



THE
JOCKEY CLUB,

OR A

S K E T C H

OF THE

MANNERS OF THE AGE.

I'll speak of them as they are,
Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice. SHAKESP.

————— DICERE VERUM
QUID VETAT ? —————

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P R E F A C E.

IF it be more grateful to an ingenuous mind to celebrate the praises of humanity, it is no less necessary to expose the vices that deform it. In enumerating the excellences of men, we present a model to imitate; in detecting their depravity, we hold out an example to deter. In either case, the attempt is equally useful and commendable. To hold the mirror up to Nature, to shew Vice its own image, is the design of this publication; it will be styled severe, but there are cases, where severity is justice, and it is much to be feared, that the persons

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P R E F A C E.

in question are too incorrigible to be chastened by any lecture either of gentle or harsh reproof: however, if the public gain information or instruction from it, the author's wishes will be partly accomplished.

—Quid melius aut majus Reipublicæ facere possumus, quam si populos erudimus atque docemus? *

We are conscious that in this effort, we shall incur the charge of ill-nature and misanthropy, that it will be said we write from discontent and disappointment, and that the most illiberal motives will be applied to us; but while the author's pen has in no instance whatever transgressed the bounds of truth, while the characters concerned, are (he fears) far beyond the reach of his censure or his praise, and since it must be allowed that their general

* Cicero.

deport-

P R E F A C E.

deportment renders them the fittest subjects of popular animadversion, the principles which dictate the succeeding pages must be wholly immaterial.

To attack the helpless and unfortunate, under any circumstances, is base and inhuman; but surely, when persons of the most exalted rank, preeminently distinguished by genius and talents, in full enjoyment of all the blessings of fortune, abuse these advantages, it cannot be criminal to bring them forward on the public stage, and we have felt no reluctance in developing the vile conduct of men, who derive all their consequence from rank or fortune, none from merit.

The poor man, uneducated and inexperienced, instigated by penury and every species of misery, to the perpetration of crime, is detected, aban-

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doned to his fate, and left to perish neglected and unpitied. No generous advocate comes forth a volunteer in his defence. Why then should the haughty unfeeling nobleman, whose example perhaps operated to the destruction of the other, and who has no plea to urge in extenuation of his profligacy, escape the lash of rebuke? We hold it far more honourable to exercise the province of free and merited satire, than to pursue the line of mean and fulsome adulation; as it is more congenial with a liberal spirit, to be beholden to popular favour, than to draw advantages from individual bounty, by a sacrifice of personal independence. The author is too well acquainted with the merciful disposition of those whom he has thus brought forward, to be ignorant, that were he discovered,
he

P R E F A C E.

he should draw down on his head the whole collected battery of their resentment, and that the iron arm of oppression would be employed to crush him. He must therefore, however unwillingly, conceal himself under the veil of secrecy. Truth ought not to be less powerful from the necessity that demands this secrecy, and as we have before observed, our purpose will be in a great degree accomplished, if we can succeed, by taking dust out of the eyes of the multitude, in lessening that aristocratic influence which so much pains are now taking to perpetuate; and to that end, what method so probable, as by exhibiting to public view, the corruption and filthy debauchery of those, who are thus wickedly attempting to establish an eternal and destructive authority over them. Po-

P R E F A C E.

pular esteem should be attached only to purity of principles, or an union of virtue and talents : when superior genius serves only to render moral depravity more notorious, general indignation should rise in proportion. It is to be feared however, that a revolution in government, can alone bring about a revolution in morals ; while it continues the custom to annex such servile awe and prostituted reverence to those who are virtually the most undeserving of it, and whose sole merit consists in their birth or titles, the latter (as we shall prove) commonly lavished on the vilest part of the human race ; while such an unnatural system is suffered to exist, what happy result can be expected ? A bad tree can never yield good fruit. The blessings of the B----sh C---t----t-on do not prevent the existence

P R E F A C E.

istence of the most enormous and crying evils, and if it would be unwise to annihilate it altogether, in the name of reason let it be speedily and liberally reformed.

Independent of party attachment, unwarped by prejudice, and guided only by the strictest impartiality, with a desire of turning the bias of popular admiration, the author submits the following characters to public inspection, and if the general merits of the publication, were only adequate to the truths which it contains, he should entertain no doubt of it being received with universal success and approbation.

THE
JOCKEY CLUB,
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MANNERS OF THE AGE.

THE P——E OF W——S.

THE most absurd and tyrannical prejudices are they which originate in custom, because the most difficult to conquer. Antiquity seems, as it were, to consecrate error, and men chuse rather to follow the old beaten path, that reason and humanity explode, than pursue new lights, which emanate from that divine essence. The duties annexed to this elevated station are clear and precise; if performed, the act is its best reward. National gratitude repays the deed, and self approbation exalts the sentiment. If neglected, poor indeed is the claim to public affection, that consists in rank alone. We hope the
ancient

ancient system is nearly at an end, and that mankind will soon be convinced, how disgraceful it is to pay homage to a person, merely on account of his descent, while they frequently withhold it from those whose virtues and talents should extort it from them. The gewgaw of royal parade is calculated to entrap the admiration of the ignorant. The interest of courtiers, and other minions of the same description, naturally enlists them on the same side; but the man of independent spirit, the philosopher, the man of sensibility sees through a brighter mirror, and judges from moral, not from adventitious causes.

The Proverbs of Solomon, and the Maxims of the Duc de la Rochefoucault, are equally founded in wisdom and truth. These trite sayings, on the above ground, are highly respectable. There is an old French adage, “Dis moi ce que tu hantes, se te dirai qui tu es,” which, in English, signifies, Tell me the company you keep, and I’ll tell you what you are. If so; how are we to judge of this R—l P—g—e; or what is the prospect for this country on a future contingency?—Sorry are we to observe, that the prospect is
dreary

dreary indeed, or what else could render the present reign tolerable?—A reign, where every abuse of true government has been committed,—where the system of favouritism, corruption, and of war, has been carried to the utmost extent—where the reputed domestic virtues of the sovereign (however exemplary in a private station, are unprofitable in the great scale of public affairs,) are the sole compensation for all the above evils,—for the fruits of an inordinate selfish avarice extracted from the very entrails of the people; and for a load of taxes, that must eventually either rouse or destroy them! We are less sensible to present burthens, when the future announces no just hope of alleviation. Let us enquire who are the chosen companions and confidential intimates of the P—e of W—s? They are the very *lees* of society: creatures, with whom a person of morality, or even common decency could not associate. The B——ys, Sir J. L——de, and Mr. —— H———r. If a man of the most depraved, the vilest cast, were, from a vicious sympathy, to chuse his company, it were impossible for his choice to fix any where else. Where the H——r to the C——n, on whom
the

the happiness of so many millions is hereafter to depend, affords such testimony of his taste and attachments, the people cannot expect any benefit or relief from that quarter, and it becomes them to think seriously for themselves. That period must arrive.

The affability and address of this P—e are described as extremely engaging: certainly his whole exterior deportment is far different from what we have been accustomed to witness in the rest of his family, and these advantages he does not fail to apply to the advancement of his own immediate views. The Lady with whom he is connected, and the nature of which connection, is likely one day to become a matter of most serious national discussion, is reported to have involved herself in the utmost pecuniary embarrassments on his account, and his behaviour to her, we have some reason to believe, has not been of the most grateful, delicate, or honourable nature.

The only clue to guide our judgment, in regard to future expectation, must be from the line of conduct hitherto pursued, and from thence what are we to expect? When the mistaken liberality of the nation cheerfully acquiesced

quiesced in paying a sum of money, granted for the purpose of discharging certain debts, it was under the sanction of an implied engagement, that every useless expence was to be lopped off, the establishment diminished, and a systematic plan of œconomy adopted. To encourage this hope, pending the business, dust was cast into the eyes of the public. The most flattering assurances were generally held out: race-horses, coach-horses, hounds, &c. &c. were publicly sold; nor could it have been imagined that, in so young a mind, hypocrisy had taken such deep root: but what was the scene which a very few months disclosed? No sooner had parliament voted this money, than decency was set at defiance, public opinion scorned, the turf establishment revived in a more ruinous style than ever, the wide field of dissipation and extravagance enlarged, fresh debts contracted to an enormous amount, which it is neither in his own, or the nations power to discharge, and strong doubts entertained that the money voted by parliament was not applied to the purpose for which it was granted. Had a private individual acted in like manner, he would have become the out-cast

cast of his family, and the whole world had abandoned him: but in the case before us, where the example is ten thousand times more contagious, such a flagrant breach of faith, such base ingratitude, has hardly received the slightest animadversion. Ought we to shew more indulgence to one, whose peculiar duty it is to respect popular favour, and to act in such a manner as to deserve it, and from whose exalted station the public have a right to expect lessons of morality and virtue, than to one whose deviation from its rules, only produces partial effects, and can be of no detriment to the community at large? How unjust it is, what an inversion of every fair honourable principle, to suffer the dignity of rank to afford a veil to moral depravity. To protect genius, to reward merit, to relieve distress, is what we look for from a munificent Prince, and when the nation is called on to liquidate immense debts, without one single instance of this kind on record, to justify such a perversion of their money, it is perfidy to the public, and not a warranted liberality towards the Prince, for parliament to do so. From parliaments however, constituted as they are at present, it were vain to
expect

expect redress. The *soi disant* representatives of the commons of England, are merely the nominees of a haughty unfeeling aristocracy. Lord North and Mr. Burke may avail themselves of their false credit, to abuse the people, telling them that the present mode of representation is adequate to the correction of every evil. So it may be with them, but the attempt to impose such error on unprejudiced, enlightened minds is preposterous. The fact is this: All reform of government in England, as we have beheld it elsewhere, must begin and end with the people: nor is it the wretched farce of royalty, that the puppets are now acting, that will long delude them. The system is erroneous, and the example of France we trust in G-d, will be successful, and that Englishmen may be inspired by it. When the shoe pinches, it is thrown aside. Court sycophants, whether at St. James's, or Carlton-House, it signifies not, are equally interested in the success of the piece. To this circumstance it is owing, that we behold the harmony which actually prevails in every branch of the Royal Family. It is delightful to consider how the principle of *common* interest, *unites* even those
who

who are *disunited* by *particular* discordancies ; and how little differences seem to be wholly lost in the immensity of more momentous concerns. Certain connections must be odious to German pride, and no cordial attachment can ever subsist, but union is the grand point to be consulted at this juncture. To restrain the leaders of opposition within bounds, and to prevent the display of those abilities and exertions, which it is infamous in them to withhold, is the bent of the coalition between B-----m, and C--l--on House. The transcendant qualities of that man, whom the nation has long looked up to with reverence and affection, should disdain such trammels ; and, having once openly avowed his sentiments, he should persist till he had succeeded in reducing them to practice. Such diffidence is no ways honourable to his character. It certainly is the proper season, now that the minds of men are flushed with the heroic ardour that has accomplished the immortal work of liberty in a neighbouring nation, to stop the torrent of abuses, and to promote the plan of reform amongst ourselves. If the occasion be neglected, neither this age nor posterity will have
cause

cause to venerate his supineness. The mere sincerity of his wishes will not deserve, nor will he receive the panegyric of history : he will sink into oblivion.

Nations have long been distracted by civil and foreign broils. The vile interest of p--ces cements the discord, and the abused, unhappy people suffer. The crimes of the kings of France have of late been faithfully translated and published in London. Would the crimes of the kings of E-----d appear less horrible, or would the history of the present reign cast a light on the shade, when we reflect that during the above period, one hundred thousand innocent gallant lives, and above one hundred million of money, were sacrificed to the implacable and bloody perseverance in the American war,---that the present military arrangements in India, founded in tyranny and usurpation, promise no less sinister effects, as the plan is equally impolitic, barbarous, and unjust? Miserable short-sighted policy ! The American war has established the liberty of France, and the consequences will remain an eternal lesson to k--gs, as long as such a thing shall be suffered to exist, but do their crimes appear less

heinous for the good that has sprung from their criminal designs? Had what has happened been foreseen, America might still have worn the chains of this country, which would have escaped the addition of one hundred million to its debt, and France might still have groaned under the most abject and degrading slavery. On the whole, therefore, let us rejoice.

The enemies to reform inveigh against the principle by false comparisons, judging from the present state of France, not yet recovered from the wounds inflicted by her own unnatural children, and still threatened by those miserable emigrants who have the insolent audacity to set up the Ideal Rights of Princes in competition with the Real Rights and Happiness of Mankind. They judge of the condition of others from the tranquillity and honours they themselves enjoy; but it is not the partial ease and security of the rich that should operate with British Legislators. It is their duty to extend their views much farther. In proportion to the degree of luxury on one side, there exists a degree of want and wretchedness on the other, and as poverty is the parent and
nurse

nurse of crimes, an equal degree of corruption and profligacy on both. Mr. P-tt may bestow all his care and attention on finance, and without a shadow of claim, regard himself as a great Financier ; but there are other objects that at present command the vigilant attention of a minister. Mr. P-tt appears rather as a pitiful exciseman, than as the minister of a great nation, and while his sole study is bent on contrivances to supply the little dirty temporary exigencies of Finance, whereon he imagines his continuance in office to depend, he wholly neglects the vast constitutional interests of the kingdom. On which ever side they turn, the people have nothing to expect but from their own energy and virtue. Administration is hostile, Opposition seems sunk into a state of the most stupid apathy : the heir ap----t himself is devoted to the meanest pursuits, and the meanest society, and seems only to dread the hour that a burthen to which he feels himself so unequal, is to fall on him. A reform in our government may relieve him from his anxiety, and he may still disappoint general expectation. He himself may have a glorious opportunity

of redeeming all his faults, and by voluntarily and earnestly promoting the plan, appear in the best and greatest of all characters, the first of patriot citizens.

THE

THE D-KE OF Y--K.

NO nation ever seemed more stupidly rooted in admiration of the glare and parade of royalty than the English. France, when in the zenith of enthusiasm for the principles of monarchy, and the glory of her grand monarch, never betrayed such disgusting instances of it as we actually behold in this country. The *blessings* of the present reign might have yielded better instruction, but there are some so impenetrable to conviction, as not to be convinced, though one were to rise from the dead. The fulsome adulation that fills the majority of our daily prints, is a disgrace to the national character. From thence the people are led to understand that the look, the dress, the very gestures of their p--nces are objects of importance to them. The latter, on their part, do their best to keep up the absurdity. We read of the ground being covered with green baize, the bare earth not being good enough for royal feet to tread on, canopies of state, erected for the reception of the most insignificant puppets that act in this farce, and the

whole described in our public newspapers with all possible seriousness and solemnity, in order to delude and overawe the minds of the multitude.* Happy, however, are we to know that the sensible, enlightened part of the nation, whose voice must eventually prevail, view all

* The numberless advantages acquired by this country since the accession of G——e the Th-rd, are too evident to require illustration ; but amongst other instances of apparent national prosperity, we cannot forbear to mention our great conquests, and glory derived from the American war,—the very flattering diminution of the national debt—the comfortable relief which the people have experienced from the amazing decrease of taxes,—and above all, the obligation they must ever acknowledge, for the *total* abolition of those excise-laws, which certainly were not altogether consistent with the spirit of a constitution eternally boasting its freedom.

Such are the pitiful artifices which are at present practised in the British Court, with a view of fascinating popular opinion by the vain glare of additional splendor and magnificence, thereby hoping to crush that liberal spirit of equalization which prevails elsewhere, and to keep up as long as possible the odious, barbarous system of aristocracy, that is not yet exploded amongst us.

For private acts of charity and royal munificence, they are not quite so manifest, therefore we must, in candour allow the more merit to that amiable modesty which conceals them from public admiration.

this

this pomp and absurdity with the disgust it merits.

The atchievements of the prince in question, since his first return from Germany, have been chiefly confined to the parade in St. James's Park, and to the Tennis-Court in James-Street, with pretty frequent relaxation amongst the nymphs of Be-kely-Row. Nevertheless, his R-----l P-----ts early pronounced him the Hope of the Family; and once, in an hour of festivity, when this Hope of the Family was so intoxicated as to fall senseless under the table, the p-----e, his brother, with his glass in hand, standing over this fallen body, performed the ceremony of baptism, triumphantly exclaiming,

Here lie the Hopes of the Family.

Farther than we have mentioned, the virtues and talents of this prince are unknown to us; we shall, therefore, transcribe his character as drawn by the late Mons. de Mirabeau, who met him a few years ago on the continent. Writing from Brunswick, he speaks of him as follows:

Le Duc d'York est arrivé ici ce soir, et l'empereur n'aurait pas été traité avec plus de respect, et surtout par la duchesse sa Tante.

Le Duc D'Y--k puissant chasseur, puissant buveur, rieur infatigable, sans graces, sans contenance, sans politesse, ressent une espee de passion pour une Femmé Mariée à un Mari jaloux qui le tourmente & le detourne d'un etablissement. Il y' a plusieurs versions sur son compte. On dit qu' apres avoir été libertin effréné, il lui vient quelque veillité de faire son metier. Pour moi, je lui trouve toute l'encolure d'un prince Allemand, doublé d'insolence-Anglaise, mais dépourvu de la libre cordialité de cette nation.

D—KE OF B——D.

IF there was wanting further proof of the blindness of fortune, her favours prostituted on this nobleman would confirm it. Avarice is the vice of old age, when it predominates in young men, it is intolerable. Possessed of immense riches, together with the most powerful connections, and commanding influence in this country, these extraordinary advantages serve no other purpose than to promote his own sordid views. Insensible to the duties allotted to his station, nor feeling the delight of relieving those who labour under the pressure of adversity, it is his sole, invariable study to increase the enormous wealth he already possesses. He started early on the turf, which immediately disclosed the bent of his mind. Unlike other young men, instead of following it as an amusement, he reduced himself to a level with the lowest black-leg, by a scandalous zeal to convert it into profit. Just emancipated from the discipline of Westminster school, and the trammels of his grandmother, it might have been presumed that

that the enjoyments of liberty would have expanded his mind ; but the principle was innate, and, from the earliest period, he appears more emulous to vie with Mr. Og—n as a scientific calculator of chances in the odds at Newmarket, than to adopt the sentiments of a gentleman, pursuing his pleasure *.

We all remember how Junius, in his immortal letter to the late Duke of B——d, lamenting what he was, tells him what he might have been ; let us refer his present G—ce, as a lesson of admonition to that letter. It is not yet too late in life for him to discover his error, and to correct the plan on which he has begun. He will have cause to rejoice in the alteration ; and, if it be not his own fault, he

* When the D—ke of B——d was extremely young, on almost his first appearance at Newmarket, he met a celebrated character on the turf at that time, known by the name of Count Swele. The Count was in very indifferent circumstances, and pressing his G—ce to a bet, the D—ke offered far less odds than were current on the race :—no more than five to four :—when the Count quaintly replied, No, my Lord, the black-legs will bet me two to one.

Hence we may perceive how soon this young mind unravelled itself.

may

may still be the instrument of happiness to thousands, and become an ornament and blessing to his country, by a judicious exertion of his influence to accelerate that reform of government, which, sooner or later, must inevitably take place.

His G—ce has made the tour of Europe on a *Platonic* system, with an antiquated demi-rep, once the mistress of a noble D—ke, when prime minister of this country, and afterwards distinguished by her amours and travels with another D—ke, who, not long since, was our ambassador at the court of France. This lady, after having run the gauntlet of Europe, under all the vicissitudes of fortune, is actually the legitimate wife of a British peer. Since the D—ke of B—d's abdication of her, he connected himself with another, whose *youth, beauty, and accomplishments* defy panegyric, and are the sure criterion of his taste and judgment. That connection is now dissolved, and we believe his Grace to be at present without any female attachment.

MR. D—T—N.

WE have little to observe in regard to this gentleman. He has of late attached himself very closely to the D—ke of B——d, is his declared confederate on the turf, and supposed to have much weight with him in the ordinary occurrences of life. He is a good-humoured, social companion, plays an excellent game at whist, and seems to follow up his own interest with as much zeal, as any of his acquaintance.

D-KE

D—KE OF G—T—N.

THIS n—blem-n comes from an impure race. He is a bastard descendant from Charles the Second.

If there were wanting additional monuments to the glory of the present reign, it should be remembered that the D—ke of G—t—n was at one period the prime minister of this country. That administration is consigned to eternal obloquy by the pen of one, whose labours, however periodical the subject, will render their author immortal. They drove this man from the helm, to that retirement and obscurity, under the safeguard of which he has since sheltered himself. He was long connected with the L—dy we have before mentioned, when, fearing the effects of popular indignation, he basely abandoned her, and unadmonished by experience, having already married one *slippery* damsel, from the same family, who is now living, he again united himself in marriage with another *beautiful* virgin of the *immaculate* house of Bloomsbury. His principles are
haughty

haughty and tyrannical, his temper fullen and irascible, impatient of contradiction, ever making his will the law.

Quod vult, sic jubet,

Nevertheless, he is now sunk into the most contemptible insignificance, and seems to have given up all thoughts of incurring further notoriety.

D—KE

D-KE OF Q-NSB—RY.

FEW persons are so generally known as the no——n in question. He has long shone a splendid meteor on this metropolis of voluptuousness, and, even in his *decadence*, still adheres to those Epicurean principles which distinguished his youth; although it is to be lamented, that he now affords only a disgusting instance of extreme folly, in affecting to appear, what it is physically impossible for him to practise.

The celebrated retort of the great Mr. Pitt on Horatio Walpole, who attacked him on the score of his being a young man, may very properly be applied to his Grace.

Mr. Pitt wishes that “ his follies may cease
“ with his youth, and that he may not be in-
“ cluded in that number, who are ignorant in
“ spite of experience.” He further observes,
“ that age becomes justly contemptible, when
“ the opportunities, which it brings, have past
“ away without improvement, and vice appears
“ to

“to prevail when the passions have subsided*.”

No man possesses a more useful understanding, more worldly sense than his Grace, but he cannot conquer habit which is so grafted in him as to be a second nature, else he would perceive the melancholy, contemptible spectacle he now exhibits, and escape that derision, to which he daily exposes himself. We may apply to him the verse of Horace,

Luxisti fatis, edisti fatis, atque bibisti.

Tempus abire tibi.—————

The Duke's exploits have not been merely confined to the sphere of gallantry. In the annals of Newmarket his fame will ever live. From his youth upwards, to the present day, however numerous and skilful his rivals, none ever excelled him in the mysteries and manœuvres of the turf, where it cannot be concealed he has occasionally indulged himself in a wider latitude than, with strict integrity, could possibly be admitted. His long intimacy with Dick G—d—n, who is rather to be considered as a confidential adviser, than as a menial ser-

* Vide Parliamentary Debates.

vant,

vant, reflects no honour, and the riches acquired by the groom, under the auspices of his master, yield room for just suspicion.

We cannot expatiate on the disinterested benevolence of his G-ce ; we cannot say, “ that he has a soul open as day to melting charity * ;” but he is ever foremost to greet the arrival of a great foreign Prince, and, independent of all principle, to court the sunshine of royal favour. On such occasions pecuniary sacrifices are only a secondary consideration.

On the whole, he is to be regarded as a man of a selfish interested mind. All his actions bear the stamp of splendid ostentation, not of pure unalloyed generosity.

* Shakespear.

EARL G—N—R.

IN tracing the lineaments of his Lordships countenance, we behold the faithful index of a fordid vicious mind; and Lavater would be highly flattered, by this additional striking illustration of his ingenious and eccentric system. Here we discover another instance of the extravagant absurdity and madness of the indiscriminate abuse of titles, generally conferred on those, whose manners and principles would disgrace the very lowest class of Society. We can make allowance for the coarsest vulgarity, when united with an open, generous, and humane disposition; but where we can perceive no moral beauty to counterbalance the blemishes of physical deformity, the picture is then completely frightful.

Some persons are born predestinarians. Doctor Dodd was always fully persuaded, that he should one day be hanged; a fate however, that he might have escaped, had it not been for one of the most distinguished R——l Favourites*,

* Earl of C—t—f—d.

who would not dispense with the principles of tremendous justice, even in behalf of his tutor and his friend. The doctor's preffentiment was fulfilled. Perhaps this noble Peer laboured so heavily under the same impresson, that he was desirous of saving Jack Catch the trouble of his office, when he was found hanging, and unfortunately cut down by a Stable Boy at York.

His lordship never performed a generous action in his life, and but once a just one; and that was, when he attempted to hang himself, in which, had he succeeded, the world would highly have extolled the deed, as an act of the most exemplary justice. He has survived the attempt, and it is in the womb of fate, how he is hereafter to be disposed of. At present he appears recruited in spirits, and he pursues, with unabated perseverance, the same plan of filthy debauchery, that he followed, in his younger days; with this only difference, that, as his power decay, his vices, if possible, are more loathsome and degenerate.

LORD B—G—E

IS son to the above nobleman, and opened a brilliant career in the sudden display of his *extraordinary* talents, as a scholar, an orator, and a statesman. The most competent judges have already pronounced him a deep and learned Grecian: his eloquence is of that *peculiar* kind, as must ever extort admiration, and his abilities, as a statesman, although yet in blossom, leave no reason to doubt what they will be, when arrived at maturity. It were to be wished, however, that this truly hopeful young man, who promises one day to reflect so much additional lustre on the British Peerage, and who has already shewn himself so profoundly studied in the dead, would condescend to bestow a little more attention on the living languages;—at least on his own. The specimen already exhibited in those masterly essays of elocution, with which he has hitherto entertained and instructed the H—se of C—m—ns, are only deficient in that point, which some persons are fastidious enough to require

quire in Parliamentary speeches—a practical knowledge of grammar.

In other respects, his manner is so unaffected, the graces of his person so captivating, that the House in general, which (from whatever cause it may happen) is too often deserted on these occasions, and the ladies in particular when they honour the gallery with their presence, declare him absolutely irresistible.

His Lordship's support of the present administration adds fresh laurels to the triumphs of Mr. P-tt, and much may be justly expected from Lord B-lg—e, in whom the *virtues* of both his parents are united.

OLD D——K V—N—N.

THIS veteran is one of the very few that remain of the old Bloomsbury gang. Almost all the rest have passed the Stygian lake; and if rewards, and punishments be allotted to a future state, he has just reason to tremble for the fate of himself and friends.

Mr. V—n—n began his career in life as an ensign in the guards: He immediately betrayed an uncommon penchant for gaming; a science, however, in which he has displayed more the skill and prudence of a professional gambler than the zeal and passion of an amateur. He was very soon initiated into the mysteries of the turf, and at an early period had reached the climax of the art. From extraordinary success, and never failing caution, he is now supposed to be worth £.100,000, although his original fortune did not exceed £.3000. In the midst of dissipation, he ever preserved a system of frugality, bordering on avarice. The love of money often hurries him beyond the bounds of decency, and he is notorious for denying bets, when

when the race has been decided against him. Uniform regularity and attention to his affairs have marked his conduct through life. Unpolished, and even illiterate in his conversation, he possesses other advantages, that have enabled him to run his race with success. Prudence and strong worldly sense are the qualities that have sustained Mr. V——n. He has an excellent house at Newmarket, but much cannot be said in favour of his hospitality. He is greatly attached to the pleasures of his garden, which is equal to any in the kingdom. No longer in parliament, his residence is now altogether in the country, to which he is probably induced, by his connection with a lady, who, was once a celebrated beauty in the house of the well known C——tte H——es, now Mrs. O'K——ly, widow of the late Count O'K——ly. This Lady's behaviour has been truly exemplary during her abode at Newmarket; and it is not to be doubted, but her friend will reward her in his will*. Mr. V——n
is

* A remarkable instance of genuine simplicity is related of Polly V——n. Being one day in company with the late Lord L——tt——n, at the house of Mrs.

is now far advanced in years, but his faculties are perfect, and he is still regarded as the oracle of Newmarket.

H—es, his Lordship who was terribly addicted to blasphemy, asked her if she knew one J—f—s C——ft, when she replied with all possible naiveté, that she wondered at his Lordship's *Imperance*, that she never was acquainted with no foreigners.

GENERAL

GENERAL S——TH.

THIS distinguished character, (to use the Grub-street phrase) was born of poor but honest parents in St. James's Market, where they carried on the business of a retail cheesemonger; and there are persons, now living, who remember the present General carrying cheeses on his head to his father's customers.

Pride and insolence are the prominent features in this profligate upstart; and they are arrived to such excess, as to render his deportment ludicrous to the highest degree.

He went out early in life to India, where he amassed prodigious wealth, which, after various vicissitudes, he is reported to have squandered at the gaming tables, and we now believe him in great poverty: so that, if he cannot say, with Macheath, that the road has done him justice, he may at least exclaim, with that hero, that the gaming table has been his ruin.

The General is also a politician and a patriot; and of his patriotism, a memorable instance is on record, having been formerly convicted
of

of bribery, at a popular election, for which he was fined, and condemned to a year's imprisonment in the King's Bench. He has likewise appeared in public, on Mr. Foote's theatre, in the Haymarket, in the character of Sir Matthew Mite.

As the General derived all his consequence from his money, so, having lost it, he is sunk into his original insignificance.

THE YOUNG G—N—R—L

IS son of the above mentioned gentleman, and his appearance announces his origin. He improves on all the follies and vices of his father ; and, in saying this, it is impossible to go further, it being the ne plus ultra of extravagant absurdity.

SIR

SIR F. M—L—N—X.

IN contemplating the sensible expressive features, the grand majestic figure of this valourous knight, our imagination involuntarily recurs to the days of chivalry. Indeed his genius seems far more adapted to have shone conspicuous in those heroic ages, than calculated for the puny degenerate system of the present day. Like his great coadjutor, Mr Burke, he laments that the age of chivalry is past: like him, he has long laboured within his own peculiar province, both by instruction and example, to revive the system. Vauxhall and Ranelagh have been the theatre of his wonderful feats of gallantry. Within those circles, many are the distressed damsels whom he has rescued; yet, strange to relate, his prowess still is left unrewarded. All the revolving years that have gone over his head, and marked him venerably grey, have left him only to lament the fruitless efforts of his matchless perseverance. No tender maid, no amiable widow with 50 or £. 100,000, and to many thousands his hand
heart

heart have been proffered, ever seemed inclined to reward his faithful constancy. His merit could not be denied, but his offers were invariably rejected. Blind to worth, his own sex have not acted with less ingratitude.—For him the word Bore was first brought into use. It was he who chiefly contributed to promote the currency of that word, and long has he been considered as the head of that numerous body of citizens. With what justice, candour must decide. Prejudice is strong against him, for he talks much, and although his conversation ever turns on the most interesting subject—himself, yet he seldom attracts more than one solitary admiring hearer.

The Knight's achievements have not been confined to the metropolis alone, an admirer of the olympic games of antiquity, the plains of York and Newmarket have natural attractions for him. There, indeed, his sphere is more contracted: there he acts rather in a menial, than in a principal capacity: but there his services are more *honourably* and gratefully rewarded*. Although devoted to the interests

of

* The Knight's philanthropy knows no bounds, for, although uncommonly tenacious of the respect due to his

of his friend, he has no attention to render them subservient to his own; and if our hero's appointment as Gen——n U-h-r of the B—ck R-d is during life, and produces a clear £. 2500 per ann. and that he has a good independent estate of his own, yet his fortune is far unequal to his deserts. He never turned his back on a friend in adversity, whose favour he courted in prosperity. His heart and his purse are ever open to the unfortunate, and it is to be hoped he will one day be *exalted* to a situation, where he will be duly rewarded.

his rank and dignity, yet he often forgoes all considerations of that kind, in order to serve his friends. His employment at Newmarket is to bet for others, and the only reward he obtains for this eminent service, is, when (to use a techical phrase) the race is considered as a certainty, and the odds are four or five to one, he is permitted to bet a few guineas on *even* terms with his employer on the favourite horse.

Services should be rewarded.

SIR

SIR H. F—ST—N.

IT is not always just to form an opinion from first appearances. The rule must not be deemed infallible, though it generally holds good; and, as far as it concerns the gentleman under our review, the exception cannot possibly, be admitted. His person, voice, and manners, are superlatively effeminate and disgusting; and we are ignorant of any one good quality in his nature, to efface the unfavourable prepossession his exterior inspires. We cannot bestow merit on a negative character, nor will we allow any praise to one, who never does ill, if he has it in his power, and never does good. From such a barren soil, the produce must necessarily be thin, and we dismiss this subject, as it will scarcely admit of further discussion.

EARL

EARL C—M—T.

HERE, we behold a hardened, incorrigible veteran in every species of iniquity. Unadmonished by time, and ignorant in spite of experience, with unblushing front, he still exposes his vices to the world. Virtue is said to have its own reward, and we are convinced that, to a generous mind, the inward satisfaction of performing its duty, is superior to all it could receive from any extrinsic source. But during this pious reign, how have favour and titles been prostituted. The above nobleman in the space of a very few years, has passed through three different degrees of nobility, till we actually behold him an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland. If there existed no other instance of the kind to create disgust, surely the present example ought to shock us with the barbarous absurdity of such distinctions, when lavished on the most contemptible of the human race.—Tottering on the verge of eighty, this hoary sycophant, this minion of courts, is still remarkable only for his profligacy; and, when
he

he dies, will not leave on record, one single virtue, in the least degree to expiate the load of infamy, with which he is overwhelmed. This nobleman has an appointment on the P—— of W——s's establishment, and is another brilliant ornament of his court.

D

LORD

LORD F—L—Y.

ANOTHER ornament to nobility. He started early in life on the wide theatre of this metropolis, when credulity was all alive, and every speculator was open to every fraud. Jews and Gentiles were indifferent to Mr. F—L—Y. No proposition, however exorbitant, met resistance on his part. Sign, seal, and deliver, was the final issue of every pecuniary treaty. His father died, when the unexpected contents of his will, reduced the Jews to despair, and relieved his right honourable successor from an infinity of embarrassments.—To this nobleman, however, it is owing, that the above kind of annuity credit is in a great measure destroyed. From such an example, a bill was brought in, and carried through parliament, that in a great degree, abolished the evil, and the present Lord F—L—Y, in actual possession of a clear income of £.4000 per ann. with two excellent houses kept up for his use, now bids defiance to his creditors, seeks shelter

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from

from a gaol, under protection of his peerage, and contracts fresh debts, whenever the occasion occurs, without condescending to indulge an idea of payment. On the 'Change, the Jews still tremble at the name of F—L—Y; at Newmarket the name has lost all its original credit, and the blacklegs now *call for cover*, before his Lordship can accomplish his bets.

MR. CH—LES WY—D—M.

HOW few there are who have sufficient discernment to pass judgment on others. Mr. W—d—m, amongst his associates passes as a mighty clever fellow; and as the society, in which he lives, is looked up to as the standard of infallibility, the ladies have necessarily adopted the opinion, and he is equally a favourite with them. From their decision there can be no appeal; but it is no heresy to differ in sentiment from others. With the most vacant, stupid countenance, he may have *bidden* charms that are pleasing to the fair sex; but we can perceive no accomplishment that ought to operate to his advantage with us. We have always thought what is called good nature, to be the most agreeable quality a man in society can possess. He evidently has it not. His manners are dry and uncouth. In conversation he generally takes the ill-natured side of a question; and from the closest observation, not a single trait ever occurred to us, that we could record to his praise.

EARL

EARL OF E—GR—T.

INSIPIDITY and ennui are the characteristics of this nobleman. Of such a restless disposition, that nothing is sufficiently attractive to fix his attention ten minutes together. If we behold him for an instant, in a place of public entertainment, although even Mrs. Siddons performed, the next, he disappears. With an immense income, he seems uncomfortable and dissatisfied: but, in justice, it must be observed, that he is reported to be charitable and benevolent; at least, if we are to judge by the rule of comparison with others.

His connection with a celebrated woman of fashion, and the services he rendered her family, during a long time, furnished matter for the Scandalous Chronicle, although her Ladyship is now too far advanced in the vale of years, to retain any influence over him, on account of her personal charms.

His Lordship at present seems much de-

voted, if not to the conviviality, at least, to the excesses of the table. There, his principal delight appears to consist: so that, with all his riches and advantages, in our opinion, he is rather a pitiable, than an enviable subject.

G——GE H——G——R.

HOW will it be possible to trace the eccentric disposition of this extraordinary person? His oddities, however, would not be noticed by us, if, on the other side, we could perceive any worthy quality to dwell upon.

Some men affect wisdom, who are extremely ignorant; but it seldom happens that a person, excessively foolish, still affects folly. The person in question is admirably calculated to have shone a conspicuous figure in courts, when it was the custom to keep a f—l. He rarely attempts to speak, unless it be to entertain the company with some instance or confession of his own folly; indeed, he might spare himself the pains, it being sufficiently obvious to all.

With an affectation of indifference, he is an egregious coxcomb, and he formerly reminded us very much of Beau Clincher in his fine cloaths. He has lately been *honourably* em-

ployed, as a crimp, by the East India company, to raise recruits for their service; and, as a proper reward for his merit, been advanced to an appointment in the P——s' household; with whom he has the happiness of being in the habits of particular intimacy.

COL.

COL. F———.

DID the general character of Col. F——— keep pace with his intellectual accomplishments, he were indeed the *Arabian bird*, and would leave all competition far behind; but, alas! we are bound to confess, that, if we view in him much to admire, there still exists more to condemn, and the balance casts, the odds would be on the unfavourable side.

We must not suffer his many fascinating qualities to delude our judgment, or to triumph over that strict impartiality, which is the basis of this publication, whose avowed purpose, is to hold up the mirror of truth, in exposing the folly or vices of those, whom, from their superior rank and education, the public falsely consider as the oracle of right, and whose example has an invincible tendency to corrupt the taste and manners of the age.

All the charms of conversation, the brilliancy of wit, and the splendour of convivial talents are here united. Incidents, which agitate and torment the minds of other men, affect

affect not him. At the gaming table, where human passions generally appear in the most hideous colours, amidst all the vexations of ill luck disappointment, his temper still preserves its natural serenity. Nay often, such philosophy does he display on these occasions, that he converts his very misfortunes into matter of pleasure and mirth. It may be urged, perhaps, in explanation, that his indifference as to payment of his losses, accounts for this stoic composure; but, all things considered, it must fairly be admitted, that, in the case before us, he presents a very rare instance of equanimity and good sense.

