven in the evening. The Leopard, of 50 guns, also got a-ground on the Middle Sand, but soon after got off, with a few shot in her rigging, and her fore-top mast shot away. The Leopard arrived about eight in the evening in Sea Reach, just below Gravesend.

The two parties have had a severe conflict on board the Iris. In the first battle the blue, or loyal party, had the advantage; in the second, the bloody party, as the mutineers are called, were victorious, and a midshipman and five seamen were killed. A woman shot a midshipman through the head.

11. The Delegates, despairing of the accomplishment of their purpose, intimated yesterday to Admiral Buckner, that if mercy were extended to them in common with the other mutineers, they would return to their duty; and, in proof of their sincerity, the red flag was hauled down on board all the Fleet. When informed, however, that it was the intention of Government to make the Ring-leaders answer for their crimes, the Standard of Rebellion was again displayed. Capt. Knight is gone to town with the Admiral's letter, the answer to which will decide the fate of the Delegates. Most of the merchant ships that were detained have proceeded up the River.

12. The dissensions on board the Sandwich were yesterday very violent, and as each happened to gain the ascendancy for a moment, the Red and Union Flags were alternately displayed, till at length the former prevailed.

Captain Cobb arrived here this afternoon, and has brought dispatches, which are said to contain the determination of Government to accept of nothing less than unconditional submission. A communication was instantly made to the fleet, and, in consequence of it, Red Flags are now flying on board the whole.

At five P. M. the fourth ship in the line to the starboard let fly her topsails, and a signal was made for the Delegates to go on board the *Monmouth*, which was obeyed. For an hour after the whole fleet were evidently in a state of confusion, with long boats, cutters, and pinnaces moving about.

An attempt was made last night to blow up the *Repulse*, which must have succeeded, had not the suspicions of a loyal seaman, who was jealous of the whisperings of some who had been the most active in the mutiny, led to a discovery. When taken into custody, they boldly avowed their intention; and said, it was as well to be blown up, as to be hanged on shore.

13. The mutiny has at length nearly reached its termination, ten more ships having this day made their escape. In the morning the Fleet was thus divided: the *Sandwich*, *Monmouth*, *Inflexible*, *Lion*, *Grampus*, *Proserpine*, *Champion* and *Tisiphone*, displaying the Red Flag; and the *Montague*, *Standard*, *Director*, *Nassau*, *Agamemnon*, *Brilliant*, *Iris*, *Vestal*, *Inspector*, *Comet*, *Ranger*, *Pylades*, and *Swan*, with a Blue Flag flying, as a signal of moderation. In this situation they remained till the turn of the tide, when the *Nassau*, *Agamemnon*, *Standard*, *Lion*, *Iris*, and *Vestal* slipped their cables, and went up the Thames without interruption; while the *Monmouth* and *Director* of 64 guns, and the *Brilliant* and *Inspector* frigates dropped into the Medway, under our batteries. All the other ships have struck the Red Flag. Parker and his Co-Delegates are now on board the *Sandwich*. Nothing could exceed the meritorious conduct of the *Repulse* and *Ardent*, on leaving the mutineers line on Friday evening last. The former had more than 1000 shot fired at her, 30 of which hulled her: a Delegate boat, seeing her ashore, rowed to her, and, firing a volley of small arms into her, demanded her to surrender. The *Repulse* answered this by a shot, which sent the boat, with eight hands, instantly to the bottom! The *Ardent*, seeing the treatment the *Repulse* had met with, prepared accordingly, and, as she passed the *Monmouth* and *Lion*, poured a whole broadside into each, which killed one Delegate, six Seamen, and wounded seventeen more.

14. The mutiny at the Nore is at an end, and the white flag flying on board all the ships, the crews having this morning surrendered at discretion. Some of the Delegates have escaped; but Parker, Davis, and a number of others, were this day brought on shore by a party of soldiers sent on board the *Sandwich*. Upon the submission of that ship, Capt. Moss went on board, and resumed his command; and soon after Admiral Buckner re-hoisted his flag, amidst the acclamations of his crew.

Out of six Delegates of the *Leopard*, who were on board the *Agamemnon*, five were taken; but the sixth put a pistol to his head, and shot himself.

This evening the *Swan* presented a most distressing spectacle. The crew, who are divided into Red and Blue parties, turned the bow and stern chasers upon each other, and commenced an action, which terminated in a dreadful carnage, and in favour of the Red Flag. This morning they sailed, with the intention, it is supposed, of running the ship ashore, and making their escape.

It was not a Midshipman, but the Lieutenant of Marines, who was shot by a woman on board the *Iris*. The Lieutenant was very active with his men in quieting the disturbance on board; and, finding one man particularly outrageous, cut him down with his sword. The man's wife instantly went below, whence she brought up a large pistol, walked coolly up to the Lieutenant, and lodged the contents in his belly, which occasioned his immediate death. She is in custody.

16. The suppression of the mutiny is now complete. The *Montague*, *Inflexible*, *Belliqueux*, and *Swan*, have at length submitted. A Gillingham fishing smack was brought to by the ships at the Nore, and his fish taken out and paid for; after which several persons, apparently Delegates, got on board, took the command, and sailed for the coast of France. About 24 Delegates and Committee men have escaped, twelve men and a woman from the *Tisiphone*, on Wednesday night; and ten or twelve more in the cutter of the *Inflexible*, early on Thursday morning, consisting entirely of the Delegates and Leaders on board the *Montague*, *Belliqueux*, and *Inflexible*. Some of them, it is reported, landed at Calais.

THE TRIAL OF RICHARD PARKER,

THE MUTINEER,

BY

COURT MARTIAL.

Greenbithe, Thursday Afternoon, June 22, 1797.

AT eight o'clock this morning, a gun was fired from his Majesty's ship *Nep- tune* of 98 guns, Captain Stanhope, at anchor off this place, when the Union Jack was hoisted, as a signal for the trial, and for the Officers to assemble on board. It was near ten o'clock, however, before the Court was formally assembled, and the doors were thrown open; when Richard Parker, late a supernumerary seaman on board the *Sandwich* guardship, lying at the Nore, was brought into Court in custody of a Deputy Martial Provost of the Admiralty, and placed at the lower end thereof, on the left side of the Judge Advocate; the Provost standing by his side with a drawn sword. The Court consisted of the following Member:

PRESIDENT, Vice-Admiral Sir T. PAISLEY, Bart.

Com. Sir E. Gower,	Neptune 98 guns, 3	Capt. Laforey,	Hydra, 44 guns.
Capt. Stanhope,	Ditto.	Capt. Sir T. Williams,	Endymion, 36
Capt. Markham,	Centaur, 74	Capt. King,	Syrius, 36
Capt. Williamson,	Agincourt, 64	Capt. Pierrepont,	Naiad, 36
Capt. Wells,	Lancaster, 64	Capt. Riou,	Mary Yatch, 10
Capt. Lane,	Acasto, 44		

The witnesses were called into Court to hear the charges read. These were contained in the order from the Lords of the Admiralty for holding the Court.

The Prisoner was charged with making, and having endeavoured to make, a Mutiny amongst the Seamen of his Majesty's Ships at the Nore; with having caused Assemblies of these Seamen to meet frequently; and with having behaved himself contemptuously towards, and disobeyed his superior Officers. Captain Moss, of the *Sandwich*, was the Prosecutor.

Admiral Buckner being desired to relate to the Court what he knew of the Prisoner's conduct, gave the following account: The first time I saw any thing particular in the Prisoner's conduct, further than parading about on shore, with a number of people, and a red flag, was on the 20th of May, when I went on board the *Sandwich*, for the purpose of making known his Majesty's Proclamation of Pardon, on their returning to their duty on terms granted to their brethren at Spithead, which the men stiling themselves Delegates, with Parker, had previously declared they would be satisfied with. On my going on board with the flag in my boat, there was no preparation to receive me, nor respect shewn me. The Officers were without their side-arms, and had no command in the ship. Unwilling to return on shore without speaking to the people in the ship, I waited a considerable time, when Parker with others came on the quarter-deck, and said that none other but themselves (meaning, I presume, the ship's company) should be present there. He then tendered me a paper, containing what he called a list of grievances, saying, at the same time, that until these were redressed, and that until the Members of the Board of Admiralty attended in person to redress the same, they would not give up the power they had in their hands. Finding that every thing I had to say had no avail, I went on shore. On the 22d, my flag was struck on board the *Sandwich* without my orders. That day, while I was examining the complaints alledged against two marines that were brought in by a party of the military, the Prisoner, and a man whom they called Davies, with three or four others, came abruptly into the Commissioner's house, and demanded 'why these men (the marines) had been taken into custody?' He told me my flag was struck, that I had no authority, and that the power was in their hands. They then took the men away, as they said, to try them for being on shore. Another expression Parker made use of at that time was, 'that

he was not to be intimidated.' About the 4th of June I received a letter from Parker, styling himself 'President:' it was signed 'Richard Parker,' and stated, 'that Administration had acted improperly in stopping the provisions allowed to the men, and that the foolish Proclamation was calculated to inflame the minds of honest men.' I have nothing particular to relate now as a narrative; I have had frequent conferences with the Prisoner at the head of many others, with a hope of bringing them to a sense of their bad conduct, without any good effect: The Prisoner Parker in general took the lead as their spokesman, frequently appealing to the persons around him, as speaking for the rest: he even appealed to them whether it was their wish he should do so; and prevented with threats one man in particular from answering a question I had put to him. He said to this man, 'If you don't hold your tongue, I'll take care of you.' I have to add, while I was on board, I once endeavoured to prevail on those who stiled themselves Delegates to remove the disgraceful ropes called yard ropes; their answer was, that the ship's company would not suffer it. Parker was insolent in his conversation, but often otherwise; there was often a great deal of modesty in his deportment, and apparent respect.

On his cross examination, he acknowledged that he had never seen the Prisoner in any over-acts of mutiny; and that he had endeavoured to apologize for his (Admiral Buckner's) not being received on board with the honour due to him, as it originated in some mistake; but he conceived that by making such apology, he must have some command in the ship.

Lieutenant Justice, second lieutenant of the Sandwich, knew nothing of the Prisoner, and could speak only to the mutiny in general.

Capt. O'Bryen, of the Nassau; Capt. Harcourt, of the Agamemnon; Capt. Cobb, of the Lion; Tho. Parr, of the Standard; Capt. Watson of the Isis; and Capt. Harwood of the Leopard, did not know the Prisoner.

Mr. Snipe, the surgeon of the Sandwich, said he knew the Prisoner, who was a supernumerary on board that ship. He never recollected him before the 14th of May, on the afternoon of which day he was ordered to attend a punishment of one of the seamen, whose name was Campbell; it was Mr. Bray, the Master, who ordered me, he having the command of the ship. He said it was the Committee's order that I should attend. When I went upon deck, the Prisoner was standing on the gang-way. As soon as the rope was tied up, the Prisoner made a speech to the ship's company, acquainting them of Campbell's crime. He said he had violated the laws laid down by the Committee, and he must expect to share that fate. This was the general purport of his speech. Two or three days after, one of the ship's corporals, whose name is Wilson, came to me in the ward-room, and gave orders that I should go immediately between decks, and visit a man in irons, who was very ill. I went immediately, and saw a prisoner, who was then in irons, with a fever. I sent the ship's corporal to the Committee, to say that it was absolutely necessary that this man should be taken out of irons, and put in the sick berth. The corporal returned, and said it was the Committee's orders that I should make my report first. I then went to the starboard side of the lower gun-deck, and there found a vast crowd of people assembled. I asked who I was to address? The Prisoner, Parker, desired me to address him. I told him it was necessary to remove the man in irons. The Prisoner then said, 'It is not our intention to interfere with you at all, you may do with the sick whatever you think proper.' When I entered what they called the Committee-room, one of the people, whom I supposed to be a Delegate, said, 'Take off your hat, Sir.' I don't know who it was, but it was not Parker. Another person, not the Prisoner, said, 'be gone.' I was two or three times with the Committee about persons under confinement; I don't know by whose orders they were confined, but not by the officers of the ship. I generally received a civil answer from Parker, desiring me to do as I pleased with the sick. On the 3d of June, I sent into the Committee for leave to go on shore, by Davies, who was commanding officer on deck. I was ordered by Davies to attend the Committee, then sitting in the Captain's cabin; I asked their permission to go on shore. The Prisoner, Parker, recommended it to the Committee to suffer me to go on shore, on condition that I would return next morning, and hoped I would use all my influence

with Admiral Buckner to get permission that all the sick on board might be landed. I went ashore, and did not return on board again till the ship was under the command of Captain Moss. One day after the mutiny began, the Prisoner was speaking to Captain Moss on the quarter-deck, about the many improprieties which the Delegates were charged with having committed. He said, he was certain if their grievances were not redressed, that there would not one of them shrink, or words to that effect; or if they did, he was certain they would be run to the yard arm by the ropes that were then rove. When the man was punished, Parker gave the order. When he made his speech, he bid the boatswain's mate do his duty. The Prisoner acted as President of the Committee, as it was generally understood. He sat at the head of the table as President, and appeared as the leading man on every occasion. When I saw the red flag flying, it struck me as the most daring piece of outrage I ever saw. The sick person was confined by order of the mutineers, who called themselves a Committee. The offence was drunkenness.

Q. from the Prisoner. When I was talking to Captain Moss, and saying, that I was sure no one would shrink, that if they did, they would, &c. did you suppose I meant any thing else, than if the Delegates were to propose such things to the ships' company, that they would be the sacrifice alluded to? This question, at the recommendation of the Court, was withdrawn.

Captain Surridge, of the Iris, said, he had seen the Prisoner, but had no conversation with him; he understood, from his first lieutenant, that Parker had been on board his ship. When he saw the Prisoner he was in a boat with a red flag flying, and he saw him parading through Sheerness with several other seamen, with music and a red flag; he and another appeared to be at the head of them. He saw Parker once at the Commissioner's house, in Sheerness, in conversation with Admiral Buckner, and, as near as the witness could recollect, he heard him say he envied no officers the command they held, having experienced a great deal of difficulty and trouble in the situation he was placed in himself. Parker at that time was apparently respectful. The witness saw him afterwards come up to the Commissioner's with two Delegates, one from the Nassau, and one from the Standard, who since shot himself. Parker took a paper from his pocket, and shewed it to each Delegate, and asked if it did not contain the demands of the Seamen of the North Sea squadron? They said it did. Parker then gave the paper to Commissioner Hartwell, who, after reading it, told the Prisoner that he was sorry to find it contained so much fresh matter, and he could not think of going to London with it; but that had he confined himself to the articles that he had shewn him on that day, he would have gone to the Admiralty with them; and he told the Prisoner, that if they were determined to insist on those articles, it would be needless for him to take any more trouble in the business. The Prisoner went off then, and the witness did believe, from his manner, that he did not mean to come back any more.

The Prisoner then asked the witness, whether he heard him desire the Commissioner to converse with the Delegates of the North Sea fleet concerning the four last articles which had been presented by them, and not by the Nore Delegates; and which were the articles objected to? The Witness answered, he did not know.

Captain Dixon, of the Espion, was next sworn. I remember, that on, or about, the 20th of May, I accompanied Admiral Buckner to the Nore; his flag was hoisted on board the Sandwich. He went thither for the express purpose of notifying his Majesty's pardon to the crews of the several ships under his command. Going on board the Sandwich, he was received without any respect due to his rank as a Flag Officer. Parker, the Prisoner, held in his hand several new propositions, under the head 'Grievances to be redressed.' The Admiral was detained on board upwards of three hours, in consequence of the ship's company not coming to any determination as to the propositions. At last, they were presented by Parker to Admiral Buckner, who returned on shore, being permitted to go. The Admiral was treated with much disrespect, for which the officers seemed extremely concerned, not having it in their power to treat him with their usual respect, and considered the crew to be in a high state of mutiny. Several days after that, I cannot recollect the exact day of the month, I was at the Com-

missioner's house. The Admiral, who was there, had it reported to him, that two marines were brought by the soldiers for examination. As I advanced to the fore-door, I saw the Prisoner, who asked if the Commissioner could be spoken with? I said I believed he could. The Prisoner came in, accompanied by one Davies, and demanded to know the reason the soldiers had brought the marines there? Admiral Buckner asked what right he had to make a demand? The Prisoner said, 'I am not to be interrogated; your flag is struck; you have no authority here; I, or we, (I do not recollect which) command the fleet.' Parker took out a pencil, and put a question to the Marines, or one of them. In the last interview between Admiral Buckner and the Prisoner, the latter behaved with the most daring insolence and contempt. I have frequently seen the Prisoner, heading a body of men called Delegates, pass and re-pass the Commissioner's house. These are the particular circumstances which I can bring to my recollection.

Q. From the Court. Do you recollect any particular conversation between the Admiral and the Prisoner at the time the Prisoner tendered the propositions? A. I remember that Admiral Buckner said to the Prisoner, that as he, and the rest of the Delegates of the fleet, had pledged themselves to abide by the same regulations as their brethren at Spithead, he was astonished to find that new propositions were advanced which could not be granted. I think the Prisoner, with five other Delegates, said, that it was the determination of the ship's company to abide by the latter propositions.

It being now four o'clock, Capt. Dixon's evidence was interrupted, and the Court adjourned till nine o'clock next morning.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

The Court met this day at ten o'clock.

The Judge Advocate said, that the Prisoner had stated to him, that he would dispense with the attendance of Lord Northesk and Captain Knight.

Parker asked the following question--Whether, after a Court-martial commences, fresh witnesses, not summoned, are allowed to appear to give evidence?

Capt. Moss, the Prosecutor, said, no witnesses have been produced, nor will any be produced against you, which have not been summoned long before the commencement of the Court-martial.

President.---It is, however, perfectly legal to call them.

The Admiralty Solicitor gave his opinion as to its legality, and corroborated the Prosecutor's determination.

Parker.---I am satisfied.

Captain John Wood, of the Hound, being sworn, and desired to state what he knew of the Prisoner's making mutinous assemblies on board the Sandwich, or any of his Majesty's ships, or of his behaving disrespectfully to any of his officers, answered, I saw nothing of the Prisoner until the 2d of June, on which day he came on board the Hound, on the arrival of that ship at the Nore. He told me that he had the honour of representing the whole fleet, an honour which he should never forget; that he had understood that I had been very violent to some of the Delegates; he advised me not to be so violent, or I must take the consequences. He then told me, that he did not like the ship's company; that he knew they were attached to me, for which reason he should put the ship in a safe berth, where she could not make her escape; he ordered the Pilot to get the ship under weigh, and to carry her as close to the Sandwich as possible: the Pilot told him it was an improper time of tide. He replied to the Pilot, that if he did refuse to get her under weigh immediately, he would find means of making him, at the same time pointing to the yard-rope. The Pilot got the ship under weigh, and dropt her close to the Sandwich: the Prisoner ordered the anchor to be let go. He was then hailed from the Sandwich by a person who said, 'We are too near them.' The Prisoner replied, 'I think we are, Mr. Davies.' He immediately returned to the Pilot, and said, with threatening language, 'You have committed one mistake, take care you do not commit another; if you do, I will make a *beef-steak* of you at the yard-arm.'

He ordered him to get under weigh again, and to moor her between the Sand-

wich and the *Inflexible*; she was got under weigh, and came to on the *Sandwich's* quarter. The Prisoner then had the hands turned up, and harangued them forward. I cannot exactly say what passed. I heard him say, that he found they were not hearty in the cause; that he should be obliged to shift them; and that if they had any complaints against their officers, those that they disliked should be turned on shore, and those they liked should remain on board. After this I was taken out of the ship by a man who called himself a Delegate, and who came from the *Sandwich*. I asked him by whose order? He said, by order of the President, the Prisoner, Parker. The man said I was a dangerous character, and was to be carried on board the *Inflexible* or *Sandwich*. I often saw the Prisoner roving about the fleet with a red flag.