Through the influence of his friend Mr. F-x, during Lord R——m's last administration, he went out secretary to Ireland, with the D-ke of P——d. In that capacity, he displayed no very superior abilities. On the death of Lord R——m, the D-ke and he returned to their private stations, and when the coalition took place, through the same influence and invariable friendship of Mr. F-x, he was appointed secretary at war; but the C——l's talents seem ill adapted to business: nor in the H—se of C—m—ns, although

no person possesses more fluency of language, or fertility of genius, has he ever yet, however often attempted, afforded a single specimen of eloquence, judgment, or ability. As a statesman and orator, he has greatly disappointed the sanguine expectation of his friend and connections, who were led to anticipate wonders from his uncommon talents in a different sphere; but universal excellence is the lot of very, very few.

Having acknowledged his merit, where it was due to him, we must now turn from the happy side of this gentleman's character, and view him where it appears very much in the shade.

To any fixed principle of morality he is an utter stranger. No sense of duty, or attachment to obligation ever served as a restraint on his conduct. Punctuality, or adherence to engagement, seem beneath his notice, and hence, his credit is universally bad; equally in disrepute with Jews and Gentiles; with the tradesman in London, and the black-legs on the plains of Newmarket. There is some praise due, when a man pays to the best of his power; but, whatever favourable change
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the C——I may have at times experienced in his finances, his aversion to payment has shewn itself unalterable, having never discovered the least inclination to discharge either his —— or *honourable* debts. Whenever such an event has happened, it has been from compulsion, never from choice.

Libertine in all his principles, he is more sensual in his pleasures than delicacy will permit us to mention; and over this part of his life we cast a veil.

He lived many years with a noted c—t-z-n, who appeared publicly as his declared mistress. A man of fashion's protection serves highly to recommend ladies of this description, and numberless worthy citizens were the dupes of an intrigue with the avowed protégée of C——I F———; ignorant, that the *generous, disinterested* lover, connived at the fair one's infidelity. The house of Mrs. W——n, the seat of her juvenile pleasures, continued still the rendezvous of her maturer and more profitable enjoyments. The venerable matron afforded her best sanction to promote the interests of her friend, and Jews and Christians indiscriminately poured in their tribute, to feed the vanity and replenish

replenish the purse of the fickle fair one. We are ignorant, whether this attachment continues, but have been of late informed, that the Lady is in habits of intimacy with a young man of the name of A——ir ; and that the Col. is devoted to a rural retirement. We imagine, that the lucrative enticement of Faro will soon allure him back to London ; and, it is to be hoped, in case of the usual success, that he will disarm the resentment of his creditors, by fulfilling his engagements, which he was able to do long ago, had he been so inclined.

MR.

MR. H——RE.

MR. H—E is the son of a poor apothecary at a small village in the west of England, where (to use the language of Shakespeare) might be observed a beggarly account of empty boxes, and was educated on the foundation at Eton, where he cultivated an acquaintance with Lord C--l--e, Mr. F-x, and various other distinguished persons, which has been the basis of his actual situation; but whether, from this patronage, he is a better or happier man, is a question not for us to decide. Through their influence, he was introduced into all the fashionable circles of what is called, the best company; brought into parliament; and married to a lady of family and fortune. This marriage being merely of a convenient nature, suited to the slender finances of our young apothecary, he soon emancipated himself from the shackles of matrimony, leaving his widowed wife to deplore his faithless inconstancy. Previous to this connection, during his residence at Cambridge, he had formed an attachment with an impure of that neighbourhood, by whom he
has

has a son, now living, who (we believe) enjoys some sinecure place in the duchy of Cornwall, by virtue of his father's interest with the P——e of W——s.

This gentleman is scarcely inferior to C——l F——k in all the social qualities that are calculated to entrap admiration; but there is no solid ground for praise or esteem. Like him, his genius is chiefly adapted to the circle of convivial pleasures, and like him, although possessed of matchless effrontery, never has he afforded any proof of ability within the walls of St. Ste——ns Ch-p-l, where from his silence, he is regarded as a mere cypher. During the many years he has been in P--l--t, we don't remember him ever once to have delivered his sentiments in debate, notwithstanding the high expectation which the vast fame of his talents had raised; and as no *mauvaise honte* was in the way to impede his success, we are more at a loss to account for a want of ambition in that line of life, in which, had he succeeded, it might have so greatly added to his fame and reputation.

Mr. H——e very soon got rid of the marriage portion he received with his lady, and has since supported a very brilliant situation, by his property

perty in a Faro Bank, and by his knowledge and address in every speices of gaming.

We cannot help again lamenting such a prodigal waste of great natural endowments, the splendour of which necessarily attracts popular notice, and through the united influence of fashion, gives currency to every kind of moral turpitude.

This gentleman has lived many years with the sister of a K—t of the B—th, remarkable only for the enormous size of a star, the constant ornament of his elegant person.

MR.

MR. S—R—D—N.

IN expatiating the vast field of humanity, we must again lament, how seldom is to be found a coalition of extraordinary genius and talents, with superior moral excellence.

When we attempted a sketch of Col. F—p—t—ck, we had not at the moment this gentleman within our recollection, to whom the palm of genius undoubtedly belongs.

Whether considered as a statesman, or an orator, an author, or a manager, he equally commands our admiration.

A man so various, that he seems to be,
Not one, but all mankind's epitome*.

—————In one revolving moon,
A statesman, poet, fidler, and buffoon;
Tho' wondering senates, hung on all he spoke,
The club still hails him master of the joke†.

Although elected into parliament, under every disadvantage of character and prejudice

* Dryden.

Pope.

E

against

against him, wholly destitute of connections, he surmounted every difficulty, and by dint of abilities alone, extorted the attention and wonder of all who heard him: his close, sagacious penetration enabled him very soon to acquire a knowledge of parliamentary usages; and every subject of political discussion, seems equally familiar to him. Even on matters, where, from education and habit, one should suppose him the most ignorant, he displays a superiority, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer never opens a budget, without smarting under the rod of that piercing satire, and perspicuity of language, which never fails to expose his financial errors, and false statements, in the most glaring point of view.

If considered as an orator, we have only to recollect his oration against the great Oriental Delinquent, which, notwithstanding its excessive length, never suffered the attention of his auditors to flag, and which roused and animated lethargy itself*. If Cicero excited the indignation of the Roman people, by dint of his eloquence, against the infamous Verres, Mr.

* See Hastings's Trial, Part Second.

S—r—d—n was no less successful in his harangue on that occasion, which distanced all competition *.

As an author, without dwelling on the beauty or ingenuity of his minor productions, we shall only remark, that his *Monody* on the death of Garrick, is equal to any thing of the kind, and his plays are unquestionably the chef-d'œuvres of modern dramatic productions.

In his professional capacity, as managing the internal œconomy of the theatre, his good sense and liberal policy, serve admirably to counteract the contracted system, and niggardly parsimony of his mother-in-law; and the success hitherto experienced, justifies the most sanguine opinion of his theatrical speculations. Indeed, it is unnatural to suppose, that a person of such intellectual endowments, should not prosper in every enterprise, in the behalf of which, he finds it his interest to apply his labour and abilities.

* From our observation, during the last Sessions of parliament, Mr. S———n appears no longer inspired with the same ardour and enthusiasm, and calumnious reports are in circulation, which we hope the sequel of his conduct will refute.

Notwithstanding the number of engagements which occupy this gentleman, still he is far from being wholly devoted to business. In the career of pleasure, he proceeds at least *passibus æquis*. In the pursuit of voluptuous enjoyments, although his face and person are much bloated and disfigured by his nocturnal orgies, and frequent bacchanalian sacrifices, his address and ingenuity surmount every physical disadvantage, and his amours are not of that sordid, low description, which most of his friends are so eager to cultivate.

Received in all the highest circles of the fashionable world, he finds it not difficult to turn his accomplishments to the best advantage. It is there, where lust and debauchery are as predominant as in the brothels of Drury or Whitechapel: the sole difference consisting in the artificial refinement and hypocrisy that conceals them.

We have surveyed the fair side of Mr. S———n's character, and; *ob! si sic omnia*: but justice and truth demand our obedience: we must therefore present the contrast.

In domestic life, this gentleman is not so happy. Mutual jealousy and family bickerings

ings poison, the source of that connection, which might otherwise yield all possible felicity. Where there are such talents, and accomplishments on both sides, unless counterbalanced by some singular spirit of contradiction, the connubial state must necessarily ensure happiness; but few persons know the foundation on which their true happiness rests; hence, they neglect their most solid interests.

In his dealings with the world, he is negligent and unprincipled; without regard for the sufferings of others; inattentive to punctuality, and heedless of the vexation and disappointment that he occasions to those who have the justest and most indispensable claims upon him, he sacrifices every duty, rather than submit to the least temporary inconvenience. A bad paymaster, many a miserable tradesman imprecates curses on his head, and what aggravates the crime beyond measure, is, that we have reason to believe his circumstances infinitely more affluent than he labours to represent them. No principle of honour or conscience restrains him, when it appears contrary to what he deems his advantage; and the pre-

sent unhappy situation of his copartner Dr. F——d is imputed to him. In a moral sense, we are under the necessity of strongly reprobating this gentleman; but he stands on a very critical and exalted eminence, and the public have expectations from his political rectitude. We would not therefore irritate him, by probing his failings too sorely, and he may make ample atonement for them all, by exerting his various and commanding talents to effect such a reform in the government of this country, as can alone establish its permanent happiness and glory. He is said to possess the confidence of a great P——ce, and although different habits may preclude any very great intimacy in social life, yet it is to be hoped, that he will neglect no occasion of instilling those popular principles, which he has himself avowed, into the mind of the person in question. The auspicious day may come, when it will be in his power to reduce a regular and beautiful system into practice. Mr. S—R—D—N has hitherto evinced no versatility or inconsistency in his political principles. He was one of those who submitted to, but did not approve, the coalition.

tion. He has uniformly and zealously asserted the rights of the people; and as, in point of judgment, knowledge, and experience, he stands unrivalled; so it is to be expected, he will turn them to the best account, by rendering them beneficial to a nation, whence he derives such signal advantages; and infamous indeed would it be, were he then to shrink from his duty, and compromise the dearest interests of a nation, to adulate the passions, or feed the prejudices of a P—e. It may be presumed, that Mr. S——n will act in a manner more worthy of his exalted genius; that he will be animated by nobler and more generous motives; and, whatever his private foibles may be, that, disdaining the ignoble path of servility, which the venal herd of favourites have hitherto pursued, he will point out a new and striking example, by enforcing the practice of public virtue, the memory of which must be an eternal source of ineffable satisfaction and delight to himself, and of real honour and glory to his friend. Hence, he will be adored while living, and his name enrolled on the register of immortality, amongst the most distinguished patriots and benefactors of mankind.

MR. F—X.

THE mind of Mr. F-x was formed in Nature's happiest mood. Amidst all the vicissitudes of fortune, he ever preserved an equanimity and moderation, that has procured him universal esteem. Placable in his enmities, it is impossible to be more sincere and zealous than he is in his friendships, and he is certainly more indebted to his social qualities, for the popularity he enjoys, than to any confidence reposed in his political consistency or abilities. His public life has been too strongly marked by well known memorable events, to render any prolix detail necessary. An open, undefining disposition has been frequently dupe to the artifices of others, and a too yielding pliability of character, has exposed him to difficulties, which, were his years protracted to patriarchal longevity, he would never be able to conquer.

Mr. F-x was the darling child of a partial and indulgent father, who, at a very early age, pronounced him a phenomenon of genius and
erudition.

erudition. To his affectionate care, he owes all the advantages derivable from the most refined and cultivated education, and where so much pains were bestowed on such a promising young plant, it is natural to suppose, that it must one day attain a certain degree of perfection; nevertheless, he owes much of his fame to the prepossession inspired by an opinion flowing from such high authority. The generality of men are incapable of investing characters, and apt, very often on false grounds, to take up any thing on mere report, under no better sanction, than the partiality or prejudice of others. Mr. F-x however certainly possesses the good opinion of the people, and his popularity should animate him to make the best and most grateful requital, by increasing his exertions in their cause. We disclaim all personalities, and profess respect for the constitution of a limited monarchy; but, in all monarchical governments, till the late happy and glorious revolution in France, the influence of the crown has been enormous, and invariably perverted to the most grievous abuses. K—gs, from their very first establishment, have been in general so wicked and tyrannical, that regicides and tyrants

tyrannicides are almost synonymous terms. There may be some few exceptions; and if the bigotted assassins, who stabbed Henry IV. strikes us with horror, the miserable wretch, who was afterwards tortured for an abortive attempt on the life of that profligate, unfeeling despot, Louis XV. causes very different emotions. The life of the poorest man in existence, is as precious and sacred as that of a monarch on his throne, which is no otherwise valuable, than as he dispenses liberty and happiness to a nation. If his life produces no national benefit, his death cannot be held a national misfortune. It becomes Mr. F-x therefore, to rouse from his supineness, and to exert all his *influence*, to reduce that enormous *influence* which is still annexed to the c——n of G——t B——n.

He was trained in a manner expressly for the H——se of C——ns, and if he has there acquired a kind of mechanical dexterity, in the management of a debate, or in seizing the happiest moment of turning every trivial error of his adversary to the utmost advantage; yet, it must be admitted, that, in respect to universality of genius or knowledge, he is as much inferior

inferior to the person, a sketch of whom we have just attempted, as he may excel him in all those accomplishments and virtues, that conciliate our esteem and affection. Having said thus much, let it not be inferred, that we mean to depreciate his abilities, which, however over-rated, are unquestionably great. He will always be eminently useful and conspicuous, as a leader of opposition; but the powers of his mind are not sufficiently enlarged; he is constitutionally too inactive, and too much devoted to his pleasures, to be ever capable of conducting the government of a great empire with glory or advantage.

To behold him in the most favourable point of view, we must turn to his social and convivial hours. An extraordinary sweetness of temper, joined to an open sincerity of manners, with a liberality of spirit and sentiment rarely to be equalled, have raised a degree of enthusiasm in his favour, that pervades the very extensive circle of his numerous acquaintance. In conversation, if he does not display such exuberant sallies of humour and pleasantry as his friend the Colonel, it is not, that he is less entertaining, but only because he is more silent
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and reserved. Of a more Saturnine cast, he does not so often relax from the dignity that popular admiration has annexed to his character, but whenever he allows himself to indulge his powers of festive recreation, no person inspires such general hilarity and good humour as himself.

Eager and sanguine in all his pursuits, he is no less anxious for the event of a horse-race, than he is ambitious in the race of politics. Amidst the eternal bustle and strife of political controversy, he has never been altogether engrossed by the charms of ambition.

A mind, constituted like his, must be subject to all the amiable weaknesses of humanity. Hence, an enthusiastic devotion to the sex, where, it must be confessed, his choice has not always been the most elegant and refined. Instances are within our recollection, where he has waited whole hours, exposed to every inconvenience of the severest weather, at the street-door of a notorious P——te, which was ever open to the best bidder, taking advantage of his distress, nor shewing the least compassion to his situation, for our hero has experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune. At length he appears permanently, and most affectionately,

ly, attached to a truly amiable woman, whose temper is congenial with his own; who compensates for the defects of education, by the excellent qualities of her heart, which would adorn any station to which she might be exalted. An union on such principles, where there is so strong a sympathy between the parties, unrestrained by compulsion or necessity, at a time of life, when the passions are in the wane, promises the happiest duration.

It seems extraordinary, that the warmest partizans of this exalted character are, in general, themselves of the most vicious cast; but, true it is, that however immersed in depravity men may be, they respect merit in others, and it constitutes one great advantage in the life of Mr. F-x, that, amongst all parties, his own personal qualities have been his best protection; and, during the most excessive heat of party violence, we don't believe that he ever had one personal enemy.

It has been our endeavour, with strict impartiality, to trace the outlines of this gentleman's character. Perhaps his partial admirers may think that we have been too lukewarm

in praise, respecting his abilities, but our sentiments have been formed on the principles of close observation, and we could not suffer ourselves to deviate, from what we conceived to be the line of truth.

EARL

EARL OF D——BY.

THIS Nobleman started his political career on the true, genuine principles of aristocracy. He was a supporter of Lord N—th's *incorrupt, virtuous* administration, till the ignominious defeat of his uncle at Saratoga, when he changed sides, and declared himself the friend of liberty. We now read in the daily prints, how often he presides at the Whig Club *—of his patriotic toasts; and of the numberless, happily selected songs, in the cause of freedom, with which he treated the society: but, seriously speaking, a proselyte of this description, on such principles, can be of little service to any party †. Were virtues hereditary, he would have

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* Not that Whig Club which is composed of 950 house-keepers, in the city of Westminster, who have lately entered into a correspondence with the National Assembly, and have determined at one of their meetings, “the only way to lessen the present enormous taxes, is a reform of government.”

† Lord D——by, very early in life, afforded a striking instance of *honourable consistency and liberality*.

Several

a natural claim on our regard. His ancestors were generally men of distinguished merit. The present Peer degenerates from their virtues, and if not infamous, his deportment ren-

Several young men of fashion formed a club at the Star and Garter Tavern, distinguished by the title of *Savoir Vivre*; when, at one of their convivial meetings, it was unanimously agreed, to elect Mr. Wilkes an honorary member; who was acquainted, by letter from the president, of the *honour* conferred on him; and who returned thanks accordingly, expressing how happy he was in an opportunity of approaching the purlieus of St. James's. Lord D——by informed his uncle, the gallant Ge——ral B——g——ne of what the club had done, who remonstrated with him on the glaring impropriety of electing a man, so obnoxious to the court, and peremptorily required his relation, either to withdraw himself from the society, or to insist, at the next meeting, on the patriot's expulsion. The pitiful Peer had not spirit to feel the illiberality of such infamous advice, and actually, after having been the foremost to press his unsolicited admission, with unblushing front, and unfeeling heart, moved for his exclusion.

Strange to relate; in the wonderful fluctuation of human events, Lord D——by and his uncle are now members of the Aristocratic Whig Club; both FLAMING PATRIOTS; while the former Patriot, is now degenerated into the vilest of all characters, the favourite sy-cophant of a court.

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ders him contemptible ; so that he can be of no weight either in the moral or political balance.

The notoriety of his attachment to a celebrated actress, whether of a sensual or Platonic nature, has long rendered him the butt of public ridicule. His grotesque figure and extravagant gestures appear more caricature than original, and if the lady's feelings are eccentric indeed, we cannot imagine the manner of pouring forth his amorous transports to be quite agreeable to them. At present, an attendant, a desired event, she retains her rank at the theatre, is unquestionably an accomplished performer, and has the sole merit of having drawn off this nobleman from those low vices and filthy debauchery, which he so long exhibited to public detestation ;—that have brought on a premature old age, and rendered him an early martyr to disease and infirmity. Rank and titles are proper baubles to fascinate female genius, and we doubt not, whenever the occasion offers, will operate with sufficient influence on her mind, to make her overlook every other disadvantage, and accept the hymeneal bed of our gouty Peer.

MR. B———CK.

IT is impossible to conceive a stronger resemblance between man and beast, than Mr. B———ck has to the animal of his name. No name could be so just and appropriate, as to external figure. The mind, however, of this *gentleman* is not inactive. His prompt and fertile genius embraces variety of lucrative occupations. He was, at one and the same period, engaged in a brewery, a g—ng house, and b—y house. He is besides, an usurer, a jockey, and a G—k; and whatever his eminence may be in the line of his profession, in which he was originally bred, he certainly stands pre-eminently distinguished for his talents in the three latter sciences; but his genius extends infinitely further. However unadapted by nature to shine on the theatre of gallantry, yet his amours are recorded, and they are of such a kind as might be expected, from the complexion of his mind. From sympathy, he was naturally attached to the most vicious of her sex. Tom was during several years the declared lover and protector of the notorious mother J———n.

It was he who regulated the expences, and conducted the whole plan of her very extensive business, and, the house never flourished more than while under his very able and judicious direction. But the passions of man, are his bane. In an hour of fond and tender dalliance with this amiable object of his affections, he was weak and incautious enough, to intrust her with some of his projects yet in embryo, which even in this indulgent age, if divulged, must have involved him in eternal infamy. Let a man's *general* character be ever so flagitious, still he passes current; he is not the outcast of the community; but whenever he becomes remarkable from any one *particular* act of frailty, to which the laws of society have affixed the seal of disgrace, then his career is spent, and he ever after remains the refuse of mankind. Mr. B——ck's fair enamourata knew the world sufficiently, to be convinced of the truth of this doctrine, and in the most delicate manner possible, insinuated to him, how much he was in her power, and affected to disapprove the schemes imparted to her, as too infamous and wicked for her to be concerned in the execution of them. Poor Tom's

feelings, on this occasion, were in some degree alarmed, and he endeavoured to overcome her fastidious scruples; but, as his anxiety increased, the Lady's delicacy increased also, and it was peremptorily signified to him, that it was very doubtful, whether she should not publish to the world, what a r——l he was. The ingratitude of a beloved mistress, to the tenderest and most indulgent of lovers, never was more forcibly exemplified than in the present instance, and his sensibility was acutely wounded. At all events, it became necessary to pacify his Dulcinea, whose clamours now became outrageous, and whose object it notoriously was, to extort a sum of *bush-money*, as the price of her silence.—Tom was too prudent to temporize. A congress was immediately opened, and commissioners appointed for settling the treaty. Black D——, Mrs. G——le, *cum multis aliis*, were the respectable persons concerned in this negotiation, and it is from their great ability and secrecy in concluding it, that we are still ignorant of the particulars. All we know is, that poor Tom was the dupe of his imprudence, and that at the expence of his purse; his *honour* has escaped.

BLACK

BLACK D——.

THE origin of some men is so involved in obscurity, that it is impossible to trace it; nor, in our opinion, is it of the least consequence; for surely, more honourable it is, to be distinguished by our actions, than by any ideal merit, that a foolish custom may annex to the adventitious circumstance of birth. All we know of this gentleman's parentage is,—that he had a mother; and, without irony, it may be said, he was a truly generous and affectionate son.

The characters of some men are so generally flagitious, that the world will not give them credit for one virtue; but Mr. D—— certainly was not deficient in filial piety, and that single virtue ought to expiate a number of sins. Happy should we be, were it in our power to extend our unaffected praises further; but truth is the basis of this work, and we must not depart from it.

Mr. D—— first begun his career in London, as a surgeon, and was principally celebrated for the method of treating a certain popular disease, which introduced him to the

knowledge of several young men of fortune, many of whom are now dead, or living only to bewail the fruits of their acquaintance. He very early declared himself the preceptor and guardian of youth. He relieved their necessities; he provided for their pleasures. What can young men wish for more? In that season of life, we are not apt to explore future consequences. *Carpe diem*, is the motto of youth, and while the contingencies of the moment are filled up, the means are of little importance. Not so with the prudent, forestalling Mr. D——. The prospect of future gain had more allurements for him than the mere gratification of any transitory passion, and on this principle, he has systematically proceeded. The acquisition of £,100 per cent. was an object to him. To inconsiderate young men, immersed in dissipation and debauchery, it was none.

Persons, whose minds are fixed to one centre, are more likely to succeed in their speculations, than men of active, roving dispositions, which induce them to engage in a variety of pursuits. *Auri sacra fames*, is the exclusive passion of our hero; nevertheless, although
wholly

wholly engrossed by that object, his avidity has often led him into error; but if, in his multiplicity of speculative, pecuniary concerns, he has been often wrong, he has been still oftener right*. His connection with a very young Baronet, was extremely profitable; and it is to be hoped his present intimacy with a certain young Nobleman will not produce any disappointment or vexation, for if the above gentlemen may have contributed to *his* fortune, it is to his counsels and instruction, that *they* owe the exalted reputation they bear in the world. It is a maxim with our hero, never to check the exuberancies of youth;—that they should give full scope to their career,

* Mr. D——s has of late much enlarged the general scope of his speculations, and has been for some time much engaged in the conduct of very extensive buildings with G——t, the noted Scotch u——r, and an Italian architect. One of their magnificent edifices, in P-c-d-lly, was not long since consumed by fire, certainly *through mere accident*, notwithstanding any malevolent reports to the contrary, which could only originate in the amazing frequency of similar conflagrations in this metropolis. One of these stupendous mansions is now partly rebuilt, and at once displays a striking monument of the *elegant taste* of the proprietors, and of the vanity of all human projects.

and it must strike every attentive observer, from the example to which we have alluded, if this salutary principle had been more universally followed up, what great benefits society would have derived from it. The family of these gentlemen must feel an immense weight of obligation to Mr. D——, under whose tuition their relations have so far surpassed all their competitors. It is somewhat singular, however, that while our hero is such a promoter of generosity, (we might add), of profusion in others, he should himself afford a striking instance of the most niggardly parsimony. True it is, we often admire in other men what we have not resolution to practise ourselves, and when we acquire any advantage from the subject of our admiration, we are still more candid in the acknowledgment of our own error, and more zealous in our admiration of their liberality. Such we conceive to be the sentiments of this gentleman. He has acted uniformly and consistently, and with great propriety has obtained the appellation of the YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR.

His attachment and indulgence to his young *pupils* is infinitely meritorious. Previous to
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the D—ke of Y—k's first journey to the continent, his R—l H——s had conceived a warm and tender attachment for L—dy L—de, who at that time was universally known by the name of Sm—th. His passion was so violent, that the separation caused the most painful emotions; however, it was necessary to obey parental injunctions, and the lovers were divided. During the D—ke's absence of several years, she had constantly cohabited with her present husband, as his m——s, not always on the most pacific terms,

“ Iræ amantium, integretio fuit amoris.”

On his R—l H——'s return, he neglected not the earliest occasion of renewing his professions to the L—dy, and actually offered her *carte blanche*, on condition of her leaving the Baronet. She acted with uncommon reserve and prudence on the occasion, declaring the exalted sense she entertained of the honour conferred on her, by the declaration of such sentiments, but declined a final answer, under pretence of her obligations to Sir J——n, which required a previous consultation with him on the business. Mrs. S—th had long aspired
to

to the ambition of filling the *high and virtuous* character she now sustains, of being at once made a *L-dy*, and a m-d-ft w——n. She therefore seized this favourable occasion of triumphing over her friend's weakness, explaining the injustice she should offer to herself and family, if she resisted such flattering and advantageous proposals, which it was impossible for her to do, on any other terms, than his consenting to marry her. The intuitive sagacity and penetration of Mr. D——s had anticipated, during the period of this *virtuous* connection, what would one day happen, and in consequence thereof, had given a very few guineas, to receive a large sum, in case of such an event. Sir J——n, on the first intimation of the Lady's intentions, flew to his *friend*, requesting his advice, and at the same time, intreated to be released from his contract. The *disinterested* Mr. D——s remonstrated on the subject, attempting to dissuade him from the alliance; but, at the same time, resisted all the intreaties and even tears of the B——t, to be delivered from his pecuniary obligation. Nay, he at length kindly relented, so far as respected the nuptials, acted as father on the occasion,

occasion, and presented him with the Lady's fair hand, at the altar, in St. George's church.

Mr. D—— has of late had a furious altercation with his old confederate, Mr. B—ck. Hostilities have commenced with unusual vigour, and time alone can unravel the result. Mutual suspicions of perfidy are entertained. Our hero has seceded from the old partnership, and established a F-ro Bank, in opposition ; where he has been lately interrupted by the obtrusive visit of an officious magistrate. Great is the present contest between these redoubted champions, these former friends and associates.

When Greek meets Greek, then is the tug of war.

We cannot conclude this article, without expressing our unfeigned wishes, from a regard to the community, that these two *virtuous* friends, may be speedily reconciled on the old principles of reciprocal advantage, former differences forgotten, and a coalition effected on a beneficial and durable foundation.

EARL B—-M—-E.

THE eccentricities of this Nobleman have rendered him so popular and remarkable, that it would be useless to dwell on a character so notorious to all whom this pamphlet is likely to reach.

SIR

SIR JOHN L——DE.

ANOTHER eleve of black D——. He also is too notorious, to require any elaborate description. From his first outset, he has uniformly set all decency at defiance, and braving decorum, he married a c-m——n p—t——e from the purlieus of St. Giles's; who, as well as himself, is now much in the good graces of a great p—n—ge, and the Baronet, although jealous, finds it his interest to submit to superior authority.

The Lady in question, reminds us of Nell in her fine cloaths, and seems wholly to have forgotten her original self. The neighbourhood of St. James's has erased all memory of Lewknors Lane and St. Giles's, and better would it be, had it erased their manners also; but, with the pride and insolence of a dutchess, she still retains the old leaven. Although she may have forgotten old Drury, and its footy-faced attendants, she cannot shake off those habits

habits so early acquired. Young men may still remember, when Captain O'B——ne visited a kitchen in King's Place, before our heroine was promoted to the dignity of a parlour guest, or to the honour of *seeing gentlemen*; nor was she deemed worthy to be admitted to the Captain's embraces, till she had known the thorough cleanings of a warm bath, expressly ordered.

Under such patronage, she received protection and favours; but the master, nor all the masters living, could reform the scholar. She was innately abandoned, and from hence we are to trace the Baronet's prepossession. Sympathy is the magnet that attracts; but the Lady's foibles have not such a noxious tendency as her husband's vices. We never knew a person, with so many bad, without any one good quality to atone in the least degree for them.

The mind of Sir J—— L——de is viciously constituted indeed. However strange it may appear, nothing delights him so much, as a tale of distress; and if it should happen that the unfortunate subject of it is a particular acquaintance

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ance of his own, the pleasure then becomes exquisite beyond idea.

It is painful to contemplate such monstrous depravity ; yet it must be remembered, that the B-r—t is the most favoured and intimate friend of the h—r ap——t to the crown of E—l—d.

Noscitur ex sociis.

Earl of U—P—R O—S—RY.

THERE are men who, possessing eminent talents, suffer them to rust in obscurity. The present Nobleman may be reckoned of this description ; Lord O--f--y is certainly a sensible well informed man ; but whatever his merits may be, a knowledge of them is confined merely to the circle of his own private acquaintance, and he seems even desirous to conceal them from the public. Many years ago, when David Hume was *Chargé des Affaires* at Paris, he pronounced him the most promising young Nobleman of all the English then abroad ; yet he has represented the county of B——d in several Parliaments, and never given any specimen of his abilities, further than as a mover or seconder of those fulsome addresses, which degrade the dignity of the senate, and are equally dishonourable to either party ; to those who offer, and to him who consents to receive such flimsy compositions of adulation and absurdity.—The

countenance of this Nobleman denotes a cold phlegmatic disposition, which we believe to be his true character ; nevertheless, he has occasionally relaxed from his natural severity, by repeated acts of liberal indulgence conferred on an extravagant brother *.—He once seemed very much devoted to the pleasures of the turf, where he united the *utile dulci*, being uncommonly successful. His stoical apathy qualified him to succeed eminently in that line, and we are therefore surprised that he has of late years wholly given it up, which we must ascribe to disgust, at the many infamous characters introduced into the society. At present he lives chiefly in retirement, making London his residence only during the months that Parliament is sitting, where his conduct is wholly guided by his friend and relation Mr. F—x, in whom he reposes implicit confidence. Had this latter gentleman continued in office, Lord O—f—y would have been a British Peer, but his M——ty is reported to have set his negative on any addition to the Peerage nominated by that Administration,

* Col. F—p—t—k.

and perhaps such an exclusion forms its most brilliant panegyric.

It is natural to suppose a good brother to be a kind and hospitable neighbour, and we have heard nothing to contradict the presumption. He has been long married to the divorced lady of the Duke of G—f—n, and notwithstanding some few busy tales of scandal, we believe that they have always enjoyed a considerable portion of domestic happiness.

On the whole, Lord O—f—y shines a resplendent constellation, amidst the generality of contagious meteors we have already noticed; and if not distinguished by any superior excellence on the general scale of humanity, yet in the narrow sphere to which we confine our remarks he gains infinitely by comparison.

MR. P—T—N.

THE name of P—t—n has been long familiar to Newmarket, and this gentleman derives, as it were, a kind of hereditary claim to Jockey pre-eminence. His father was keeper of the K—g's stables, and to the very last manifested an attachment to the sports of the turf, and his son has no less predilection for the amusement. The characters of men are formed by the manners of the age and country in which they live, so that this gentleman possesses many advantages of politeness and address, unknown to his predecessor.

Tommy P—t—n is truly a well-bred, agreeable, good-humoured man, and though not endowed with any very brilliant accomplishments, yet he possesses that kind of abilities which is admirably calculated to conduct him pleasantly and successfully through life.

We have already had occasion to remark, that no quality is more captivating than what

is called good nature. It is no less happy for him who possesses it, than it is agreeable to those who fall within his society. Mr. P--t--n always appears chearful, and hence he is extremely popular amongst his acquaintance.

He was, during a considerable time, the *cher ami* of the celebrated Mrs. M——y, and we believe he has a natural son, now an officer in the Horse Guards, but whether by the above lady or not, we are ignorant. Although he has now passed his grand climacteric, Tommy still retains a penchant for the sex.—He has lived many years very domestically with a lady, whose name is unknown to us, but of whose personal charms it is not in our power to speak very favourably ; nevertheless her admirer is said to indulge occasional fits of jealousy, not altogether consistent with that equality of temper, which in him we have been accustomed to witness.—Contemporary with Prince B——by, J-mes, Lord C—t—t, &c. he has infinitely the advantage over them, from his natural pleasant disposition, and we have sincere satisfaction in recording the praises of a good natured man.

SIR

SIR C. B——Y.

THE further we explore this Augean stable, the deeper we are plunged in the filth of it. On whatever side we turn, with few exceptions, we either behold a general profligacy of character, or a narrow contracted selfishness of disposition, no less odious and disgusting.

We have been long accustomed to behold this gentleman in the regions of fashion. He has endeavoured to distinguish himself in various pursuits, as a man of gallantry, an orator, and a jockey; but his pretensions to general knowledge are very confined. His amours are chiefly devoted to nocturnal perambulations through the most populous streets, and his eloquence is of such a nature, as rather to drive away, than to attract an audience, his parliamentary essays being chiefly remarkable for their somniferous effects, if perchance any auditors remain to subject themselves to their influence; but, as a jockey, in every sense of the word, his *merit* must be acknowledged;

whether in matching his horses, or selling them, no person displays more skill and ingenuity than Sir C. B——y. The convenient situation of B——n*, within fourteen miles of Newmarket, is peculiarly adapted to his interest and practice. Lavish in the encumbrances on his stud, many a young N—b—n has been the dupe of his eloquence on these occasions, and many are the advantages the worthy Baronet has derived from thence.

Early in life, he conceived a violent passion for a celebrated beauty in those days, whose charms are said to have made impression on the breast of a great P——e, not remarkable for the exquisiteness of his feelings. With this distinguished lady he connected himself in marriage; but the physical powers of poor B——y were far inadequate to the expectation of the blooming falacious L——x. Disappointment in that particular, where all her desires were centered, created disgust on her part, and on the night of a masquerade, given at H—d House by her late sister, L——y H—d, she fled from her husband, into the arms of

* The Baronet's country seat.

an eager and impassioned lover, every way qualified to gratify her warmest and most extravagant wishes. It is not possible to describe the effect which this desertion produced on the feelings of our hero. Generally cold and phlegmatic, his misery was the more acute, from his whole soul being wrapt up in this fair object. The pleasures of the turf no longer yielded any charms to him; even Bellario*, in the zenith of his glory, the favoured animal of his darling w—e, became intolerable to his sight. The senate, where he had already made one vain attempt†, no longer served as a spur to his ambition, or stimulated his exertions to a second effort; his occupation was gone, “Farewel the neighing steed, the shrill trump, and ear-piercing fife.‡ His heart was wounded, and

* A favourite Race-horse.

† When a young man, he rose to make a motion in the House on a particular occasion, but was suddenly so overpowered, as to be obliged to sit down without accomplishing his purpose; which gave rise to a most pointed and witty epigram from the late ingenious C—s T—h—d.

‡ Sir C—s B—y was at this time an officer in the S—k Militia.

the dreadful feelings of his soul produced an apparent alteration in his whole frame. Thus circumstanced, *en dernier ressort*, a continental excursion was judged expedient, where a change of scene might tend to obliterate the memory of the *prize* he had lost.

The dissipation of Paris, and the serener climate of Italy, operated as a charm to dispel the grief of our unhappy lover, and after two years absence, he returned to England evidently recruited in health and spirits. He soon resumed his former occupations, and although never able to succeed in his efforts at Westminster, he still retains his rank at Newmarket, and we believe him to be perpetual P—si—t of the Jockey Club. He has been connected for a long time with an amiable woman, a peasant's daughter, in the neighbourhood of B——n, afterwards Lady S——h's, servant, who, since her lady's retreat, has served the B——t occasionally in all capacities—one day the companion of his footmen in the hall, the next the favoured mistress of her lover in the parlour; but we believe, that she has now obtained a permanent establishment, and is invariably

variably a parlour guest. Certainly her general conduct is so amiable, that she deserves every indulgence and protection that can be shewn her ; and we have no reason (making allowance for his nocturnal rambles) to believe her friend ungrateful. Sir C——s is now sunk into the vale of years, but he appears to pursue his old vicious courses with as much eagerness and zeal as any of his aged cotemporaries.

MR.

MR. W—ST—LL.

ALE and tobacco were the original delights of Mr. W——ll. Dragged from his natural element, he now exhibits a truly grotesque appearance in the circles of fashion. He is an old member of the Jockey Club, and has been a considerable time admitted into the society at Br——kes's ; but he still retains his original habits, having more the appearance of a downright Yorkshire boor, than the manners of those with whom he of late occasionally affiliates. His accent is vulgar and provincial, nor are his sentiments more refined. When business on the turf calls him away from his rural retreat, where he still indulges all his natural propensities, he strikes us as an object of pity ; and in the streets of London he appears almost as singular and eccentric, as even poor John Moody, *outré* as the character is represented on the English stage. Mr. W——ll would not deserve these imperfections to be re-
corded,

corded, could we perceive any good point in his character to compensate for those unavoidable disadvantages which we have stated. We might in that case compassionate the vulgarity of his manners, and it would be cruel to hold them forth to public ridicule. Truth, however, must not be dispensed with, and the fact is, this gentleman's mind is no less sordid, than his outward deportment is ridiculous and contemptible. We believe him to be in decent rather than in affluent circumstances. Nevertheless, his fortune is very superior to what might be supposed from his manner of life, as we are ignorant of any expence in which he indulges himself, except it may be in a rooted attachment to a fat greasy housekeeper, the amiable engrosser of his tender passions. Applications have frequently been made to his purse in behalf of distressed objects, and he never once betrayed a symptom of charity or benevolence.