President. Was there any body in the stern sheets of the boat besides the Prisoner?

A. I think there was. He proceeded from ship to ship, and talked to the respective crews; they cheered him as he passed. A man on board the *Hound* was put in irons; I saw the Prisoner go forward and threaten him, but I did not hear the Prisoner give the order. I sent two letters on board the *Sandwich*, to go on shore. Parker brought them to me, and asked me what they were about? I told him that one was to the Admiralty, stating my arrival; the other a private one. He said he would send them, but they could not go until they were opened. I took the private letter, and said he might open the other if he pleased. One of the men standing by desired him not to open it; the Prisoner said, 'Hold your tongue, you scoundrel, or I'll have you at the yard-arm.' He then told me that he would open the letter, and send it on shore in the sick-boat in the morning; he said there was no other communication with the shore but by the sick-boat. He took the letter with him on board the *Sandwich*.

President. Did he confine you, or any other officer, on board your ship? A. He did not confine me; he told me that neither I nor any of the officers had any thing to do with the ship: he likewise said of me and the other officers, that he pitied our situation; but they must go through with their business, for the good of the cause in which they were embarked.

Court. When the Prisoner advised you not to be violent to any of the Delegates, did you conceive that this was said to you in order to save you from any mischief, or to intimidate you from doing your duty? A. The Prisoner told me that he advised me as a friend, as he had understood that I had drove some of the Delegates out of the ship, and threatened to put them to death. I had afterwards some conversation with the Prisoner, in consequence of asking him why he wished to send people on board, to force my people into the business; they had no complaints, and wished to have nothing to do with it. He told me it was for the good of the whole, and they must have to do with it.

Court. You have stated to the Court, that when the Prisoner ordered the Pilot to get under weigh, he pointed to the yard-ropes; were the yard ropes reeved before or after the Prisoner came on board? A. I think they were rove by his order. I was not on board the *Sandwich*; was ordered there, but was carried on board the *Lion* by mistake. The yard-ropes were reeved by a man belonging to the *Pylades*, after Parker came on board; I think, by his orders, but I cannot say; I saw the Prisoner speaking to him, and the man went up the shrouds.

President. Who directed the management of the ship after she was got under weigh? A. There was no sail set; she dropped down with the tide.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY PARKER.

Q. You have said, in answer to the question already asked, that I advised you as a friend. I'll now thank you to recollect, whether, when coming on board the *Hound*, I said to you, 'Captain Wood, the differences existing in the Fleet are of a very unpleasant nature: I feel myself in some degree under an obligation to you; therefore I would advise you to have nothing to do at present but to suffer the *Hound* to proceed as the rest of the ships, as I have no doubt that, in the course of a day or two at farthest, the officers will resume their former command?' A. I recollect, when he came on board, he said he was obliged to me for allowing him to go back to the tender in Leith Roads, for which reason he

had come to advise me not to be so violent; but I do not recollect that he said any thing respecting the officers resuming their command.

Court. When the Prisoner had the hands turned up, and haranged them forward, do you mean that the Prisoner ordered the Boatswain or Boatswain's mate to turn them up? A. I heard him desire the Boatswain's mate to turn them up.

Court. Was it by way of request or command? It was an order to turn them up, and send them forward.

Lieutenant FLAT, third Lieutenant of the Sandwich, sworn.

Q. Do you know the Prisoner? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did he belong to the Sandwich, and in what situation? A. As a supernumerary.

Captain Moss (the Prosecutor.) Relate to the Court what you know of the Prisoner's conduct.

A. I did not know the Prisoner at the beginning of the mutiny. The first of my knowledge of him was on Admiral Buckner's coming on board. I saw the Prisoner give a paper to Admiral Buckner, stating the grievances of the Fleet. I heard the Prisoner say, that he was President of the Delegates of the Fleet. I saw the Prisoner going in boats frequently, and acting as commander in them. I do not remember more, further than his being very active in attending the Committee. On the 2d of June, the Prisoner desired me to come over on the star-board side of the deck, and receive orders. He said, 'You are ordered, Sir, to receive a hundred and eleven men out of the Leith tender, and to give a receipt for them as usual, and we are answerable for what you do.' I replied, That I had no orders to receive men from Admiral Buckner, and that my receipt was of no use, having no command. He again said, 'We are answerable for what we do.' I mustered the men, and gave the receipt. I was again sent for by the Committee on the 4th June, to give a receipt for fifteen men from the Lynn tender, which I complied with. I was told by Davies, that it was the orders of the Prisoner and the Committee. On or about the 9th of June, I was a prisoner in the ward-room; I saw the Prisoner passing under the stern of the ship in a boat. I heard three cheers given over-head; the Prisoner turned round, and said, that he was going on board of the Director to put a spring on her cable, and that he would send her and them (meaning, as I believe, the *Repulse*, which was aground), to the devil. I saw the Prisoner go on board the Director; I saw the spring on her cable, and a very heavy fire commenced from that ship on the *Repulse*. I did not see the Prisoner return on the 12th of June: I was released from confinement on the afternoon of the same day. I was confined again, but by whose order I do not know. On or about Monday the 14th the Prisoner came down in the ward-room, to release all the officers. He said, we were at liberty to walk the deck, but were not to have any conversation with the people. The Prisoner sent for Mr. Mott, the Lieutenant, the same day we were released. Mr. Mott came up, and all hands were called by the Prisoner's orders. He told them that Mr. Mott was to go on shore to bring off his Majesty's pardon. He asked the people whether they were willing that Lieutenant Mott should go?--- The answer was, that they were willing, and wished that the ship, meaning the *Sandwich*, should be given up to the officers. Some of the men wished the white colours to be hoisted, and the blue hauled down, before Lieutenant Mott went. Lieutenant Mott called out to lower the blue ensign, and hoist the white. He went in the boat, and several people followed.

The Prisoner then said to me, that if we changed the colours, there were three ships astern that would fire at us. I called out to stop the colours from being hoisted till Lieutenant Mott should return. Lieutenant Mott agreed with me, and so did the people. Lieutenant Mott went on shore, and brought off the Proclamation. The Prisoner ordered all hands to be turned up, and it was read on the quarter-deck by one of the clerks, who was Deputy-Purser. The Prisoner then spoke to the people, and asked them whether they were willing to accept of his Majesty's pardon, and to give up the ship to the officers, or to let her remain with us? The people all answered, 'to the officers,' excepting two of the prisoners now in custody, Jones and Davies, who said the ships astern would fire upon us if we altered our colours, and the Prisoner also said so. Lieutenant

Mott, myself, and the people called out to change colours, which was done. I said they might fire and be damn'd, if they pleased. The Prisoner said then, we will give three cheers, which was done. The Prisoner joined them. I demanded the keys of the magazine and small arms, which the Prisoner complied with, saying, here are the keys of the magazine, and the charge of the ship I give up to you, being a senior officer. I gave orders, after the anchor was secured, to unmoor ship.

The Prisoner came up to me and said, if we offered to unmoor the ships astern would fire on us. I told them I did not care, it did not signify. The Prisoner then said he was ready to come and heave at the capstan with us. The Prisoner afterwards came to me, and desired me to confine him. I told him I would order him to a cabin, and put two centinels over him. He refused going, but said he would heave at the capstan. About half past nine in the evening of Tuesday I consulted with the officers, whether it would be proper to confine the Prisoner before we got underweigh, or wait till we got under the guns of the garrison of Sheerass. It was agreed we should confine him immediately. Lieutenant Mott and myself went on deck, found the Prisoner on the quarter-deck, and Lieutenant Pamp close by him. Lieutenant Mott laid hold of the Prisoner by the collar, and brought him down to the lower deck, put him into Lieutenant Pamp's cabin and placed two centinels over him. The morning after, I went down about four o'clock and put the Prisoner in irons. I saw the Prisoner sent on shore by Captain Moss's order.

Q. From the Prosecutor. Previous to your departure, had the major part of the men of war sailed, or separated themselves from the Nore? A. Several were separated, and gone up the Thames.

Q. What reasons were assigned for your releasement, and by whom were you released? A. The Prisoner himself released us, and did not say for what reason.

Q. From the Court. When you saw the Prisoner go to the Director on the Sandwich, was any body in the stern-sheets of the boat with him? A. I don't remember any but the boat's crew.

Q. In the course of your evidence you distinguished the Prisoner by the name of President, do you know whether he assumed any other title, or was addressed by the crew with any particular marks of distinction during the existence of the mutiny? A. No: I do not. He called himself the President of the Committee, and I never knew any other name given to him.

Q. What commands did you observe the Prisoner give, which makes you say he acted as a commander in the boat? A. He ordered the boats to be manned, which was complied with, and when he went over the side, the boatswain's mate attended him.

Q. Were you closely confined? A. No, but to the ward-room, where we were confined for a short time.

Q. After the officers were suspended from their situations of command, who was understood to be the principal commanders and the leading men among the mutineers? A. At the breaking out, the master was commanding officer, and for the rest of the time, one Davies, who is now a prisoner.

Q. From the Prosecutor. Do you remember seeing, during the mutiny, a plan of defence hanging up on board of the quarter-deck of the Sandwich, or under her poop? A. No: I never saw it.

Q. From the Prisoner. When Lieutenant Mott returned from Admiral Buckner with the Proclamation, were you present on the quarter-deck? A. Yes, I was.

Q. Do you recollect my begging the ship's company to deliver up the ship to their officers, and trust to his Majesty's clemency? A. I don't recollect your begging of them, only your asking if they were willing.

Q. When the white colours were hoisted, did you hear me say publicly, it was the happiest moment I had felt for a long time? A. There might be such words pass; but, if they had been said, I might not have heard them, from the noise and confusion.

Q. When the foretop-sail was loosed, did I not, in the most respectful manner, come on the quarter-deck to you, and point out to you, that the crews of the Irflexible, and two more line of battle ships astern, would, I was afraid, get springs

under their respective ships, so as to rake the Sandwich at every shot? Do you not remember my mentioning that it would be better if the Sandwich had not got under weigh for her own safety, till she was less observed by those ships? A. His manner was respectful, and he did make the request, and offered that advice.