SIR C. D—^av—^eRS.

IT affords a kind of a negative satisfaction, when discovering little to praise or admire, there does not appear much to censure or condemn. When a person inherits no very great resources either from nature or fortune, it were unjust to expect any very liberal accomplishments.—The character of an English country gentleman is almost worn out, and every attempt to keep up or revive one, so useful and meritorious, is intitled to our warmest expectation. The yeomanry of England is nearly extinct. Persons who inherit through their ancestors, from £.400 to £.1000 per annum, who formerly passed their time in conviviality amongst their tenants in the country, employed in making themselves of use in their respective situations, now consume their estates in the most dissipated pursuits in the capital of the kingdom. In Sir C. D—v—rs, we behold a contrary instance. With a clear estate of
£.2000

£.2000l. a year, he is attached to the duties of his station. He is open, hospitable, and sincere ; with a temper rather too hasty and tyrannical over those dependant on him. In his neighbourhood he is beloved, and he seldom or ever leaves it, unless when called to London by Parliamentary business. In politics, he appears like many others, more devoted to men than things. The sanction of the leader of a party (provided he possesses his confidence) to any measure, however at first repugnant to his opinion and principles, is sufficient to obtain the vote of Sir C. D—— ; but we are not from hence, directly to impeach his independence. An intire faith in the judgment and integrity of that gentleman, to whom so many look up with equal reliance, may induce him to sacrifice his own sentiments to what he deems superior authority ; nor do we believe that the gentleman in question would acquiesce from any unworthy motive. We have endeavoured, in general terms, to be just to his merits, but having no particular excellence to dwell on, we cannot extend our praises further.

MR. N—TH—Y.

NATURE has been uncommonly sparing of her bounty to this gentleman ; neither for personal or mental accomplishments has he the least obligation to her. His own innate dullness and stupidity is still heightened by incessant habitual intoxication. A determined votary to Bacchus, he is a stranger to all that gaiety and mirth inspired by him, and is neither more nor less than, what, in plain English, we call a downright sot. The parties which he frequents are all of a similar cast, and one of the principal members of this society * has lately paid the debt of nature, a victim to this fatal ignominious passion. During their meetings, no brilliant effusions of fancy, no flashes of merriment to set the table in a roar, ever flew from them, and wine instead of exhilarating, seems only to have benumbed their senses.—Example has no influence over persons of this description, or Mr. N——y

* Lord C—v—n.

would

would be warned by the premature fate of his friend.

We should not have dragged him from his insignificance, had not his disposition been as sordid and contracted as his address is vulgar and disgusting.—A very ample fortune contributes to no other purpose, than to defray the expences of his filthy debauchery ; and if we are to judge from appearances, he will quickly follow his friend into another world, without leaving behind a single instance of virtue or liberality in expiation of his faults in this.

SIR F. S---D---SH,

DIFFERS little in character from the gentleman abovementioned. They have in a great degree the same habits, and are addicted to the same low pleasures. Considered altogether, he is somewhat less unpleasing in his manners, but in every other respect we can make no distinction.

COL.

COL. T——N.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

WHEN this gentleman first returned from America, he thought to make a sudden and durable impresson on the minds of his countrymen, by an incessant relation of his extraordinary atchievements. His countrymen were less sensible to his merit than he imagined. They did not listen with that attention or admiration that the gallant Colonel expected. The exploits of a pandour, a partizan, are ranked in the lowest degree of military merit; and it had been more prudent, on his part, to have omitted some instances of his *valour*, which have been thought rather tending to perfidy and cruelty. The Colonel however, is a man of strict honour; and woe to him who doubts it! He is likewise member for Liverpool, and a noted parliamentary *speechifier*; having particularly distinguished himself in that cause, so congenial with his

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own heart, the rights of power, and usurpation against the rights of men. He is the strenuous, determined advocate of the Slave Trade, and hence, he aspires to future success at Liverpool.

His connection with, and obligations to the celebrated Mrs. R———n are well known; but gratitude is not the characteristic virtue of persons of this cast, and the lady has infinite reason to lament the origin of her acquaintance with the Colonel.

P——E B—TH—BY.

IN mockery and derision, this gentleman, from his ridiculous vanity and pride, has obtained the soubriquet of Prince*, and he appears to inherit all those *virtues and accomplishments* which appertain generally to that exalted rank. A life consumed in the same dull round of vapid amusements, and profligate debauchery, that almost entirely engross the time of our men of fashion, must yield painful sensations to a reflecting mind; but persons of this cast are, for the most part, so destitute of sensibility, or so wrapt up in arrogance and self-sufficiency, as to be incapable of any sensible reflection whatever. No character in itself can be more despicable, or from example, be less productive of good to the community, than that of him whom we distinguish as a man of fashion. Mr. B—th—y lives wholly within this circle, and seems to consider plebeian rank as of a species distinct, and formed only to move in obedience and subordination to aristocratic insolence. They who are only ambitious

* Nickname.

of this vain and stupid distinction, are always as deficient in understanding, as in manners, they are insolent and presumptuous. Pride and vanity are certainly striking features in the present portrait; nevertheless, gaming is another passion that disputes the pre-eminence with them. Devoted to deep play, in the summer months when society is in a manner dissolved within the fashionable circles, Mr. B——y, even at this advanced period of his life, thinks it no inconvenience to undertake a journey to Spa, merely to gratify this favourite passion, and fatal that it has not proved to him, appears to us extraordinary indeed, for to do him justice, he does not seem to know those dexterous arts and manœuvres, practised by so many of the rapacious sharks that surround him. We conceive, however, that his fortune is somewhat impaired, although he still contrives to support the style in which he originally started.

We have been strictly impartial in the little we have said of the *P—e*, and they who know him best, will acknowledge the truth of our report.

L—D

L—D G. H. C—V—D—H.

THE character of the C——sh family, throughout all its branches, is uniform. Cold and phlegmatic: of unfulfilled honour and integrity. Lord G——e differs in no one point from the rest, unless that he may, by the force of example, be in some degree more tinctured with the prevailing follies of the age. When very young, he discovered a penchant for gaming, which has never forsaken him, nor do we believe that his fortune has been materially injured by it, the coolness of his temper preventing those excesses, that might otherwise have been fatal.

We do not believe that the mines of Peru could seduce this nobleman to commit a dishonourable act; but, if his soul disdains injustice and dishonour, it is not sufficiently warm and animated to feel the exquisite delight of pure natural sensibility, or from thence, to be roused to the duties of an amiable and extensive benevolence. Indolence, rather than want of generosity, we are willing to believe the cause of this omission; but if he was less slothful and indifferent, he would be far more amiable and useful.

The liberal, noble spirit of the Lady united to the head of this family, whose charities are universal, and whose benignity of heart is announced by the beaming graces of the most ingenuous, lovely, impassioned countenance*, ought to have operated as an example to persons of similar rank: but, alas! they are for the most part irreclaimable.—Her lively, mercurial temper was also admirably calculated to correct the plegm of the family, with which she is connected: but fire and water cannot assimilate; and it grieves us to hear, that a separation has actually taken place.

If we have been under the necessity of exposing the vices of others, how happy should we be, had we eloquence and abilities to describe the various excellencies of this charming woman. Who can regard her tender assiduity, her affectionate attachment, her anxious solicitude and attention to her sister, during her dreadful malady, without feeling the utmost admiration? If there are persons unaffected by

* When the Dutchess of D——e made her first appearance at Derby races, after her marriage; an honest rustic, on her Grace being pointed out to him, in a kind of rapturous astonishment, exclaimed, “that were he G—d A—m—ty, he would make her queen of h—n.

such conduct, they must have hearts of adamant.

The cold, unfeeling mind may condemn her warmth of temper, as hurrying, on many occasions, to extremes, not properly belonging to feminine reserve; but sensibility, like hers, disdains the fastidious delicacy of etiquette or punctilio, when the interest and happiness of a friend are at stake; nor suffers any consideration to restrain her from pursuing all possible means of promoting both one and the other. Let us therefore consider such trifling peccadillos, as serving only to heighten the general beauty of her character. All her foibles and levities originate in a purity of heart, and a consciousness of her own innocence, which makes her overlook those forms of ceremony and restraint which prudence may require, but of which, even the strictest observance is not always sure to stop the breath of calumny.

The D——s of D——e reflects pure, genuine lustre on her rank, by a practice of all the shining virtues that adorn humanity, and are beneficial to mankind; and we only lament that so bright an example is so rarely followed.

We have been led into this digression, from

an irresistible desire to attempt, however inadequately, a description of one, whose virtues and accomplishments command universal praise and admiration ; and shall now return to the immediate subject of this chapter.

Lord G——ge is no œconomist in the pursuit of his pleasures.—The turf and the chace are both followed up by him with eagerness, and at an expence that betrays no niggardly parsimony. He likewise has been much devoted to amorous pursuits. During several years he cohabited with Mrs. A——d, at present the amiable friend of Mr. F—x, and his conduct towards her was generous and noble. A liberal settlement was made previous to their separation, and the connection was only dissolved in consequence of a convenient and profitable marriage with a lady, who, we are happy to observe, is another pattern to her sex. We believe his L——p perfectly happy in his domestic situation, nor can it well be otherwise, when a deserving and accomplished woman takes such uncommon pains to secure his happiness.

SIR W———Y A[✓]T^oN.

IT often occurs, that we discover what is called good temper in persons, which does not arise from any fixed principle of benevolence and philanthropy, but from a certain insensibility, which feels no predilections or disgusts, and that yields a sort of affable smile and condescension to all, when in fact, self is the only object that engrosses every care. Urbanity on such principles, however agreeable it may be, is no otherwise entitled to approbation. J—k M——n——rs passes in the world for what is called the best tempered man in it; yet we all know avarice to be the base principle which fills up each corner of his soul,—the canker that corrodes his breast all day, and disturbs his rest by night. We do not mean to insinuate, that Sir W———y is a person altogether of this description, but only to distinguish between this sort of easy unruffled temper, and the solid virtue, benevolence.

This gentleman does not appear to have a

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very comprehensive mind, and his chief merit consists in that easy disposition we have mentioned. Recovered from the irregularities of his youth, which was never marked by any traits of generosity, he labours, at present, with infinite zeal, both by application to his Bank at F—o, and unremitting attention to Newmarket, to increase that wealth which by a fortunate concurrence of unexpected events, has devolved upon him. In his gaming career, he has been particularly successful, and in this, he verifies the old adage: Good luck at cards, worse luck in a w—fe, for we are afraid that, at home, he is not quite so happy, although his natural apathy may on this occasion be of infinite service to him. Persons of quick and delicate feelings are subject to eternal vexations, from which persons of the above description are exempt. Sir W———y A——n knows no such severe mortification in life, as an unlucky run against him at gaming. There, indeed, his temper is not always proof against the uncertainty of chances, and a loss at play is the only loss that can agitate the otherwise uniform serenity of his mind. He has not a heart to feel the ardour of affection, or the zeal of friendship,

so that he is consequently out of the reach of suffering by any froward incident, resulting from those endearing sentiments. Nevertheless, the baronet is popular amongst his acquaintance, who, for the most part are persons of little discernment, and, above all, he is distinguished by the favour and attentions of our elegant P——e, who has likewise lately taken up a new favourite, worthy to be included in the class we have already had occasion to mention no other, than that *chaste, virtuous cheeld*, from N—th B—t—n, Mr. Cu—n—h—me, who is also very high in the good graces of Mrs. F—h—b—t. We congratulate his R——l H———s on this *valuable* acquisition to his society, and trust that Mr. C——me will soon be appointed trea——r of his household, or to some place of equal confidence and responsibility, for which, from his singular probity and *honour* he is peculiarly adapted.

D—E OF N——K.

How few there are who seek the wretched out,
And court the offices of soft humanity !

Rowe.

THE aristocracy of this country verifies the above passage. The most affluent fortunes are squandered or consumed in the idlest and often criminal pursuits—in profligate schemes of sensual pleasure, or personal ambition, and in attempts, alas ! too successful, to corrupt the inferior order of the people, to the end of promoting the vilest and most selfish purposes ; while even in this overgrown luxurious city, the passenger is daily annoyed by numberless spectacles of want and wretchedness, that extort from every humane breast sensations of sympathy and horror. If such disgraceful instances of a weak and barbarous police were not every where visible, let the arrogant and unfeeling noble direct his steps
towards

towards those receptacles of misery, our gaols. There he will learn, to the scandal of humanity, how many dreadful victims of want and despair annually perish, through deprivation of those indispensable necessities, without which life cannot be supported. There he will behold the terrible effects of poverty, working to every species of calamity—to vice, despair, and madness. Let not the iron breast of corrupt prosperity plead in extenuation of such neglect an ignorance of such scenes ; and let not a D—ke of B——d or N——k stand exculpated, through a false pretence, that they are not competent to relieve every species of human misery, or on all occasions to enquire into its existence. Let such wretched, cruel pretexts be scouted. It is by the too general adoption of these barbarous principles, that such horrors exist. It is their duty, an *indispensible obligation* on them, to make every enquiry, to discover the real objects of compassion, to pierce into the mansions of woe, and administer the balm of comfort and relief. The opposite doctrine, however, is so convenient and prevailing, that
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the evil would be boundless, if a D——fs of D—v—f—e did not occasionally appear, extending the powers of mercy, as a remedy to it. For what other purpose, than the purpose of doing good, can the possession of such unbounded wealth and advantages be admitted? Shall the no—m—n in question be suffered with impunity to squander vast property in supporting the extravagant vices of parasitical buffoons and prostitutes, of the lowest and most vicious description; while he withholds the least mite from meritorious objects, sinking under the burthen of penury and misfortune? Let him reform his conduct, and forsaking the brothels of vice and infamy, visit with tenderness and compassion the hospitals of disease and captivity. Then, and not till then, ought he to escape the rod of the severest reproach.

We cannot however, inspire sensibility into a flinty heart, and from a long habitual system of intoxication, the D—ke of N——k seems now sunk into a state of obtuse stupefaction, that threatens a speedy and total lethargy:—Vain, we fear, will be all attempts to rouse him from it, or to awaken a sense of duty in
a breast

a breast, naturally void of sympathy and benevolence.

With such *admirable* talents, his Grace is (albeit) a patriot—a zealous, determined patriot; and his patriotism consists in corrupting the purity of election. This *constitutional* Peer evinces his enthusiasm for the constitution, by an inverse mode of proceeding; by the most daring unconstitutional acts; by a continual interference at elections for Members of Parliament, contrary to the first leading principles of the constitution he professes to reverence. Let us, however, be just, and setting the darling constitution aside, develop the real motive of his Grace's zeal and ardour on these occasions:—A lover of that kind of jollity which then prevails, so congenial with those habits, peculiar and grateful to his mind, it gives him an excellent opportunity of indulging them, and that, at no other expence, than the expence of his own purse and *constitution*, which suffers at least equally with the constitution of his country.

In considering the character of the person under our review, involuntary reflections ob-

trude themselves upon us.—The injustice or blindness of fortune, in prostituting her favour on one whose swinish manners inspire disgust, and where sordid filthy debauchery excite aversion and abhorrence.

L—D V—C—T ST—M—T.

THIS northern P—r has not the honour to be a member of the Jockey Club, but he composes part of that harlequin motley opposition, from which such miracles were expected. Distinguished by the *splendid* embassies, which he filled with so much *credit to our national hospitality**, his diplomatic science is acknowledged by all, and his genius is so comprehensive, that no person can vie with him in experience of all the forms and usages of Parliament. He inherits a kind of *hereditary* claim to the *respect and affection* of this country, from those glorious sentiments of *liberty*, so uniformly inculcated by his venerable uncle, during the long period that he presided in our Court of K—g's B—ch; and

* When Lord St—m—t was our Ambassador at Paris, it was his invariable practice, as soon as the Sc—ch repast was finished, to call for coffee, and dismiss his guests; a custom not so agreeable to English conviviality.

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that he is equally inspired by the same *servent enthusiasm*, must be apparent to all, from the political creed which he judged proper to deliver on the first day of this sessions of Parliament, where such veneration for that palladium of freedom, the Liberty of the Press, was so elegantly and forcibly expressed.—Opinions from such high and *disinterested* authority, flowing must have due weight; therefore, when the public are informed by his L——p with all possible solemnity, in his senatorial capacity, that the writings which have tended to vindicate the principles of the French Revolution, and to support the rights of man, in opposition to the doctrine of tyranny and oppression, are nothing but the paroxysms of a disturbed romantic imagination *, and loudly call for legislative interference : when the public hear similar language, from such a *distinguished* character, confirmed and strengthened by a coincidence of sentiment in one of his M——y's principal S——y's of S——e, they may anticipate with propriety, that some *salutary* restraint will be imposed, to check the *exuberancies* of

* Vide his Lordship's Speech.

liberty, flowing from its most noble and sacred palladium.

Seriously speaking, the n—e P—r in question springs from a family where the sentiments of liberty are thinly scattered—from a family that has invariably and zealously defended despotic principles of government, and whose prejudices have become rooted by the force of habit and education. No man can rationally be admitted a judge in his own cause; therefore, the bold *positive ipse dixit* of an interested individual bears no weight, and the whole tenor of this N——n's political life intitles him to none.

Other men, of more candour and diffidence than his lordship,, differing in opinion from him, are become languid and irresolute in their conduct, from the danger they imagine to exist in all innovation; they conceive the transition from error to truth, may produce great disorders to society; and that seems one principal reason, why men of consummate wisdom, but perhaps from false policy, have been afraid to attempt a too sudden change in the opinions of men, however vicious those opinions might be.

Nothing can appear to a rational mind more strange and preposterous, than that the interests of a people should be less attended to than the interests of a S——n and his N——ty. Yet on every occasion, the mouth of aristocracy is open, to proclaim the honour and dignity of the crown, while the real majesty of the people is never mentioned. It is wonderful indeed, that in nations the longest civilized, the art of government has made so little improvement; but the people have been deluded by the artifices and imposition of those they have been taught to consider as their superiors, interested to work on their credulity, by preaching the excellency of those governments, whereon their own exclusive privileges depend.

The most infallible criterion of judgment is undoubtedly that which is formed on the connection between causes and effects. If, therefore, this position be admitted, (and it appears a perfect truism) there is visible no very striking evidence of the excellency of the British Constitution; at least it displays none in its present mutilated and deformed state; and every wise man who asserts, or seriously
imagines,

imagines, that it is so perfect as to admit of no improvement, must be a supporter of paradox, and it would be a waste of time to contend in argument with him. The pretended origin of sovereign power is blasphemous;—its principles must necessarily be in a great degree vicious, unless so tempered and compressed, as to render it conducive to general happiness. That is the great object of life, and from the defects of governments, a greater portion of the human race is miserable.

The splendid nonsense and eccentric rhapsodies of Mr. B—ke may assimilate better with his Lordship's feelings and understanding, than the sound logical truths of a Locke, or the mathematical demonstrations of Newton himself.

We could wish, therefore, before we dismiss this article, to impress strongly on the reader's mind, the absurdity of yielding attention, much less confidence, to persons essentially interested in the final termination of this contest. The most zealous advocates on the aristocratic side of the question are men of that description; and if there exists a person who, judging from the whole tenor

of L—d S——'s political life, can seriously believe him capable of surrendering considerable personal advantages, to the end of promoting the general interest, (to use his Lordship's own words) his imagination must be disturbed and romantic indeed.

In private life, his politeness and hospitality are no less conspicuous, than his public principles are liberal and patriotic.

In the year 1780, when his house was violently besieged and menaced with destruction by the rioters, a captain of the — regiment received orders to march to its protection; when after having, with his men, made every exertion (and with success) during the whole night, to shield it from destruction, in the morning he received a chilling verbal message from his Lordship, that if he wanted any refreshment, he would find it in the housekeeper's-room. The proud Scot, who affects to build such implicit faith on the virtue of birth and titles, (and so far he is right, possessing himself no intrinsic merit) was probably ignorant, that this young officer * is the son of an Irish

* The Hon. C—le C—w—de, son of V—c—t C—w—de.

N-b--n, and nearly allied to several of the most ancient families in this kingdom, not regarding his rank in the army alone, a sufficient passport to the honour of a seat at his own table.

We cannot dismiss this worthy Thane without expressing a wish that he, as well as all others of a similar cast, were exiled from this fat, fertile soil, to the bleak and barren region from whence he originally came.

MR. H——Y V——N.

IT is the privilege of a man of fashion to be exempt from those ties which have an influence over persons of meaner condition. Hence, the bonds of consanguinity in the higher circles are loosened. This gentleman is the nephew of old D—k V——n, whose portrait we have given, but there exists no more sympathy or kindred affection, than if there was not the least distant alliance between them. At Newmarket, often has he been seen in eager contest with his uncle, each exerting every nerve to obtain an advantage over the other, although age and experience generally prevailed. Mr. H.V——n, notwithstanding the vast latitude in which he indulged himself, being not altogether the most successful jockey on the turf; he had an interest, however, in wishing to appear so, and thus, at H—t—n*, he imposed on the credulity of his country neigh-

* His Country feat.

bours,

bours, in recounting the wonderful success and glory of his Newmarket achievements. The object of these extraordinary relations was a loan, and the circumstances attending this loan were of such a particular nature, as to induce the necessity of immediate departure from this kingdom.

Our adventurer was always celebrated for an uncommon brilliancy and fertility of invention, in mingling the marvellous in all his narrations ; hence, he relates with singular effect, his miraculous voyages and exploits during a twelve years absence from his native country ; during that short period we are to understand, that he has penetrated into every part of the habitable globe, and even into parts before deemed impervious to human efforts ; how he has traversed the icy mountains of Canada, and the burning sands of Egypt ; of his imminent escapes both by sea and land ; of battles bravely, hardly fought*, in which the palm of victory was decreed to him ; of his astonishing skill in directing the Spanish

* Othello.

artillery against the fort of Algiers*, and the no less amazing services that he rendered his own country at the memorable siege of Gibraltar †.

All this to hear, would his *Desdemona* ‡ seriously incline, till at length, for his romantic gallantry, she paid him with herself.

* Mr. V——n informs us of the public thanks he received from the Spanish General, and afterwards from the King of Spain himself, for the vast skill and gallantry he displayed on that occasion, where he served as volunteer in the Spanish army.

† Lord Heathfield honoured him with the same distinguished acknowledgments, for the superior knowledge, judgment, and consummate bravery, which he employed in the service of his country, at the siege of Gibraltar, although by some unaccountable neglect or defect of memory, his Lordship forgot to mention our hero in his dispatches transmitted to Government.

‡ The present M—g—v—e of A—p—ch, with whom Mr. V——n made the voyage up the Crimea ; an account of which, her H——s has published, to the entertainment and instruction of her numerous readers ; and we are informed Mr. V——n is likewise preparing for the press, an elaborate history of his incredible voyages and adventures ; a history that must prove equally interesting, from the marvellous and romantic incidents it will necessarily contain.

Mr.

Mr. V——n is now, after all his perils and escapes, returned home, and from thence, we are authorised to believe, and to hope, that he has settled every difference with his friend and neighbour, and that the hospitalities of H--t--n will be once more revived.

SIR

SIR F. E^{velly}—N.

A VETERAN of the Jockey Club; but the Baronet's genius never aspired to distinction, and through every department of life, he has always moved in a very subordinate and narrow sphere. If Sir F——k is not wholly dead to ambition, it consists in a pitiful desire of excelling and distinguishing himself at a country race. Amongst the inferior order of jockeys, in his neighbourhood at Epsom and Guildford, he passes for what is called a *knowing one*, and is thought to have acquired a particular and curious method of making a horse sink, while measuring for a *give and take plate*. This kind of exotic fame gratifies every feeling of Sir F——k, and is the only ambition to which he aspires. In short, a character like this, is in every sense so insignificant, that it were tedious to dwell longer upon it. His present appearance announces a speedy journey to that bourne whence no traveller returns, and as his life was unrespected, so his death will be unlamented.

MR. P—TT.

THE virtues of men are demonstrable only by their actions, and many first rate genius rusts in obscurity, and dies unknown, merely for want of a powerful patron, to open an occasion of displaying it.

Not so with this person ; he commenced his political career under the most auspicious omens, and neglected not the happy opportunity of attacking an unpopular and beaten Minister, when the popularity and name of his father were a tower of strength, and the nation was groaning under an incredible accumulation of taxes, in consequence of measures, which had his father's counsels been attended to, would never here been adopted.

Mr. P-tt was too keen and penetrating not to avail himself to the utmost of his peculiarly fortunate situation. Elected into Parliament, without expecting it ;—disappointed at Cambridge ; nor for the present, indulging his hopes further, he became a Member of Parliament,

ment, by the most lucky chance*, at a critical period when every thing concurred to favour the talents and ambition, by which he was certainly inspired.

In his first essay as an orator, he surprised the assembly in which his oration was delivered ; and the author of these pages remembers to have heard the opinion of a gentleman†, who cannot be supposed prejudiced on that side of the question, which was, that it surpassed any thing he had ever heard from his father, even in the meridian of his glory. Far be it from us to acquiesce in such opinion, but it certainly was that of one whose judgment when not warped, was intitled to defe-

* He was chosen for Appleby, an aristocratic borough of Lord L—d—le, through the recommendation of old K—t—k, who had casually met him at the late Duke of R—t—d's. Old K—t—k, when afterwards in the last stage of distress, labouring under the complicated misery of age and sickness, applied to Mr. P—t for some partial relief, when this founder of his fortune received a cold answer from Dr. P—t—m—n, that Mr. P—t was very sorry it was not in his power to oblige him.—Mr. P—t was never heard of at Appleby, till the day on which he was elected.

† Mr. Rigby.

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rence and respect. In his maiden speeches he displayed that arrogance and self-sufficiency which have never forsaken him. Elated by the success of a first attempt, he immediately quitted the subaltern post, and boldly asserted his claim to pre-eminence, signifying that he would never accept an inferior office in any administration. The adventurous youth was well instructed, as the event has fully proved. Disastrous circumstances paved the way to his present situation, and the name of his father, seconded by a series of extraordinary events, served to fix the fortune of his son. Pledging himself never to relinquish the duty he felt incumbent on him, of exerting all his powers to effect a reform of Parliament, and the catchword Liberty ever foremost in his mouth, while the sentiment was ever the most remote and foreign from his heart, when his confidential and appointed instructors knew his heart and principles better, he deluded the country into an opinion of his honesty, and afterwards betrayed it. Mr. P—t is indebted for his present situation to the people, and he has (like many others) betrayed them. He has submitted to the rod, and to that superior executive discipline which renders the boasted

constitution of this country a mere farce, because it absorbs the two other parts of it.

Could it have been imagined that a young man (young men are commonly generous and high spirited) would so soon have forgot the hand that raised him? He was the pledged advocate and friend of the people. They had confidence in his pledges, and on their support he was exalted. To consider this man while a candidate for popular trust and his conduct afterwards, what a wretched contrast does it display! Let it not be urged that a Minister's office is arduous and difficult. The pretext is inadmissible. He acquired his situation on the firm of liberal and popular principles: It is the most infamous heresy in him to have abandoned them.

The future welfare and glory of this country is acknowledged by all its true friends, to depend on a reform in the representation of Parliament.—At present, the whole government is vested in the executive power which virtually commands the other two departments. Mr. P—t, previous to his elevation, maintained a similar doctrine; and to suppose a Minister, omnipotent as he is, incapable of effecting a purpose, when he is sincere and
zealous

zealous in his exertions to do so, is a paradox : but Mr. P—tt is the slave, the tool of superior force. He departs from the principles of his illustrious ancestor, who never would crouch to the authority of any sovereign or cabinet, when militating against his own more enlightened judgment. He resisted and generally succeeded, or if baffled, resigned. His son pursues far different maxims, and for ever over-ruled, still clings to the douceurs and infamy of office ; for infamous it most surely is, to practise measures his own sentiments condemn. Never did man accede to power on more just or noble principles, and never did man apostatize from them with less reserve. He forgets all obligations, and when he might avail himself of the occasion of honourably fulfilling them, in advancing the liberty and happiness of his country, from the glorious example that we behold in France, he eternally launches out into vapid unmeaning encomiums on the boasted excellencies of the British constitution, instead of adhering to his solemn contract, of exerting all his influence and abilities to reform its blemishes. The happy moment was neglected, and extraordinary armaments prepared under the

falsest and most chimerical pretences, in order to distract the minds of the people, and to divert their thoughts from the grand constitutional object--the advancement of national liberty; so that the observation of a popular writer * is strictly just, that in reviewing the present administration, it would appear as wars were conjured up for the purpose of raising taxes, not taxes for supporting wars.

Were it necessary to expatiate on what is so generally known and felt,—the apostacy from those popular doctrines, to which he owes his fortune and elevation, we would only mention the scandalous extension of excise laws during the space of this administration, that commenced under the auspicious promise of freedom, which have been carried to an enormous excess, that the author of the system himself †, the father of corruption, the model of patriotism, as Mr. Burke describes him, would never have dared to think of.

We write not under the influence of prejudice, nor do we think it of the least importance who is minister of this country, unless determined to resist, and in consequence, reduce

* Mr. Payne's Rights of Man. † Sir R. Walpole.
the

the influence of the crown, by a reform of parliament; till that period arrives, the system will be invariably the same, as we have hitherto beheld it. Mr. D—d—s, the k—g's friend—the confidential adviser of Lord N—th, has uniformly pursued the plan laid down. He is now himself the principal machine that moves the wheels of g——t, the friend and secret counsellor of him who subverted the administration of his friend, Lord N—th. Can it then be wondered at, that he has debauched his young pupil, and that the old corrupt leaven still exists.

The public life of Mr. P—tt will afford no room for praise to the faithful and just historian. A more enlightened and unprejudiced age, when the errors of antiquity shall have lost their force, will behold his character in its native colours. He must then appear either in the light of an ungrateful hypocrite, or submit to the alternative of being reckoned a man of contracted mind.

In private life, he is not more amiable or exemplary. The ministerial system that he has laid down, pervades the internal œconomy of all his actions. He appears to imagine all true dignity to consist in a coldness and reserve,

that banishes every suitor from his presence, nor does he ever suffer any case of distress, however just or pressing the claims may be, to divert him from the routine of office, or to extort the least relief or comfort from himself. Negligent and careless, as he is reported to be in his domestic concerns, there is not a single ray of generosity that has ever burst forth to animate the general frost of his character. Addicted to the excesses of wine, he still retains his natural fullness and reserve, nor in the best moments of convivial mirth does he ever display a flexibility of disposition, or openness to conviction. Often as he has been obliged to submit to the decree of necessity, yet never has he had candour to acknowledge the weakness of any measure originating in himself, that brought on that necessity. With all his failings, his caution and plausibility are admirably calculated to entrap the confidence of the landed and monied interest, and he turns it to the best account; labouring with all his zeal, to inculcate a belief of the flourishing state of the national finances; enforcing every circumstance tending to confirm this belief, and concealing

every truth, that would serve to diminish or destroy it. At present, there appears little chance of resignation or dismissal from the high eminence on which he stands; but let him retire or be dismissed, he never will be entitled to the thanks or gratitude of his country, and he will be regarded by posterity as a time-server and apostate.

SIR F. P^o—LE.

IN the portraits we have given, there did not appear a necessity of adopting any methodical arrangement, it being our principal care to maintain, in all its purity, the character of strict, impartial justice, nor in one instance, are we conscious of having departed from that rule. No extraordinary depth of learning, or extent of erudition, is required to give effect to a publication of this kind: its merits are of a different nature, nor can it be a serious objection, that the little Sir F. P——le follows so close on the heels of the *great* Mr. P——tt.

The insignificance of this Baronet would secure him from our animadversions, was it not, as we have remarked in other instances, that the viciousness of his mind gives celebrity, when his habits otherwise are calculated to leave him in obscurity.

We have known persons, miserably deficient in intellectual endowments, who, by an amiable temper, and goodness of heart, have effaced

effaced every unfavourable impression of a first appearance.

The first appearance of Sir F. P——le prepossesses against him, but we defy any prejudice in his favour, on a more intimate acquaintance, to refute the justice of the first impulse.

It occurs to us, in our observations on human life, that persons of real merit,——of intrinsic benevolence, and numberless other engaging qualities, are often neglected, and in a manner scouted from society, while a wretch of this description, whose very voice is revolting to delicate or susceptible feelings, is received with a certain degree of courtesy and respect. True it is, that they who thus accommodate themselves to such society, are generally persons of little discrimination or discernment.

The Baronet in question, delights in the lowest company——natural it is, that he should do so. When he can collect around him a troop of horse riders, to whom he can relate his knowledge of pedigrees, and his judgment at a country race, with all the curious, interesting anecdotes, that have fallen within his experience, *elevated* by the fumes of tobacco and

ale, which necessarily yield additional splendor to his conversation ; then he is in his own element——

Away with such————it is an idle waste of time, when employed on such a subject.——

D-KE OF R——D.

IT is our pride to act with uniform consistency ; never to be deluded by the voice or prejudice of others. This Nobleman, in the tide of public report, is unpopular ; and *judging from those who thus judge him*, this unpopularity with us is his best praise.

The Duke of R——d has a firm and exalted mind ; his unremitted, patriotic exertions, during the long process of the American war, were such as the utmost powers of panegyric are unequal to celebrate ; nor will his speech in the House of Lords, where he unequivocally and nobly asserted the rights of men and America's independence, even at the moment when Chatham was struck with death, be ever forgotten.

The pretended desertion from his party, which has been so severely probed, and treated with so much pointed wit and asperity, is calculated to delude the ignorant, but can never operate on a clear, enlightened judgment. When the avowed friends and enemies of freedom united,
it

it was time for him to separate from his former connections; and if his active sanguine mind has accepted an appointment, where there is scope for its exertion, it does not thence follow, that he approves the measures of government. Acting on his own judgment, and a consciousness of right, from superior abilities, to do so his decisions may not always be orthodox, but in our opinion, his plan for reforming parliament (however impracticable to narrow, incomprehensive minds it may appear) is the most liberal and effectual remedy to the evil that has been yet proposed.—That plan, to which he still adheres, ought ever to be an impenetrable shield against the inveteracy of malevolent reports, and undermine the calumny of those formerly acting with him, who, unable to corrupt, or seduce, neglect no occasion of defaming him.—That plan is too obnoxious to aristocracy, ever to be reduced to practice, under the *independent* administration of Mr. P—tt; but if there is a vice in the political character of the Duke of R——d, it is, that he submits to act in concert with the present minister.

If

If we in general approve the principles of this Nobleman, in his public line, he is equally admirable in his domestic regulations and œconomy. Liberality, without profusion, cheerfulness and hospitality are the characteristics of Good——d. An indulgent and affectionate brother; and attentive to every duty incumbent on him in a private station, it is impossible to conceive a person more beloved or respected within that sphere.

It becomes us therefore to reject the venom of calumnious report, which has been remarkably busy, in its exertions against the D-ke of R——d. We remember when he refused every solicitation the most anxiously pressed, and almost every hour repeated, from the Coalition, and hence all parties are irritated and incensed against him: but truth is not to be perverted, and whenever Mr. P——tt has sufficient ascendancy over a certain person, to gain his assent to what every man of honour and public virtue anticipates, the D-ke of R——d will be found the most able and zealous advocate of any system that appears likely to accomplish the patriotic purpose.

We are aware that our sentiments, respecting this Nobleman, militate against public opinions;

opinion *; but we are neither the slaves of prejudice, or the dupes of error, and it seldom happens that the people know their best friends. It is the hour of trial that instructs and enlightens them ; and should that period arrive during his life, the D-ke of R——d will then shine in his genuine, native colours.

* Let it be remembered however, that this opinion originates from those who could not warp his principles and integrity to yield sanction to a measure he reprobated and detested, and which exerted the indignation of every independent mind in the kingdom.

MR.

MR. H. B—B—Y.

IT is a just remark, that persons remarkable for any particular ingenious talent, are often, in other respects, stupid, phlegmatic, and heavy. This gentleman's talent is well known, since every print shop exhibits specimens of it. —Port and porter, whatever encroachments the abuse of them may have made on his constitution, has not yet diminished the excellence of his art. His figure is bloated and disfigured by these excesses, and his senses are impaired, as he continually appears in a state of lethargy. All accomplished, however, as he is, he was selected as Gent—n Uf—r, or M——r of the C—m—ies, to do the honours of the D——fs of Y—k; and if her R——l H——fs was not on her guard against the falsehood of first impressions, she must have conceived strange notions of the manners and address of an English gentleman, from the vulgar mean appearance of Mr. B—b—y.

It is barbarous thus to drag a man out of
his

his proper element, and wantonly expose him to public ridicule. The good sense of his brother should have interposed to prevent it.—Honest H—y would pass unnoticed at the Mount, where there are so many congenial souls; but to bring him forward as a fine gentleman, to hold the train of an accomplished P—fs, and to attract the satyrical observations of a court, was inhuman.

Since his appointment, however, he certainly is become more attentive to his person, and smarter in his dress, but we would recommend rather more ease and freedom in his habiliments, as his present appearance threatens an *explosion*.

We imagine that it was through the interest of his brother, that he gained a situation in the D—e of Y—k's household, with a view perhaps of reclaiming him from his old inveterate habits; but if the beauty and persuasion of his w—e could not wean him from them, we fear that he will never be reclaimed by the refinements and example of the polite world, into which he has been thus late introduced. H—y has not yet passed his noviciate in this new college, and although he seems puffed up with

too much self importance on his promotion, yet we apprehend that he will not have resolution to go through all the etiquette and fatiguing ceremonies of genteel life. We expect soon again to behold him resume his old station at the Mount; and, convinced of the vanity of all foreign luxury and magnificence, return with additional satisfaction to the home-felt delights of his original gin and water, and humble port.

E—L OF H—R—T—N.

IN this nobleman, there is much to praise and admire. He has withstood all the temptations of vice, and resisted the fatal tendency of a most dangerous and corrupt example. The scenes of dissipation and immorality peculiar to the higher circles of life, and in which his parents were particularly involved, made no bad impression on his youth, and he affords as striking an instance of domestic comfort and felicity, as they were of the reverse. All the duties of private life are performed in the most exemplary manner by L—d H—r—t—n. His resources of happiness consist in a wife and children, who are the objects of his tenderest solicitude and affection, nor is he in the least degree tainted by the prevailing vices of the age.

He attends in his military capacity with a meritorious attention to the discipline and morals of his regiment; and although bordering on the martinet, he is beloved and respected
both

both by officers and men. During the war, he served in America with considerable eclat, to the detriment of a delicate constitution, and if we are not mistaken, was the officer who brought over dispatches containing an account of the surrender of the British forces at Saratoga, the ignominy of which, his friendship for the general, induced him to exert all his powers to palliate and conceal. Vain, however, were his efforts; the surrender of that army is a blot in the military character of the officer who commanded it, that no circumstance or length of time can ever efface.

Lord H—r—t—n is uncle to Lord B—m—e, and we doubt not, exerts his best endeavours to save him from the threatening storm. That young no—m—n, whom we have already slightly mentioned, notwithstanding his eccentricities, is not destitute of good qualities; he is generous, open, and sincere, but surrounded as he is, by the rapacious cormorants who daily feed on his bounty, and seduce him to a perseverance in those excesses, which must eventually terminate in his ruin—he allows himself no time for reflection; but when the fatal moment arrives, he will find these insatiate

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leeches

leeches who so long preyed upon him, and precipitated his fall, the very first to arraign that intemperance and profusion, which they had been so anxious to promote and encourage. They will gradually abandon him, and he will find himself universally deserted, standing in one vast solitude. He will then become another Timon ; a hater of his own species, and curse that ungrateful world, on which he had solely built all his hopes and felicity.

To avoid this terrible alternative, if not too late, he must immediately adopt some moderate, rational, and prudent plan, which the reliques of his fortune will enable him to support ; and if this pamphlet should fall into his hands, we earnestly wish him to consider our advice and suggestions, as coming from one who is his sincere well wisher and his friend.

We have been led into this digression from the purest motives, and if our counsels should produce a salutary effect, the labour will be amply rewarded.

Little remains to be said of Lord H-r-t-n. We believe him to have been of late in the frequent habit of visits at the R—l residence in W—f—r, but his virtues are not calculated

to make impression in that quarter. He was desirous to succeed Lord O——d as Ranger of the Parks: his pretensions, however, were disregarded, in order to reward the *extraordinary merit* of Lord G——lle, the relation of Mr. P——t, who previous thereto, (poor man) enjoyed none of the favours and good things of Government.

Lord H——r——t——n, nevertheless, does not appear disappointed, and still manifests an attachment and predilection for the court.

SIR C. B—PF—DE.

THE injustice and cruelty of the Grand Monde is forcibly illustrated in the general neglect this gentleman has experienced. During the reign of his independence and prosperity, his convivial talents and happy cheerful temper were ever applauded and admired, and his unshaken attachment to the party, which proved fatal to him, in the loss of his election at E—t—r, antecedent to that period, drew down shouts of applause. In a word, generally considered, he was *the best, the finest fellow living*. But mark the sad reverse! No sooner had his friendly generous disposition, which on all occasions he was happy and proud to indulge, produced a fatal revolution in his affairs, and he appeared involved in trouble, and distress, than the tune was immediately altered. The poor fellow was then no person's enemy but his own—it could not be otherwise—it was long foreseen, that his thoughtless disposition and profusion would end, where it
 did

did—it could answer no purpose, to afford any temporary relief, as would only be the means of yielding him an opportunity of indulging his old habits, and he would soon be plunged in the same difficulties again.

Such are the Protean sentiments of men of fashion, and such the language applied to this unfortunate gentleman. Poor fellow! he flattered himself to the last: he little dreamt that amongst his *numerous acquaintance*, he had not *one friend*; nor did he discover his error, till, alas! he had occasion for one.

Then indeed, the mask was at once withdrawn, and he, whose company had been so ardently sought after, was left to pine in solitude and oblivion.

Had Sir C. B——de been an apostate from his friendship, or from his principles, had he not uniformly in parliament, voted with the opposition, he would at this moment have been one of the representatives of the city of E——r; but his steady attachment to those he regarded as his friends, proved his ruin.

Others of far less merit, but of more weight in the political scale, and not requiring the same protection, have been taken up by the party, and

electd into parliament through their influence, and thus, the most selfish principles have superseded the obligation of gratitude and friendship.

Let us however recommend to our friend, not to abandon himself to despair. The disappointment and ingratitude he has felt, have been equally proved by others. His happy temper is framed to contend against adversity, and we trust, eventually will triumph over it.

Should he ever again know a favourable change in his affairs, the smiles of the world will once more beam in bright effusion round him; but experience will serve as an eternal caution against their fallacy and deception.

Mr.

MR. T. O—L—W.

How wretched is the poor man who builds on Princes' favours*.

THE subject of this chapter once stood high in the good graces of the P—e of W—s, and his humourous talents, however bordering on buffoonery and grimace, seemed calculated to insure a continuance of them. Inseparable, and united in friendship as they appeared to be, it is reported to have been dissolved by an occurrence, which although it may be thought imprudent, certainly is not dishonourable to the feelings of Mr. O—l—w.

The public are well acquainted with the transaction that some years ago intervened, to disturb the tranquility and happiness of this respectable family, which rendered a sudden departure from the kingdom, in the person concerned, indispensibly necessary.—After a considerable absence, his relations had been fondly

* Shakespear.

deceived into a belief, which ended, as it ought to do, in vexation and disappointment. They conceived it *possible*, that the paroxysms of public indignation, had vented themselves, and that the sanction, of his R—l H——s, who certainly was quite ignorant of the stigma, under which the gentleman in question laboured, might restore their relation once more to his country and society. Under such delusion, they invited his return, and at the desire of T—m—y, the P—e gave a grand dinner, and the unhappy stranger, on whom all affability and politeness were profusely lavished, was seated on his right hand.—During the repast, an extraordinary coldness and reserve were visible; and, very contrary to the usual custom, at its conclusion, all the guests immediately retired. His R—l H——s was wholly at a loss to account for this singular conduct in his friends, and took the earliest occasion, the next day, of enquiring from Lord B—c—p the motives of it; when the mystery was at once unravelled, and poor T—m—y has never since resumed his situation at C——n H—e.

It is impossible to concur more heartily than we do, in abhorrence of the vice, however
much

much we may compassionate the miserable victim to it; but, in the present instance, it would have been no derogation from his R—l H—'s liberality and indulgence, if, after a gentle reprimand, he had manifested less severity against the sentiments of brotherly affection.

Mr. O—l—w, notwithstanding, displays a heart at ease, and (perhaps from a consciousness of pure intentions,) betrays no tokens of disappointment. His phaeton and ponies seem ever uppermost in his thoughts, and while in enjoyment of them, it does not appear that even a P——'s frowns can ruffle the serenity of his temper.

This gentleman has been twice married, and spite of outward appearance, his good temper, and oddities, which are by no means unpleasant, although perhaps rather too highly seasoned for the exquisite delicacy of some fastidious female palates, procured him two good *plentiful* wives. He was deserving of them, for he behaves well, and is in every respect an honest, good humoured, and honourable man.

Such qualities he inherits from his father, whom as an arrant courtier, we detest; but as
a man

a man in social life, we admire and love him, as a person of the strictest honour and integrity; the best, the most indulgent of fathers; of unquestionable probity and liberality in all his private dealings.

EARL

EARL OF C—T—F—D.

S—V—R—NS have been uniformly distinguished for their happy selection of favourites, and hence we are to account for the exalted rank this N—b—n holds in the favour of our discerning C—t. His Lordship's excellence consists in a variety of talents. He provides food for laughter to the merry facetious humour of the K—g, and procures infallible corn-plasters for the Q—n; and we hear that a new appointment is to be created for him,—Chiropodist to her M——y.

We have already had occasion to remark on the amazing powers of sympathy. *Amor justitiæ* is no less a ruling principle in the R—l B—t than in that of his Lordship. In both, it holds such sovereign sway, that the feeble claims of M—cy are scarcely audible. No tender plea is admitted to turn the course of justice, stern, inexorable justice. Dr. D—d fell a victim to this firm, unshaken *virtue* in his *friend* and pupil; and the first act of executive power performed after a recovery from the most dreadful illness, was sentence of death
on

on numberless unhappy wretches, who had been waiting many, many months, under all the sensations of anxiety and hope, and who had expended their last farthing to illuminate their darksome cells on the joyful news : but, alas ! no joy for them. All their flattering prospects were at once converted into misery and despair : the dreadful warrant of death came down : no respite ! no mitigation ! no mercy ! Even the flinty heart of gaolers was dissolved at the scene which ensued, from the effects of rage and disappointment. The stern behest of law was rigorously executed. M—y was not allowed to temper j—ce, which, in all cases, it was the barbarous policy, must be indiscriminately administered : such was the principle fatal to them. The murderer, and the youth, who, from bad and neglected habits, had brought himself to a state of penury and want, and had stolen perhaps what was necessary to support existence, underwent the like dreadful fate. No distinction of crime, no difference of punishment. If compassion had been resident in the r—l b—st, this surely was an occasion to bring it forth into action.——

The miserable insolvent debtor, whose lot
is

is scarcely less pitiable, who expected the prison gates to leap from off their hinges, to restore him to the best of heavens gifts; immortal liberty ! in case of the much hoped for, although despaired of event. His expectations, alas! were equally disappointed. The brightest jewel in the crown was dim and obscure. No acts of munificence were displayed, to gratify the anxious hopes that had been raised. No hospital enriched—no hapless, captive debtor, (some industrious tradesman perhaps) burthened with a numerous family, whose misfortunes had been wholly brought on by a generous credulity, enlarged,—the prison gates still cleaved to their hinges,—the royal coffers did not disgorge one atom of the enormous loads they contained. In lieu of fulfilling these dear expectations, which would have best evinced the genuine effusions of piety and beneficence, the public were amused with a solemn mockery of religious worship, and a proud, ostentatious procession through the principal streets of this city. Fasts and festivals were proclaimed and celebrated; every species of riot and dissipation encouraged; whereby the people were kept in a state of fermentation

mentation and uproar during several weeks. *Feux de joie*, and the most brilliant, expensive, nocturnal illuminations, at the cost of courtly sycophants, and the genius of invention racked, to supply the artificial wants of the most exquisite luxury. The ambassadors of foreign princes strove in emulation with each other, in a gorgeous display of splendid magnificence, and every power of fancy was ransacked on the occasion. But all was false and hollow; and it would be blasphemous to suppose, that one deed of real charity, would not have been more acceptable to a just and merciful Deity, than all this vain-glorious parade of pomp and ostentation; but, alas! into what records are we to search for a single instance of pure unaffected gratitude? Mercy is the first, the brightest attribute of prerogative, and if neglected in an hour like this, the virtue may fairly be supposed dead in the heart.

Was the impression lost of the fascinating actress *, when, with irresistible eloquence she recites the glowing language of our heaven-born poet, the panegyric on Mercy?—"It

* Mrs. Siddons.

“ becomes the throned monarch better than
 “ his crown, and earthly power does then shew
 “ likest gods, when mercy seasons justice.”—

We have been led involuntarily into these reflections, and shall now proceed to offer a few further illustrations relative to this ornament of n—b—ty.

If he does not inherit the wit and urbanity of his ancestor, he possesses a species of *broader* humour, more congenial with the taste and pleasant fancy of his r—l m—t—r. His presence never fails to enliven the shades of W—f—r, and the chace becomes languid and uninteresting, unless animated by the charms of his L——p’s conversation. Nor is he often truant from the sport.

It would be a flagrant injustice to the sagacity and penetration of a wife, discerning m—ch, to suppose him blind to the universal merit of this distinguished character. As his M——y had wisdom to discover, so had he candour and liberality to reward it. Hence, he was once appointed to fill a splendid embassy at the c—t of M—d; but although he regularly received the salary, and all the douceurs annexed to the appointment, yet he was so fascinated

fascinated by the beauty and accomplishments of a celebrated *youthful* French C—t—n*, equally admired and beloved in England as in France; that he never proceeded further than Paris. On her, he fondly and generously lavished the sums drawn from that embassy, which he was every way so transcendently calculated to dignify and adorn. Often have we beheld him in amorous tête-à-tête, shewing off those native graces, so strongly enforced by his predecessor, in a *loge grillée* at the opera; where, had Rowlandson or Bunbury been present, their talents would have had the finest subject to work upon, and we might then have had a proper companion to the tête-à-tête which has been already so ingeniously sketched, of the E—l of D—y and Miss F——n.

In the higher circles of fashion, the domestic duties are in a great degree neglected; hence, it was no matter of wonder to behold L-dy C—d, in an opposite box, witnessing with indifference the enthusiasm and transports of her faithless L—d; but as his L——p's friend and patron, affords in his own person, such a transcendent

* Mad—selle Du T——é, at that time was in her forty-third year.

example of conjugal fidelity, we flatter ourselves that it will operate to prevent any future wandering, and insure to her L-dy—p the *full* monopoly of such an inestimable treasure.

We earnestly recommend to his Lordship a diligent attention, to the important charge intrusted to him; and flatter ourselves that his consummate skill will prevent the public, who of late appear to enjoy such hearty, solid satisfaction from the r—l presence, being ever again disappointed by her M——ty, in consequence of any lameness from her corns.

CONCLUSION.

WE have at length waded through all the filth of this Augean Stable, and during our progress, it is a melancholy reflection, how few exceptions of praise have occurred.—We have uniformly prided ourselves on the strictest impartiality, and although its title may not announce it, yet the publication, even by those, whose bitterest enmity it may excite, must be allowed to inculcate a moral tendency,—in exposing the absurdity and injustice of paying homage to those who are virtually the most undeserving, and of suffering such a vile example, to operate to the detriment of real virtue and intrinsic excellence.

Under the sanction of that tyrant custom, the most calamitous abuses are consecrated, and we have invariably exerted our best abilities, to undermine a system, so fatal to the peace and general happiness of the world. All the arguments that have been advanced, or that it is possible to advance against innovation, originate in the grossest error and prejudice. If it had not been for this happy
spirit

Spirit of innovation, what would be the state of mechanics, mathematics, geography, astronomy, and all the useful arts and sciences, tending to the instruction and felicity of mankind at this day? Are governments, which carry error and misery on the face of them, capable of less improvement, or are politics the only science to be neglected? If we enquire, who are the staunch advocates of this anti-innovation doctrine, it will be found that they are persons whose best stake is at issue, or if they keep concealed behind the curtain, they who appear in front, are agents dependent on them. The rulers themselves are contented with pronouncing high sounding encomiums on the constitution, but if pressed to argument, they make a retreat, and do no more than repeat the assertion. Assertion and argument may be as different from each other, as truth and falsehood. With equal consistency, I might proclaim Sir Isaac Newton the most ardent blockhead that ever existed, and if urged for any reasons, might get off with equal eclat, by replying in the same manner. With concern, we have of late beheld the leaders of both parties in this country, employing the same

means to uphold a system that reason and humanity explode, and which experience has brought into danger. They concur in this one single point, but do not assign the shadow of reason, whereon to rest their panegyric. To argue from a comparative state of nations at a particular period, is fallacious in the extreme ; but even, attended with such flattering circumstances, are not the most crying evils every where staring us in the face under this most boasted government? Mr. P—tt and his friends, having got possession of the loaves and fishes, naturally are desirous to preserve the monopoly, and no method seems more feasible for their purpose, than having once gained an empire over the understandings of men, to perpetuate that empire, by an imposition on their credulity—but the true and only reason for not attempting a reform in the state of things, is that the interest of corruption requires them to remain as they are. Hence, as we have before observed on this topic, all parties now seem to agree : they who possessing the good things, being afraid to risque the least alteration that might affect their possession, and the candidates of future expectation

expectation, dreading the utter extinction of those good things, which they still look up to, with hope and avidity.

It was with real concern that on the first day of this session of parliament, we heard Mr. F—x pronounce the most languid, irrelevant, and unmeaning speech that he ever uttered.

Different from the style he adopted last year, all his expressions regarding liberty were guarded by a timidity and caution which induces a suspicion that he is under the direction of some aristocratic influence. The successor to the estates and property of the mild and virtuous R——m is as proud and haughty a N——n as the world can produce. Mr. F—x is reported to be not in affluent circumstances, but a firm and erect mind, poverty should animate, rather than depress, and it becomes a spirit like his, to scorn dependence, and to strike out a sphere of action, where he may draw all the virtue and talents in the nation to his aid.

The contention seems to be in all occasions a base struggle for power. The only meritorious act we remember issuing from the c——n, is, where it lately recommended a repeal of cer-

tain taxes. Yet from an affected jealousy, far fetched and inconsiderate, the great leaders of opposition condemn it, instead of exerting their whole powers, to extend the principle further. It is this selfish spirit which renders the great body of the people under the present system indifferent as to the individuals, in whom the reins of government are vested. They perceive that the plan is uniform and regularly conducted; therefore they do not interest themselves in such matters; and it is only on a sense and conviction of their own interest and security, when satisfied with the perfidy and selfishness of both parties, that they will rouse and assert themselves. Let us hope the enlightened period is not far distant.

It is necessary, on particular occasions, for ministers to affect popularity, in order to keep pace with, or eclipse the exertions of their rivals. But if really sincere, why does not Mr. Pitt marshal his ministerial phalanx in almost the only case where he neglects it, and where, the influence of such authority is to be endured, and issue forth the royal fiat, in order to procure an abolition of that detestable traffick in human flesh, the Slave Trade,—a commerce, that degrades humanity far beneath the brute. Except those,

those, whom interest, or the influence of interested men have rendered callous to the most painful sufferings of their fellow creatures, there is but one opinion, and one wish on the subject. It would be a libel on humanity to suppose the contrary. They who are interested to keep up a continuance of this execrable traffick on the coast of Africa, artfully explain the abolition of that trade, as implying the emancipation of the negroes in the British West-India islands also, (and better would it be, were the system universal;) but no such thing has been ever hitherto proposed by those who have stood forth the most zealous advocates of the rights of nature, in favour of those oppressed tortured wretches. They only wish for an effectual and immediate stop to the importation of any slaves into our West-India Islands. That done, self interest and the occasional regulations of a wise and humane legislature, would soon make the situation of the present slaves cease to be a disgrace to the British name and character.

The next plea urged by these patrons of, or sharers in this barbarity, is, that our plantations could not be cultivated without a constant supply from Africa; but it has been indisputably

proved, that, in all the islands, one year with another, the births equal, if not exceed the deaths amongst this miserable, suffering race. How much greater therefore would the population be, if they were treated with less severity, and a promiscuous intercourse between the sexes prevented, by the united influence of religion and civil polity. Besides, the planters have been eagerly purchasing as many slaves as possible, since the commencement of these worthy exertions in the cause of humanity. Thus overstocked, in many places, they could feel no immediate, nor even distant inconvenience from the abolition, if they would condescend to shew even common attention and mercy to their present slaves. If they will not, let them meet the punishment due to them, both here, and hereafter.

We could proceed further in this digression, but the limits of our publication will not allow it.

It is really disgusting, even shocking to susceptible minds, that the people should be for ever insulted with encomiums on the excellency of this C—t—t—n, while no one effectual plan is devised or proposed for
relief

relief of the numberless wretched sufferers of various descriptions, who lie bleeding in anguish, owing to the vices springing from it. Is the nature of Englishmen more vicious and depraved than that of the inhabitants of other countries, that the number of capital executions,—of convicts and confined debtors in this little island, far exceed that which is to be found through the whole continent of Europe? It would be no less irrational than illiberal to suppose it. The defect therefore evidently exists in the laws; and barbarous must it ever appear, yearly to execute or torture, by a banishment worse than death, such an incredible number of wretches, without an effort on the part of government to cure, or even palliate the evil.—It is the duty, and ought to be the principle of a great minister, to extend his views far beyond his own miserable system of finance;—and when Mr. P—tt, enveloped in all the sullen pride and dignity of office, in pompous phrases, again proclaims that wealth and prosperity for which the nation is indebted to him, let him, as some draw-back on that pride and vain-glory, with which he is elated, take a comprehensive and general survey
of

of things ; let him explain the contents of that gazette, which is published twice a week, in a manner, as it were under his own direction ; he will thence discover, an evidence of all this boasted splendor and prosperity, rather the converse of what he wishes to establish—that the number of bankrupts far exceeds that of any former period.—Let him explore the condition of our gaols ;—he will find the full complement of miserable convicts and imprisoned debtors. Let him traverse the rounds of this metropolis, and of the country at large, he will perceive that the sum of poverty *, and vice, its constant attendant, is not diminished, and that the provisions of life are at such a price, as wholly precludes the poorer class from enjoyment of them; and without encroaching further on his time and labours, let him then devote some portion of them to the remedy of these glaring evils, before he again indulges in verbose, high sounding panegyrics on the unrivalled excellence of a c—t t—n, which not only tolerates, but even encourages them.

* Let it be remembered also, to the honour of the English government, that in a nation, not containing more than seven millions of people, two millions sterling are far inadequate for the poor of that country.

It

It is neither expected nor required from Mr. P—tt, to deliver essays on civil government. Every man's own reason and conviction is a more faithful arbiter in this case than he, or any minister that has gone before him. The fact is this, every government must be constitutionally bad, that is supported by, or countenances corruption. Let him therefore look back to past times, or consult the history of his own administration in particular, and then let him answer if this boasted government is not vitiated by similar means. But if the British constitution be fundamentally good, why is the nation precluded from the full benefits of it. Let the army and navy be reduced to their proper legal establishment, to an establishment founded on just principles ; and, as to the first step preparatory to the annihilation of corruption, restore integrity and purity to parliaments; shorten their duration ; and render to every man, not disqualified by nature or by crime, the right of voting for his representative ; then the system may be meliorated,—wars abolished,—no more the real interests of the people be sacrificed to the ideal honour and dignity of crowns, nor fresh burthens imposed, merely to
increase

increase the revenue, and to enslave themselves.

Mr. F—x we believe sincere in his endeavours to fix some partial limits to the excessive influence of the c——n ; but the influence and corruption of aristocracy is no less dangerous; and he appears far less sensible to the danger. Mr. P—tt may extol in high flown strains, the vast benefits arising from the immense overgrown opulence of the aristocratic landholder; but if he were less sparing of his eloquence, and more liberal in his arguments, it would redound more to conviction. Let him point out these benefits, and alledge one satisfactory reason, why this unnatural opulence should not receive an additional and proportionate increase of taxation, as a relief to the intolerable burthens that press on the mass of the people. When he has verified his positions by argument, he will be entitled to attention and respect: till then, his assertions are mere declamation, and should be scouted accordingly. In proportion as reason and philosophy are extending their empire over the world, the rulers of nations are straining every nerve to check their progress, and destroy the effects. The
genius

genius of liberty, however, is roused, and aided by such powerful succours, victory must eventually ensue. The human faculties have been long under the dominion of a barbarous Gothic ignorance. The lights of knowledge begin to dissipate the gloom, and a successful example will convince all nations of the abuses that have been practised on them. If the American revolution operated as an example upon France, surely it is natural to imagine, from her vicinity, that the French revolution will operate at least with equal effect upon us. The people will soon revolt against the influence of corruption, and extirpate the infamous doctrine, of the many being sacrificed, to swell the pride, and pamper the luxury of a few.--- All things have hitherto hung on the chain of of r--- or aristocratic influence, destitute of their invigorating rays, genius and merit languish and die in obscurity.---Under their protection, ignorance and infamy flourish.

No redress however can be expected, till the enormous influence of these two branches is reduced. The people therefore must finally judge and act for themselves. The rays of

knowledge begin to prevail. Mr. Locke observes, "that there remains inherent in the
 " people, a supreme power to remove or alter
 " the legislature, whenever they find the le-
 " gislative act contrary to the trust reposed
 " in them, for when such a trust is abused,
 " it is thereby forfeited, and devolves to those
 " who gave it." This is the true constitutional language of Englishmen; it is the language of liberty; it is the organ of nature; Mr. Blackstone * calls it the idea of a very noble mind, but is pleased to style it *merely theoretical*.

What is the present practice?

A man like Gibbon, whose writings have exalted the glory of his country, and whose great literary fame has reached the utmost extremities of the civilized world, is necessitated to live (an exile as it were) in a foreign clime, in obscurity and distress, while such a number of locusts, *nati consumere fruges*, are preying on its vitals, supported by this profligate dependence. Surely, such perversion of national property proves the insensibility and degeneracy of the government that encourages it.

* Mr. B. was at this time he wrote his commentaries solicitor to the Q——n.

Mr. T. St—le, an humble protégé of the D—ke of R——d, is a privy counsellor, and J——t p—y m—t—r of the forces, while Mr. Gibbon is left to cultivate philosophy and science at Lausanne, without a protector or a friend. This infamous neglect is not confined to the present administration. When the D—ke of M—l—t—r went ambassador to Paris Mr. Gibbon was desirous to attend him as secretary, but at that time likewise, his merits were superseded by the superior claim and pretensions of Mr. A—t—y S—r—r, to whom the appointment was granted, Mr. S—r—r had the sanction of Lord C—l—les recommendation; Mr. G—b—n had only his own merit to recommend him. The philosopher however, has this advantage: in all countries, his vast comprehensive mind creates a field of resources; while the pitiful vernacular genius of a m—k—y like S—r—r, or a d—ce like St—le, is rooted to its own native soil, nor can exist beyond it.

The author feels conscious of another merit.—He has waged war generally with those of an exalted condition in life:—never with persons in adversity, or under misfortune.

His

His motto is invariable: *Parcere subjētis, et debellare superbos*. He has uniformly written from knowledge and conviction, neither warped by partiality or dislike. In his political digressions, he has spoken freely, as it appears to him; a man ought to think, and to speak. If the fundamental principles of the B——sh C——n be good, it has not withstood the depredations of time. Numberless evils have crept in and deformed its beauty. Who is hardy enough to deny the vexatious delay of legal processes, and the unnecessary infamous extortion attending them, whereby the lawyers amass fortunes, and their unhappy clients are often ruined? Who will deny the existence of numberless useless expensive sinecures, whereby the field of corruption is enlarged—the burthens of the people increased, and vice and profligacy encouraged.——

The mockery of parliamentary representation is too notorious to dwell on, notwithstanding the jesuitical sophistry of those who are interested to keep up the juggle. The influence of the crown is preserved only to its present extent, by an annual increase
of

of taxation *, whereby the spirit of the people is depressed, and prepared to endure fresh burthens. Our penal laws, as actually administered, are odious, and tyrannical, and have no relation whatever, with the true spirit of a liberal government. . The laws between debtor and creditor in particular, are equally injurious to each party, and profitable only to the most villainous part of the community †, who extort money from the miseries of the one and the credulity of the other.

Our criminal laws are too indiscriminate and sanguinary. The murderer, and the wretch, who, prompted by want, and unrestrained by the precepts of example or education, destitute of the benefit of either, commits a theft to support existence, receive an equal punishment. All these abuses are tolerated. Why?—merely to avoid the risk of innovation !

* It is worthy to be remarked, if it was not for the burthen of taxes which exist in this country, that originate in the vicious construction, or at least in the deviation from the first principles of our constitution, every article of life would be seventy per cent. cheaper, and the humane passenger would avoid those spectacles, that daily affect his sensibility.

† The lowest class of pettifogging attornies.

Is such language to be endured at this boasted period of enlightened knowledge, the end of the 18th century? Is the same system for ever to prevail, and the wretched multitude to be ever dragged in the chains of ignorance and servitude, by the chicanery and presumptuous arrogance of those who have usurped dominion over them? But when is this nation to expect redress, when even opposite parties concur in augmenting its difficulties? Without derogating from the respect and veneration due to *right*, it may rationally be demanded, at a time, when the people are taxed at the rate of seventeen shillings in the pound, if there is not a kind of indelicacy and cruelty, in requiring an additional establishment for any part of the *royal* family, while the *royal* coffers are asserted to contain wealth to the amount of nine or ten million. Every gentleman pays his own physician, but if, in gratitude for the manifold blessings derived from the present *reign*, the *royal doctor* was paid by the nation, yet there can be no reason, why, under every circumstance, it should make additional provision for the *royal* children, when the *princes* are fully

fully competent and able to provide the most splendid establishment for them.

Party attachments govern men; and the loaves and fishes are the objects of contention. Policy had struck out a kind of collision in the r—l f—m—ly, whereby government in reality was strengthened; as administration and opposition became equally attached to its different branches; and the distinguished patriot, even the man of the people, took the earliest occasion of publicly pledging himself, whenever the question should be agitated, that he would yield his zealous support to any proposition for the most extensive provision. The patriots, at the beginning of this century, were men of a very different description: Sir John St. Aubyn and Mr. Shippen were made of sterner stuff. It was not the interest or fear of princes that would ever have seduced them to compromise the interests of their countrymen. They would have probed the thing more deeply, and pointed out, with perspicuity, where, all circumstances considered, the burthen of maintaining this unnecessary expence and ostentation ought to fall.

To dwell on these abuses, and the attempts

that are making to perpetuate them, is really painful to a mind, not altogether void of sensibility. The Author has endeavoured to point them out in plain but forcible terms. He is conscious of his own numberless errors, and happy beyond measure should he esteem himself, if through the channel of his writings, he could make some atonement for them, by enforcing the practice of liberality, virtue, and truth in others.

THE END.

THE
JOCKEY CLUB;
OR A
SKETCH
OF THE
MANNERS OF THE AGE.

I'll speak of them as they are,
Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice. SHAKSP.

————— DICERE VERUM
QUID VETAT? —————

PART THE SECOND.

THE THIRD EDITION.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR H. D. SYMONDS, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1792.

T H E

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E R R A T A.

Dedication, p. 11, line 4—for *has*, read *have*.

Ditto, p. 16, line 15, in the Note, for *M—T—l-r*, read *M—A—T—l-r*; also, line 11, for *D—v—n—re*, read *D—rft—e*.

Page 17, in the Note, for *Charles*, read *Chase*.

— 117, last line, for *vina*, read *virum*.

— 121, line 8, for *gratifications*, read *qualifications*.

DEDICATION

To ———

THE extraordinary sale of a pamphlet intituled the Jockey Club, is the surest proof of a general approbation of its principles, and has encouraged the Author to enlarge his original design.

It is fair to conclude the satire just, when the galled jade winces. Persecution and prosecution, personal castigation, and every species of vengeance, are threatened against the Publisher and supposed Author of this work ; while the real Author keeps aloof, and smiles to hear the menaces,

B

and

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and to observe the choler he has excited. The public, however, is with us; and the most inveterate prejudice will hardly deny, that the Jockey Club was fair game to fling at, or condemn the maxim—

——“ To shoot folly as it flies,
“ And catch the living manners as they rise.”

The present plan being not confined merely to individuals of that enraged society, but intended as a general Sketch of the Manners of the Age, includes every class of persons that has an influence over them; and is therefore too extensive not to admit of infinite variety.

The object of this publication is no ways different from the former; but as the human character is as diversified as the human face, there will be little danger of degenerating into
dulness

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dulness and infipidity. We shall persevere in our efforts, to give a proper bias to popular favour, by directing its tide to the only channel where it ought to flow,—to explain to the people, of what superior materials the Aristocracy of this country (vulgarly called their betters) is composed,—on whom the loaves and fishes are conferred,—to extirpate the root of all prejudice whatever,—and, by a wholesome, though by some it may be deemed severe satire, to reform the vices of affluence and grandeur, which at present operate in every point of view, to the injury of morals, and to the detriment of general happiness.

The luxury of courts and palaces ought to excite horror, as long as such glaring enormities exist, and so many dreadful objects of famine and wretch-

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edness are every where visible. We should rejoice in taking away the superflux from one, in order to afford some charitable relief to the other. We execrate the injustice and cruelty of robbing industry and labour of their hard-earned fruits, to swell the pride, or pamper the luxury of a swarm of useless drones, that are always buzzing about the ears of princes.

Nothing corrupts and hardens the breast like prosperity: men in that state are unapt to pity miseries they never felt, as they are generally inexorable against weaknesses, from which they themselves are exempt. Persons of a cold phlegmatic disposition, whose only virtue perhaps consists in a mean and selfish nature, that precludes a possibility of those misfortunes, into which a warmth of temper, or excess of sensibility,

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fibility, may have precipitated others, are incompetent and partial judges. They have a *tender* and interested consideration for the *imaginary* wants and extravagance of p—ces; but they soar aloft, insensible to the *real* wants of humanity.

The Author is not altogether such a recluse from society, but he occasionally hears what passes in the world. He has been informed from the surest authority, that his book, while it inspired conviction, could not extort contrition; and that a great P—ce, while he acknowledged, laughed at the truths which it contained. It is to be feared, that he is little in the habit of serious reflection; yet we are fain to hope, that sensibility is not utterly extinct; and that time will open his mind to a sense of its im-

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portant and relative duties: nor would it be any derogation from his dignity, to attend to the suggestions which he will find in the following pages.

Arrived at the full vigour and maturity of manhood, the criminal ebullitions of youth are no longer pardonable in one whose bad example must necessarily have such wide and deleterious influence. It is time that he should for ever abandon his disgraceful follies, and early companions;—if he is to rule over men, that he should learn to be a man: that the St. L—g—rs, the L——ghs, the L—des, the H—rs, noted only for their impenetrable heads, or obdurate hearts, who aided to seduce and corrupt him, should be turned adrift, and a worthy selection of associates be formed:

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formed:—persons of real worth and talents, distinguished for honour and integrity, for love of freedom and independence; who, disdaining to soothe his caprices, or to flatter his ignoble passions, would point out to him the paths of genuine greatness; inculcating the duty of morals and patriotism, of individual sacrifices for the public welfare; and thus be the means of preventing those mischiefs that must necessarily result from a revolution, that necessity extorted, but which private interest had refused.

Instead of enriching by his prodigality, a brute like W—jé, let him seek out deserving objects, to reward by his liberality. Instead of consuming that revenue, which an impoverished kingdom can ill afford to

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spare him, in idle profligate amusements,—in supporting an unnecessary establishment, vilely composed, and ruinous to himself, or in the building and decoration of palaces, at once the emblems of a vicious taste and unbounded expence, let him learn the delights of true magnanimity. Let him attend to the claims of indigence and captivity (the lesson cannot be too often repeated), add comfort to sickness, and consolation to old-age. Let him enquire into the state of our charitable institutions, and correct their abuses. There he will find a vast field for his benevolence to work in. Such are the offices of real greatness, wherein all nobility of the mind consists; and when P—ces descend to visit and relieve the lower conditions of humanity,
it

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it is then that they display perfect heroism, and exalt themselves. Let him call to mind the sublime apostrophé of the immortal prince who, when a single day had passed, in which he could not remember one meritorious act that he had performed, in an agony of grief exclaimed, *Diem perdidit*. Let him reflect on the countless days that have passed with him, destitute of the same endearing consolation; and, by a direction of his future life to the purposes of philanthropy, make all possible atonement for the omission.

It is far from our desire to encrease popular odium: the petty tales of scandal have *escaped* our notice: nor, under better omens, would there be the least objection to a still further grant of pecuniary indulgence, which has been already once so ungratefully

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gratefully abused, if it were compatible with the infinite wretchedness prevailing in various other parts of the community, that calls more forcibly and immediately for relief: but surely, it would be the climax of barbarous injustice in a government, to misapply the property of an overburthened nation, as a remedy to lesser, or perhaps, ideal grievances, while actual evils of enormous magnitude, pressing on those the least able to bear them, are suffered to exist, not only unredressed, but altogether neglected.

On the present subject, collateral reflections involuntarily arise. The incredible accumulation of additional burthens that have fallen on the people, during the reign of George the Third, bespeaks no parental tenderness,

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ness, or conspicuous wisdom, in their nominal father. The measures, however, that have impoverished them, certainly has not diminished his own personal wealth; and as it must be allowed, that he has been no very provident father to the nation, so is it more incumbent on him to be a generous and indulgent father to his son. We all revere the affectionate heir, who pays the last obsequies to a parent's memory, by a faithful discharge of his engagements, and honourable payment of his debts, thus effacing every stigma that might otherwise be fixed on his name; but the person in question has shewn himself as hardened against the claims of one *, as he appears actually insensible to the difficult

* The debts of the late P——ce of W——s are still unpaid.

situation

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situation of the other; it becomes, therefore, a matter of impartial consideration, whether the r—l coffers, over-teeming with immense riches, the necessity of providing for these fresh debts, should in the space of three or four years, fall a second time on the patience, forbearance, and mistaken liberality of an abused nation.

All the principles of honour and delicacy forbid it,

The person to whom this Dedication is principally addressed, cannot suppose the Author actuated by malevolent motives. He solemnly protests against them, and that all he has said, is the result of just consideration for him, and of pure regard for the whole community, in preference to the partial interest of a few,—probably the unworthiest members of it.

—He

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—He wishes to prepare his mind, if the object unhappily be not sooner attained, for the adoption of those great and salutary principles, which can alone ensure the permanence and tranquillity of that C—n he may be doomed one day to wear,—his own personal glory and enjoyments, and the comfort, advantage, and prosperity of his country. Let him, as the first grand preliminary step, and happy prognostic of his future conduct, strive and labour in the cause of parliamentary reform. Many boroughs are now confessedly the property of the C—n; the representation of which is allotted merely to its minions, whose votes are forestalled and certain; some are under the immediate influence of aristocratic patrons, who sell them to the best bidder, or who bestow them

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them on some wretched dependent, to aggrandize their own weight and undue influence in the state; others there are, whose venality is vested in themselves, and who barter their freedom to the first opulent stranger or nabob who bids the highest price. The corruption of government pervades every branch of this admirable representation. The yeomanry of England is not exempt from its poison; and in the rich, extensive county of S—h—t-n, the exertions of the court are at any time sufficient to ensure the election of the veriest wretch, in opposition to all the intrinsic virtue and patriotism in the country.

Such, without dwelling farther on those numberless vices that have been already so often lamented, is the actual

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tual state of the principal branch of a constitution, that Mr. P—t extols as the chef d'œuvre of perfection,—of a constitution, the blemishes of which, in his early life, he was the first to decry, and which he solemnly, publicly pledged himself, never to relax from his perseverance to correct. This is the just and perfect representation of the C-m--ns of England, whose majority *, this very identical Mr. P—t, now become the M-n-t-r of the C—n, invariably boasts in his

* The *respectable* majorities on the question of the Russian armament, and on Mr. Thompson's motion respecting Mr. R—se, plainly demonstrate how they are composed, and what little weight, plain common-sense, and justice, have in the discussion. The people, however, begin at last to discover the frauds and imposition that are practised on them.

favour,

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favour, as expressing the free genuine sense of the nation at large*.