Mr. LEVINGSTON, Boatswain of the Director, sworn.

Q. Do you remember seeing the Prisoner on board the Director on the day the Repulse got aground in attempting to get into Sheermees harbour? A. I do. When he came on board, he came aft on the quarter-deck, and requested a boat to go with a flag of truce on board the Repulse; but then he ordered all hands to be called. The boat was denied. He then wanted to slip the ship's cable to go along side of the Repulse, which was denied. He, upon this, ordered a spring to be got on the cable, to bring her broadside to bear on the Repulse at once. When the spring was on, he ordered it to be hove in, and to bear away the best bower. As the ship came round, he ordered them to point her guns at the Repulse. A gun was fired from the Repulse; I think from the quarter-deck. Then the Prisoner gave orders to fire at the Repulse from all the decks, as she had fired at us: and the order was repeated by one of the Delegates of our ship, and was complied with. Parker going off the quarter-deck, I saw no more of him.

Q. From the Court. How long did the Director keep up a heavy fire on the Repulse? A. To the best of my knowledge, for the space of half an hour.

Q. Did you see any other ship with a spring on her cable firing at the Repulse at the same time? A. I saw the Monmouth firing, but I could not distinguish her spring.

Q. Riding as the ships were to the flood tide, could the broadside of any ship be brought to bear without a spring? A. In my opinion they could not.

Q. From the President. Who had the command of the Director at the time the Prisoner came on board? A. Joseph Mitchell, Captain of the fore-castle.

Q. Who appointed Joseph Mitchell to the command? A. The Committee of Delegates belonging to the Director.

Q. In the situation the Repulse lay aground, could she have brought any of her guns to bear on the Director? A. She could not, except her stern chasers.

Q. From what part of the Repulse was the gun fired? A. From the larboard side of the quarter-deck.

Q. What was the position of the Repulse? A. I think her bow was a little to the Southward.

Q. Did the Prisoner order the guns of the Director to be pointed at the Repulse before the gun was fired from the latter, or after? A. Before.

Q. Whom did the Prisoner ask for the boat, and who denied it? A. Joe Mitchell was called aft, but I did not see him. I knew of the boat being denied him by a general voice on the quarter-deck---a cry of 'No.' It was in the same way that the request for slipping the cables was refused.

Q. Where were you, and how near the Prisoner, when the guns were ordered to be fired? A. I was standing on the arm chest.

Q. Did he give his orders by calling out to the people? A. He spoke to the people, not in a loud voice, but loud enough to be heard from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle; and ordered them to fire. The Delegate on the larboard gang-way repeated the orders.

Q. From the Prisoner. Where were you at the time the boat was refused me? A. On the poop, at the fore-part.

Q. Had there been a gun fired at that time from the Director? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you recollect my addressing the ship's company, and pointing out to them how dreadful a thing it was for brothers to be firing one on another; and that if they would allow me the boat, I would take a flag of truce with me, and repair to the Repulse; which, I did not doubt, would stop the effusion of blood. What might happen to myself, I should not consider of any consequence, even if I lost my life to save so many men? A. I heard you say so when you asked for a flag of truce; I heard you say, to save innocent blood. This conversation was the first that happened after he came on board.

Q. Was there any preparation for a spring on the cable, or any spring put on before you came on board? A. There were neither, to my knowledge. There might have been preparations without my knowledge.

Samuel Hilliard, the Carpenter of the Director.---I saw the Prisoner on board the Director on the day mentioned by the last witness. I heard him ask for a boat to carry a flag of truce to the Repulse, which was denied by the general voice of the ship's company, as well as his request to take the ship along side. The ship's broad-side was then brought to bear by a spring on the cable, and then the ship's company began to fire. The Prisoner was on the quarter-deck.

The Repulse then fired a gun from her larboard quarter; upon which the Prisoner said, 'they had returned the fire,' and he ordered the men to level their guns; and they then continued firing from all decks; I never saw the Prisoner after that. The Director might have been firing on the Repulse about three quarters of an hour from beginning to ending, as near as I can judge. I saw the Monmouth with a small anchor carried out; but I believe no spring on her cable while she was firing.

Q. Did there appear any inclination amongst the ship's company of the Director to fire on the Repulse before the Prisoner came on board of her? A. I do not know.

Q. Did it appear to you that the people of the Director fired in consequence of the Prisoner's orders? A. I cannot say.

Q. Was it possible that that could be attempted without your knowledge, you being at liberty to go about the ship? A. I saw a hawser got up before the Prisoner came on board.

Q. (From the Prisoner.) Do you recollect whether all the guns on the larboard side of the quarter-deck were cast loose before I came on board? A. Some were, I cannot say whether all were cast loose.

THOMAS BARRY, a Seaman of the Monmouth, sworn.

I know the Prisoner very well by sight, and have seen him twice.

Q. Did you see the Prisoner on board the Monmouth at the time the Repulse was endeavouring to escape into Sheerness harbour? A. Yes, I did. I did not see him when he first came on board, I saw him first on the fore-castle. When he came there he took the command of all the Monmouth's fore-castle guns. The gun which I attended was fired six or seven different times at the Repulse. When the gun was going to be loaded the seventh time, I spoke to him not to put the cartridge in at that time: with that I got the gun wormed out, and immediately after he ordered the gun to be spanged. She was then loaded, and he was not content with a nine-pound shot that was in her, but took a crow-bar, and put the thick end in first. I immediately took it out of his hand, when he gave me a shove, and I fell over the heel of the top-mast. After that I was kept forwards on the fore-castle, by one Vance, a quarter-master, who acted as Captain of the ship. Being there one hour and a half, I was ordered to go down and stay in my birth. I did not do so, but came on deck, when the Prisoner was standing on the heel of the top-mast. He ordered Vance to get up the stream cable to the sream anchor. Vance said, he could not do that. Then the Prisoner said, slip your bower, and go along side the Repulse, and send her to hell, where she belongs to, and shew her no quarter. After that, he said he could not stay any longer on board the Monmouth, he would also go on board one of the other ships of the fleet, and send her after the Leopard.

Q. How near were you to the Prisoner when he was standing on the heel of the top-mast, and had the conversation with Vance? A. I was standing by the biss, just before the fore-castle. I was stationed at the aftermost gun on the larboard side.

Q. From the Prisoner. Had you fired any guns yourself before you first saw me on board? A. No.

Q. Had there been any guns fired from any part of the ship before the fore-castle guns were fired? A. Yes, the quarter-deck guns were fired.

Q. You have been talking about hell; I wish to know whether you have been promised any thing for advancing this hellish account? A. No: I have not been promised any thing.

The Prisoner. 'I will bring witnesses to disprove what this man has said.'

John Summerland, boatswain's-inate of the Monmouth, related the circumstances which took place on board the Monmouth. I saw the Prisoner standing on something, as if he was going to make a speech. Capt. Vance wanted to speak first, but the Prisoner would not allow it; he would insist on the ship slipping her cables. The ship's company would not agree to this. Parker then said, he would go to another ship, which he would take along-side of the Leopard, and send her to hell. In the mean time the Repulse then got off, and upon that Parker shook his fist, and said, 'Damn her, she is off.' He then went on board the Sandwich.

Q. How long did the heavy fire of the *Repulse* continue? A. I believe about two hours, from beginning to end.

Q. From the *Prosecutor*. Did the *Monmouth* or the *Director* fire first at the *Repulse*? A. The *Monmouth*.

[Here the evidence for the Prosecution closed; and then the President asked the Prisoner when he would be ready to enter upon his defence? The Prisoner saying he could not be ready to-morrow, was asked, whether he could be ready on Monday? He answered that he thought he should, and therefore the defence was put off till Monday.]
The Court adjourned at five o'clock.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

The Court opened at ten o'clock this morning, and the Prisoner was introduced with the usual formalities.

President. Prisoner, the Court has taken into consideration the request which you have made, of being supplied with extracts of the evidence, and they are of opinion it cannot be legally granted.

Judge Advocate to the Prisoner. You desired a list of the witnesses examined against you. There they are.

Parker. I thank you.

President to the Prisoner. The Court has met this day, in order to adjourn to Monday, that you may have time to prepare for your defence. You have thus two days given you for that purpose, in consequence of Sunday intervening; but you cannot have a moment longer than Monday morning, and you must then be ready.

Parker. That time is sufficient: I shall be prepared.

Judge Advocate. The Prisoner requests that he may be furnished with a copy of the declaration he made before the Magistrates at Sheerness.

President. The Court has nothing to do with that paper. He has certainly a right to it. It was accordingly delivered to him, together with pen, ink, and paper.

Pres. to the Prisoner. You have hitherto had every indulgence: you shall have every indulgence during the remainder of your trial. Whatever you ask for, with the view of enabling you to make your defence, shall be allowed to you, if it be in the power of the Court to grant it. The Prisoner replied, 'I thank you, Sir.'

The Court then adjourned to Monday next, nine o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1797.

The Court met at nine o'clock---when the Judge Advocate informed the Prisoner, that in consequence of his application for certain witnesses necessary for his defence, those witnesses had been sent for to Sheerness, and were then present. The Court then informed the Prisoner that he might proceed with his defence; and asked him whether he chose to read it himself, or to let the Judge Advocate read it? He replied that he would read itself. The Prisoner then addressed the Court in the following terms:

DEFENCE OF THE PRISONER.