If,

* To elucidate principles by facts, out of the multiplicity of others, one instance will be of itself sufficient.

Previous to the last general election, that distinguished orator and patriot, Mr. M——T——l——r had agreed with a certain borough patron in the West of England, for a seat at H——b——y; but speculating in this kind of legal traffic, our steady friend to incorrupt representation had been likewise a candidate for P——le, in D-v-n——re, and making his election for this latter place, he sold at a very advanced price, the seat at H——b——ry, to a young N——m——n, who at this moment, we believe, has never been within miles of the place, and who is not even personally known to one of his constituents.

Where is the boasted spirit of Englishmen, that can patiently submit to the practice of such infamous delusion?

It is worthy also to be mentioned, that, on an average, in the space of every seven years,

Sir

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If, amidst all the shocks of time, and convulsion of empires, this country has preserved an appearance of prosperity, superior to that of others, it is owing less to the pretended excellency of its government, than to its happy insular situation, so propitious to commerce, and to the industry and labour of its inhabitants. In Spain and Italy, where nature yields all things spontaneously, there is not the same inducement to exertion. Moreover, in those countries, the excessive heat relaxes the human faculties, and man sinks under the dominion of an invincible sloth.

Sir E. D——g makes about 9000l. by sale of the el-ct-rs of New R——n—y.

Such is Mr. Burke's idea of perfect representation, adequate to every purpose of government. He might better have said, of corruption.

C

In

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In England and Holland, where the soil and climate are more ungrateful, there exists an absolute necessity for labour. There, the people are active and laborious, and we behold the surprising effects of art and cultivation. M-n-t-rs, however, are always careful to cherish the growth of ignorance, and to assign consequences to that cause, which appears most likely to promote their own vile interest. Hence, they impute advantages to the superior virtues of a constitution, when, in fact, they are deducible from principles wholly unconnected with it.

Confidence is the corrupt ministerial catch-word at present in vogue. On that ground, fallacious and destructive, as experience has demonstrated the principle to be, the nation is eternally
cajoled,

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cajoled, and is induced to grant its sanction to measures of every kind, the most impracticable, desperate, and ruinous that can be imagined; and then, when the event has fully shewn their impolicy, extravagance, and madness, and another million of the public money has been thus vilely prostituted, the M-n-t-r covers his iniquity under the shelter of his *virtuous, incorrupt* majority, and escapes, not only with impunity, but applause.

His father held far different, honest and wiser maxims. With that nervous eloquence which characterised all his language, he told Parliament, “that confidence was a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom.” He resisted the fatal principle, and bestowed his confidence where only it was due: on facts, experience, and

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the observations of his own enlightened mind.

In the actual condition of affairs in this country, where so many political empirics and hireling scribblers are striving with all their might to eternize the present barbarous system, there appears one man *, whatever his moral imperfections may be, or however impetuous the torrent of prejudice against him, whose public principles stand hitherto unimpeached; whose genius and talents transcend all praise; and who having acquired the friendship, is, from his superiority over others for intellectual endowments, and political consistency, equally entitled to the esteem and confidence of him, to whom we now address ourselves. It is just to give

* Mr. Sh-r-d-n.

DEDICATION.

credit to a person for sincerity, till his actions have undeceived us. Mr. S—r-d-n's political creed is Liberty. He is no affected idolater of that constitution, which he *bears* so much *be-praised*, and which he *knows* to be so dreadfully abused. As he has sagacity to discover its vices, so it is to be hoped, he will never blink the question, but for ever enforce the virtue and necessity of destroying them. Amongst all the candidates for the honour or emoluments of office, who appear forward on the canvass, he is certainly the only person who at one time or other, has not evinced verfatility and inconsistency.

Strenuously urging him to persevere in the cause, and to seize every occasion that his happy situation may produce, for the advancement of na-

DEDICATION.

tional liberty, and, consequently, of national happiness, we shall proceed in that further investigation of characters, which seems necessary for the benefit and instruction of our countrymen, by giving a proper direction to their regard and admiration.

T H E

T H E

J O C K E Y C L U B.

P A R T T H E S E C O N D.

D—KE OF C—R—CE.

VERY doubtful pretensions, agreeably with the present Gothic system, are all sufficient to ensure a considerable degree of popularity to a P—ce.

It would be presumptuous to offer an opinion on a subject, with which we confess ourselves unacquainted, but the D-ke of C--r--ce is reported to have passed through his noviciate in the nautical school with some eclat, and has certainly undergone the fatigue and discipline of its different gradations, with more alacrity, and perseverance, than is generally

the case with persons of his rank, who for the most part, are instructed only in the mere form of the profession, totally unacquainted with its practice.

Still less shall we re-echo the popular cry, in exhibiting his present female attachment as a subject or ridicule of abuse: it deserves rather to be applauded as a proof of his taste and feeling, and as preserving him from really criminal and disgraceful pursuits.

Young men incapable of similar prepossessions, are too often notorious for less venial faults; and the admirable comic talents, vivacity, and original humour of Mrs. J—d—n, might have made a more experienced commander strike his colours. It would be extreme illiberality to arraign a young man on this principle, especially while it does not appear that he is so deeply immersed in vicious destructive follies, as some of his family, whose example has a much more pernicious tendency.

Little farther on this article remains to be said; his juvenile exploits with his ship-mates were natural to his time of life, and his amour with the dingy Creolian has been already satirically treated. His manners proclaim the
old

old school ;—the same cast of whimsical character, and a stranger on first sight, without further enquiry, would swear him a true descendant from the original race of G—lphs *.

* The following anecdote will best illustrate our observation :—

Being in the West Indies, a person of the first rank in one of our islands invited his R——l H——s to dinner. The gentleman was happy in a numerous and beautiful family ; one of which was so fortunate as to make an impression on the r——l guest, who felt the impulse so violent, that he could not refrain from suddenly thrusting his hand up the young lady's petticoats. Exceedingly alarmed, she fled immediately to her father, and related what had passed : in consequence of which, the amorous gallant experienced a severe rebuke on such a violation of hospitality, and was under the necessity of making a precipitate retreat.

D—KE OF G—C—T—R.

ON the B—w—ck line, nature has set a particular seal, that distinguishes them from the rest of mankind.

Old Lady T—sh—nd formerly observed, that the human race might be divided into three separate classes: —, men, women, and H—v—eys *. Excepting the P—ce of W—s, whose address is very pleasing, she might impartially have added a fourth, that is too obvious to require illustration. How far this distinction is either enviable or honourable;—whether it consist in a superiority of wisdom or folly,—in a quickness of perception and sensibility, or an innate dullness of all feeling and comprehension whatever, the readers sagacity must determine; nevertheless, superior or inferior as they may be reckoned on the universal scale of beings, such is the strange inconsequence of men, that it was the chosen family sent for from H—n—v—r, to rule over a nation, of all others, the most puffed up

* Alluding to the B—t—l family.

with vain ideas of its own greatness, and the proudest that ever existed on earth. It is the Philosopher alone, who rises above the force of prejudice: the generality of men retain an everlasting preference for the place of their nativity, or for that, from whence their family drew its existence. Hence, the R——l children are educated, and still continue in that country.

Accustomed as we have been to admire the eloquent rapidity of utterance, and brilliant conversation, so remarkable in a late *incomparable* P——e,* and that interesting impatient curiosity of interrogation, observable in another still greater p——f——n——ge, we cannot submit altogether to rank this P——ce in the same class with them. His eccentricities are far less striking.

It should seem as if the different branches of this family were to be eternally labouring under pecuniary embarrassments, (notwithstanding the full extent of national liberality) that often plunge them in inextricable, and not very honourable dilemmas; while

* The late D——ke of C——b——l——d.

the head of it is reported to be the richest S—v—r—gn or individual in Europe. Derangement in his finances, has more than once driven the D—ke of G—c—t—r to the Continent, where, he would have strangely degenerated from the uniform character and practice of his relations, if he had not in some way or other distinguished himself.

Being once at a G—m—n C—rt, where a public F—o B—k was held, his R—l H—s is said to have contracted a d—t to considerable amount, and to have taken what is called *F—ch leave*, decamping with his f—m—ly in the night, leaving the disappointed B—r to deplore his absence, nor is it known to us, if the d—t to this very hour, has been discharged. It proved, however, an efficacious lesson, as it intirely cured the g—m—g passion, he never having indulged it, since that luckless period.

Unhappily, from education, combined with other causes, P—ces are more especially subject to the failings of humanity, and still less able to resist the vexations from which no condition of it is exempt. Long a stranger to domestic tranquillity, some indulgence is
due

due to one who attempts to strike at other resources, (however mistaken,) of enjoyment. M-r—ges of affection amongst the great often terminate in disappointment and misery. Passion, and not judgment, is consulted ;—while we are enslaved by the exterior of personal charms, moral imperfections are invisible. Besides, in the early days of courtship, the real character is generally disguised. Motives of interest sometimes call forth a full display of finished hypocrisy, or if the passions are really affected, all then is a transitory desire of accommodation, and reciprocal inclination to render each other contented and happy ; nor is it till the reign of enjoyment is past, and satiety has succeeded, that we discover the truth, and are able to see through a clear and impartial medium. Then, alas ! a different scene is opened, and we remain the miserable dupes of our inexperience and impatient folly.

It is hardly possible to conceive a greater degree of disgust, (we might almost add, aversion,) than that which disturbs the domestic œconomy of the persons under consideration—sullen silence, mortification, and stifled resentment, pervade the whole department. Jealousy

lousy, and wounded pride on one side : anger and disappointment on the other ; the ebullitions of which are checked by the restraints of punctilious ceremony, and fastidious etiquette, never to be compromised in such elevated stations. While amongst inferior orders of society, similar passions, from finding a vent, harmony and peace are often again restored. Envy of the superior and more juvenile attractions, which adorn her amiable rival,* altho' they also begin to feel the outrages of time, have long rendered the life of the L—dy alluded to, one scene of bitterness and disquietude ; and the only enjoyment of which she seems capable, is a gratification of revenge in rendering her h—d's life, as wretched as her own.

When Mrs. F—z—h—b—t was last abroad, she visited G—a, in the neighbourhood of which, the D—ke of G—r, with his establishment, was then resident. If this l—y had been actually the acknowledged P—fs of W—s, she could not have been received with more attention, respect, and courtesy, then were lavished on her by the D—e ; mag-

* L—dy A—a C—r.

nificent fêtes, balls, concerts, and every species of entertainment, provided for her recreation, during the time of her abode in that country ; but never once, from her arrival, to her departure, did the D——s break through the most inexorable silence ; and had it not been for a previous knowledge of her happy temper, Mrs. F——t would have bid adieu to G——ā, under the dismal apprehension, that her R——l H——s had absolutely lost the gift of speech.

Notwithstanding the attachment that the R——l G——l——t has long shewn to L——y A——a, yet while in S——z——l——d, he indulged in daily relaxation, with a pretty little grinnette in his neighbourhood, and is reported to have left some fruits of that am——r behind him.

It was then generally understood, that a separation would immediately take place on their return to England---but the union is undissolved, and the same domestic harmony still exists, to render their mutual felicity complete.

D—KE OF N—F—K.

What can ennoble fools, or fots, or cowards?
 Alas, not all the blood of all the Howards.

POPE.

THE honourable mention we have formerly made of this premier Duke and Peer of the realm, *hereditary* Marshal of England, Custos Rotulorum of different provinces, Ald—n of G—c—t—r, must not prevent us from indulging in a wider circuit, and expatiating more fully on a subject, in every sense so interesting and redundant. His fame as a patriot and philanthropist, has been already recorded in the former part of this publication. It becomes us now to consider him in his hours of festive recreation and elegant amusements.

Although no person can be more tenacious of the dignity due to high birth, or more jealous of the privileges of Aristocracy, yet his appearance, manner, and habits, are strikingly plebeian, and his companions are selected from the very dregs of democracy. The principal friends and attendants on his
 Grace,

Grace, are a Mr. Se—ge—ck, a subaltern actor belonging to the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. C—n—y, the celebrated performer on that harmonious instrument the bagpipe, and the noted Captain M—r—s, whose excellent songs have acquired him such unbounded popularity; and this noble, puissant Prince * never expresses such satisfaction and delight, as when the Captain indulges him with the Great P——t——y †.

His happy choice in his female connections is no less entitled to admiration, displaying at once an elegance of taste, and a peculiar refinement in the passions. The *Royal Sovereign* ‡, a great female personage, remarkably distinguished in the vicinity of Strand-lane and Temple-bar, has long held this illustrious Peer in her chains. She derives her exalted rank and title from superior claims to those

* The epithet by which the highest rank of English nobility is described.

† A truly chaste and moral composition, written, set to music, and sung by the Captain himself.

‡ The Royal Sovereign was formerly to be seen by all admirers of natural curiosities, at six-pence a-head. She is reported to weigh nearly forty stone.

of birth, from natural perfections, extraordinary stature, and enormous bulk; by an exhibition of which, she formerly acquired an honest livelihood; but since her vast accomplishments have made a conquest of her present lover, she admits no other visitors. In her *warm* embraces, he *relaxes* from the toilsome drudgery of politics, and exhales the vapours of his punch and tobacco.

Man is naturally fickle and capricious. Cruel, inconstant man! how will he flatter, how will he deceive! The transcendent charms of this Amazonian beauty have been still insufficient to confine our rover wholly to herself. The celebrated Mrs. H—t—n, vulgarly called Nell H—t—n, a lady scarcely inferior to the Royal Sovereign in corporeal dimensions, and possessing similar attractions, has long engrossed a considerable share of his tender passions; and if his G—ce, all things considered, rather inclines to the other, it is only because Mrs. H—t—n is rather more lilliputian than her majestic rival *. There may probably be another cause for this preference: Mrs. H—t—n is not altogether so constant

* Mrs. H—t—n weighs rather under thirty stone.
and

and faithful. She is known to feel sentiments of the tenderest love and affection for a gentleman of infinite merit and accomplishments, every way worthy to be a rival of his Grace, Mr. T—— W——d, well known in the sporting world---and occasionally to be seen in an evening on the road between London and Epsom, where his presence does not always create the most agreeable sensations in the breast of the timid and cautious traveller.

Mr. W——d derives all his advantages from nature and industry, none from fortune; and on the eve of a Newmarket meeting, when the sweepstakes require a supply, and the road has proved unpropitious, the generous Mrs. H——t——n condescends to draw on the Duke as her banker, and apply the contents of his liberality to the service and wants of her darling favourite. This lady is now rather advanced in years; but time does not seem to have made any injurious ravages on her constitution, the amorous passions being as warm and violent as ever. She still retains a considerable degree of influence over her noble admirer, and the union, we make no doubt, would be indissoluble, and its felicity

uninterrupted, if it was not for the irresistible perfections of the Royal Sovereign on one side, and the invincible gallantry and vigour of Mr. Thomas W---d on the other. We must therefore lament the obstacles to perfect enjoyment.

The D-ke of N—f—k was bred in the Roman Catholic persuasion; but he quitted the religion of his ancestors for his country, changing their gods for ours; and while a member of the House of C--m--ns, was indefatigable in its service, eternally on his legs, exerting the full force of his extraordinary judgment and knowledge, and displaying the fertility of his brilliant imagination.

Since his translation to the Hospital of Incurables*, he has been less indulgent, and does not so often display his extraordinary faculties for the benefit and recreation of the invalids.--,-

His Grace's father was a bon vivant, regular and constant to his system, drunk only once a-day, and that was from the hour of quitting his pillow in the morning, till the

* The House of Peers was thus denominated by the late Lord C—t—f—d.

hour of returning to it at night. His only nourishment, during the latter part of life, was drawn from fuction, which consisted chiefly in brandy, or rather in that elegant and popular compound spirit of British manufacture, yclepped gin. Often have we beheld him at noon-day, reeling in the different coffee-houses, from its omnipotent effects. The son emulates the fire, and promises soon to exhibit the same amiable picture of decent and honourable longevity.

D-KE OF P—TL—D.

IT is not in the higher classes of society, that we are to look for models of worth and genuine intrinsic greatness. The D-ke of P—tl—d, in himself, presents an honourable and perfect exception to this rule ; and if any thing could reconcile us to the barbarous inequality of fortune and condition, or to the unnatural exclusive privileges of aristocracy, it would be the generous and noble use, to which he applies those advantages.

We shall not scrutinize his opinions on particular forms or axioms of government: if his political tenets are sometimes erroneous, the error is involuntary, no person seeking or cultivating truth with so much ardour and perseverance as himself, or being so anxious on every occasion to make private sacrifices, if convinced that they would operate to the general welfare. He may be tenacious of rank and titles, while his actions reflect such lustre on them ; and, judging from himself, be led to a belief, that others convert those advantages to similar beneficial purposes.

The

The warmth of heart and universal philanthropy of this n——m——n, are best illustrated by his virtues. Virtues that are not confined to theory, but which delight in practice. The kindest relation, the active zealous friend, the patron of charity, the benefactor of mankind. No personal considerations ever intervened, to stop the career of his benevolence. Numberless are the proofs of generous affection bestowed on an amiable brother,---innumerable are the services he has rendered to his friends *.

In domestic life, conjugal fondness, parental tenderness, and unbounded hospitality, are equally conspicuous; but a delicate constitution has long precluded the enjoyment of those convivial habits, to which his open ingenuous soul is peculiarly adapted.

A cool head and sound judgment, set off, with added splendour, his transcendent qualities; and we could dwell for ever in commendation of a character like this; but we are prevented from expatiating further on it, finding ourselves altogether unequal to do justice to its worth.

* Witness L——d T——gt-n, the late Charles Pryse, and many others.

L—D E—— B—NT—CK.

THE advantages of fortune are only wanting to render the excellence of L—d Edw—d as conspicuous as that of his brother.

The morning of his life was ushered in by a splendid gaiety and profusion of expence, to which the fortune of a younger brother was wholly incompetent; but in every trial and difficulty, the generous friendship of the D—ke of P—tl—d relieved him.

Amidst all the dissipated pleasures and luxury of Paris and London, his open, honest heart never for an instant was unmindful of the duties of humanity; his purse invariably open to the claims of the indigent, and not seldom to the frauds of the impostor. Retired from those scenes, and long united on principles of mutual affection to a beautiful and accomplished woman, although of plebeian rank, he performs the virtues of domestic life, in the same exemplary manner as we have described in the preceding article.

In contemplating the worth of men like these, we become more disgusted with the depravity

depravity of the greatest part of those whom we have had occasion to notice. In this person, his errors serve only as a foil to illustrate his worth. An innate goodness of heart, open and unsuspecting, liberal and compassionate, defeats the malignity of envy; and the weaknesses of human nature are eclipsed by the superior virtues that adorn it.

D-KE OF L—DS.

AMBITIOUS of fame, without resources of ability or virtue to acquire it, plausible and insinuating, formal and pedantic, with an affectation of candour and independence, his address may impose on those who scrutinize no deeper than the surface; but the flimsy veil withdrawn, the original nakedness of his character is at once discovered.

It would be unfair to reproach a man with his shallow capacity. Nature dispenses her gifts at random; men have no influence over her decrees. Nevertheless, it is unpardonable, when they are solicitous for difficult employments, to which they are, in every respect, unequal; when they are desirous to injure their country, for a pitiful gratification of their own personal vanity. His complaisance, politeness, and insinuation, are admirably calculated to shine within the circle of a court; but the D-ke of L—ds committed the grossest blunder. He has not one of the requisite qualifications for a statesman.

Whenever

Whenever he rises in the House of Peers, in a long studied and elaborate speech, to express his sentiments, we admire the polished lustre of well-turned periods, and a decorous, graceful manner of delivery. But, in analysing or stripping those turgid compositions of their verbosity, in what does his eloquence consist? In a dry uninteresting repetition of egotism and insipidity,---in a pompous explanation of his own opinions and conduct, vainly imagining the public deeply concerned in the veriest trifles relating to himself, in his holding or resignation of the seals, while they are as little benefitted, either by one or the other, as they would be, if Mr. Pitt's immaculate and pious friend, Mr. M-n-m-r-a, whose long absence from the service of his country, every patriot so sincerely laments, were to be ordained a priest, and at once translated to archiepiscopal dignity.

As a director of concerts, his Grace's merits may be great; and he may possess the excellent art of selecting such musical pieces, as are particularly adapted to the harmonious ear and exquisite taste of his Royal Majesty; but,

but, as a minister, panegyric must be silent; he appears to be just as scurvy a politician, as honest H—y D—d—s, or any of the worthy colleagues whom he has abandoned. He has at length, however, acted wisely, in embracing a favourable opportunity of retiring from the fatigues of a situation, that might hereafter become so arduous and complicated, as to require a superior capacity to what he would be able to bestow upon it.

In other respects, the gentle insinuating address of this n-b--m-n, may conciliate the admiration of a superficial observer; but in truth it must be confessed, that he does not display one single active virtue, whereon to fix a solid basis of respect and approbation.

In concluding this article, we would advise the n-b-e D-ke, to be admonished by the wisdom of antiquity, and to adopt the practice inculcated by the Grecian sage, *τῷ αὐτῷ σεαυτοῦ*, (L--d B--g--ve will excuse us for intruding on his province), and then his Grace will never launch forth again, on the vast and desperate ocean of politics.

L—D T——L—W.

THERE is not on earth a more p—fl—te, d—st—le character, than the man who, indulging himself in unbounded licentiousness, is implacable against the most venial faults of others. He who, destitute of honour and gratitude, debauches the sister of his friend, and who afterwards, without a pang of conscience or remorse, abandons her, can sit in judgment, and pass the heaviest sentence on the passionate ebullitions of another, must be a wretch that deserves to be expunged from the face of creation.

The mind of this man is engrafted on his visage. All the irascible passions are there depicted. The features of his countenance never relax from their austerity. The features of his soul never soften to humanity.

To what cause are we to trace his surprising elevation? To his virtues? Alas! that no person will assert. To his capacity and extraordinary acquirements? No; for spite of vulgar opinion, they are very confined. To his

his principles? Yes, to the principles of oppression and despotism, of adulation and servility. Cringing and abject to the fountain whence he derives his power; cruel and tyrannical to those over whom he has obtained it. Arrogant and over-bearing, in the senate and tribunal, he resembles more an imperious dictator, than a faithful impartial minister of justice. Often have we heard him the daring unprincipled advocate of arbitrary power.—Misery owns him the terror of the oppressed.—His decrees are ever fatal to the wretched. In every point of view that he can be surveyed, we survey a monster. His politics are

TY—N—Y ;

His law

CAPTIVITY and D——TH.

Stiff in opinion, always in the wrong, by dint of a ferocious aspect and never-yielding temper, some persons, with a view to praise, have bestowed on his character the appellation of firmness; without considering, that firmness in evil denotes a spirit of all others the most malignant, hurtful and detestable.

Yet this man, as occasion requires, dares profane the sacred name of liberty, perverting
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ing it to the most treacherous and slavish purposes.

“ They say by them, our hands are free from fetters,
 “ Yet, when they please, they lay in basest bonds ;
 “ Bring us, like slaves, to infamy and ruin,
 “ Drive us like wrecks, down the rough tide of power,
 “ And inflicting slavery, tell us ’tis our Charter.”*

Such is the L—d High C——r, who presides over the laws and liberties of E——d.

Early in life, he discovered the system, and has invariably, according to its rules, followed the road to wealth and power. Similar habits of debauchery recommended him to the patronage of a n——n†, who has been the chief instrument of his fortune. By him he was brought into p——t, where he very soon had a favourable opportunity of manifesting his principles. He hesitated not to abandon his friend‡, knowing him at that time obnoxious to the C——t, and boldly enlisted on the side of injustice and oppression. In the case of the Middlesex election, this great

* Venice Preserved. † M——s of B——h.

‡ Mr. W——kes, with whom he was then in the habits of intimacy.

Con-t--n--l L--y-r vigorously supported the proceedings of g-v--n--nt; proceedings that have been since pronounced illegal, and which, by the vote of a subsequent H--se of C--m--ns, have been expunged from their journ-ls.

During the long progress of his legal and political career, never in one instance has he deviated to the cause of freedom and humanity. From the beginning, he publicly avowed the folly and madness of resisting the influence of the C——n, and the strength of his services has been uniformly and infamously exerted to encrease it, in direct opposition to the interest and happiness of his country.

E—L OF G—F—D.

FROM tenderness for the dreadful calamity that has befallen this n—m—n, we shall be silent. A picture of his political life would embitter his present hopeless condition, by reviving the public hatred and indignation against him.

D-KE OF M—T—SE.

NATIONAL prejudices are illiberal and unjust; nevertheless, it so happens, that in all our experience, and in this instance, it has not been very confined; we never yet knew one person, born and educated on the north side of the Tweed, whose habits and disposition were not of a very sordid cast.

Pride and meanness are not incompatible with each other; and in this character, they are firmly united. Formal and distant to those whom he is pleased to look down on as his inferiors; affable and pliant, where he imagines his interest to consist. The insidious smile on his face, should be a caution against the canker in his heart.

This cold-hearted Peer is a stranger to every generous, noble passion; but he indulges a miserable, contemptible vanity, in the gorgeous display of royal equipage and liveries, to his furnished vassals and tenants, (the ignominious badges of his own servitude), while his purse, like the Gordian knot, impossible

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to

to be unloosed, is tied up to all the tender claims of charity, and his gates immoveably locked against every enjoyment of hospitality.

The sumptuous dinners (now, alas! less frequently repeated), with which he was wont to entertain the M-n-t-r and his friends, were founded in a well-directed policy, that led to his present appointment; and there can be no doubt, but under any ad--n--t---n, the abject servility of his mind will ensure the continuance of it. The cunning Scot anticipates the downfall of his *friend*; he knows the plan is arranged, and that Young J--k-f-n, the son of H-b-ry, the locum tenens of B---te, the man who so long has possessed a key to the back-stairs of all the r---l p---l---s, and whose malignant counsels for many years have poisoned the public weal, is ready in a moment to fill his place. The virgin eloquence of the above-named youth, is known to have excited all the envy and apprehensions of P--t, who only clings to office by an ungrateful and servile acquiescence in every measure, however repugnant to his own opinion, or inimical to
the

the freedom and happiness of his country. Whenever he shall have virtue to resist the above influence, from that instant, his ministerial life is closed. The vile herd of Parasites, who had been ever the most forward to flatter and support him; who had forgot the fun, to worship his uprising, will also be the first to abandon him, when they shall perceive the sunshine of r—l favour eclipsed; and amongst the rest, this nonpareil of n-b-l-ty will appear conspicuous in the front. In his retirement, Mr. P—t will not carry with him the invigorating rays of an approving conscience;—the blessings of an enlightened nation will not attend him, and his only last resource will then consist in vain declamatory efforts of an abortive opposition, to enforce the theory of those virtues, which, while in power, he wanted energy and courage to practise, when they might have been carried into the happiest effect*.

Nevertheless, after what has been said of his Grace, let us still be just, nor withhold

* It is not from m-n—t-rs, that we are to expect a redress of grievances;—the energy and virtue of the people alone must accomplish it.

our praise, in one instance, where praise is so justly due.

When M—q—s G—h—m, and a member of the House of Commons, he frequently entertained them with incomparable essays of wit and elocution, in one of which he displayed all the wisdom of antiquity, evincing a perfect knowledge of himself, contained in one brief word, where he hailed himself a Goose.

Here we cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing the delightful verses, in which the excellent author of the inimitable Rolliad celebrates this praise of our hero.---

“ If right the bard, whose numbers sweetly flow,
 “ That all our knowledge is ourselves to know;
 “ A sage like G—h—m, can the world produce,
 “ Who in full senate, call’d himself a goose?
 “ Th’admiring Commons, from the high-born youth,
 “ With wonder heard this undisputed truth:
 “ Exulting Glasgow * claim’d him for her own,
 “ And plac’d the prodigy on learning’s throne.”

The Rolliad afterwards continues its panegyric, celebrating his G--ce’s excessive ge-

* Eton may dispute with Glasgow this enviable distinction, his Grace having received the first rudiments of education at that seminary.

nerosity,

nerosity, in having procured for his countrymen the privilege of exempting their posteriors from those ignominious symbols of slavery, vulgarly denominated breeches ; and the reader who wishes for more information, or entertainment, we would recommend to peruse the book from which the above extract is taken.

We cannot take leave of this illustrious chieftain, with a better grace, than by inserting another transcript from the same ingenious publication, alluding to his tender concern for his countrymen's posteriors.

“ Each breeze that blows upon those brawny parts,
“ Shall wake thy lov'd remembrance in their hearts ;
“ And while they freshen from the northern blast,
“ So long thy honour, praise, and name shall last.”

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

D-KE OF D—S—T.

Almanzor the Great observed, that “ persons
 “ of the least worth had always the greatest
 “ credit with a P——ce.” If so, it is fair to
 conclude, that to get every thing, it is ne-
 cessary to be good for nothing.—On this
 principle, we may easily account for the
 many good things enjoyed by the n-b-e
 D-ke.

Aristocratic connections sweep away all be-
 fore them, leaving poor plebeian merit under
 a total eclipse. If it were not for this spu-
 rious claim, unsupported by any intrinsic ex-
 cellence, the sordid spirit of the D-ke of
 D——t would sink him to the dust; but,
 under the benign influence of rank and titles,
 he soars aloft, basking in the sunshine of
 r——l favour.

Sublime in power and greatness plac'd,
 By r——l favour guarded round and grac'd *.

* Rowe.

Actually

Actually Lord S——d of the H——h——d, he was not long since A-b-f-d-r from G——t B———n at the C——t of F——ce. His e--b-f-y was in many instances distinguished from others, and especially by that remarkable partiality and confidence which the E——sh C-b-n-t seemed to repose in his judgment and abilities, sending on all occasions others to transact the d-l-m-tic business, leaving his G——ce to an uninterrupted pursuit of his pleasures, but at the same time in full enjoyment of the salary and perquisites of his magnificent appointment. During the above period, added to him and his f-c--t-ries, Mr. G—v-lle, now L—d G—v-lle, L—d A-ckl—nd, and Mr. O-w-l-d, were at one and the same time all at P-r-s, on public affairs; agreeably with Mr. P—t's rigid principles of œconomy, at the public expence, which so much perplexed Monsieur de V—gennes, the late F——ch M-n--t-r, that he actually refused to transact business with Mr. G—v—lle, who, although expressly sent by our G-v—m—t, was not invested with any specific character of negotiation. The D-ke of D——t felt no mortification at this

kind of insult : while the profits of his employment suffered no diminution, he rather rejoiced that every load should be taken off from his shoulders, and that he was left more at leisure to follow his elegant schemes of love and gallantry. Within that sphere he shone conspicuous. Even M^{rs} A^{ntonia}, the virtuous Q^{ueen}, whose unmerited misfortunes Mr. B^{roke} so justly and pathetically commiserates, is said to have yielded up her *pure immaculate* beauty to his irresistible persuasion, although there is reason to believe that she experienced more delight in the *chaste* raptures of Madame de P^{lignac}, than in the more vigorous embrace of the D^{uke}, or even of the athletic modern Hercules, Mr. W^{orth} himself *, who, if public rumour is to be credited, now fills the arms of her august rival, the imperial C^{atherine}. Nevertheless, true or false the report, B^{onelli} † grew jealous, and retar-

* Actually the B^{ritish} E^{vangelist} at the C^{ourt} of P^{ortugal}.

† A celebrated Italian dancer who, succeeded N^{ancy} P^{ons} as mistress to the D^{uke}, and who lived with him many years in that capacity.

liated on her faithless lover, by an amorous intrigue with the noted P—f—co *, who, notwithstanding, is still a favourite with our n-b-e gallant, and is now a constant guest at Kn-wle and in Piccadilly †.

Persons of high rank, versed in the arts of flattery peculiar to courts, are themselves sensible to the delights of adulation. Arrogant and haughty, ignorant and illiterate, the D-ke of D——t pays no respect to liberality of education or sentiment. There, he cannot look for praise or servility. Persons of an elevated turn of mind, disdain to prostitute their adoration at the unhallowed shrine of temporal princes or nobles, who are therefore obliged to select their favourites from amongst the most abject of mankind.

While at P-r-s, in his public character, neither merit or misfortune ever found an asylum under his roof; but fidlers and buffoons, w—res and parasites, sharpers and knaves of every description, were always welcome. His

* An Italian of the very lowest order of bl-cklegs, formerly marker at a billiard-table, and the most capital player in Europe.

† The town and country residences of his G—ce.

partiality

partiality for Signor P—f—co may very naturally be explained, from particular motives.

The *worthy* Signor's excellence at the game of billiards, surpasses all description, which his patron never failed to turn to the best account, as can be testified by various young E—g—th sprigs of fashion, who will long remember the effects of their A—b—f—d—r's hospitality. The love of g—m—ng was a certain passport to his liberal protection; and, amongst others, his n—b—e relation, L—d T—n—t, acquired the first rudiments in that popular science, a successful practice of which has since so advantageously distinguished him on the Continent, „as well as in his native country, under the friendly and experienced counsels of his kind uncle.

Billiards and h—z—rd engrossed almost the whole time of our A—b—r, unless when he relaxed from the fatigues of gaming, in the arms of beauty.

Since his return from France, he has ventured on a perilous shore, and has chosen a wife from the *honest* house of H—fb—ry. The allurements of fortune on one side,—the splendour of rank on the other—mutual

affection must be altogether out of the question; the n-b-e D-ke, exclusive of the injuries his constitution has necessarily suffered from an unremitted series of d-b—ch-ry, being old enough to be father to his beautiful D—c—fs. We wish, however, that he may avoid the wreck which threatens; and as the best means of diverting her thoughts from the infirmities of a gouty husband, we recommend the most affectionate tenderness and constant assiduity. Such attentions, alas! are not often observed in the fashionable sphere, where cold indifference is the bane of matrimonial felicity; and the only chance his G—ce can possibly have, of escaping the *common lot*, is by an implicit acquiescence in the instructions we have recommended.

L—D G—NV—LE.

THE most enviable conditions of humanity are not exempt from misery.—Sad fugitives of an hour, that pass away like a shadow, the first principles of life are neglected; and, instead of labouring by mutual acts of complacency and beneficence, to improve the unhappy lot, the whole is one universal state of warfare, where the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, are in eternal conflict; the former jealous of every petty advantage gained by the latter, as an encroachment or drawback on those exclusive benefits and privileges that they have usurped. They barbarously imagine, that a more equal participation of blessings would tend to a diminution of their personal power and authority; and thus, are far less anxious to encrease the comforts, or relieve the sufferings of the indigent and oppressed, than to perpetuate their ignorance, and to ensure the continuance of their own dominion, by preaching the slavish

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doctrine

doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance.

Modified under the disguise of a more reserved and qualified language, various and indefatigable efforts are now exerted to uphold the above vicious policy, and crush that spirit of liberal investigation which has begun to shine forth, and to threaten eternal ruin to their foul usurpation.

The force of example operates with invincible effect; and our cold-blooded a—t—c—tes are well aware, that when the tumults which lately distracted France, shall have wholly subsided, and the rebel clan of princes, priests, and nobles, finding all further resistance vain, shall have returned to their duty as citizens, and experienced the mercy of a sorely-abused, but generous, forgiving nation, that the inestimable blessings of a free constitution will be universally acknowledged, and they anticipate, with malignant envy, that G——t B——n may be inspired with a godlike emulation, to participate with their neighbours in a more equal and extensive enjoyment of freedom. Foreseeing the event, they shudder at the consequence; and hence,

are

are straining every nerve, to eternize the reign of ignorance, credulity, and misery.

In this list, L—d G—v—le stands very forward on the canvass. By an extraordinary culture of his naturally-fordid disposition, assisted by the original influence of his relation Mr. P—t, he is now become one of the first favourites of the C——n; and to maintain this enviable pre-eminence, his L——p imagines, that he pursues the most efficacious means: but it is not in the nature of a shallow-brained politician like him, to penetrate far into future events.

It generally happens, that persons of the meanest talents, destitute of all information and instruction, without judgment, knowledge, or experience, to guide them, and acting only under the impulse of what they imagine their own vile interest, are the most dogmatical and presumptuous. Men of wisdom and virtue, who are interested in the decision of a question, are diffident and slow to offer an opinion on it; but the logic of this mushroom f—m—n, superior to such kind of restraint, deals in bold groundless assertion; and his eloquence consists in empty exclamation, that
invariably

invariably rejects all the aid of argument. He is ever foremost to rise and support the beautiful symmetry and necessity of privileged orders, and to preach the duty of subordination. Can it, however, be presumed, that the unmeaning rant of a v-n-l courtier, who derives from the *beautiful* system he so modestly and conscientiously professes to adore, emoluments to the amount of seven or eight thousand a-year, exclusive of unbounded patronage, will bear the light, when opposed to the conviction that flashes upon us, from the uncontroverted arguments which have been urged by the disinterested patriots and eminent philosophers, who have gained immortal honour to themselves, by their late glorious efforts in the cause of long insulted, outraged humanity.

Subordination is a debt justly due to superiority of wisdom and virtue ;—to those who, in their public or private stations, have rendered services to the community ;—but it is an infamous perversion to yield it to men, who are striving to aggrandize one class of mortals, already exalted to an unnatural height, to perpetuate the wretched system that degrades another.

In

In civilized governments, property will be always sacred. Nevertheless, in better enlightened times, legislators will be driven to a necessity of consulting, with more regard, the interests of the people, and making the burthen of supporting these governments fall chiefly on those who derive the greatest enjoyments from them.

Is it necessary to the perfection of social order,—to the cause of liberty,—or compatible with the immutable laws of justice, that the poor should be drained of their hard-earned subsistence, to feed the luxury of the rich? Is it necessary that such superfluous numbers, with immense salaries and perquisites annexed to each, should compose that infinity of boards, which are a mere job, and whose labours fall altogether on the clerks, a few of whom would be all-sufficient for the business, with one controlling superintendant over each department? Is it necessary that a master of the horse, chamberlains, vice-chamberlains, a groom of the stole, twelve lords of the bed-chamber, grooms of the bed-chamber, &c. &c. whose only virtue is servility, and a dastardly fear of indulging an
opinion

opinion of their own, men who, in aggravation of their infamy, being independent in fortune, disdain all independence of spirit? Is it fitting that the instruments of taxation and slavery, the abettors and promoters of the public burthens, should be unnaturally and exorbitantly provided for at the public expence? Is the miserable farce of r—l-y, that p-l-t-c-l h—b-g, to be ever kept up under such an infinity of discouraging examples, to its present enormous magnitude? Is it not revolting, that a people sinking under their burthens, should be so rooted in apathy, or so deluded by the fraud and sophistry of their rulers, as to believe, that there is virtue or wisdom in maintaining such infamous establishments *? In examining that register of our folly and disgrace, the c—l l—t, it strikes us as the strongest libel on the spirit and understanding of Englishmen.

* The old D-ke of Q—b—rry, possessing an unincumbered estate to the amount of 30,000l. a-year, previous to the mortal offence committed against his R—l M—t-r, by the part he took in the R—g—cy business, was a L—d, of the K—g's B-d-c—b-r, and did not blush to receive 1000l. a-year from this impoverished country, in *virtue* of the right honourable appointment.

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They begin, however, at length to announce some symptoms that indicate a period to their infatuation. It is now a critical period, of which every advantage should be taken, that promises to remove the film of ignorance,—to enlighten the people as to the real character and designs of those, whom they have been long deluded to consider as of a superior race, and who, in consequence, have practised all the iniquity of imposition and extortion on their blind credulity,—and the utmost care should be taken to draw popular confidence and regard to its only natural element.

Every event that tends to encrease the above execrable l-ft, tends at the same time to impoverish and enslave themselves. The *real* dignity and interests of a nation consist in a system, the very reverse of that which constitutes the *spurious* dignity of a C——n:—in cultivating the blessings of peace and civilization; not in extending the horrors of war and destruction. Nevertheless, the dignity of the C——n, forsooth, eternally uppermost in the mouth of P——es and their sycophants, is the plausible engine in use, to gull the
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people

people (little prone to investigation) into a belief, that this visionary dignity is immediately connected with their own happiness and glory; whereas, in fact, it for ever militates against them, usurping to itself the fruits of their industry and labour, to support a fascinating, ruinous splendour, that dazzles and confounds their senses, while it involves them deep in calamity and ruin, by the base and horrible uses to which they are perverted. Revenue appears almost the exclusive object of M—n—t—rs: having once discovered the road to wealth and power, they are only anxious to find out the best road to preserve them, which is the road of ruin to the public. Every addition to the revenue naturally produces an increase of influence to the C——n; and the means that procure most strength to the C——n, are the most destructive and fatal to the country. For instance, wars and negotiations are the common instruments that S—v—r—ns employ for the purpose of extending their influence, and of diverting the thoughts of the people from all subjects that really affect their intrinsic felicity and welfare, which they are conscious is incompatible with those

principles of government, on which they have been taught to believe their own advantage and glory to consist.

Under such vile pretences, an enormous system of taxation is established, and the property and dearest lives of a nation sacrificed, often to gratify the wanton caprice of an idiot, or to indulge the sanguinary ambition of an unprincipled, merciless tyrant. The American war inflicted an additional burthen of one hundred million of taxes on the people of this country, while the C——n acquired a tower of strength from its murderous policy. Hence, we perceive, how the personal interest of one is for ever at variance with the happiness and comforts of the other. But the horrors of this system are boundless. To support it, the most execrable engines are employed. A ruffian, armed with the force of legal tyranny, at the dead hour of night, invades the sanctuary of domestic quiet.—Liberty receives a mortal wound from the poisoned arrows of excise; and all possible enormities, robberies, suicide *, and murders,

* Mr. Holman the Actor's servant is known to have destroyed himself, owing to his losses in the last Irish Lottery; and many similar instances exist.

are encouraged by means of lotteries, and the evils which are inseparably connected with them. Thus, the people are invited, and driven, as it were, into crimes, which afterwards; as a grateful reward for having contributed to your system, you punish with a halter.

Never did any man pursue this infernal principle of Mandevillian politics, “that private vices are public benefits,” with more ardour than Mr. Pitt; but surely, if our legislators pass laws that have an invincible moral tendency to disseminate immorality and vices amongst the community, they are at the same time bound by every rule of justice and humanity, to pass other laws, to mitigate the punishment of those vices. These, however, are no considerations with the present Minister, while his interest is gratified, by the purposes of revenue being accomplished, his constitutional apathy is a secure guarantee against his feeling one pang for thousands of his victims, that may perish at the gallows.

To return to Lord Grenville. It would be injustice, were we to dismiss this worthy nobleman, without relating an anecdote, to

prove the exquisite and discriminating tenderness of his nature.

On reading the dispatches transmitted to him, containing an account of the death of the late Emperor Leopold II. reported to have been poisoned, his L—p was so much affected, as with difficulty to have been prevented from fainting. Amiable sensibility! had the n-b-e f-c--t-ry read an account of the beautiful provinces of France being rendered one wide waste of ruin and desolation, and the massacre of 100,000 Frenchmen, fallen martyrs to the sacred cause of freedom, there is reason to believe, that he would have expressed far different emotions.

The above critical and awful event should serve as a dreadful lesson to tyrants of every description, and as an eternal caution how they dare to conspire against the immortal cause of universal liberty. It will teach despots to tremble on their thrones. Shall the death of a sceptered w—tch, who, in the dark recesses of his cabinet, coldly meditates the slavery of independent nations, and the destruction of his own species, be deemed a fit subject for tears and lamentation? Let it rather

ther be marked for triumph and rejoicing. Tyrannicide is an act that reason and humanity not only justify, but approve: it is a just indispensable sacrifice of one destructive life, for the security of freedom,—for the preservation of millions*.

* Since the above article was written, a dreadful catastrophe has fallen on another of these c—ned c—sp—rt—rs against the liberties and happiness of mankind. If we execrate the heart of an assassin, we are bound to revere the decrees of tremendous justice; and it is necessary to make an honourable distinction, between the wretch, who, instigated by the infernal dæmon of private malice and revenge, uplifts the arm of murder,—and the immortal patriot, who, animated by the divine enthusiasm of universal philanthropy, strikes at the life of a tyrant, to avert the horrors of slavery, and prevent the rage of unbounded slaughter.

MARQUIS OF L—SD—WNE.

WE shall ever disdain to follow the hue-and-cry of an interested faction, on whatever side it may be raised; judging it far more candid to be convinced by facts, than to be influenced by party.

The generality of this n-b--m-n's connections reflects the highest honour on his judgment and integrity*. Amidst all the schisms and cabals that have distracted the nation, and split divisions between the different leaders in politics, and their followers, his friends have unalterably adhered to him. No defalcation or falling off from them, has he ever experienced. The little compact Phalanx, acting on principle, was not to be discomfited; and while in that honourable list, were to be reckoned a Dunning and a Barrè, men, whom the foul breath of slander had never dared to vilify, surely the public

* How far the learned and honourable Member for C—ne is an exception to our position, we will not undertake to decide,

cannot be so inveterately prejudiced, as to form a comparison between the steady patriotism of such characters, and the versatile inconsistency of weather-cocks, like a R—b—f—n and a B—ke, with many others of a similar description.

Chatham was likewise the friend of Shelburne.

Incredible pains have been taken to poison the public mind, and to render unpopular a man who, on every great constitutional question, has proved himself the liberal, eloquent advocate of the people's rights; and who, unlike some that could be named, having once avowed a popular principle, has made his best effort to carry it into execution. A zealous friend of toleration, a warm supporter of the necessity of parliamentary reform. Every scandalous epithet, and all ignoble artifices, have been employed to brand a reputation which, in every impartial point of view, rises as superior to the reputation of those who thus vilely calumniate him, as light is preferable to darkness. It would not, however, be difficult to trace the source of all this calumny.

We

We often have had cause to condemn the infamous practice of certain persons devoted to particular parties, who, to promote their own selfish schemes, are unwearied in their labours to decry all men whom they conceive as obstacles or enemies to their completion. Any man who has ever had the courage to stand forward, and arraign the unprincipled measures of themselves or champion, has never failed to draw down on himself, the whole collected battery of their persecuting resentment; and when once their choler is raised, it is an invariable maxim with them, never to forgive. “*Inimicitiae eternæ.*”

The patriotism of L—d L—d—wne was very differently composed from that of his assailants. He disclaimed and abhorred those motives which the others unblushingly avowed. The honours and emoluments of his office were a very secondary consideration with him, when set in competition with a sacrifice of principle. Hence, he rejected and detested the coalition, while the declared object of that coalition was gloried in by its authors, as the only means of securing their places, and (to use their own words,) as the means

means of ensuring to themselves the whole power of government, “ that of two evils, it “ was necessary to chuse the least ;” which was to join the common enemy.

Conscious of his own superiority, he would not descend to play an inferior card to one, in point of experience, judgment, and universal knowledge, so much, so very much beneath him. He can never be reproached with having united himself in bands of political amity, with the wretch, whom, only a month before, he had held up to popular vengeance, as a traitor to his country. The regular and concerted system of this *virtuous* union, overturned the administration of the Marquis, and their own measures soon afterwards defeated themselves *, when, to fill up the chasm, the present M—t—r was placed at the head of affairs.

* From what has been here observed, it is far from our design to fix the least imputation of blame on the D—ke of P—tl—nd, who was certainly deceived and over-ruled on the occasion. His G—ce never betrayed such an avidity for ministerial honours or profits, as to justify a belief, that he would voluntarily make a sacrifice of his character, in order to obtain them.

The

The M—q—s has of late devoted himself chiefly to literary and philosophical researches. The liberal patron of learning and science, his house is the general rendezvous of industry and talents. Under that roof, genius ever finds a sanctuary, and merit a protector.

The discerning and impartial part of mankind know and acknowledge the superior claims of this nobleman; and we have endeavoured to propagate a more universal knowledge of his worth, and to destroy that unmerited obloquy which his enemies, with too much success, from the most unworthy motives, have attempted to fix on his name.

L—D K—Y—N.

APPLICATION and perseverance achieve miracles. Demosthenes, notwithstanding a natural defect in his speech, became the most animated and sublime orator that tradition has recorded; and L—d K—y—n, spite of innumerable physical obstacles, is actually L—d C—f J—t—ce of the C—t of K—g's B—ch.

He was bred to the *liberal* profession of an attorney, and served his clerkship to that *great, honest* lawyer and money-scrivener, Mr. T—pk—f—n, of N—ptw—ch, in C—h—re, who, knowing the laudable diligence and persevering temper of his servant, and thinking that he discovered in him a certain portion of talents, at the expiration of his clerkship, sent him off to London, recommending the study of the law, and unremitting attention, as the probable means of raising a future fortune and reputation.

No juvenile indiscretions,—no ardent impetuosity of passion, ever burst forth, to prevent

vent the success of his plan; and, after having kept the necessary terms at the Temple, with all the sober regularity of a cold and plodding genius, he was called to the Bar, and admitted a member of that learned society.

Several years elapsed without a prospect of attaining any degree of eminence; for, although our indefatigable B--r--t-r was ever the first down of a morning in W--m--t-r H--ll, unfortunately, he was one of the last to be entrusted with a brief; and his patience exhausted, he wrote to his old kind master, informing him of the little encouragement he received, and entreating to be restored to his former situation, where his industry might be useful to him, and likewise more profitable to himself. Old T--pk-f-n, who was perfectly acquainted with his clerk's laborious character, declined the offer, and renewed his advice to persevere in the plan, promising a recruit of finances, if there was any deficiency, well knowing the constitutional parsimony of him, to whom this indulgence was offered.

Thus encouraged, Mr. K--y--n pursued his studies with renovated vigour; and by intense application, with a moderate share of abilities,

abilities, and a frigid apathy that resisted all the temptations of youth, his name at length begun to be mentioned, and brighter prospects shone before him. The field once opened; his fame gradually encreased, till, having passed through the principal offices of his profession, we behold him in his present conspicuous situation.

The first act of power performed after his accession to the K—'s B—ch, was the most inf-mous ab-se of it. It was an ungenerous attack on the miserable, whose cause should be always sacred. It was an act of flagrant inj-tice, inasmuch as it deprived the wretched prisoner of indulgencies which he had purchased at an exorbitant rate, under the sanction of an immemorial custom, and a certainty of its continuance, without deigning to assign a shadow of reason for the deprivation, or allowing the injured party an opportunity of being heard in their own behalf *.

The learned L—d, who is so delicately tenacious of precedents, when his own interests, or those of the great, are affected, should have

* We allude to the abridgement of the rules of the K—g's B—ch.

manifested more regard for them, in a case where the poor and unfortunate were concerned;—from every principle of justice and humanity, as their legal guardian and protector; instead of invading, he was bound to assert the rights, which these injured men had in all probability, expended their last shilling to obtain. He was called upon by all the ties of mercy and humanity, to exercise the best prerogative of his power, to support the distressed,—to defend the weak against the strong and mighty: but, alas! he reversed the principle.

On the rules being curtailed, it was not intended that the oppression should end there. These wretched outcasts, who, as we have just before observed, had made the last pecuniary sacrifice, in order to enjoy the benefit of a purer air, or from motives of convenience to a wife and children, were in a moment unexpectedly and barbarously required (under penalty of being forced back into the prison, in case of non-compliance) to renew their security, and to give another bond of indemnity, for which the M—f—l, alias the ga-l-r, *decently* exacted the moderate sum of

two guineas *. This exaction was connived at, or at least it was not over-ruled by any order from the J—g-s of the C—rt.

As fate delights to torment the afflicted, the persecution was extended beyond all bounds. The late M—f—l died ; and on the appointment of his successor, another bond (a third), under the same rigorous penalty, and on the same unfeeling conditions, was peremptorily demanded †, and as if this was not all-sufficient, the sum they had already paid for this *disinterested* indulgence to the old g—l-r, was again insisted on, as a *right*, by the new one ‡.

* The original cost of the bond we believe to be seven shillings.

† In aggravation of this cruelty, there was not a shadow of pretence for it, as the old bond was a perfect security, not to Mr. W—k—r, or to Mr. J—nes in particular, but to the M—f—l of the K—'s B—ch, whoever he might be ; so that the *real* motive for requiring this third bond, could only be to extort more money from the very entrails of poverty and wretchedness.

‡ The prisoners who are able to purchase the rules, pay to the g—l-r (giving at the same time the most ample security) ten per cent. to the full amount of the sum for which they are detained.

It would be unfair to reflect on the present M—f—l, for his conduct in this business. He is an eleve and protégé of L—d K—y—n, to whom he owes the appointment, the profits of which cannot be less than 5000l. a-year: consequently, he is obliged to obey his patron's instructions; and if we are to judge from his L—sh—p's characteristic prudence, and amiable regard for his own family, it is natural to conclude, that Mr. J—nes is saddled with a heavy rider.

The grievances which exist, and the exactions levied within this department, cry out aloud for redress: and as it has been proved, that the learned P—r sometimes shakes off the yoke of precedent, where it has operated to the comfort and advantage of the distressed; so he must have a cruel nature indeed, if he does not destroy such precedents as tend to injure them, and which are evidently founded in the worst of abuses,—

Extortion and Oppression.

In a word, at present, it is one eternal chain of fraud and iniquity, that connects the whole system, from the highest to the lowest, from the L—d H—h C——r on the
W——k,

W——k, or the C——f J——ce on the B——ch, to the lowest turnkey in the vilest prison, where the ignorant, inexperienced, helpless prisoner is left at the mercy of a set of legal vultures, who, practising their villainy under the sanction of law, seek only to pluck and devour him.

These are horrors which our arbitrary omnipotent rulers connive at. What honest man would live beneath such rulers*? They never attempt to amend the wretched lot of the poor; it appears their sole object still further to extend the advantages of the rich. They indiscriminately represent all confined debtors as criminals, making no difference between the fraudulent swindler and the innocent unfortunate. Nay indeed, the swindler has every advantage over the other. He is acquainted with all the manœuvres and knavery of the pettifogging tribe, so that he is able to contend against them, and often, by his own arts and dexterity, emancipates himself; while the other remains a sure prey to their insatiate rapacity, and every day involves him in additional troubles. The law,

* Venice preserved.

which should be so simplified and compressed, that all who can run may read, is so entangled in intricacy and technical barbarism, that the clearest understanding is lost and bewildered: all the character of the Gothic system is carefully preserved; and hence, the base practitioners find a convenient security against the detection of their villainy, and the devoted victim, who, on falling under such misfortunes, should have a clue to guide him, is, on the contrary, drowned in an ocean of perplexity and confusion.

No remedy is yet applied to this cruel disease. Our merciful disinterested rulers seem to consider eternal imprisonment as a punishment inadequate to the crime of debt, while they themselves are protected from the penalty. * They tell us, that these hopeless outcasts

* L—d T—l—w is the most rigorous and unrelenting against this most unhappy class of the community; but if the architect, with whom his L—p contracted for building that superb edifice lately erected near D—w—ch, were interrogated, we should find, that he himself had a very indifferent claim to the character of a just and faithful paymaster; and if the curious reader would take the pains to enquire more generally in the above neighbourhood, he will be convinced that,
of

outcasts are undeserving of mercy and compassion,—that the majority of them have cheated their creditors, and with ample means of payment, chuse rather to continue in confinement, than settle with them.

Insulting, barbarous language ! It is the language of the most odious of all tyranny ; an exercise of power over the fallen at their feet. It is the language of untruth. Let us, however, for argument's sake, admit the full force of their position.

If there are fraudulent persons, who prefer captivity to the duty of paying their just debts, should it be allowed to operate to the prejudice of those who actually have not the means of settling them ? Or, should it not rather enforce the necessity of compelling the former to submit to the order of justice, and to make full restitution ? There may be some grovelling spirits, which can delight in the filth, the riot, and fordid debauchery of a gaol ; but how few are they in comparison with
of all others, this n-b-e conscientious m-g—t—te is the
last person justified in dealing with such unexampled severity towards unhappy men, who, through necessity or misfortune, may have fallen into that error, of which he himself can have no plea to offer in extenuation.

the number of others who pant after the enjoyment of freedom ! and even they who are become thus hardened, where they did contract their vile habits? Why, in the very gaols that have corrupted them to such a pitch of unnatural depravity. Probably, they first entered the prison-gates with as poignant sorrow, as they who still regard them with most abhorrence.

To pursue the argument still further.

Let us compare the doctrine of our religion, with the doctrine of our penal statutes. The Scripture says, “ It were better a thousand guilty should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer.” Our humane, enlightened lawyers disdain this vulgar theory, and pursue a more generous, noble system, the very reverse of the other. They think it wiser, and it agrees better with their liberal ideas of justice and policy, that a thousand innocent should suffer, than that one guilty should escape. Such, at least, is their practice. However, giving the utmost latitude to their reasoning, we would reduce the question to an ultimate issue. Admitting, although, there be no necessity for so doing,

the difficulty of making a distinction between various descriptions of imprisoned debtors, respecting their enlargement, whether any thing can be conceived so barbarously preposterous, as the practice now in use. The man who has the means of settling all his just demands, and voluntarily continues in prison, rather than submit to that duty, the gaol is no punishment to him. On the contrary, he finds his advantage in it; while the other, who pines in anguish and solitude, destitute of similar resources, dies by inches, forsaken and broken-hearted. On this principle, criminals are indulged;—innocence and misfortune punished.

The n-b-e J—ge, who so unexpectedly fills this exalted station, might acquire immortal fame, by practising the real, genuine duties annexed to it. It behoves him not only to investigate the frauds and villainy of those vile pettifoggers, who are continually exploring the prisons in quest of prey, and who, to the inexpressible injury of the middle and inferior classes of the people, are allowed to practise as attorneys in the C—t of K—'s B—ch, but likewise to destroy the horrors

actually existing within the gaol of that jurisdiction.

Let him diminish those exorbitant fees, for which many a penniless prisoner is held in custody, after he has settled every debt with his creditors*.—Let him abolish the infamous custom of *selling* the rules and day rules, when the most approved security has been given. The rules must have been originally established with a view of relieving the captive, not of enriching the g—l-r. If the

* The nefarious practice of detaining prisoners for their fees, after they have satisfied the law, is another abominable vice in the code of English jurisprudence, which its professors assert so much to admire, that ought to rouse the apathy of the legislature. Nothing can be more abhorrent, from the principles of equity, than that the establishment of judicial power for the public good, should constitute the dependence and very subsistence of its ministers, upon the corruptions of the community; yet this is the actual case in England, where the judges, almost all the officers of the several courts, and every one of those of police, have a material interest in, and some derive their chief support from them, and therefore cannot wish for any reform of the crimes and vices of their countrymen. Many of these men would starve by a reformation of manners.

Beauties, like these, in a code of law, certainly are entitled to the lawyers panegyric.

security

security has been deemed undeniable and accepted, it would be a solecism in argument to attempt to assert a right to money. If the privilege of the rules be granted, and a prisoner finds two responsible sureties to answer for him, certainly it must be the vilest and most barbarous extortion to lay an additional pecuniary tax upon that prisoner.—Such, notwithstanding, is the base mode of proceeding, agreeably with the universal system ;—to improve the condition of the already affluent ;—to render still more deplorable, the condition of the distressed.

Let not this high exalted j—ge forget that he himself has risen from the democratic floor, nor held it beneath his present dignity, to exercise the noblest functions of humanity. Let him *condescend* to visit the afflictions of his fellow-creatures,—to enter that mansion of woe which is subject to his authority, (the fastidious delicacy of the great revolts from the scenes in which they suffer these devoted beings year after year to remain),—to redress the complaints of the injured,—to alleviate the heavy burthen of confinement.—Let him apply an effectual remedy to those atrocious disorders,

disorders, that must inevitably result from an unrestrained licentiousness in every species of intoxication and debauchery, to which no limits are fixed, nor without his interference will there be any, while the g—l-r * and his myrmidons have such enormous profits arising from the liquors that are vended within the gaol.

If, however, this new ornament of legal n-b—ty will not assist to procure liberty for unfortunate insolvent debtors, they may finally determine to procure it for themselves. In the mean time, it would be savage indeed, if he refused to meliorate the condition of their slavery.

To enter at large into the legality or illegality of imprisonment for debt, according to the present principles, holding persons to bail, previous to execution, a custom not practised in the most despotic governments, or to enumerate further grievances of the most crying nature that exist within the department, on which the preceding strictures have been made,

* The M—f—I receives eighteen shillings on every butt of porter sold within the prison, and his servants are bribed on all occasions to permit every kind of spirituous liquors to pass the gates.

would

would far exceed the limits of this publication. —The Author is no ways individually concerned in the transactions he has stated, but he trusts, that till his last breath he shall be animated by that divine sentiment of philanthropy.

“ *Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto**.”

* As a committee is now sitting for the purpose of distributing equal justice between debtor and creditor, it cannot be thought irrelevant to the subject, to transcribe the following beautiful lines from Thomson, addressed to a committee that was sitting on a similar occasion, in the year 1729.

“ Ye sons of mercy, still pursue the search,
 Drag forth the legal monsters into light ;
 Wrench from their hands oppression’s iron rod,
 And bid the cruel feel the pains they give.
 Horrors prevail. In this rank age,
 Much is the patriot’s weeding hand required ;
 The toils of law, (what dark insidious men
 Have cumbrous added to perplex the truth,
 And lengthen simple justice into trade,)
 How glorious were the days that saw these broke,
 And every man within the reach of right.”

E—L OF C—v—T—Y.

IT too often happens, that they who are most insensible to the injuries and misfortunes of others, are the most exquisitely susceptible in all things which affect themselves.

There are men who can hear their d—t-r's inf-my recorded, their ad—t-ry proclaimed, without shame;—who can behold the most dreadful calamity fallen on a son, the heir and successor to all his splendid titles and darling privileges, so precious and useful to him, without expressing a sigh of concern, or departing for an instant from the most stoic indifference. But the privilege of a P—r invaded,—a challenge from a C-mm-n-r, violation of right; intolerable presumption!

In the case alluded to, the En-l-sh people have a fair opportunity of estimating the virtue and patriotism of their *best friends*,—the hereditary nobility of their country.

When the second reading of Mr. F—x's Libel Bill came on, which might be imagined in some degree a matter of popular concern,
there

there were about twenty P—rs who attended. The majority thought that the liberties of the nation could not be lodged under better security, than with those great legal characters, who have so long administered *comfort and happiness* to it. It was not, therefore, a matter of necessity for them to attend.

But when a breach of privilege, complained of by the E—l of C—v—t—y, was to be agitated, wherein their own corporate and individual interests were affected, they displayed less confidence, and there was not a single absentee, unless such as were absolutely prevented from attending by severe illness, or some equally indispenfible cause.

Heroic Difinterestedness !

And that the unfortunate gentleman, the object of his L——p's resentment, was not brought down on his *marrow-bones*, before that illustrious tribunal, to implore pardon for the heinous offence he had committed against his *better*, he is to thank the new French legislature, which has introduced a more equal doctrine, as an example to the rest of mankind.

If the people of E—l—nd were not kept under due subordination,—if they were not

properly trained to the yoke, national affairs would be entirely neglected, and their L—d—sh—ps precious time altogether engrossed, in deliberations on the just mode of proceeding against those nefarious delinquents, who could dare attempt to reduce a n—b—m—n to the level of a g—t—m—n.

Had this high-born patrician descended to forego his privilege, and to face Mr. C—kf—y as a m—n, it might have confirmed his mind in that which he appeared aware of, “ that “ a L—d opposed against a m—n, is but a “ m—n*.” Had he submitted, however, to such an act of condescension, he would have lost the sublime occasion, after having wounded the feelings of a g—t—m—n, of displaying an amiable example of clemency and moderation,—a forbearance that drew down peals of applause from the whole ar—t—c—t—c—rps. Such instances of heroic magnanimity must make us more and more enamoured with the admirable policy and strict justice of exclusive privileges†.

Under

* Rowe’s Jane Shore.

† Mr. C—k—sey was bound over, himself in the sum of 500*l.* and obliged to find two sureties for his peaceable

Under this sanction, a n--b---m--n may trample on every established form of society, without risk or apprehension;—he may offer any insult or outrage to a gentleman, secure against all consequences; and if, in compliance with a mistaken custom, to which it is become a point of honour for men to submit, the gentleman's incensed feelings shall have provoked him to demand the usual satisfaction, his L—d—p brings him immediately to the b-r of that H—se, whereof he is himself a m—b-r, sits at once as party and judge on the delinquent, avoids the degradation of apologizing for the original injury, and finally completes his triumph, by reducing his victim to the cruel necessity of submission and disgrace.

Nevertheless, it would be unfair to complain. Superior virtues are entitled to superior rewards; and out of this p—t—c—n b—nd, let us select one superb example.

peaceable and good behaviour, in the sum of 100l. each; and to ask pardon of the n-b-e P—r whom he had offended.—The public opinion must decide as to the lenity or rigour of this sentence, and what kind of laurels the valiant P—r acquired by the means that he pursued.

In

In considering the unrivalled excellence of a L—d M—tf—rd, perhaps the most shining ornament of n-b-l-ty, we are bound to acknowledge the worthy allotment of pensions and immunities. When we behold a man so pre-eminently exalted above others, by intrinsic greatness, surely it would argue a mind fraught with the basest injustice, to subtract one iota from the privileges of such a man, or deny the right so often indulged, of contracting d—ts, and afterwards of evading p-y-m-nt, under the shelter of his p—r-ge.

The ar—t-c—cy have on every constitutional question, proved themselves such vigilant and intrepid assertors of the rights of the people, that the utmost stretch of liberality cannot keep pace with their deserts. Conscious of their own value, and enlightened by an experience of their ability, the C——n, during the present r——n, desirous to fortify this tower of independence,—to bind still faster this check on that democratic frenzy which occasionally bursts forth, and to add further stability to the freedom and tranquillity of the nation, without consulting its own advantage, has made an incredible addition to
this

this august body, which, as it were, is now incorporated with itself.

In Queen Ann's time, her M-j—ty's influence was not powerful enough to carry the Union Bill through the H—se of L—ds; she therefore judged it expedient to create twelve new p—rs, and the business was at once concluded.

In our time, care has been prudently taken to prevent the necessity of such hasty measures:—a sure m-j-r-ty has been provided; and the b—nd is perfectly well disciplined. When Mr. F—x's celebrated India Bill was rejected in that H—se, we all remember by what means the question was lost; and the public would be dead to gratitude, indeed, were they ever to forget the manly spirit of firmness and unwarped integrity, which was displayed on that occasion, wherein the L—ds of his M-j—ty's B-d-ch—b-r*, and the other servants of his H——h—ld, shone eminently conspicuous.

* Mr. Paine, with that genuine plebeian insolence and rusticity peculiar to himself, denominates this high independent class of E—gl—sh noblesse;

CANDLE-HOLDERS.

H

Every

Every day's experience rivets our minds more firmly in praise and admiration of the national benefits accruing from the weight and importance they maintain in the c-n-t-t-t--n. When any measure, originating in, and having passed the C—m—ns, is sent for their L—d—sh—p's consideration, if under the specious name of liberty, the prying sagacity of that infallible oracle *, whose wisdom and truly-disinterested counsels have been invariably devoted to the service of this nation, thinks that he discovers a tendency to licentiousness therein, or to innovate that blessed system which never yielded any gratifications or blessings to himself:—if this sage of l-w, this meek apostle of justice and humanity, rises to point out the danger of that measure, it is the signal, the certain harbinger of its defeat. While his life is preserved, let the people rejoice, there can be no danger from the ebullitions of freedom. Morals are secure; there is a safe protection against all licentiousness.

————Sub auspice tali,
Quid desperandum ?

* L—d T—l—w.

The

The reader will pardon this digression, from the irresistible impulse that we felt, to celebrate the wisdom and patriotism of this distinguished branch of the l-g--l-t-re. If of the aristocratic description, we have a special claim to his indulgence, for the pains we have taken to vindicate that superior order of beings from the vile obloquy, with which such daring attempts are now daily made to brand them.

Little more remains to be said of L—d C-v-n-try. The history of his life is pretty generally known; and a further enquiry into it, would afford no source of instruction or entertainment. But before we bid a final adieu to his L—dsh-p, we would advise him not to fix an additional stigma on the close of his life, by an act of partiality and injustice. He is strongly suspected to be under the influence of petticoat government; and as he has a large family by his second marriage, it would be extreme cruelty, agreeably with the present system, of which he has shewn himself on a late occasion, such a staunch advocate, if he suffered the authority of L-dy C-v-n-ry, and the interests of her children,

to supersede the prior claims of his eldest son *, who likewise is burthened with a numerous offspring. Every humane mind must deprecate this act of cruelty ; and it is to be hoped, that the n-b-e P--r will profit by our instructions.

* L—d D—rh—ft.

E—L G—V—N—R.

HIS L——p, it is said, was forely irritated by the mention made of him in the former part of this work. If he has sensibility to feel rebuke, let him assume the courage to reform his conduct. Repentance and amendment come better late than never. The numerous and distressed family, which he has lately taken under his protection, is an act, if no base purpose is to be gratified by it, that cannot be too highly commended. But when once a man has acquired an infamous reputation, the world is apt to suspect some sinister design, lurking under the semblance of virtue. It is devoutly to be wished, in the present case, that public expectation may be disappointed, and that, after the long career of a mispent life, he will yield an occasion of recording *one* example of pure intrinsic worth: and indeed our hopes must be encouraged, when we consider the *creditable* persons who actually compose his society.

The most intimate friend and companion of his L——p, at this time, and likewise, we believe, his confederate on the turf, is B—b S—m—ds, who was many years a waiter at the St. Albans Tavern, and afterwards kept a noted tavern, not quite one hundred miles from the long-room at H—t—d. This house was chiefly supported by a gang of the minor black-legs. Many a good pigeon has been well plucked and devoured under his hospitable roof; and honest B—b always partook in the luxury of the feast.

By such *worthy* means, our *reputable* publican has amassed a *genteel* fortune, and is actually one of his Majesty's venerable Justices of the peace for a certain county. Great are the benefits society may expect to derive from the exertions of this upright, active magistrate, this second Daniel, risen up amongst us, to judge and chastise the imperfections of men. When the reins of power are in such able virtuous hands, it is a safe-guard to the community against error or oppression; and his enlightened wisdom, the sanctity of his character, aided and enlightened by the counsels of that grave and sober magistrate, Mr.

J--t-ce

J--t-ce A-d—t-n *, will serve to counteract the *juvenile* vivacity and passions of their common friend.

The extraordinary fame and success of his son, L—d B—g—ve, in the school of politics, has of late filled the old P—r's head with notions of ambition never felt before. Tired out by a long continued repetition of Newmarket meetings, he is now desirous to forego all those well-tried enjoyments, for still nobler pursuits. He aspires to a dukedom, and, it is said, has solicited to succeed L—d W—m—l—d, as L—d L—t of our sister kingdom; and where could a more natural representative of Majesty be found? In this case, if he can be spared from the bench, B—b S—ds is to attend his L—p as S-c--t-ry, when Old I—l—d will once more raise her grateful voice in rejoicings and thanksgiving, for the blessings that must necessarily accrue from a government, under the infallible direction of two such wise experienced pilots.

In regard to what was formerly said, that raised the n-b-e L—d's indignation, we have

* Another confidential friend of L—d G—r.

only seriously to add, that it is always painful personally to offend, unless there is a probability of general utility being derived from the offence.

Some men are gained by lenity and indulgence; others require the rod of severity: insensible to kindness, they are to be corrected only by rigid discipline. L—d G—v—r has long afforded an infernal example of the ages of depravity. Let him now, before he finally closes his sad eventful history, in its last stage, be awakened to the duties of humanity.

SIR

SIR J—N L—DE.

THIS worthy chevalier is likewise forely smitten, and has vowed to prosecute the audacious offender who has dared to publish a libel against him, and the immaculate partner of his joys. With equal propriety, Mr. Barrington might prosecute a person for calling him a pick-pocket; and there is no doubt, but a learned advocate might be found, to vent all the pathos of his eloquence in reprobation of the injury his character had sustained, and to enforce his right to the heaviest damages; but we flatter ourselves, it would be difficult to find an English jury of the same opinion.

In what does a libel consist? Is the sterling sense of this country to be ever enslaved by the vile interested jargon of lawyers? Shall the noblest characteristic of our nature, immortal truth, which the laws are virtually bound to guard and defend, be branded with the vilest epithets, and its warmest advocates be doomed to the most ignominious punishment?

Public

Public resentment should chastise the authors of such abominable doctrine, and annihilate the infamous practice of b-r--ters, who, independent of principle, suiting their language to their purpose, contradict those opinions to-day, which yesterday they enforced with all the art and sophistry of their profession. Shall he, whose whole life has been a complicated tissue of vicious excesses in the very *Crapule* of debauchery, an outrage against all decency, a libel on humanity, without one single act of good-nature or benevolence, to reflect a gloss upon it, institute prosecutions, and be the means of tormenting a person, who, willing to make some expiation for his own innumerable follies and extravagancies, is endeavouring to inculcate the principles of all moral and political virtue? Shall that person be deemed a fit object of punishment, who sets forth as an example the deformities of one, whose heart cannot be corrected, and whose manners can be only chastened by the severest castigation? Shall the maxims of universal charity (however imperfect the abilities of him who would enforce them) be deemed libellous?

bellous? It can never be: reason and humanity revolt from the idea.

Should necessity ever demand it, the real Author will involuntarily and cheerfully come forward, and throw himself on the justice of his countrymen. They will determine, -uninfluenced by partial instructions, (despising the stupid doctrine which more than once has been heard from the B—ch, that, “THE
“ GREATER THE TRUTH, THE MORE HEI-
“ NOUS THE LIBEL,” they will better assert and maintain their right, than to swallow such gross delusion,) whether satire, grounded in truth, and in the best of motives, be libellous; —whether the law can be the instrument of punishing an advocate of virtue. If affirmative their decision, it is time for citizens to find out a more secure asylum.

It should be the peculiar province of satire, to correct and reform, not to injure individuals;

*Admonere volumus, plusquam mordere, prodesse, non
lædere, corrigere mores hominum*.*

* Erasmus.

, but

but when there is no hope of effecting a cure by lenitives, caustics must be applied ;—and in the present instance, it is to be feared, that depravity has taken too deep root, to be extirpated either by one or the other.

We have expatiated more largely on this subject, than it would otherwise deserve, with a view of holding forth an example of prevention and abhorrence to others, at the same time proving to him, that the Author, whoever he may be, is not to be intimidated by his menaces, however violent, and assuring him of what he must be well convinced, that all he has already said on his account, or that of any person connected with him, is perfect charity to what he could say, were he not restrained by motives of delicacy towards the sex, from publishing curious circumstances, that would not be altogether proper for the modest ear.

The nature of this publication is far superior to all personal views. It has flattered no party ; and if ever the Author has had the happy occasion of panegyric, it has been conferred on those, whose situation precludes all chance of advantage to himself.

We

We shall consume no more time on the subject of this chapter, as he is too ignorant for instruction, too hardened for correction. We shall refer him, therefore, to the only monitor that can ever chasten him, (and we fear that, too, will prove insufficient), Time.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. B—LL—CK AND B—CK D—.

THE wishes of their friends are accomplished. A happy reconciliation is effected between these two renowned G—c-an ch-efs, on the solid basis of reciprocal advantage. Mr. B-ll-ck, who had been rather ungratefully abandoned, is added to the new firm, and thence, Old Pharaoh acquires a tower of strength, that defies all the united efforts of his innumerable assailants.

Grateful as this union of interests must be to their friends and connections, public jealousy is somewhat alarmed at the event. The combined forces of these gentlemen, each himself a host, are truly formidable: when separate, opposition was desperate;—joined, their powers must be invincible.

Unfortunately, however, for themselves, as some drawback on their manifold advantages, Mr. D—— has not the energy and spirits he was wont to have. Disappointment in pecuniary engagements, failure in building
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specu-

speculations, and divers other vexations, have damped that ardour and vigour of mind, which in him we were accustomed to admire; and his feelings are now sublimed to such an exquisite degree of refinement, that the most trifling disasters throw him on the rack of torture*.