Gentlemen,

As I have been at sea from my youth, I therefore hope nothing will be expected from me but a narrative of plain facts. I cannot dress up my thoughts in the pompous language of a lawyer. Could I have procured assistance, I might have been enabled to have expressed myself with more propriety. In the first place, I have to return thanks to this Court for giving me the time they have to defend myself against the very heavy charges brought against me. Nothing but the consciousness of the integrity of my intentions with respect to the Mutiny, and the reflection that I did not enter into it until two days after it commenced, and a firm conviction that I entered into it solely with the view of repressing the dangerous spirit I saw prevail in the Fleet, could have supported me against such heavy charges, and sworn to by so many witnesses. The first witness called against me was Vice-Admiral Buckner, who says he often saw me, and he acknowledges my behaviour to him was always respectful. I never waited on Admiral Buckner without the express orders of the Delegates; and when I did, studiously avoided sporting with his feelings by improper behaviour; on the contrary, I couched every message I had to deliver in the most respectful terms I was able. It may be asked how I came to be the person pitched upon to deliver

such messages, and act as the principal in the business? To this I can only answer that such was the case. The Delegates insisted on my assuming the situation I appeared in, and it was impossible for me, or any individual under similar circumstances, to have resisted such appointment. I knew nothing of the Mutiny till it had broke out. As soon as I saw that fatal spirit of Mutiny which prevailed, I immediately thought it my duty, and I endeavoured, as far as in me lay, to stop the further progress of it. However melancholy have been the events which have taken place, I am convinced more dreadful consequences would have ensued, had I not acted the part I have done---consequences which, I hesitate not in saying, I have prevented at the hazard of my life; and feeling that I have done whatever was in my power to lessen the evil, which I could not wholly prevent, I can wait the decision of the Court with calmness and resignation. Admiral Buckner says he was not received with that respect which was due to his rank. I was sorry that it should have been so, but that he cannot impute to me, as he was on board before me, and I was at the time on shore, attending a procession; and the Admiral himself acknowledges, that when I did go on board, I went on the quarter-deck, and said, 'it must have been owing to some mistake he was not received with the honours due to him, and I offered that the men should man the yards. He acknowledges an attempt was made to man the yards, which afterwards subsided. It was so; an attempt was made by me to that effect, though at that time it was a thing dangerous to propose, and was done at the risque of my life, for it was signified if it was complied with, that the Inflexible and the other ships would fire upon and sink the Sandwich; a report having been propagated that Admiral Buckner was not a fit person to reconcile the Fleet with the Admiralty, which so discomposed our people, that the respect intended to be shewn was defeated. Mr. Bray came on board from the Inflexible, where he said he had found the tompons out of the guns, the matches ready, and every appearance of hostility. During the whole continuance of the Mutiny there were daily meetings of the Committee of the Delegates of the ships. The Delegates received propositions, for all measures originated on board the Inflexible, and there is not a man of the whole Fleet who does not attribute the melancholy consequences that took place to the violence of the people of that ship. It was to prevent those consequences I went on shore to Admiral Buckner, and when I was half passage to shore, I first observed the Admiral's flag down, and the red one in its stead. In answer to what Admiral Buckner has said respecting the two Marines, I do not deny being commanded by the Delegates of the Fleet to act as I did. The circumstances were these; the people called Delegates, representing the ships' companies were refreshing themselves with their usual allowance, which was a pint of beer each man. In the mean time they were informed that two Marines were in custody of the main-guard, for approving of the conduct of the Seamen. The Delegates desired me to enquire if it was so. I did so. The officer said he had no such persons. We were informed that the two Marines were at Commissioner Hartwell's house. We accordingly went and told him to release the men, and send them on board, where their conduct should be enquired into, and the men punished, if they deserved it. We saw Admiral Buckner, who said the Marines had used very improper language at a house at Queenborough. He had no objection to our examining them. One of them appeared in a state of intoxication. I interrogated them, and Admiral Buckner said, 'Parker, you are asking very proper questions.' The men were taken and sent to the Fleet, and the next day sent aboard their respective ships. It was requested by the Admiralty they should be confined, and I understood that was complied with. I shall not observe further relative to my conduct on account of the two Marine, but I beg leave to state this question to the Court, whether four men could have taken them away from a strong guard, and in the face of the

garrison, unless with the approbation of the Commissioner and Admiral? I repeat, that I never did behave with the least disrespect towards Admiral Buckner: I remember a conversation wherein Admiral Buckner said, 'Consider what must have been my feelings at seeing my Flag struck.' I replied, I had nothing to do with striking his Flag. I told him I could judge what his feelings must have been on such an occasion; that I had feelings of my own, and could easily participate in his, but that I could not prevent them, as I was but a single individual among many. Having done with Admiral Buckner's evidence, I think it but justice to acknowledge, that both Admiral Buckner and Commissioner Hartwell did every thing that lay in their power to satisfy the minds of the Fleet. The next five evidences said they knew nothing of me.

Mr. John Snipe deposes, that on the afternoon of the 14th of May he was called upon to attend the punishment of a man of the name of Campbell, and that I ordered him a dozen lashes. I do not attempt to deny, that I did act as he has sworn. I was commanded to see the punishment inflicted; but Mr. Bray was consulted as to the propriety of inflicting such a punishment for the offence he had committed, which was for getting beastly drunk, at the same time asserting he had drank nothing but small beer. I recommended to the whole ship's crew to abstain from liquor until the whole of the business was settled, telling them, if they did not, that the punishment which their own justice had inflicted on that man, should be inflicted on any one offending. As to the sick man in irons, it was a man confined for disrespect to Captain Moss; the answer given by me on that occasion to Mr. Snipe, sufficiently shews that I did not mean to interfere with his professional concerns; and, I hope, it will have the effect of shewing to the Court, that I was alive to the sufferings of my fellow-creatures. Mr. Snipe has said, that he had leave to go on shore, on his promising to return again; but that he took care not to return till the ship was under the command of its officers. I shall make no comment on this part of his evidence, but I shall only ask, whether it was praise-worthy on his part, at a time when the seamen were labouring under incurable disorders, for a Surgeon to leave the ship, merely because his situation was not so comfortable as he would have wished?

I next come to the evidence of Captain Surridge, of the Iris; he says that he has seen me once at the Commissioner's house, and that he afterwards saw me come up to the Commissioner's at the Jutty Head, where he recollects my delivering the articles containing the final determination of the North Sea Squadron. I do declare that I had no conversation with the Commissioners, but left it entirely to them, to satisfy themselves that the Articles I had presented really did contain the demands of that fleet. Captain Surridge has declared that he saw no disrespect on my part towards him, therefore I shall not dwell further on his evidence. The next evidence is Captain Dixon of the L'Espion, but as many observations in his evidence are answered by what I have observed with respect to Admiral Buckner, I shall decline commenting on it. I now come to the evidence of Captain Wood, of the Hound, who has deposed, that I went on board his ship, and advised him not to be so violent. I certainly did go on board, but I had no other motive but that of the personal safety of the Captain, and the preservation of the ship. He says he was ordered out of his ship. In answer to this, I solemnly assert I did not know that he was ordered to leave his ship, the orders were not certainly given by me; as to my having said I would make a beef-steak of the pilot at the yard-arm, I solemnly declare I did not make use of such expressions. I do not recollect the Pilot's letting go the anchor. I declare to God I know nothing of it. If I was before God I would deny it. It is very possible Captain Wood might be mistaken as to my being the person who gave the order. Lieutenant Flatt deposes he does not know me. As I shall have occasion to ask Lieutenant Flatt some more questions, I shall not make any further observations

on his evidence at present. Mr. Levingston, boatswain of the Director, deposes that he saw me on board the Director at the time the Repulse was on shore, that I asked him for a boat, observing, that it might be the means of saving many lives. He recollects my giving the word 'fire.' After which Mr. Samuel Ellis deposes, that he heard me address the ship's company, and that soon after the guns were fired, but that he did not hear me order it. In the first place, in order to account for my being on board the Director.—When the demands of the North Sea fleet were known, a boat went round to the whole of the fleet, with a band of music, playing God save the King, Rule Britannia, and Britons Strike Home. I was desired to be on that duty. Matthew Hollister informed me that the Repulse was getting under weigh, and that the Director was getting a spring on her cable. I was then commanded on board the Director. I saw the guns on the quarter-deck cast loose. I pointed out the impropriety and cruelty of one brother fighting against another; and I begged for a flag of truce, which was refused. I then sounded their dispositions, by proposing to go alongside the Repulse: this I did in order to see how far they would proceed; and I was happy to find they did not approve of so doing. My reason for asking for a flag of truce was, I thought if I could obtain permission to take it, none of the other ships would fire on the Repulse out of respect to the flag of truce they had granted; but finding myself opposed, I was obliged to act a part I abominated. I do not recollect giving orders to fire; but if I did, they must have been the orders of compulsion, and not choice.

Thomas Barry, Seaman, deposed I was on board the Monmouth; but I will prove that I was not at that time on board the Monmouth, that I was then on board the Director, and that he must have confounded me with some other person. He deposed that after firing the 6th or 7th gun from the fore-castle, that on the gun being loaded the 7th time, I put a crow-bar into the mouth of the gun. He relates something being confined by a man called Captain Vance. He also swore that when the Repulse got off, I shook my fist, and said, 'Damn me, she's off, and that I would send her to Hell.' I do declare that I went on board the Sandwich in the Ardent's boat, and not in the manner described by Barry. John Summerland does not recollect my working with my clothes off, but he says I was on board the Monmouth. In fact, I was more in want of rest, than anxious to look after Don Quixote adventures. I did go on board the Monmouth, it is certain, but with the same views I had in going on board the Director. As to my having said I would take an outside ship and repair to the Leopard, I could have no other motive for so doing than to make her keep her station. Some days previous to the Sandwich being delivered up, the Montague made a signal for a Delegate; I thought they were by no means amicable with respect to their dispositions in general, and therefore the signal was not complied with.

I have now made all the remarks which occur to me on the evidence. I now address myself again to the Court, not for the purpose of informing that where mercy can be extended, it ought to be shewn, being assured that I shall have strict justice; but I appeal to them to attend particularly to the evidence of Barry. However I may have been misrepresented in the Public Prints, my intentions were good. My character is dearer to me than a thousand lives. My country allows me justice, and justice I trust I shall have from this honourable Court.