In having celebrated heretofore the filial piety of Mr. D——, and from our tenderness in other respects, we conceived ourselves entitled to his warmest acknowledgments. He had always professed an extraordinary partiality for the company and manners of the great. The least notice or attention shewn him by nobility, was a source of satisfaction and delight; and it was therefore reasonably to be imagined, that his feelings would have been more gratified than irritated, in being ranked amongst the p--nc-s and n-b-es of the land: but to our utter astonishment, we learn, that he expresses the most acrimonious resentment, and that he publicly indulges himself in

* It is here to be understood, that the gentleman's sensibility is merely of a local nature, not extending to the misfortunes of others, but only to such as may be supposed to affect himself.

all the exaggerated rant of malice and revenge against the Author, whoever he may be, of the Jockey Club. Let us advise the gentleman to stifle his rage. Can he be so entirely void of reflection,—so lost to memory of former transactions, and original connections, antecedent to the period from which we have traced him, as to provoke further enquiry?

Let him for an instant penetrate into the recesses of his heart; he will then alter his tone, and be bound to acknowledge our charity and indulgence.

In respect to retaliation on himself, the Author is neither invulnerable to shame, nor incorrigible to reproof; he kisses the rod with penitence and submission. His errors deserved punishment, and they received it. No indulgence was ever shewn to them; and his soul has bled from the wounds of forsaken adversity. He expects, nor does he deprecate, every species of exaggeration. He is well acquainted with the merciful temper of those whom he has exhibited to public view, in their native colours; but no terror of their threats has made him shrink from the task he imposed on himself.—The reader will

pardon this short digression: it is an egotism not often indulged.

The current report is, that Mr. D—— is surrounded by an ocean of embarrassments, in which his avidity, and engagement in too numerous speculations, have involved him. It were cruel to trample on distress. The cause of misfortune is sacred: we shall not, therefore, probe too deeply, but dismiss him, with the charitable hope of a speedy release from all his troubles.

A-M-R-L P-G-T,

A GENTLEMAN far less distinguished for skill and bravery, as a n-v-l c-m—d-r, than his amiable and beautiful daughter, arrayed in her native robes of virgin innocence, has long been for general utility and good-natured offices, in the circle of her very extensive acquaintance; and above all, for her singular address and condescension, in encouraging that liberal unshackled intercourse between the sexes, which yields such an exquisite zest to the enjoyments of fashionable life.

The actions of the g—l—t A-m-r-l were never confined to the sphere of his profession; they soar to a higher pitch. Br—kes's is the grand theatre of action, where our hero shines most conspicuous. Great as his knowledge may be in n-v-l tactics, his art and dexterity in the *tactics* of quinze and piquet, still must bear the palm. In the one, his merit is of a mere negative nature, consisting rather in what he might have done, than in what he has done: in the other, it is positive and
affirm-

affirmative. It speaks for itself, and thousands can give evidence in proof of his superiority. The difference in these two kinds of action consists in this: one being an exertion in the service of his country; the other being a more profitable exertion, for the benefit of himself.

In this particular instance, the cautious veteran differs essentially from his daughter. He labours to serve his own cause: the lady, far more generous and disinterested, strives to advance the happiness, and provide for the enjoyments of her friends.

Virtue is always sure to bring its own reward; and hence, Miss B. P-g-t is transcendently happy in possession of universal esteem. Her accomplishments disarm the malignity of envy. Such a decided pre-eminence destroys competition; and with that unassuming modesty, which ever accompanies real excellence, she rejects all gratifications, except such as are merely compulsive; and her chief delight is in conferring *gratuitous* favours on those who enjoy her friendship.

Mellowed by time and experience, as she is less capable of physical pleasures (although,

perhaps, not less sensible to them), her heart expands itself, and she becomes, if possible, more eager and zealous in the interest of others.

It cannot be denied, that this lady's philanthropy occasionally hurries her into extremes, not altogether consistent with those nice scruples of delicacy, prescribed within the fastidious circles of fashion; but the natural tenderness of her heart, and her exquisite sensibility, are a full and amiable apology. Descending into the vale of years, her constitution still retains its original predilection for the powerful attractions of youth; and the v-g-r-s Captain L-f-c-lles, the gay Lothario of modern times, is reported to have inspired a romantic passion into her breast, that disdains all the shackles of restraint. In the splendid scenes of C—b—l—nd—House, this Lady and the Captain have appeared in principal characters, unmindful of those dull rules which our sober plodding ancestors were so cautious to observe. But the services which this charming woman is ever ready to render her friends on similar occasions, deadens the arrows of calumny; and thus, these anecdotes,
in

in the regions of fashion, are related merely as matter of innocent pleasantry and mirth.

Our fair enthusiast has long held the first rank in the favour of a great female p-r-f-n-ge *, the confidante of her secrets, the friend of her heart. The same delightful sympathies,—the same congenial sentiments, must necessarily be the bond of this delightful union, and ought to yield a source of infinite satisfaction and security to the r——l ——.

But, alas! it has been reported, that his passion begins to sicken and to cool, so that he may be more indifferent as to the propensities and connections of his comely dame. Time will operate, however slowly, as a certain antidote against all our prejudices, and all our passions. The wisest counsels, the maxims of prudence, the force of experience itself, even the dictates of interest, are all insufficient; but time is sure at length to come to our aid, and correct the phrenzy of youthful violence; or if, perchance, the original attachment has been founded on real worth and accomplishments, still, time acts

* Mrs. F—h—b—t.

with equal force, seldom failing to diminish their value in our sight, in proportion as we become more habituated to them. The above observations are strictly applicable to the generality of persons, and the only exception belongs to those very rare characters that are early formed, and which are not to be warped from the path which they had, on what they conceived just principles, originally chalked out for themselves.

The old A-m-r-l's exploits being now wholly confined to the clubs in St. J-mes's Street and P-ll M-ll afford little scope for variety or entertainment; we have therefore been happy in the occasion under this head of expatiating on the natural and moral perfections of his lovely d——t——r.

There was a report current not long since, that the gay C——t——n L-sc-lles was to lead this amiable lady to the temple of Hymen. A connection, auguring such a prosperous issue, must naturally create a general interest in its accomplishment. The Captain (to use a French expression) is *trop clairvoyant*, not to perceive all the advantages that must result from it; and he wisely overlooks the disparity

disparity of years, in contemplating the transcendant charms of (we trust) his destined b—de. Fathers, they say, have flinty hearts; *children* must still be wretched; but in the present case, it is to be hoped, that the veteran officer will shew himself an experienced commander, and prevail on L—d H—ew—od to forego the trifling advantages of fortune, in consulting the more permanent interest and happiness of his son, which appear wrapt up in the *sole exclusive* possession of the darling object of his tenderest affections.

E—L OF L—C—T—R.

WHILE others are immersed in the gulph of politics, meditating schemes of fortune or ambition, or involved in the labyrinth of profligate dissipation, yielding a corrupt example, injurious to morals, and fatal to themselves, the present n-b—m-n, animated by sentiments *worthier* of his illustrious birth, is devoted to a more *honourable* and *sublime* pursuit.

The *noble* science of heraldry, which opens to the philosopher, an unbounded field of *beneficial* discovery, and which, by proper cultivation, may be converted to such general use, engrosses the time and genius of the E—l of L—c—t—r.

The extraordinary blessings that the public are likely to derive from his profound researches in this interesting science, rouse all the impatience of curiosity; while the improvements that it may convey, excite the benevolent ardour and enthusiasm of philanthropy.

One

One advantage peculiar to the study of this useful branch of philosophy, and which renders it still more grateful to the worthy P—r, is, that it is purely theoretical;—not subject to the least personal loss, or liable to the expence which belongs to practical experiments. Strict application to this abstruse and complicated science, is therefore perfectly congenial with his mind. It enamours him still more with the splendid titles and ancient privileges, which he feels so convenient a substitute for those rarer qualities, that by some persons, are thought to constitute the real beauty of moral excellence. It requires all the meditation of solitude and retirement,—that it should be uninterrupted by the impertinent claims of hospitality,—nor disturbed by the obtrusive visits of indigence and misfortune.

To unravel the intricacies of an escutcheon, —to celebrate the antiquity of aristocracy,—to labour to perpetuate the system of hereditary rights, and exclusive privileges,—to shut himself up from all the extravagant enjoyments of society, merely to propagate his knowledge in this beneficial branch of literature,

rature, must extort the gratitude of that illustrious body of men, to whose service his labours have been long, almost exclusively devoted.

There was indeed a time, when he appeared emulous to excel on the theatre of politics: but nature denied the gifts of oratory. An ungraceful delivery, a vicious elocution, arising from a natural defect in the organ of speech, which, unlike Demosthenes, he was not able to conquer, obliged him to relinquish that object, and to embark in the grand undertaking, whence he expects to acquire such immortal fame.

The juvenile career of this grave, sober-minded P—r, was wholly exempt from the extravagant ebullitions of youth. Unlike his father, he had no relish for convivial festivity, no zest for the collateral pleasures, to which it sometimes gives birth; the son inherited little of his urbanity, none of his gaiety and humour: but if he had far less wit, he had infinite more prudence, from whose unerring rules, not even a father's distresses could ever tempt him to depart; and which always secured him from those disagreeable perplexities

plexities, in which the other has been often involved.

To be serious; waving irony, it must be admitted, that in L—d L—c—t-r, we behold nothing to admire. The main chance was always the grand point; even heraldry itself could never supersede the love of money.

Too cold to be misled by the impulse of passion, he very early formed a mat—m—n—al connection of interest, incapable either of feeling, or inspiring affection; and, although he may be less competent as to the means or ability, J—k M—n—rs himself cannot be more anxious to encrease his stores, while he is far more ready to perform services of friendship and humanity*.

A wretched life, divided between the alternate lust of a—r—ce, and a stupid propensity to illustrate the principles of heraldry, is a source too contemptible to yield either entertainment to the reader, or utility to the public.

* Mr. M—n—rs has occasionally assisted a friend under difficulties; of which poor Billy F—d—ng is an example. Misery itself could never extort a mite from L—d L—c—t-r.

Never-

Nevertheless, with such *lofty* pretensions, an excellent disposition to improve them, it were impossible to conceive, that some of the numberless good things in the wise dispensation of the C—n, would not fall to his L——p's share. Hence, we find in the red book, that he is M—t—r and W—k—r of the M—t; a snug little sinecure, suitable to his abilities, and not calculated to disturb or interrupt his important labours, while it yields, however inadequate to his deserts, a comfortable gratification of 15 or 1600 a-year.

In fairly analyzing the c-v-l l-ft, which, as often as it occurs, excites our abhorrence and indignation, we verily believe, that there does not exist a single instance, where the public money, extorted by taxes, from poverty and labour, is allotted as a reward for public services; and if all names were expunged from that calendar, except such as have real claims to the nation's liberality, the number would actually be reduced to 0.

“Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law.”

GOLDSMITH.

L—D

L—D J—N T—-SH—ND.

ALTHOUGH there be no general similitude, and, in many respects, a striking difference, between L—d J—n and his brother, yet there is one moral feature, where a perfect resemblance may be traced.

A servant, who had lived some years with his L——p, influenced by a malignant planet, was detected in the act of clandestinely taking away a bottle of wine. The unhappy man was in consequence prosecuted, convicted, and transported for the felony.

From the above trait, we cannot bestow our praise on the score of humanity. In commendation of his hospitality, we must be equally silent. He is ever ready to display his wit and ingenuity, when an entertainment is provided at the expence of others*; but
he

* L—d J—n was long a pensioner of the late Mr. Brookes, the hospitable landlord, who gratuitously entertained him, and whose hospitality he afterwards
gratefully

he holds back, on there being a question of others, being entertained at the expence of himself.

In gallantry, politics, and literature, the n-b-e L—d has endeavoured to distinguish himself. Let us try him by the true criterion.

In polite ages, like the present in England, the most criminal actions are qualified by the most gentle conciliating phrases; where, as our neighbours, the once gay *Athenians*, appear to have adopted a system of pure reformation, and utterly to have abandoned their ancient character; to keep up the eternal spirit of contradiction and hostility, we seem to have imbibed all their effiminacy and vice. An attempt to seduce the affections, or debauch the mind of a friend's wife, at the same time deriving our very existence from his bene-

gratefully derided in a ludicrous poem, the name of which we have forgot.

“ The gen'rous Brookes, whose honest, liberal trade

“ Delights to trust, and blushes to be paid.”

We are ignorant if Mr. Brookes's widow ever received any requital.

factions,—living with him on terms of unlimited confidence, is not considered by our *betters*, as violating a sacred moral duty,—as an act of perfidy or ingratitude, that most odious of vices ; no. . There is to be found a gentleman still more popular than his L——p, who has laid it down as a fundamental principle in his creed of ethics, that the friend of the husband is of all others the most proper to debauch the honour and fidelity of the wife, under the truly-moral idea, that from opportunity and confidence, the attempt is less likely to be frustrated. Thus, the plotter and perpetrator of this nefarious act, is not disgraced in society ; he is regarded as a man of gallantry, an epithet of envy and admiration ; and if he has the virtue afterwards to fight the friend whose happiness he has for ever destroyed, he is then universally esteemed as a man of HONOUR.

Such are the *just* distinctions established in the higher classes of society amongst our *betters* ; and they might hold it invidious, were we to deny, that such splendid examples operate to the general improvement of
manners,

manners, and to enlarge the scale of social comforts.

The outrage which our hero committed several years ago, on the chastity of the beautiful D—c—fs of R—l—nd, while enjoying all the unbounded generosity and kindness of her h—b—nd, with the just and disdainful repulse that he experienced, should have worked a deeper impression ; but such f—g—t—ous v—l—ny was construed into a mere act of gallantry, and served only to encrease his reputation amongst his *Right Honourable* and noble friends at Brookes's. No disgrace being annexed to this notorious breach of faith and hospitality, the indignant repulse he had met with, was not of itself sufficient to deter him from a perseverance in the same base, unprincipled career ; and he has since been more successful in an attempt on the virtue of another lady, who had been lately married to a gentleman (with whom likewise he was on terms of intimacy), on principles of mutual affection.

Having poisoned the source of all his happiness, the injured h—b—nds only, remedy

was

was a compliance with that barbarous and fatal custom, which the etiquette of false honour prescribes. The consequences were a duel, wherein both parties escaped unhurt, a d-v—ce, and a second m—r—ge.

In politics, the n-b-e L—d has been less fortunate. High expectations had been formed of the miracles he was to achieve in p—l—m—t; but all efforts in that line were weak and abortive. However, his intimate friendship with Mr. F—x, prevailed on that gentleman, at the expence of the peace, tranquillity, and comfort of his constituents, to recommend him as a proper person to represent them, whereby a desperate opposition was raised, the most dangerous tumults created, and that vast city plunged in anarchy, and often in scenes of murder, which continued to rage with unabated violence, during the period of several weeks, and the triumph was at length established by all those corrupt artifices that tend to destroy popular virtue, and to deaden the people to their real interests. The miserable issue has been, that on a succeeding election, very soon after, he was

K

forced

forced to yield up all his laurels to the vanquished enemy*.

In literature, L—d J—n has in some degree distinguished himself; and the public are indebted to him for a few ingenious satirical poems, which have contributed to their mirth and entertainment †.

Within the circle of an extensive acquaintance, this n—b—m—n is very much admired; by which, the reader, from what has been said, will be able to judge of the qualifications necessary to conciliate esteem and popularity in the fashionable world.

* It is only just to declare, that the same infamous means were also practised by the opposite party, a memorable instance of which has been lately brought to light, in the conduct of that distinguished friend to the purity of parliamentary reformation, Mr. R—se, of the T—f—ry.

† The Jekyll, wherein the merits of the sprightly b—r—t—r of that name are recorded, and Mr. W—x—ll's Probationary Ode, celebrating the praises of that Colossus of learning and philosophy, are the happiest compositions of L—d J—n T—nsh—nd.

MESSRS.

MESSRS. H-WKS-B--Y, A-CKL-ND, D-N-
D—SS, AND R-B-S-N,

MAY be all included in one vile lot. The same uniform, invariable principle of interest, unrestrained by any collateral consideration, either of public virtue, or private gratitude, binds them all. Locusts, that feed and fatten on the spoils of a country, which, the more it is distressed, the more they riot in the plunder, whose noblest sentiment consists in the exclusive ambition of enriching or aggrandizing themselves, heedless of the means by which their fordid passion is to be gratified.

To begin with him, whom we have placed at the head of the g—g.

L—d H—k—b—ry is actually at this time C—ll—or of the D—chy and C—ty P-l-t-ne of L-nc--t-r, C-ll—or of C—t-ms in the P—t of L-nd-n, P—f-d-nt of the L—ds of the C-m—ttee of C--nc-l of T—de and P-t-t-ons, Cl-rk of the P-lls in I—l-nd.

The salary and emoluments of these various appointments, most of which are absolute sinecures, exclusive of patronage, cannot yield less than———14,000l. a-year.

Hence, the public may form a pretty just estimate of that disinterestedness, which in the very worst of times, when the nation was apparently tottering on the verge of ruin,—surrounded by a host of enemies, so *gratuitously* devoted its services to the common cause.

Under the fostering care of this *patriot* band, the old Butean system still flourishes in all its pristine vigour, nor will it ever fall into disuetude, till the people, enlightend, and roused to a perfect sense of their real interests, shall have taught to Courts the lessons of wisdom and humanity, and reduced their influence within the proper limits of reason and justice.

If we enquire into the merits of this upstart P—r, which have ingratiated him so much with his R—I M—t-r, we shall find, that they consist altogether in an undeviating vigilance and attention to every thing that relates to the advancement of his own personal

sonal views, which he very early discovered, were to be best accomplished, by an abject servility, and base compliance with every mandate issuing from that fountain, whence his titles and fortune have originated. Thus, superior to the ties of gratitude or friendship, dead to the exalted sentiments of honourable ambition, and abstractedly devoted to the above selfish purpose, indifferent as to N—th or to P—tt, to Sh—b—né or to F—x, he is the jackall of every adm—n—t—tion, the ready slave and t—l of the C—wn, the chief organ of that secret c—b—n—t, which invisibly operates over, and regulates every proceeding of the other. He begun his political career under the malignant auspices of L—d B—te, malignant to his country, although hitherto propitious to himself; and when popular odium banished that nobleman from the r—l presence, and reduced him to the necessity of paying his visits behind the curtain, H—kfb—ry was the vile substitute to keep up and encourage all those pernicious maxims of government, that have stamped such an indelible stigma on the present r—n.

It is a just observation, that Courts may be compared to a superb edifice, composed of the finest marble, where the courtiers are very polished, but withall extremely hard-hearted. This man, however, has never been able to shake off his natural awkwardness and vulgarity of manners; but the latter part of the above remark is strictly applicable to him. In his youth, he had been received into the family of the late Sir J-n-t-n C—pe, to whom he was distantly related, and to whose original patronage he owes the rank and fortune he at present holds in the world; yet H-wkfb-y, true to the uniform practice of a wretched courtier, feels no gratitude or compassion; all his thoughts are centered in his own vile self; and after having prevailed on the late Sir C——s C—pe, by an infamous abuse of the power he had acquired over him, to make an unjust and barbarous will, where his brother, the present Baronet, was not even mentioned, he suffers that unfortunate man, burthened with a numerous family, to languish in a foreign country, suffering all the miseries of poverty and debt, without an endeavour to improve the forlorn condition

condition of him, to whose family, as we have before remarked, he is indebted for the foundation of all those advantages which he actually enjoys. Of this advice, blended with such flagrant cruelty and injustice, the sequel has unravelled the meaning. He has himself married the widow, for the sake of her immense fortune, and has married her daughter to a Duke: thus at once gratifying his avarice and mean contemptible ambition. Such vile ingratitude excites abhorrence, and ought to inspire a proper idea of Courts, where a man of this cast is distinguished above all others, by its smiles, favour, and protection.

Let us now proceed to L—d A—ckl—nd.

If it were any recommendation to his L—d—sh—p, he is derived from a very ancient family in the North of England, which, as a reward for tergiversation and apostacy, is now ennobled in his own person. It is a melancholy, but incontrovertible truth, that interest is the grand machine, which generally operates in the human breast, to the prejudice of every virtuous or honourable duty. Connected with L—d N—th, by habits of the strictest intimacy, confirmed, as it ought to

have been, by the ties of unmerited obligation, having struggled with him through all the vice and corruptions of his infamous a-m-n--t—on; and having ever vindicated the principles of government, during that disgraceful period; nor stopping there, but proceeding still farther, and asserting, with all his powers, the honour and integrity which actuated the authors, and induced the necessity of the Coalition: we afterwards behold this unprincipled minion abandon his friend and patron, the founder of his fortune, in the moment of defeat, and join the enemy that triumphed in his ruin. His apostacy has been rewarded, which points out another road that leads to the fruition of the honours and distinctions of Courts.

We do not mean to insinuate, that L—d A—kl—nd is destitute of those talents for business, which are to be acquired by dint of unwearied application. He has shewn himself an able and subtle negociator; and his judgment in consulting the best opinions, and combining all the experience which he could by any means collect together on the occasion, certainly procured to this country a
manifest

manifest advantage in our treaty of commerce with France, which it were invidious not to ascribe to the judicious manner in which his L—sh—p conducted the negociation; and we ought to be more ready to acknowledge this merit, as there exist so very few instances of treaties and negociations, where this country has not been over-matched by the superior arts and policy of our neighbours.

It is the principle of L—d A—kl—nd, as well as of his friend L—d H—sb—ry, to adhere systematically to the main chance: the mask was taken off, when he abandoned his friend and benefactor. Had he withdrawn himself when L—d N—th joined Mr. F—x, there would have been a plea of justification; but to forsake him in the moment of disgrace, to follow fortune under the standard of his victorious adversary, evinces a contracted hardened heart, capable of sacrificing every moral duty to the insatiate lust of avarice and rapacity.

Since the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with France, he has been almost without intermission, engaged in the diplomatic department. Nevertheless, he passes
much

much of his time in England, where, withheld by conscious shame, his constituents derive little benefit from his senatorial exertions; fearful to encounter the indignant frowns of wounded friendship, he steers aloof, nor ever passes the threshold of St. Stephen's walls. If, however, he has incurred the contempt and indignation of Mr. F-x and L—d N—th, he rejoices in the more fruitful sympathy and comfortable applauses of L—d G—nv—le and Mr. P—t. There, treachery is virtue, and apostacy rewarded.

Mr. D—d—fs possesses all the accommodating pliability and hereditary virtues of his native country. Transplanted to this fertile soil, his active genius has not neglected to cultivate it to his utmost advantage. He was the friend of N—th, the friend of S—b—ne; he is now the bosom friend, the *faithful* confidante of P—t; and if occasion or interest required, we should behold him to-morrow, the panegyrist, the enthusiast of F-x. With talents of accommodation, every way so agreeable, can it be supposed, that some, out of the numberless good things in the gift of the C——n, would not fall to his share? Hence,

the patronage of India is vested in him: but would that be a sufficient requital for all the extraordinary services that this country owes to his indefatigable exertions? Surely no; Old England understands the duty of gratitude better. In super-addition to the above, Mr. D—d—fs is S—c—t—ry of S—te for the H—me D—p—t—nt, T—f—r of the N—vy, and a L—d of T—de and P—t—t—ns. With these little comfortable douceurs, he continues to give frequent entertainments to the M—n—t—r and his friends, at his elegant villa at W—b—d—n. H—ry is a friend to convivial mirth; no man relishes a glass of Burgundy with more gout than himself. He likewise has another merit; he does not affect a fastidious delicacy or squeamish regard for public opinion; he labours not to disguise his principle,—it is open, and unalterably fixed to support the C——n in all its measures; in pursuing the blessings of peace, or in extending the ravages of war. His firm mind nothing can wrest from its avowed object. “*Justum et tenacem propositi vina**.” Happy

* Horace.

as he is in the smiles of r——l favour, and in the rewards bestowed by a grateful people, still his philanthropy often leads him to his native land. In the summer months, when he can be spared from the fatigues of public business, he never fails to visit his countrymen, and with a prudent, perhaps rather too sparing hand, to scatter some of the good things, the produce of Old England, amongst the less-favoured inhabitants of the Northern Highlands. “Home is home, although never
 “so homely;” and Mr. D—d—fs has not yet conquered his early prejudices. We are ignorant under what recommendation, unless it be through that of his countryman, L—d B—te, this gentleman stands so high in the good graces of his partial M—t—r; but once introduced, his M—t—s intuitive sagacity would quickly discover the great qualities inherent in his character, and his well-known generosity would not fail to reward them. It is the virtue of princes, to be more prodigal of the public money, than they are liberal of their own, doubtless, from respect for the moral precept of the virtuous Fenelon, who told his pupil, the Duke of Burgundy,

Burgundy, “ That K-ngs should never *give* “ any thing, as they had nothing of their “ own, and that every thing in their pos- “ session belonged to the people.” This wise and excellent maxim is adopted with infinite success by a certain M-n—ch, not wholly unknown to the good people of E—gl—nd.

Mr. D—d—fs adheres unalterably to his original text; nor under any administration does he quit his post, on which account, some have ventured to arraign him of inconsistency; but surely, nothing can be so unjust, for he knows full well, from long experience, that there is only one principle of government, and that, according to the present state of things, the M-n—t-r who will not consent to abide by that principle, can have no other alternative, than immediately to retire to a private station, or enlist under the banners of a turbulent unprofitable opposition. Mr. D—d—fs has from the beginning reconciled his mind to the above system, and is too sensible of its value, at this mature period of his life, to depart from it. His retreat must be compulsive; it will never be voluntary.

We

We shall conclude this article with a few words relative to our old acquaintance, J-ck R-b-f-n.

J-ck owes his birth to democratic parents, of the very lowest class. We believe he was originally a menial servant in the L-wth-r family; and when very young, under the direction of some happy planet, bare-footed, left his household gods, setting off for London, that propitious mart of young adventurers in quest of fortune. They who are solely bent on one object, nor suffer themselves to be diverted from the path that leads to its accomplishment, very rarely fail of success. Young men, eager in the pursuit of pleasure, seldom find the road to riches. The *main* object of Mr. R-b-f-n was the *main* chance; nor were his thoughts ever disturbed or diverted by any other intruder. Prudence was his characteristic virtue; and with happy qualities, to conciliate the regard, and ensure the protection of the great, he soon found out the means of opening a field for himself, which his active genius, with unremitting perseverance, sought every occasion to cultivate and improve.

It

It would not be interesting to follow this gentleman through the various mazes of early life, which led him to his present affluence and splendour, and which recommended him to the particular patronage of his best friend and benefactor, L—d N—th, whose protection never was withheld from *aspiring heroes* of similar talents and gratifications. During the long disgraceful period of that n-b--m-n's adm-n-t—on, he was in all his secrets, which he turned to the best advantages of fortune, and was particularly useful to his L—dsh-p, at the conclusion of an important debate, acting as whipper-in on the occasion, to keep the kennel together, and prevent them from running astray. This was one of *honest* J-ck's occupations, during the prosperity of his friend, under whose auspices he is supposed to have acquired a fortune of at least half a million, which was an alluring object to a certain young nobleman*, who had involved himself in embarrassments, by a career of unbounded dissipation and extravagance. As a remedy to the disease, his L—dsh-p paid his addresses to Miss R-b-f-n, J-ck's

* L—d Ab—g—v—ny.

only child; and the father, vain of the flattering distinction which would raise his daughter to the rank of Peerefs, was induced to consent, and pay down a large marriage portion; and the Lady is actually Countess of Ab—g—v—ny. Thus, from the dregs of democracy, by his extraordinary *virtuous* and *honourable* ambition, he has enriched his family, and ennobled it by a connection with one of the most ancient branches of aristocracy.

We must not omit to render the same justice to our old friend Jack, that we have attempted to render to the three *worthy* characters that have preceded him. As soon as he perceived that the smiling countenance of r—ya—ty was overcast, and that the hand which raised him was palsied, and deprived of all its powers, he also yielded to the torrent of such noble-spirited example, and turning his back on the man who had loaded him with obligations, and unbounded proofs of friendship, joined the triumphant Phalanx, and now employs the same honourable exertions as we have already stated, under the banners of the enemy of his original benefactor.

From this article, which we have now brought to a conclusion, the character of the B—t—sh C—rt, may be drawn; where H—k—b—ry, A—ckl—nd, D—d—fs, and R—b—f—n, men destitute of all private virtue, and whose political creed is to convert all public virtue into ridicule and contempt, are the principal favourites, and who enjoy the best rewards in its gift, while honour and independance are banished from the presence. A Saville and a Frederic Montague, were never seen within the precincts of the P—l—ce.

L

HONOURABLE

HONOURABLE T—M—S E—SK—NE.

“ HAPPY indeed is it for this country,
 “ that whatever interested divisions may cha-
 “ racterize other places, of which I may have
 “ occasion to speak, however the councils of
 “ the highest departments of the state may
 “ be occasionally distracted by personal con-
 “ siderations, they never enter these walls*,
 “ to disturb the administration of justice.
 “ Whatever may be *our* public principles, or
 “ the private habits of *our* lives, they never
 “ cast even a shade across the path of our
 “ professional duties.

“ If this be the characteristic even of the
 “ bar of an English Court of Justice, what
 “ sacred impartiality may not every man ex-
 “ pect from its jurors and its bench †.”

* The Court of King’s Bench.

† Vide Mr. E-sk-ne’s Speech in the C—t of K—’s
 B—ch, on the trial—the King versus S—d—le, for a
 libel.

Such

Such are the modest, but energetic strains, in which Mr. E-sk-ne asserts the honour and dignity of his profession, and the immaculate purity of its practitioners; and where could we expect to find a more natural disinterested asserter of their virtues, than in the man who derives an annual income of eight or nine thousand pounds, from the mystery and intricacies of that profession, and who estimates his legal eloquence at the moderate rate of three hundred guineas per brief?

We have already had occasion to remark, that where private interest is concerned, the evidence of such a person is inadmissible; therefore, no faith is due to the pompous eulogium of the learned B-r—t-r; and we defy the utmost stretch of the most fertile, luxuriant imagination, to conceive an assertion more directly and positively contrary to truth, than that which he ventured solemnly in C—t, to pronounce as such. It is the practice of l-wy-rs to perplex and delude. During many centuries, this country was priest-ridden; now, it is under the g-v—m—t of l-g-l-t-r—ts. As Mr. E-sk-ne has committed his opinion of the E—l-sh B-r to the public, let

us, in opposition, transcribe that of one of his countrymen, less prejudiced on the occasion, and which, although dealt in poetry, is not grounded in fiction.

“ Let these [speaking of lawyers] through cities
 “ work their eager way,
 “ By legal outrage and established guile;
 “ The social sense extinct. Let them ferment
 “ Mad into tumult, the seditious herd,
 “ Or melt them down to slavery. Let them
 “ Insnare the wretched in the toils of law,
 “ Fomenting discord, and perplexing right,
 “ AN IRON RACE *.”

Such is the glaring contrariety of sentiment on one and the same subject, held by two gentlemen of the same nation, one of whom existing from its abuses, the other having smarted under them.

In all countries, the inf-my of l—y-rs is proverbial. The Germans had a very early veneration for them. Tacitus relates, that they were so irritated at Varus's Tribunal, that they cut out the tongues of the advocates who pleaded at the Bar, with these

* Vide Thomson's Seasons, Autumn.

farcaſtic words, “ Vipers, give over hisſing ;” and in this country, it has ſometimes happened, that corrupt j—g-s have trembled on the B—ch, through dread of popular vengeance.

The more we explore the boaſted code of E—l—th jurisprudence, the more abominations we diſcover. The extortion of its profeſſors, the uncertainty and tedious delay of legal proceſſes, the enormous expences of which abſolutely precluding the lower claſſes of ſociety from a chance of juſtice, are too ſcandalous and ſhocking to dwell on ; and as a contraſt to it, Mr. E—lk-ne, who, we underſtand, was conſulted on ſome points, would do well to examine with attention that code which the French legiſlature has lately eſta-bliſhed.

As to the common laws of E—l—d, which ought to be intelligible to the meaneſt underſtanding, they are a fathomleſs abyſs, that exceeds the utmoſt penetration of human wiſdom to ſound them. They are framed, not to elucidate, but to perplex, not to prevent, but to breed contentions. The grand merit of the E—l—th jurisprudence, conſiſts

in its intricacy, which often leads ignorant men, where they cannot comprehend or unravel a system, to commend and admire it; and of this ignorance, the learned professors are sure to avail themselves to the utmost. The mere form of introducing a cause to a Court, is itself an incomprehensible science. Nevertheless, it is not enough, that the administration of justice should be involved in this mysterious perplexity, but the profession must be split into various distinct classes, for the purpose of enabling the practitioners to assist each other*, by creating an enormity of expence, beneficial to themselves, and ruinous to the miserable client; and, notwithstanding the powerful authority of Mr. E-1k-ne, we believe, that no person who has ever once passed through these necessary forms of the Courts, will acquiesce in the truth of those eulogiums which that modest gentleman has been pleased to pronounce upon them.

* To every person, unfortunate enough to have been engaged in legal processes, the good understanding between the learned counsel and the *honest* attorney, must be obvious.

No

No man, unless blinded by prejudice, or by fees, can consider the vast mass of writings collected together in a cause, without shuddering at the expence and iniquity of the system, when these writings evidently tend only to bewilder by their perplexity, and to plunder by the absurd and eternal tautology with which they abound. To detail all the different parts of a process, with the costs belonging to each, would be incredible to all but those who have felt the extortion. Many hundred pounds are frequently consumed by declarations, demurrers, rejoinders, subpoenas, pleas, &c. of a single cause, without one witness having been called.

If we were to proceed to point out the enormities of the C—t of C—c—y, that awful tribunal of equity, the task would be endless. We shall only observe, that in the above C—t, thousands are very often expended, when no defence is pleaded, or even intended. It is the mystery of law that constitutes the fortune of l—y—rs; strip it of its forms, the mystery is lost, and it becomes plain and comprehensible; but then, the number of law-suits would be reduced to nothing.

In theory, we have fully proved the abominations of this system; and in practice, what can be conceived so infamous, as that a man should seek a shelter for his own corruptions, under those of his profession; yet it is a notorious fact, that the only plea urged by b-r—t-rs, in exculpation of their unprincipled, bare-faced inconsistency, when convicted of laying down as points of law in one case, what they deny in another, as the tide of interest flows, is, “that it is all in the line of their profession.”

Such are the professional habits of those men, whom Mr. E-sk-ne extols to the skies, as a mirror of integrity and perfection. Their avowed object is to encrease the number of briefs, and to fill their purses: all other considerations are of a very subordinate nature.

Have we not heard this ingenious advocate exhaust all the pathos of eloquence, explore every mine of ingenuity and invention, work upon the passions by all those masterly strokes of art, peculiar to himself, pleading the cause of an injured husband against the wretch who had blasted the honour of his wife, and murdered his own peace and happiness, crying
aloud

aloud for the heaviest penalties on the base adulterer?

Have we not also heard this same distinguished ornament of the B-r display all the above powers, in behalf of the vile seducer, perverting and torturing the truth, to palliate the crimes of adultery and seduction, and deprecating damages against his infamous client*.

The life of Mr. E-sk-ne has been chequered with much variety. He was originally bred to a far more honourable profession, but to one much less congenial with his turn of mind, than that which now engrosses all his thoughts and labours. He soon quitted the n-v-l line, and his family found the means to procure him a commission in a regiment of infantry.

The younger branches of S—tch n-b—ty are in general not over-burthened with riches; and on the return with his regiment from Gibraltar, finding his circumstances very inadequate to support the expence and gaiety of a military life, and harrassed by some debts

* Vide the trial P—fl—w against S—kes, for adultery. Also M—t—n against P—t—ie, for ditto.

that

that he had formerly contracted in London, with the forestalling prudence that characterizes his countrymen, he began seriously to meditate on his affairs, and to consider what plan announced most probability of extricating himself from his actual difficulties, and of raising the foundation of a future fortune. Having consulted his mother, it was settled, after various suggestions, that had been no sooner formed than they were laid aside, that he should apply himself to the study of the law. But then, the impatient clamours of his creditors, and the want of money to enable him to pass through the necessary forms, previous to his being called to the Bar, appeared insuperable obstacles to his success.

Thus circumstanced, it was at length agreed that he should pay his respects to the late L—d Ab—c—rn, who proved himself a friend, and who (we believe) was also a relation to the family. To his L—dsh—p, our fortunate B—r—t—r repaired, and imparted his design; at the same time, with all his natural, national cunning, communicating the hinderances that stood in his way, and lamenting the little prospect that he saw of removing them.

L—d Ab—c—n caught the bait, and, retiring for a few minutes, quickly returned with a letter, which he requested him to deliver to his mother.

Mr. E—lk—ne, little anticipating the contents, took his leave, apparently vexed and mortified: but his vexation was not of a long date; for, on opening the letter, it was found to contain a five hundred pound bank-note, desiring it might be applied to the purpose that had been mentioned.—His finances thus recruited, he begun his professional studies, with a labour and perseverance not to be described; and having regularly kept his terms, he was called to the B—r, and had very soon a favourable opportunity of distinguishing himself in two very popular causes. He was retained by Mr. Baillie in the Greenwich Hospital business, against L—d S—d—w—ch, and afterwards by Admiral Keppel, on his celebrated trial.

In the former of these causes, our young advocate distinguished himself by a degree of superior confidence and matchless effrontery; and while indulging himself in a strain of the most virulent invective, he was interrupted
by

by his countryman, L—d M—sf—I—d, who then presided in the H—se of L—ds, Mr. E—— on the instant resumed his discourse, renewed his attack with additional vigour and severity, and spurned the idea of yielding to the influence that would presume to restrain his indignation*.

In the trial of Admiral Keppel, he was retained as junior counsel, and had one thousand guineas presented to him for his exertions on the occasion. From these two memorable events, so fortunate for Mr. E——, originated his reputation; and if that be any advantageous trait in his character, he certainly is now the most eminent *practitioner* at the E—l—sh B—r. After all, the chief professional merit of this Gentleman, consists in his eloquence; in the art of playing on the passions; but, however he may excel in that

* Mr. E—— once told the Author, that to this circumstance he imputed all the success that followed; for, upon retiring from the bar, no less than thirty briefs were offered to him. He further added, that had he suffered himself at that time to have been brow-beaten by L—d M—nsf—I—d, he should have sunk into neglect and obscurity.

art,

art, it can never keep pace with his consummate vanity. In point of argument, he is in general miserably deficient; indeed, he seldom attempts it; for although no person is more capable of a fine-spun elaborate set speech, he seldom condescends to answer points of reasoning; yet it must be admitted that he discovers as much subtlety in his manner of evading replication, as F-x, or Sheridan himself, in the brilliancy and quickness of actual reply. He, for ever, passes over the material objections started against his positions; these are a mechanical kind of abilities, of a very inferior species, and which can never raise him to that degree of eminence or admiration which his extraordinary vanity leads him to imagine that he really possesses.