Lord NORTHESK, *Captain of the Monmouth, sworn.*

Q. Have you heard the charge read. A. Yes.

Q. My Lord, do you recollect whether you was on board the Monmouth at the time of firing on the Repulse? A. I was on shore. I was not on board at that time.

Q. Has your Lordship been at any time on board of the Sandwich? A. I was on board the Sandwich on the 6th of June.

Q. Did it impress your Lordship, from the reception you met with, that the people

notwithstanding the existing differences, were perfectly loyal to their Sovereign and Country? A. The Seamen in the cabin said they were very loyal.

Q. Does your Lordship recollect a mark of loyalty, namely, immediately as your Lordship entered the cabin door, the band striking up God save the King? A. I remember the Prisoner ordering the band, as I came into the cabin, to play God save the King.

I have no further questions to ask.

Presid. In what ostensible situation did the Prisoner appear to be when your Lordship entered the cabin? A. He appeared to me as President of the people then calling themselves Delegates.

Q. Was he the chief spokesman during your Lordship's conference with them? A. Yes he was.

Pros. Did you receive-----

Parker. I thought the evidence for the Crown had been done with.

Judge-Advocate. If a prosecutor offers evidence, the prisoner has a right to cross-examine him; if the prisoner produces evidence, the prosecutor has the same right.

Q. Did you receive the letter now produced from the Prisoner? I did.

² Sandwich, Nore, June 6, 1796.---To the Right Honourable Earl NORTHESK.---My Lord,---You are hereby required and directed to proceed to London with such papers as are intrusted to your care, and to lay the same before our Gracious Sovereign King George the third, and to represent to our Gracious Sovereign that the Seamen at the Nore have been grossly misrepresented; at the same time, if our Gracious Sovereign does not order us to be redressed in 54 hours, such steps will be taken as will astonish our dear countrymen. And your Lordship is requested to send answer in the specified time, by your purser, who is to attend your Lordship.

I am your humble servant,

By order of the Delegates of the whole Fleet, R. PARKER, Pres.

'My Lord, I am further to acquaint your Lordship, that an oath has been taken by the Delegates of the Fleet, that they never had any communication with Jacobins and Traitors. R. PARKER, Pres.'

Q. Did your Lordship receive that letter from the Prisoner; did the Prisoner acknowledge it to be his letter? A. The letter was delivered to me by the Prisoner.

Examined by PARKER.

Q. Was your Lordship present at the writing of the before mentioned letter? A. I was present at the writing of the last paragraph, beginning the words, 'my Lord,' and ending with the words, 'Richard Parker, President,' by the Prisoner.

Court. Who dictated the letter; was the latter part of it dictated by the Prisoner? A. He wrote it himself, without any dictating.

Q. Does not your Lordship recollect seeing a shew of hands from the Delegates assembled, ordering and insisting on the latter part of the letter being wrote? A. Do you mean the latter part of it? Yes, the latter part of it. A. I remember it was their wish that it should be expressed that they were neither Jacobins nor Traitors, or words to that effect.

Court. Was the latter part read to the Delegates after Parker wrote it? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Does your Lordship remember whether the Committee wished to have those words Jacobins and Traitors expressed before or after Parker had written the sequel to that letter? A. I do not recollect, but I believe it was before.

Captain JOHN KNIGHT, of the *Montague*, sworn.

Q. Do you recollect being on board his Majesty's ship the *Sandwich* during the late existing differences? A. I do perfectly well, being on board more than once.

Q. Were you ever impressed with any marks of loyalty shewn by the people assembled on board? A. By music; I have heard God save the King, Britons strike Home; and I have heard expressions of loyalty, that they venerated their Sovereign, and esteemed him; I think I have heard the Prisoner say so himself; and further, I have heard the Prisoner say, that if there were a certainty that the *Enemies' Fleet* were at Sea, they would take the Fleet under their direction in search of them.

Court. Did he say he or the Fleet? A. He spoke in the plural number. He further said, That if the Dutch Fleet was still in the Texel, he would lead the Fleet in and attack them, to prove to the Nation that they were neither Rebels nor Traitors. I have no more questions to ask.

Pros. Do you remember the flags hoisted on board the *Sandwich* the 29th May and the 4th June? A. I was not at the Nore the 29th May. On the 4th of June I do remember the Standard at the fore, the Union at the mizen, and a red flag at the main.

Capt. Moss. The Mutiny flag you mean?

Capt. Knight. You may call it a Mutiny flag; it was a plain red flag at the main, and the Union at the mizen.

Q. On royal birth-days, is it not the practice to hoist the Standard at the main? A. Yes it is.

Court. At the time the Standard was hoisted on the fore top-gallant head, and the red flag at the main, was it prior to your hearing the Prisoner make use of loyal expressions, or after? A. It was on the 8th when I heard him make use of loyal expressions, the day I went on board with the Act of Parliament.

A Letter was here produced.

Q. Did you receive the Letter now produced from the Prisoner? I did not receive it from the Prisoner, it was brought to me by one of the Committee-men of the Montague.

The Letter was read, stating, that Captain Knight had permission to go on shore with Mrs. Knight, but to return in three days. That the Officers were detained as hostages for the Delegates on shore, and relying on Captain Knight's honour to return, as they considered him on his parole.

President. Was the Red Flag flying on board the Sandwich when the Prisoner mentioned those expressions of loyalty? A. It was.

Q. Have you ever understood from the Prisoner, or any other of those they called Delegates of the Fleet, what the Red Flag meant, whether a flag of defiance? A. I recollect on the 8th, when I was on board the Sandwich, asking the question what it was meant to represent, and was informed, but whether by the Prisoner, or some other of his associates, I know not, that they wished to establish it, and to fight under it, for that the Dutch had stolen it from the English, and they wished to restore it.

Court. During the time you were on board the Sandwich, did the Prisoner appear to direct the proceedings? A. I never heard him giving any directions; it was him who addressed me. He reported to me when the boat was ready to take me.

Q. How do you reconcile the loyalty you have mentioned with the treatment you received, by the total annihilation of your authority; the breach of the laws of your country, and imprisonment of your Officers? A. I conceive it does not apply to the Prisoner: I was robbed of my authority before I saw the Prisoner.

The question was repeated. A. It is irreconcilable certainly, but I only meant, that my authority was annihilated before I came on board and saw the Prisoner.

Pris. I wish to ask Captain Moss a question.

The Judge Advocate informed him it was irregular, and the Prisoner waved his desire.

Mr. JACOB SWAINSON, Gunner.

Q. Have you heard the charges read? A. No.

Q. Do you recollect the day on which Admiral Buckner's flag was struck on board the Sandwich? A. I do not know the particular day.

Q. Do you know any particular person or persons who were aiding and assisting in striking the flag? A. I do not.

Q. Do you recollect Captain Moss having said, on the quarter-deck; that as the Mutiny unfortunately had commenced, he thought it fortunate I happened to be on board of the Sandwich to keep down the spirit of it, as I seemed perfectly moderate? A. I do not recollect Captain Moss saying any thing of that kind.

Q. Do you ever recollect, during the Mutiny, to have informed me that such conversation had taken place between Captain Moss and his Officers? A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever form an opinion of me personally, that it would make me happy if the fleet could be brought into a moderate way of thinking, and of delivering up the command of the ships to their Officers, and trusting to our gracious Sovereign for a redress of grievances? A. I have heard the Prisoner express a wish that it was settled, at the latter part of it.

Q. Was it at the latter part of the Mutiny you only noticed me?

Court. If your question is only as to opinion, it will be of no service to you. A. I have no other questions.

Q. Captain Moss. Was the Prisoner particularly active when the Repulse was aground, and what did the Prisoner say on getting her off? A. I did not hear him say any thing on her getting off; when the Prisoner came on board that evening, he ordered the boat to be hoisted out of the Sandwich, that he might go on board the Director, get a spring on her cable, and, if his father was on board that ship, pointing to the Repulse, he would blow her to Hell, for that was where she belonged to.

Q. What do you recollect the Prisoner has said respecting the cause he was embarked in? A. I have heard the Prisoner say he thought it was a good cause, and there was no doubt but they should gain their point.

Q. What point? A. A redress of their grievances of which they complained. I understood it so.

Q. Do you recollect the Prisoner giving any directions or orders at any time on

board the Sandwich? A. I do not recollect his giving any orders, except the last I have stated. I was very seldom on deck.

Q. Did you ever hear the Prisoner, or any other person calling himself a Delegate, say what they meant by hoisting the red flag? A. I don't recollect I ever did.

Q. Did you never ask what it was? A. I never did.

Examined by PARKER.

Q. Do you ever recollect my saying to you, it was a great pity the Inflexible should have been in the Fleet, that if it had not been for that ship, things would have been amicably settled long since? A. Yes, I do.

Court. Do you recollect on what day the Prisoner said that? A. I do not.

Q. Was it after the King's Birth-day? A. I can't say.

Court. I wish to know at what time of day the Repulse got on shore, and at what time did she get off? A. She got on shore about three o'clock in the afternoon, to the best of my recollection, and got off between five and six the same afternoon.

Q. Do you recollect what time Parker returned from the Monmouth to the Sandwich? A. I do not know; it was late.

Q. Was the Repulse on shore at the time the Prisoner ordered the Sandwich's boat to be hoisted? A. She had been on shore some time.

Q. At what time that afternoon did the Monmouth cease firing? A. To the best of my recollection, the Repulse was got off before the Monmouth ceased firing.

Q. Was it sufficiently day-light for you to see the Repulse come to her anchor in Sheerness harbour? A. She was in, to the best of my recollection, before dark.

Q. Can you recollect whether it was before or after the Repulse went into Sheerness harbour, that the Prisoner said it was a great pity the Inflexible was in the fleet? A. I do not recollect whether it was before or after.

EDWARD ALLEN of the Sandwich sworn.

Q. Do you recollect the day on which the Mutiny broke out on board his Majesty's ship the Sandwich? A. No, I do not.

Q. Was you on board that day? A. Yes.

Q. Did I take any active part in the proceedings of that day or the following?--- A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you recollect my frequently complaining to you and your messmates?

President. What you have asked can be of no service to you.

Parker. I mean to shew I considered that it was a pity things should be carried on in the violent manner they were. A. I do not recollect any such words in my presence.

I have nothing but conversation of that kind to ask.

Court. You shall not be checked in any question.

Q. Did you ever form an opinion---

Court. Unless you can disprove what has been sworn, any opinion can be of no use---however, you may go on.

Q. Did you ever form an opinion, from the manner of my proceedings, that it would give me pleasure to see matters settled? A. No, not as I know of, I never saw any thing amiss of him.

Court. Did you ever hear the Prisoner, or any body else calling himself a Delegate, say what they meant by the Red Flag? A. No.

Q. Do you know what the Red Flag was called on board ship---what was the meaning of it? A. No, I do not.

MATTHEW HOLLISTER, Seaman of the Director, sworn.

Q. Do you recollect at what time I left his Majesty's ship Director the day the Repulse got on shore, attempting to get into Sheerness harbour? A. I can't speak to the hour or minute, but it was late in the evening.

The Prisoner said he had no other question, as the Witness was to be tried himself.

Did you ever hear the Prisoner, or any other person, say what the Red Flag meant? A. As I am bound before Almighty God, I do not know.

THOMAS BARRY, of the Monmouth.

Q. What time of the day was it that you stated to the Court respecting my firing the fore-castle gun of his Majesty's ship Monmouth at the Repulse, on shore, when attempting to get into Sheerness? A. About four o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. You stated to the Court, that you was confined by order of a man, whom you called Captain Vance; at what time did that confinement commence, and how long did it continue? A. I dare say, an hour and a half. It began about a quarter after four, and ended about a quarter before six.

Q. You related before my giving you a shove over the heel of the spare fore-top mast, at what time did that transaction take place? A. Close upon four o'clock.

Q. Do you not think that it is possible for you, in the hurry and confusion of things on board the Monmouth, to have mistaken me for another person? A. No.

Q. At what time did the transaction of the crow-bar being introduced into a gun, with intent to be fired, which you have represented to have taken place, happen? A. About ten minutes before four o'clock.

Q. Was the person who introduced the crow-bar with part of his clothes off, or the whole of them on? A. His short or half coat was off; he had his waist-coat on.

Q. What time was it when the discourse you related took place between myself and the man you call Captain Vance? A. About half past four.

Capt. Moss. Is it within your knowledge that any boat escaped from the Monmouth the evening of her firing on the Repulse? A. No; I can't say; I don't know of any.

WILLIAM HOBBS, *Seaman of the Monmouth.*

Parker.—Take particular notice of me, and be certain that you know me.

Q. Do you know the Prisoner? A. I never saw him in my life to my knowledge.

Q. Where was you when the Monmouth fired on the Repulse? A. I was quartered on the fore-castle, but I was mostly between decks.

GEORGE NICHOLS, *Seaman of the Monmouth.*

Q. Do you know me? A. No, Sir, I do not.

Q. What part of the ship was you in when the Monmouth fired on the Repulse? A. I was quartered on the fore-castle, but never went up.

SAMUEL BEER.

Q. Do you know me? A. No, I do not. To my knowledge I never saw you.

Q. What part of the ship were you stationed in when the Monmouth fired at the Repulse? A. I was at the fore-castle. I was at my quarters part of the time, the rest between decks.

Pres. At what gun? A. The 2d on the fore-castle.

Q. How long did you remain on the fore-castle after the Monmouth commenced her fire on the Repulse? A. About a quarter of an hour.

Q. During the time you was on the fore-castle, did you observe any transaction of a crow-bar being introduced into a gun? A. No, I did not.

Court. How long did the firing last? A. I believe about an hour.

Pres. Have you any more evidence? A. I wish to call back Hollister.

HOLLISTER *called in.*

Q. Can you recollect any ways near the time of my quitting the Director, or the day before alluded to? A. It was some short time before the Repulse got afloat.

Q. Had not the Monmouth ceased firing? A. I believe she had.

Court. Which ceased firing first, the Director or the Monmouth? A. I cannot positively say which, I was below.

Q. Did the Director cease firing before the Repulse got off? A. I believe she did not.

Capt. Moss. How long had you been below at the time the Director was firing previous to the Repulse being afloat? A. My station being in the magazine, I went down for the safety of the ship. I was backwards and forwards. I cannot tell.

Q. Was you in the magazine from the commencement of the firing? A. Not all the time.

Q. How long after the commencement of the firing was it that you went into the magazine? A. About a quarter of an hour.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. About twenty minutes.

Q. Where did you go afterwards? A. I went up between decks; there was a great deal of powder between decks, and the matches were carelessly carrying about. I went to prevent any accident.

Q. How long did you remain between decks? A. Backwards and forwards, about three quarters of an hour.

Q. Where did you go after the firing ceased? A. I went upon the main deck after the firing ceased.

Q. Had the firing left off when you went on the main deck? A. Yes.

Q. At what hour was it when the Prisoner left the Director? A. It was late in the evening.

Q. Was it before or after sun-set? A. Somewhere near about sun-set.

Prisoner. I have no more evidence.

Pres. You should consider the very heavy charges against you; the Court will give you time.

Parker. I wish to be informed whether the Court can wait till to-morrow; there are several other things; I have not had an opportunity of stating several other matters: I could shew I was very forward in delivering up the Sandwich; I hope the Court will allow me the indulgence.

The President informed him it could not be granted.

The Prisoner withdrew.

The Court was then cleared, at half past one o'clock.

The Court having deliberated for two hours and a half, the Prisoner was called in; when the Deputy Judge Advocate read as follows: 'At a Court Martial held on board his Majesty's ship Neptune, of 98 guns, lying in the river Thames, on Thursday the 22d day of June, 1797, and continued by adjournment till the 26th of the same month---Present (*Here the names of the Members were recited.*) The Court, pursuant to an order of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, directed to Sir Thomas Paisley, have proceeded to try Richard Parker, being a person belonging to his Majesty's Fleet, on a charge for having attempted to make Mutinous Assemblies on board of the Sandwich, and divers other vessels at the Nore; and also on a charge of having behaved with contempt to the Officers on duty, and having disobeyed his superior officers. The Court having heard witnesses in support of the charges, and also the Prisoner in his defence, and the evidence in support of what he has alleged in his defence, are unanimously of opinion, that the whole of the charges are fully proved, *that the crime is as unprecedented as wicked, as ruinous to the Navy as to the Peace and Prosperity of the Country: the Court doth therefore adjudge him to death, and he is ordered to suffer death accordingly, at such time and place as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or any three, shall appoint.*

Parker, the Prisoner, with a degree of fortitude and undismayed composure which excited the astonishment and admiration of every one, spoke as follows:---'I bow to your sentence with all due submission, being convinced I have acted from the dictates of a good conscience.--God, who knows the hearts of all men, will, I hope, receive me. I hope that my death alone will atone to the Country; and that those brave men who have acted with me will receive a general pardon; I am satisfied they will all return to their duty with alacrity.'

President. It is in the breast of the Court to order you for execution immediately, but we think it better to give you time to repent your crime.

Prisoner. I return you my thanks for the indulgence.

The Court adjourned at half past four.

The pressure of the crowd to hear the defence of Parker was immense.

INDEX

TO THE

EIGHTH VOLUME.

- A**
ADAMS, Mr. elected President of North America, 144.
Adams, Orion, Account of, 368.
Addison, Original Letter from, 107.
Amboyna, Speech of a Native of, 154.
Anecdotes.---Frederick the Great of Prussia, 30.---Lord Thurlow, 31.---Bp. Thomas, *ibid.*---Montesquieu, 92.
---Of a Spaniard, 106.---Duke of Orleans, 179.---The Emperor Theodosius, 250.
Antient Times, on the Manners of, 152.
Apparitions, Instances of, 330.
Appeal to the Moral Feelings of Messrs. Thornton, Burdon, &c. Review of, 195.
Art of making Gold and Silver, Review of, 124.
Austria, short Description of, 247.
Avignon, Profligate Manners of the Inhabitants of, 251.
- B**
Bank of England, Temporary Stoppage of, 216.
Bankrupts, 148, 292.
Bastille, Anecdote concerning, 168.
Batavia, Dreadful Mortality at, 215.
Baudi, Singular Death of the Countess of, 243.
Beards, History of, 170, 240.
Berington's Examination of Miraculous Events, Review of, 122.
Briggs, Samuel, Account of, 73.
Browne's Classical Dictionary, Review of, 417.
Buller, Bp. Memoir of, 145.
Burke, Mr. Review of the Life and Writings of, 293.
- C**
Caernarvon, Historical Fact concerning an Earl of, 155.
Campbell, General, Account of, 72.
Cape, Mr. Account of, 146.
Cave, Description of a Remarkable, 108.
Cavendish, Lord Jehn, Memoir of, 72.
Charles I. Account of his Entry into Edinburgh, 395.
Chelmsford Grand Lodge Meeting, Account of, 401.
Christie, Thomas, Account of, 219.
Church, Mrs. Account of, 218.
Crosby, Major, Account of, 289.
- D**
Davies, R. Account of, 370.
Discovery Account of two Voyages of, 322.
Dodsley, James, Account of, 219.
Domestic News, 144, 216, 353.
Duelling in France, Account of, 252.
- E**
Earthquake at Lisbon, Remarkable Preservation in, 332.
Edwards's History of the Maroon War, Review of, 47.
Erskine's View of the Causes and Consequences of the War, Review of, 194.
Essays by a Society at Exeter, Review of, 41, 187.
Essex, Earl of, Letters of to Queen Elizabeth, 28.
- F**
Fear, Remarkable Instances of, 227.
Fires, Dreadful ones in America, 144.
Foreign Intelligence, 143, 213, 286, 358, 431.
Fowler, Mr. Account of, 368.
France, Antient and Modern, a Fragment, 226.
Frederic the Great, Anecdote of, 30.
----- Col. Memoirs of, 93.
----- Shocking Death of, 144.

INDEX.

- French and English, on the National Manners of, 87.
 ----- Progress of in Italy, 142, 213, 286, 358, 431.
 ----- Views of by the present war, 318.
- G
- Gazette Intelligence, 137, 209, 281, 357.
 Gifford's Answer to Eiskine, Review of, 343.
 Grey, Marchioness, Account of, 147.
 Gypsies, History of, 378, 397.
- H
- Hanby, T. Account of, 363.
 Hayes, Dr. Account of, 288.
 Hobart, Lady, Account of, 147.
 Hodges, Mr. Account of, 289.
 Hull's Moral Tales, Review of, 416.
 Hutchinsson, Dr. Account of, 367.
 -----'s Wm. History of Cumberland, Review of, 266.
 -----'s Spirit of Masonry, Review of, 418.
- I
- Iago, Apology for the Character and Conduct of, 379.
 Jamaica, Account of the Ceremony at laying the Foundation of a New Mole at, 184.
 Jardine, David, Account of, 370.
 Jervis, Admiral, Glorious Victory of, 157, 211.
 Imposture, Singular Instance of, 13.
 Indies, Tragical Relation of a Voyage from, 327.
 Insects, on the Impassibility of, 102.
 Ireland's, Mr. H. Account of Shakspearian MSS 45.
 -----'s Sain. Vindication respecting ditto, 46.
 Ireland, Invasion of by the French, 137.
 ----- French Account of, 143.
 ----- Letters on the Present State of, 164.
 Italian by Mrs. Radcliffe, Review of, 117.
- K
- Kilburn, John, Extraordinary Account of, 290.
 Kimpton, Mr. Account of, 368.
 Koops on the National Debt, Review of, 48.
- L
- Lewin, John, Account of, 146.
 Longford, Mr. Account of, 369.
 Louis XVI. Memoirs of the last year of, 377.
- M
- Madagascar, Capture of the French Fort at, 284.
 Malmesbury's, Lord, Papers relative to his Embassy, 61.
 Manners, Lady, Brief Sketch of, 314, 223.
 Mansfield, Earl, Life of,
 Marchmont, Account of the Countess of, 147.
- Marshall's Edmund and Eleonora, Review of, 267.
 Martin on the Loyalty Loan, Review of, 196.
 Mason, Mr. Review of the Poems of, 196.
 ----- Memoirs of, 299.
 Masonic Character, Essays on, 333, 399.
 ----- Charity, Letter on, 4c.
 ----- Sermon by W. Williams. A.M. 33, 1c9.
 ----- Sermon, by Brother Ashe, of Dublin, 181, 253.
 ----- Intelligence.--Meeting at Maidstone, 40.--Grand Ceremony at Jamaica, on laying the foundation of the New Mole, 184.--Q. Communication of the G. L. 255.--Cumberland School, ib.--Prestonian Lectures, ib.--Q. Com. of the G. L. of Scotland, ib.--Address of the G. L. of America to Gen. Washington, ib.--Chelmsford P. G. L. Meeting, 401.--Anniversary of the Cumberland School, 409.--Ditto of P. G. L. of Kent, 410.--Meeting of the Sussex, ditto, 411.--Q. Com. of the G. L. of Scotland, ib.--Meeting of the Alexandria Lodge, North America, ib.
 Masons, Royal Arch, Account of, 113.
 Mental Powers, on the Influence of the Seasons on, 89.
 Mermaids, on the Existence of, 103.
 Milbank, Account of the New Buildings on, 375.
 Mind, on the Absence of, 34.
 Mira, the Dying, a Fragment, 29.
 Moleville's, Memoirs of Louis XVI, Review of, 337.
 Monica, Sister, Account of, 369.
 Monthly Chronicle, 61, 137, 205, 281, 357, 431.
 Montjoye's History of the Conspiracy of Rubeespierre, 258.
 Moral Tales, Review of, 416.
 Mutiny of the Fleet, Account of, 363, 437.
- N
- National Manners of the French and English, Account of, 87.
 New Oxford Guide, 96.
- O
- Obituary, 72, 145, 217, 288, 367.
 Oxford, Memoirs of the Earl of, 217.
- P
- Parker, Richard, Biographical Sketch of, 388.
 ----- Trial of, 447.
 Packhurst, Mr. Account of, 299.
 Parliamentary Debates, 55, 131, 203, 275, 351, 425.
 Paul I. Emperor of Russia, Memoirs of, 79.
 Pellew, Sir Edward, Gallant Action of, 140.
 Petrarch, Original Letter of, 252.
 Plain Thoughts of a Plain Man, Review of, 267.

INDEX.

- Poetry: Ode for the New Year, 49.---
 The Afflicted Parents, by Dr. Perfect, *ibid.*---Elegy, by the same, 50.---Lines in Imitation of Shakspeare, by W. Ireland, 51.---Ditto by Mr. Bishop, *ibid.*---
 Sonnet, by C. Lloyd, 52.---To a Glow-worm, *ibid.*---Song, *ibid.*---Epitaph on a Boy, *ibid.*---Prologue and Epilogue to Fortune's Fool, 127.---
 Epilogue to Cure for the Heart Ache, 126.---Mary, a Tale, 127.---Song, 128.---
 Occasional Address, sung at the Free Masons' Concert, *ibid.*---Sonnet, *ibid.*---Prologue to Cure for the Heart Ache, 197.---Hymn on Masonry, *ibid.*---
 Masonic Song, by the King of Prussia, *ibid.*---Hymn to the Genius of Odours, 198.---The Maid's Soliloquy, *ibid.*---
 Yran and Jura, from the Norse, by E. S. J. 199.---The Soul, by the same, *ibid.*---Louisia, a Funeral Wreath, by Buonaparte, 202.---Lines to a Young Lady, *ibid.*---On Eternity, *ibid.*---
 Sonnet, *ibid.*---Prologue and Epilogue to Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are, 269.---The Changes of Nature, *ibid.*---To a Red Breast, by Dr. Perfect, 270.---The Laird and Lass o' Lallan's Mill.---The Lapland Witches, by E. S. J. 271.---Louisia, by Buonaparte, *ibid.*---Le Cordier, 272.---The Twister, *ibid.*---To the Evening Star, and Description of a Storm, by Mr. Bidlake, *ibid.*---Prologue and Epilogue to the Will, 345.---Epigram on a Parson, 346.---Ode to Eloquence, by Mr. Bishop, *ib.*---Lines addressed to Mrs. Bishop, by the same, 347.---A Scotch Song, by E. S. J. *ibid.*---On Idleness, by the same, *ibid.*---Gogar and Dulach, from the Norse, 348.---Adam and Ellen, a Ballad, *ibid.*---Ode on his Majesty's Birth-day, 421.---A Minstrel's Song, *ibid.*---Address at the Frogmore Fete, 422.---Garrick's Epitaph, 423.---
 Homo Tressis and Analogy, *ibid.*---
 Ben Block's Advice to the Tars of Old England, *ibid.*---Prologue to the Wandering Jew, 424.---Two Airs from the Italian Villagers, *ibid.*---The Cock Lairds of Kirtle-side, *ibid.*
- Politeness, Essay on, 385.
 Polwhele's Influence of Local Attachment, a Poem, Review of, 343.
 Pope, Mrs. Memoirs of, 288.
 Pope and Modern Romans, character of, 311
 Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, Review of, 266.
 Pratt's Family Secrets, Review of, 415.
 Public Amusements.---Robinson Crusoe, 53.---The Honey Moon, *ibid.*---
 A Cure for the Heart Ache, 54.---A Friend in Need, 129.---Bantry Bay, 130.
 The Free-Masons' Concert, *ibid.*---
 Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are, 201.---The Castle of Lindenberg, 202.---The Will, 273.---The Italian Villagers, 349.---The Last of the Family, 350.
 Pythagoras, Account of his Life and Discoveries, 381.
 Queen Mary, Authentic Writing of, 396.
 R
 Rancliffe, Lady, Account of, 74.
 Remarkable Resemblance of two Brothers, 32.
 Retrospect of past Ages, on the Circumstances which render it agreeable, 173.
 Reynold's Fortune's Fool, Review of, 124.
 Riollay, Dr. Account of, 72.
 Robespierre, Authentic Particulars of the Death of, 229.
 Russia, Memoirs of the late Empress of, 3, 81.
 Account of the present Emperor of, 79.
 S
 Sappho and Phaon by Mrs. Robinson, Review of, 220.
 Schwellenberg Madam, Account of, *ibid.*
 Serpents, on the Fascinating Power of, 176.
 Southampton, Account of the Earl of, 288.
 Southey's Poems, Review of, 121.
 Spain, Remarks by a late Traveller in, 331.
 Spanish Theatre, Present State of, 232, 235.
 Spider, Singular Instance of Abstinence in a, 33.
 State Papers, 61.
 Sterne, the Ghost of, 17.
 Story, a Turkish, 156.
 Suicide and Madness, Letter on, 11.
 T
 Taunton's Remarks on the Conduct of France and Great Britain, Review of, 122.
 Theodosius, Anecdote of the Emperor, 250.
 Thomas, Bp. Anecdote of, 31.
 Thurlow, Lord, Anecdote of, 31.
 Tragedy, Reflections upon, 85.
 Travis, Archdeacon, Account of, 291.
 Trinidad, Description of the Island of, 237.
 Capture of, 281.
 V
 Vaillant's Travels, Review of, 115, 190, 261.
 Varon, Citizen, Account of, 291.
 Victory, Account of the late, 157

INDEX.

W.

Wales, Account of the French Descent
in 209, 215, 216.

Wansey's Excursion to North America,
Review of, 339.

Watson, Judge, Memoirs of, 145, 367.

West Indies, dreadful Sickness in, 215.

William III. On the Character of, 21.

Wisdom and Folly, a Satire, 301.

Wives as they Were, and Maids as
they are, a Comedy, Review of,
340.

Wood, Mr. John, shocking Murder of,
213.

Worthington, Mr. Account of, 219.

Wright, Sir Sampson, Memoirs of,
151.

Y

Yorrick and Eliza, 101.