MR.

MR. G—R—W,

Another *Paragon* of the Law.

THE brutality, and unwarrantable personalities, thrown out by L—y—rs at the B—r, demand correction. Why should a man be suffered, under the privilege of a band and wig, to utter with impunity, what he would not dare even to think in any other place but a C—rt of L—w? The characteristic insolence and presumption of B—r—t—rs, is fully exemplified in the pert loquacity of this conceited, ignorant upstart.

We do not believe, that this *paragon* of his profession has enrolled his name, as a member of the Jockey Club; but, as he has contrived to get the *whip*-hand of decency and good manners, we must inform him, that the dignity of a pleader does not consist in a tone of ungentlemanly, supercilious authority, but in a far different demeanour. Impudent, false assertions, the grossest scurrility, the art of brow-beating a witness, or of bullying

lying a thief-taker, are the only points of practice in which Mr. G—r—w seems emulous to excel; and perhaps such arts may be well adapted to his interest on that theatre*, where his practice is chiefly confined. He also, as a great constitutional l—y—r, subscribes implicitly to the doctrine, “that the
“ greater the truth, the more heinous the
“ libel.” Respecting libels the grand point in question is to fix the law and the fact in the power of the Jury.

The sole aim and object of Mr. Fox’s Libel Bill, is to restore the law to its proper channel, to prevent twelve men from per-juring themselves; if Jurymen doubt this, let them look to their oath; if they act up to that oath, they will not deliver their fellow creature into the hands of a Judge who will deliver him to the tormentor, “And verily
“ thou shalt not depart hence, till thou hast
“ paid the utmost farthing.”

* The Old Bailey.—Mr. G—r—w derives his income principally from the felons in Newgate, for most of whom he has a general retainer.

The

The eloquence of our *popular a-v-c-te* was formed and matured in those learned seminaries, which have produced many unrivalled orators, the Robin Hood and Coach-makers Hall. There, almost gratuitously, for the petty consideration of three shillings per night, often has he entertained a *select* audience with early specimens of his brilliant talents and elocution. There, he acquired the first rudiments of that matchless effrontery, which he now on every occasion exhibits in a more enlarged and conspicuous sphere.

We trust, that in consequence of a late rebuke, he will learn to curb the licentiousness of his tongue, and that he will be convinced there is some danger in indulging that pert volubility of speech, which often leads people into errors, that they have not courage or ability to defend. Mr. G—r—w will perfectly understand our allusion; but that the reader may be equally well informed, it is necessary for him to know, that this learned professor of the l-w, having treated a gentleman in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, with unjustifiable as-

perity,

perity, the magistrate from the bench firmly told him, that in two hours, he should be free from all magisterial influence or restraint; and in an instant the Barrister was struck speechless.

B—I—s are always c—w—ds.

M

Mr.

MR. J—K—LL.

TO this sprightly b-r—t-r the public are much indebted, for having contributed to their entertainment, in giving rise to a very ingenious poem*, in which his eccentricities are admirably hit off by the noble author, who has anticipated much of what there was to say, on a subject, not uncommonly redundant.

Mr. J-k-ll is an *equal* stickler for the integrity and honour of his profession, with the learned and honourable gentleman who furnished matter for the preceding article;—of that *liberal* profession, where justice often hangs upon a quirk, and where the ultimate decision of a cause generally depends on him who has the most subtlety to perplex right, and to torture the simplicity of truth: but,

* Vide the Jekyll, published in the Rolliad.

“Thy quaintness, Dunning, but without thy sense,
 “And just enough of Bearcroft for offence.”

alas!

alas! he has not *equal cause* of partiality, for spite of all his diligence, all his perseverance, and the extreme pains which he takes to procure them, briefs are very, very tardy. The band and wig have a prodigious effect in setting off the starch gravity of his physiognomy; and his black gown certainly spreads an air of majesty over his whole deportment; but they have produced none, as to the material object of replenishing the purse.

Early and constant in his attendance at W—m—t-r Hall, nor ever failing to undergo the unprofitable tantalizing fatigues of the circuit, still we never heard of this great L—y-r receiving the least encouragement to persevere in his arduous labours. Anxious as he is at all times to serve the public, and able as he doubtless would be, if the happy opportunity offered, to serve a client; yet there is not that confidence to which he feels himself intitled. Great and meritorious, indeed, must be the disinterestedness, where an a-v-c-te consents to forego all his personal comforts and enjoyments; to traverse a fruitless circuit of several hundred miles, every half year, at a vast expence, seeking only to

do good; and inveterate as inexplicable must be the prejudice, that does not afford to such exalted enthusiasm, an occasion of displaying itself. Vile infatuation! nevertheless, all these discouragements are insufficient to stop his career. He still persists, trusting in the old adage,

“Finis coronat opus.”

Perhaps, the example of L—d K—y—n operates as an incentive, and animates him to persevere, or probably (no man is entirely free from it) a certain degree of vanity, conscious vanity, may induce him to sacrifice to etiquette, when he cannot reap the produce of reality.

Mr. J—k—ll, however, has not, in other respects, laboured in vain. He is one of those many worthy M—b—rs of P—l—m—t who represent constituents that never heard his name previous to the day of election. Wonderful accomplishments! which, in one short hour, could operate with such magic power on the minds of *independent* men, as to extort the delegation of that important trust; but surely, his eminent services have amply justified and honoured their choice, and they

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must

must feel themselves ever bound in additional obligations to their n-b-e patron, for presenting to them a senator of such efficient and transcendent abilities, who knows and who respects the laws of the land, although, unfortunately, he acquires nothing from them.*

Of all his various perfections, there is one accomplishment, that renders Mr. J-k-ll remarkably popular amongst his numerous acquaintance. He has studied that ingenious author, Mr. Joseph Miller, a gentleman of infinite wit and humour, who flourished in the last century with extraordinary success, and he retails his witticisms with that accuracy, and with such little tautology, as makes him universally sought after; indeed, the great Mrs. H—b—t, whose judgment and taste have long presided in the regions of fashion, was absolutely enchanted by the sprightly *innocent* humour of the little Gentleman, and at one time, seldom opened her house that she did not send for him to entertain her company, a distinction peculiarly flattering to the

* We are wholly at a loss to account for the political connection that subsists between L-d-ne and the little facetious grotesque little B-r-t-r.

vanity (some persons would say, fatuity) of Mr. J-k-l. Persons of this cast are, by the French, called *Diseurs de bons mots*; in English, punsters; and we cannot better sum up this article than by a quotation from Monsieur de la Bruyere, respecting these *diseurs de bons mots*, which is strictly applicable to the present occasion.

“ *Diseurs de bons mots, vilains caracteres,*
“ *ceux qui nuisent à la reputation ou à la for-*
“ *tune des gens les plus vertueux, plutôt que*
“ *de perdre un bon mot, meritent une peine*
“ *infamante.*”

HON.

HON. J—N ST. J—HN.

IN Mr. St. John we behold a perfect abstract and brief chronicle of our men of fashion, in saying which, it is impossible to stretch the idea of dullness and insipidity further.

Every observer, in the habit of frequenting places of fashionable resort, must be struck with the listlessness and ennui which there prevail. Eternal yawning,—symptoms of extreme impatience, and an habitual aversion to be pleased or commend, are the characteristics of a modern fine gentleman, and in our knowledge and acquaintance with the different walks of life, we hesitate not to aver, that in preference to every other, Dullness has fixed her throne within the above circle.—

John Bull himself is a very clever, pleasant fellow, original and entertaining, but degenerated into a man of fashion, he is intolerable.

This *tædium vitæ* above mentioned, is nowhere more remarkable than in those brilliant assemblies of our great ladies, which are de-

tailed with such a disgusting affectation of importance in our drivelling prints of the day; but it pervades the whole department, nor in the very clubs, unless occasionally enlivened by the wit and vivacity of a Hare or a Fitzpatrick, can it even there be diverted by any other means, than by the distractions of the deepest play. Then indeed, interest conquers the otherwise invincible apathy, and we behold all the infernal passions at work in their full meridian.

Dullness is not the only striking ingredient appertaining to the man of fashion. He is as useless and unprofitable, and almost as vain and mischievous, as he is dull and insipid. Mr. St. J—n however, we believe to be perfectly *harmless*, and only remarkable for the other attributes, unless it may be held mischievous in him to write a tragedy, and by dint of his influence, force the manager to revive, and condemn the public to hear it, under penalty of their being debarred altogether from the delights of beholding the immortal actress *, whose appearance is alone sufficient

* Mrs. Siddons.

to attract an audience ; but this compulsion may be assigned to the united vanity of an author and a man of fashion.

Mr. St. J-hn is a distinguished member of the *Bore* Club, where, in the absence of Sir F. M-l-neux, he officiates as president, acquitting himself with almost equal ability ; and if we are obliged to give the preference to the knight, it is only because he is somewhat more communicative than the grave and sententious b-r—t-r.

This gentleman was bred to the b—r, but had never an opportunity of displaying his talents in that line, and having less perseverance in his nature, than our friend J—k—ll and some others, he has retired from the profession, vexed and disgusted. Nevertheless, we believe, that he once filled the exalted station of a W—ch judge, for which his grave solemnity and the inflexible muscles of his visage peculiarly qualified him. He has now however, wholly given up the toilsome drudgery of the profession, and appears only emulous to excel in the regions of fashion and literature, where, it must be confessed that he possesses all the *accomplishments* of the one, in as superior

rior a degree, as he is totally destitute of the slightest pretensions, to constitute a reputation in the other.

From gratitude to a generous public *, it is to be hoped, that Mr. St. J—n will never again avail himself of the authority which his high rank in life must necessarily yield him over a manager, to compel him to exhibit his dramatic compositions. An English audience stand more in need of exhilarating draughts to raise, than of narcotic potions to lull them. Let then this offspring of dullness, having escaped the threatened sentence, be consigned to a peaceful and silent oblivion.

* From the merciful and extraordinary indulgence of the public, seconded by the powerful aid of his fashionable friends, this gentleman's tragedy (*incredibile dictu*) actually lingered through the nine nights, and escaped the dreadful fate that hovered over it, of d—n-t-on.

MR.

MR. J—T—CE B—LL—ER.

NOTHING serves to inspire such an exalted idea of L—d K—y—n, as the preference which he obtained over this *paragon* of justice and humanity. Previous to the appointment, when the great *luminary* of law and liberty,* from those infirmities of decay to which we must all sooner or later submit, was obliged, however reluctantly, to retire from that tribunal, where he had so long and so *impartially* administered those l—ws, which contributed certainly not less to his own private, than to any salutary purpose of public advantage. It was universally imagined that Mr. B—ll—r would have distanced all competitors, that his sacred regard for the rights and power of juries—his aversion from violent or sanguinary verdicts, and his general tenderness for the liberties of the people would have secured to him the full enjoyment of any lucrative or

* L—d M—sf—ld.

honorary legal distinction, to which his ambition might aspire.

However, unable for the present to possess the whole, he is still desirous to share the power, and in the exercise of it, the poor and unfortunate; while in his hands, have a *secure protection*. For example :

Unsolicited, it was he, who *charitably* inspired his learned and n-b-e br-t-er with the idea of abridging the Rules of the K—g's B-nch ; and it is only surprising, that the humanity which shone so bright in its concern for the morals of the unhappy prisoners, did not likewise extend its benign influence to defend the interests of their purse, for although it was a question of depriving them of the privilege they had bought, it never was a question of returning the money that they had paid ; and it is no less strange, that his usual sagacity did not lead him to discover, that in precluding persons confined within the Rules, from the liberty of visiting Public Houses within that district, the evil was only encreased, by driving them to that horrible sink of debauchery and intoxication, the Tap Room of the Gaol. But on the contrary, while
such

such humane and effectual means were adopted to prevent all immorality without, every encouragement was afforded to increase its progress within the prison.* Hence it appears, that the benevolence of this upright Daniel is rather local; he indulges it for the benefit of his own fraternity, while he refuses it to the general interests of society.

In this sink of vile depravity (the Tap Room) where human nature appears in its most degenerate state, there are never less than thirty persons, who pass the whole night, winter and summer, on the bare stones, some not having a bed to lie on, and others from an inability to move, through the stupor of incessant drunkenness. While they bring grief to the common mill, it will require infinite pains to compel those in whom the advantage and the power are combined, to remove these horrors.

* The M-rf—ll receives eighteen shillings profit on every butt of beer consumed from the above tap, and the sagacious reader may, perhaps, be led into doubts whether there is not a further division of these profits, and hence, from a kind of fellow feeling, account for prohibiting prisoners in the Rules from visiting public houses.

To

To be ferious, in vain the advocates of mercy propose plans for the relief of the unfortunate, while men like these have power to render all such efforts abortive.

This Ma——te, like T——l-w, inherits an austerity of manners, which the vulgar mistake for energy and firmness. The Esprit de Corps, and a determined attachment to its professional interests, supersede every tender consideration, and the immortal principles of equity are confounded and lost in the technical phrases of LAW and the sordid interest of L——y-rs. They resist all the persuasions of justice and of truth, from the barbarous notion that the LAW ought to have its full power of execution, and they labour to fascinate and overpower us all, by the magic word, LAW; uniformly rejecting every proposition recommended as a remedy or palliative to the evil; under the *blest* idea that it would be innovation, and tend to alter the established LAW of the Land; but there are different species of LAW, and wiser men than either T——l-w or B——l-r, may, ere long, convince them, that they know how to appreciate a LAW as well themselves.

Many

Many LAWS in E—l—nd are founded in injustice and cruelty, and consist in the most iniquitous and tyrannical practice.

To illustrate our position,

Suppose Mr. B—ll—r had been a Roman Præfect, instead of an E—gl—sh J—ge, what an excellent opportunity would he have had of indulging his natural propensities in the enforcement of b—b—r—s LAWS?

If an unnatural parent had killed his own child, the Præfect would have said, “ ’Tis just, the LAW gives the father power of life and death in his family, and the LAW must have its full execution.”—If a capricious and inhuman husband, to gratify another passion, contrived to dispatch his wife, he would have said, “ The LAW permits it,”—If a Patrician should have cast his Slave into a reservoir, to fatten his Lampreys, Præfect B—ll—r, with characteristic propriety and professional gravity, would have said, “ The LAW is fulfilled, which gives a master full power over the life of his Slave.”—Finally, if an insolvent debtor was led out to satisfy his ravenous creditors, by the cutting up of his wretched carcase, our *upright* J—ge would

have whetted his knife, cut him up in pieces, and presenting every Shylock with his pound of flesh, said, "Take this, the LAW allows it, and the Court awards it; hallowed be the just distributions of the LAW."

Such have been the horrors of laws, under the sanction of which a *Minister of J—t—ce*, may commit all the iniquities and barbarism that can stain the character of human nature.

When J—ges possess all the force and power of law, as it now stands, without candour or generosity to acknowledge its injustice, or tenderness of heart to temper its severity, they are the scourge of mankind, and often eventually fall their sacrifice.* Had the L-g-fl-t-re virtue sufficient, more to equalize the L-ws, there would no longer exist the same incentive to crime, the cure would be at once accomplished.

Sublatâ causâ tollitur effectus.

* In the first violent Paroxysms of the French Revolution, the fury of the Parisian Populace was chiefly directed against the corrupt and cruel M-g—t—es who had perverted the course of Justice, and had made the Law the instrument of their misery and oppression.

No-

Nothing strikes the compassionate breast with more horror and indignation, than the manner in which our J-dg-s address their victims upon trial. When a poor culprit stands trembling at the B-r before them, vanquished by the iron arm of oppression, fortified by L-w, his life at stake, what can be conceived more inhuman, than the usual terms in which the J-dge addresses him, in a situation of all others, the most dreadful, where the rigour of L-w should be softened by the tender consolations of humanity. When he beholds his pale sacrifice stand quivering before him, instead of endeavouring to remove his terrors, and encouraging him to speak in his own behalf, these are the brutal terms delivered in a tone of authority and callousness to his miserable fate, in which the prisoner is *exhorted*, "WELL, YOU, PRISONER, "WHAT HAVE YOU TO SAY "FOR YOURSELF?"

The style in which those words are expressed, at once strike panic into the poor ignorant devoted victim, and as, if his condition were not before sufficiently hard, the barbarity of his J-dge, in an instant, completes the business.

finers, and all his faculties are overwhelmed; nevertheless the gang of professional highwaymen and pickpockets, are not half so mischievous to society, as another g—g of thieves, Practitioners of the L-w, denominated Attornies.* The depredations of one, are directed wholly against the rich; insatiate Attorney's prey on the poor. Their villainy has a far wider and more deleterious influence, yet they not only are protected by, but actually are allowed to practise the L-w; the other are punished, and often die by its sentence.†

Another vile injustice, that marks the English L-w, is the exemption and immunities, which it grants to particular orders of the State.

It is urged as a plea for partial indulgences, that the M—b-rs of both H—f-s were exempt from arrest, because obliged to attend the business of P—l—m—t; nothing can be so contemptibly absurd and false as this plea.

* The Author does not mean to insinuate that the rule is altogether without exception, but it should be remembered also, that even amongst highwaymen, examples of benevolence and humanity are to be found.

† It is the Author's intention, on a future occasion, to point out some of the most notorious miscreants of this profession.

It

It was, originally, a feudal privilege of the L—ds, and extended to the C—m—ns, as part of P—l—m—t. The nobles or superior vassals were absolute in their domains, where they administered Justice, or rather, more frequently, Injustice. It would be ridiculous to suppose that these despots would permit themselves to be sued for debt. No, and they exempted from arrests all their immediate dependants, and this privilege, till very lately, has been enjoyed by our Peers ; yet there can be no reason why personal immunity should not be abolished. A L—d may vote by proxy, just as well from Newgate or the King's Bench, as from Brookes's or St. James's ; and as to the C—m—ns being elected on the idea of their being men of independent fortune, a fact that proves the contrary, is, of itself, a sufficient cause for a new election.

If insolvency be criminal, it is more so in a P—r than in another. His income is certain, and he knows that he cannot exceed it, without injuring some person by leaving him unpaid. It is from him that the misfortunes and insolvency of the tradesman and mechanic

often proceed. Many of the wretched inhabitants of our Gaols are industrious men, ruined by men of fashion, lolling in their chariots, without ever deigning to cast a glance of pity at their victims who languish at the grate. Who can behold such scenes; and deny that feudal barbarity still exists amongst us?

Would you enforce respect to the Laws, it is necessary that they should be founded in impartiality and justice, not that they who make the Laws should be privileged in breaking them. Equity acknowledges no distinction of persons; the contrary maxim is, a misdemeanor against society; but while the rapacity of Lawyers absorbs the money that ought to pay the creditor, while the power remains in their hands, the evil will never be annihilated!

Interest and prejudice are the exclusive objects which Lawyers worship; the unrighteous mammon of their idolatry.

It is cruel Laws that make cruel Men. Laws that are partial and unequal, imply injustice. Man is not naturally cruel, he is a social Being; but while society with-holds

every advantage and comfort from one class of its members, yielding every enjoyment and luxury to another, the oppressed will ever be in a state of rebellion against those LAWS, which they consider as the origin of their misery and oppression. In that source the evil exists.

The LAWS of Justice, Mercy, and Truth, coeval with Nature itself, are far paramount to those of our boasted code ; and if the interest which they feel in the intire preservation of that code were destroyed, even Messrs. T—l-w and B—ll-r, might, perhaps, become the advocates of humanity.

It is these LAWS of inequality which engender Poverty, and Poverty is the natural parent of all the corruptions which exist. When the immortal Bard introduces Romeo, in a state of desperation, seeking out an instrument of his own destruction, he properly applies to a wretched victim of penury and want, from whom he requires certain poisonous drugs, not labouring to conceal the design of his application ; the poor Apothecary replies, That such drugs he has, but that the Laws of his Country are death to any person detected

in the sale of them. Romeo then attacks him with the invincible argument of Reason and of Nature ; he appeals to that poverty which stings and goads him. He tells the Son of Misery, " That the world is not *his* friend, " nor the world's Law ; that the world affords no Law to make *him* happy, then " why should he consent to be longer wretched, when the means are offered of removing his wretchedness."

On the above principle, the Apothecary is corrupted, and sells the poison, telling him, " My poverty, but not my will, ^a consents." Thus it will ever be, Nature must prevail.

*Naturam expellas furcâ licet, usque recurrat.**

Whoever has traversed the environs, and the miserable quarters of this city, that are particularly infested by poverty and vice, he will there behold, in full plenitude, the fatal effects of ignorance and inequality of condition ; he will there discover that the original evil is in G-v—m—t which leaves these uninformed outcasts a victim to its power. " The world " is not their friend, nor the world's Law ;

* Horace.

" the

“ the world affords no Law to make them “ happy.” They have feelings, and are alive to temptation like their *Betters*, without similar advantages of knowledge or education, to withhold them from its snares ; they yield, and are afterwards punished for crimes, which, under the oppressive and seducing circumstances, it is not in their nature to resist.

Month after month we continue the savage practice of immolating unhappy men to the vices of G—v—m—t, without an effort made to remedy, or even to palliate the evil. All the principal corruptions that exist in society, as we have already observed, originate in that unwarrantable inequality of condition, whereby one description of men revel in all the superfluous luxury that the utmost refinement of invention can conceive ; and another ignorant, uninstructed, labouring under the pressure of want, debauched by idleness, liable to infirmities, like their superiors, from inevitable causes, less able to resist their effects, are left to perish in want, or to die in torture and disgrace. This representation is no ways exaggerated, the great keep aloof from such scenes, and their vile interest renders them

sceptics as to their existence ; nevertheless, the horrors are not imaginary, and while men are thus cut off by the laws of society, from all those enjoyments to which they have an equal natural right, denied even the worst offals that are thrown away from the sumptuous tables of the nobility, they must naturally feel the injustice, and rebel against it.

Thus we are, and shall ever remain, till a radical spirit of reformation shall succeed, in a state of constant warfare with each other. The Legislature is averse from innovation, the L-y-rs have an insuperable interest in perpetuating the actual error, they continue without compassion or reluctance, monthly to pronounce the dreadful sentence of death on their fellow creatures, and instead of recommending laws for the prevention of crimes, that lead to such a dreadful catastrophe, strenuously enforce the virtues of the old system, that engender them, rejecting, as we have already stated every plan recommended for the purpose of reformation, under the blessed idea, that it would be to innovate and alter the established L—w of the L—nd. The true reason is, the interest which they derive from the present practice.

Let

Let us once again express an anxious heart-felt hope, that the reign of ignorance and delusion will soon expire, and that finally mankind will rise and assert themselves.

To enumerate all the dreadful grievances contained within this system, would complete a folio, but we have endeavoured briefly to point out the origin of them, and shall conclude with advancing a position, which experience confirms, that till an effectual plan is devised to improve the morals, inform the understanding, or meliorate the condition of the people, G-v—m—t may hang thousands, and tens of thousands, but the evil will still exist in all its magnitude.

CAPT. T-PH-M.

ECCE HOMO.

BEHOLD this mirror of perfection, where the rugged virtues of a soldier, the polished manners of a courtier, the bravery of an Alexander, and the graces of a Paris, are harmoniously reflected. Severe and rigid as a disciplinarian in the field, he is tender and gentle as a turtle-dove, at the toilette of his beloved and enamoured Cowslip.

This magnanimous Captain passed his military noviciate in that great school, which has produced so many intrepid warriors, the Horse Guards, of which he was many years adjutant, but he never could succeed in drilling his men to that martial terrific appearance, which the public have so long beheld with wonder and applause in our hero himself.

After all his hard campaigns at Wimbledon and Blackheath, in which we heartily rejoice that his whiskers have escaped, he has quitted the military service; and that the public may

not be deprived of his assistance, he now serves them in a civil capacity, as a magistrate in the commission of the peace for the county of E-s-x. Here, the decorum and dignity of the bench are fully preserved. On these occasions, the venerable justice has provided himself with a black scratch wig, which produces such powerful effect on his worship's physiognomy, heightened still more by his tremendous whippers, that it so terrified an unfortunate young woman, who came before him to swear a child to her *sweetheart*, that she was seized with a premature labour, and has remained in a state of insanity ever since. Nevertheless, although the brave are ever the most compassionate, we do not hear that the military mag-t—te has taken her under his protection. Generosity however, is a shining quality in our hero, witness the gratuitous entertainment which he has so long afforded to his countrymen, who never pass the crowded print-shop, without paying their just tribute of admiration, and the printfellers must feel inexpressible gratitude for the variety of matter which he affords for the ingenious artist to work on, and of which

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to avail himself, few occasions have been neglected.

A genius like his grasps at all ; not content with the services rendered to a grateful country, in his civil and military capacity, and with the amusement which the exhibition of his own person never fails to yield, he labours to improve their morals and inform their minds, by the vast profundity of his literary researches. In history, poetry, and ethics he shines unequalled. As a proof of his excellence in the first, let us refer the reader to those interesting Memoirs of his friend J—n Elw-s, Esq. whose virtues he so ably and sympathetically records. In testimony of his superiority in the second, we have only to mention that true criterion of poetical genius, his Prologues and Epilogues, deprecating damnation from the plays of poor Gunpowder A-d—ws, which nothing but such transcendant effusions of genius could possibly have saved ; and in his professional exercises, as editor of a newspaper, without dwelling on the peculiar style of beautiful composition which distinguishes that justly popular
print,

print *, we have only to mention the sublime philosophical essays, with which it abounds.

In politics our hero is not so successful, and his talents produce an effect, the very converse of that for which they are exerted. He has invariably stood forth the eulogist of vice;—the satirical derider of virtue. While he has nauseated a J—k—f—n and D—d—fs by his praise, he has flattered a Saville and a Portland by his scurrility.

Before we conclude this article, we must lament the disunion that has lately taken place between his worship and the blooming Cow-slip. Whether that she yielded up her charms to the unwearied assiduity and gallantry of M—j—r Sc—t, thereby planting the thorns of jealousy in the breast of a distracted lover; or whether, *for the first time in his life*, his purse was denied to the claims and distresses of beauty or of merit, from whatever cause originating, the public are interested in the revival of this useful and delightful connection, and he himself must severely feel the loss of his

* The World, an eccentric newspaper, of which Mr. T-ph-m was formerly editor, and is still, we believe sole proprietor.

charming secretary*. We trust that popular rumour is unfounded; but if really true, that the lovely woman be in durance vile, let him not form an exception to the rule: a great man was never known to resist the tears of beauty under misfortune; but let him take, once more with tenderness and pardon, the fair mourner to his arms; render to her again the enjoyments of liberty; heal the wounds that ill-requited love has planted in her bosom; and still further increase his popularity, by opening his purse strings, and restoring her to the impatient expectations of an admiring public, that can no longer brook the loss of their elegant and accomplished favourite.

* At Cowslip Hall, Mrs. W—lls always acted as secretary to the just-ice.

G-N-R-L D-R-MP-LE ;

ALIAS AGAMEMNON THE GREAT.

THE laurels obtained by this illustrious warrior in America, obtained him the above distinguished appellation, although some have been invidious enough to insinuate, that it took its origin from a less glorious source, from a personal resemblance to the Grecian chief, as described by Homer, rather than from superior martial achievements. Nevertheless, conspicuous as his bravery certainly shone in his many *severe and dangerous* campaigns, yet his services were not altogether gratuitously performed. Valour and prudence were eminently united ; for if the G-n-r-l's finances were so reduced at the time of his departure from this country, that he was driven to the necessity of adopting a stratagem to evade payment for the Post-horses that took him down to Gravesend, from whence he embarked, still he contrived through the characteristic liberality of L—d N—th, who, ever just to merit, had

had provided him with a good comfortable cheering contract, after only two years absence to return home, crowned with laurels, and enriched by fortune, to the amount of £.100,000*.

Equally distinguished for gallantry in love, as for bravery in war, on his return to London, this son of Mars, this favourite of Venus, with whom love and war take turns by day and night, equal to both, and armed for either field †, naturally turned his thoughts to the fair sex, where his principal enjoyments had been so long centered, and after having for many years played the part of a perfidious false Lothario, he at length begun seriously to think of a matrimonial connection.

Amongst the number of rival candidates, for such an enviable distinction, that this vast

* Some persons were envious enough at the time to think that the gallant veteran acquired this money with rather too great rapidity, and it was rumoured, that the business would come before parliament, but our hero had merit and interest enough to stifle the enquiry.

† Notwithstanding our opinion, Mademoiselle Le Maire, a parisian beauty, a particular favourite of the G-n-r-l, has been heard to question the fact of, *toujours pret.*

town

town presented to his view, his happy choice fixed on one, a young lady, who had been much celebrated for an admirable dexterity in certain manual operations, still remembered with a kind of pleasing melancholy by several gentlemen now living, whose passions she was so exquisitely delighted to raise, and which she had ever the generosity to gratify, and it is imagined that the veterans choice was confirmed by his own experimental knowledge of her superior skill in this felicitous accomplishment.

The quicker our sense of enjoyment, the shorter its duration; constant and exquisite fruition leads with rapid steps to the silent grave, and hence, this fair and tender shrub withered in the bud, and perished in the blossom.

To assuage the grief sustained by this irreparable loss, the gallant commander, whenever he can be spared from the society at C-t-n H-se, or the Pav-llion at B-t-h-ft-ne, passes much of his time in France, revelling in the luxurious charms of Gallic beauty; but we fear that his sensual refinements have suffered a decrease from the revolution, as the graces are

reported to have fled from that once gay voluptuous city, although we believe that Mademoiselle Le Maire, still remains, and exhausts all her powers to reconcile her accomplished lover to the Gothic system that has succeeded.

Thus distinguished on the theatre of love and war, there is another *virtue* common to our hero, with the generality of his countrymen. Still remembering the horrors of poverty, he strives to dissipate the idea ; courting only the society of the rich and great, he has experienced, and gratefully acknowledges their deserts. Never does he condescend to look down on the *vulgar* classes of the people—His hospitality is the effect of vanity ; his doors are shut, as his heart is closed against the claims of charity.

CHILLABY J-N—NGS.

IN this publication we have confined our animadversions rather to the Jockeys and J-g-gl-rs in C—ts, in P-l-t-cs, and in L-w, than to the Jockeys and J-g-gl-rs at Newmarket ; but we must have satisfactorily proved to all, except such as are blindly infatuated by prejudice or interest, that the object of all these Jockeys is the same, equally mean, infamous, and cruel ; although the power of effecting mischief may be more amply vested in some than in others.

The unfortunate gentleman who is the subject of this article, was a Member of the real Jockey Club, to whose insatiate avarice and barbarity he fell a sacrifice.

With genius and talents, far superior to what the generality of them could boast ; with a spirit of liberality and honour which they never felt, he was utterly unacquainted with the secret manœuvres and complicated mysteries of the turf ; he had passed the morning

and meridian of his life in far different pursuits, and was distinguished for an excellent taste in the elegant arts, and universally esteemed as the best of men! Unfortunately, an eccentric turn of mind led him to wander from the original path, and the blindest partiality for a favourite horse that he had casually seen and purchased in Moorfields, seduced him to enter the fatal lists of Newmarket.—Mr. J—n—gs was unacquainted with the merit of Pedigree, nor did he conceive but a Race from *Chillaby*, the name of this animal, from whence he himself derives his Soubriquet, might be equal or superior to that of any other in the kingdom. Under this prejudice he commenced Jockey, bought a number of Mares, and engaged the produce of them and *Chillaby* for capital sums. Such a golden shower appeared as if *providentially* sent to revive the declining prosperity of Newmarket, it being in the time of the American war, when money was uncommonly scarce, and the turf altogether abandoned, except by its old hackneyed Stagers. Amongst these, there were men of the highest order of nobility, decorated with stars and ribbands, a vile delusive
orna-

ornament to conceal the native inf-my of their hearts. Mr. J-n—ngs was at once elected a member of their society. Unconscious of v-ll-ny, and fascinated by these gaudy appearances, calculated only for delusion and imposition, his unsuspicious temper was confirmed, and he embarked in the pursuit with all the eagerness and security of perfect confidence, peculiar to his open ingenuous nature.

It might have been presumed that men enriched by fortune, ennobled by rank, vain of their birth, and happy in all the advantages of life, would have laboured to suppress this blind and fatal enthusiasm; but on the contrary, every possible artifice was practised to encourage it, and amongst the rest, none discovered so much zeal and avidity in the cause, as the notorious old Q.*

The result of this unhappy infatuation, was ruin to the truly amiable and worthy man, nor did they who had encouraged and profited by his folly, amongst whom his very considerable profits had been divided, and who had brought him to the last stage of distress, ever once attempt to alleviate it, or express a symp-

* Vide the Racing Calendar.

tom of concern for his misfortunes. They suffered him to remain in the King's Bench, and in Chelmsford Gaol, for years, in all the extremity of human misery, A PRISONER IN WANT; and not long since, the Author of these sheets met him, to all appearance, an object that would have extorted charity from the most flinty heart, the victim of disease, old age, and penury.

Such are the men, who think it hard, and complain that their iniquities, their obdurate hearts should be exposed to general abhorrence; men, who in the sunshine of prosperity, solely devoted to their pleasure and their interests, wrapt up in their own infernal vices, which they would wish to conceal, neglect, and sometimes even deride the calamities of their fellow creatures. Men, whose rank in life renders their example a source of boundless evil to the community, which ought to derive every blessing from them.

We have endeavoured, with sincerity and zeal, to expose the barbarous delusion, to inform the judgment, and awake the sensibility of the people, proving to them the misfortunes of prejudice, and the necessity of destroying it.

it. We have shewn how they are tyrannically ridden and oppressed by those who, possessing all the *good things* of the world, would preclude them from the least, who have no moral superiority over them, and who are far inferior to them in every necessary qualification which tends to increase the happiness, or enlarge the comforts of life.

To this purpose our labours have been devoted; others of far more ability are united in the same cause, and from their exertions in the common interest of humanity, we rejoice to behold an almost general revolution in the opinions of mankind, and to think that the reign of error and infatuation is nearly closed.

A WORD AT PARTING TO MR. F-x.

IN addressing you thus personally, the Author disclaims every malignant motive, and although not dazzled by that blaze of genius and talents, which your partizans for ever extol to the skies, yet he has never refused his tribute to the manly, excellent qualities, which he thought inherent in your character.

In the present crisis, it is his fervent wish, to stimulate your ardour and sensibility. Every impartial person must acknowledge, that you have generally displayed more activity and perseverance, in cases where your own personal vanity or interests were concerned, than on questions, which contained matter of the utmost weight and importance to the public. The vain triumphs of an election, or the result of a frivolous petition before the House of C—m—ns, have agitated your mind with more anxiety, than the issue of any great popular question, that ever was debated in p—l—m—t. When there was a doubt concerning the right of the returning-officer for W—m—t—r, not
to

to make a return, you were indefatigable in your efforts, to prove the illegality of his proceeding ; and the cause was brought on day after day, in a variety of forms, before the house, till at length, by dint of perseverance, its patience was exhausted, you actually triumphed. In points of great public concern, you certainly have not discovered the same persevering zeal, when probably equal success might have been the result. It would however, be unjust to deny, that your opinions are generally founded in reason, justice, and humanity. The object of this personal address is therefore to excite your ardour and philanthropy, to produce an effectual and permanent reform of government and laws.

The generous unqualified manner in which, during the last sessions, you openly expressed your sentiments, respecting the French revolution, and your admiration of the constitution which that people had raised, reflected equal honour on your heart and understanding. It appears however, since that period, as if repentant of what you had said, it was your desire to fritter away those exalted encomiums, that you had passed on *their* constitution, by
now

now incessantly pronouncing the most unnatural, exaggerated panegyrics on the excellency of *our own*. Hence, we are induced to believe, and indeed it is a general belief which prevails to your infinite discredit, that you are under an ignominious restraint, from a partial adherence to aristocratic connections. But, Sir, although in point of judgment you have often shewn yourself miserably deficient, yet surely you cannot be so blind, but to perceive that there is a far nobler object within your reach, that more solid reputation, more real glory may be now attained by a steadfast and zealous attachment to the cause of the people, availing yourself of that ferment which the affairs of France have universally raised, than ever could be derived from flattering the vanity, or supporting the unjust pretensions of a selfish, corrupt, tyrannical aristocracy.

Let it never be said, that the MAN OF THE PEOPLE degenerates into the petty tool of princes or nobles ;—that it was from necessity, not from choice, the outcast of the court, ever appeared the asserter of liberty.—We wish to impress on your mind the necessity of vigilance, zeal, perseverance ; and that all honours, except

cept those which flow from the people, are spurious and ideal.

Your exertions against the Slave Trade counteracting the duplicity of P—t, proclaim a benevolence of heart, and entitle you to the gratitude of mankind. Your efforts for the repeal of the Test Laws are equally meritorious and honourable. The phrenzy of fanaticism is allayed, but the persecuting spirit is not wholly vanquished, as plainly appears from the conduct of the refractory priests in France, and the late tumults at Birmingham. The dreadful tyrannies exercised by the church during the last fifteen centuries fill the humane breast with abhorrence. The phrenzy and barbarism of our ancestors, that spread far and wide the horrors of desolation, equally under the banners of the Crescent and the Cross, have at length, in a great degree, yielded to the mild, benignant influence of philosophy. The thunder of the Vatican is heard no more, and the terrors of the Inquisition have subsided. The priestly character however, still is unsubdued, and the means are only wanting, in order to revive the ancient miseries. All attempts therefore to extirpate the remains,
and

and to prevent a possibility of the destructive system being re-established, claim every encouragement.

If a just estimate could be formed of all the persons that perished in the wars and massacres of the Christian church alone, it is said the number would equal that of the inhabitants now existing in Europe. Nevertheless, these horrors were not confined to the Christian church.

When Constantine ordained that the Hierarchy should adopt the name of Christ, he only changed the weapon of destruction. The revengeful, cold-hearted cruelty of that monster, innured to blood, and hardened in the murder of his relations, was an unpropitious omen of the character of this Hierarchy, that to cover his own designs, he had thus artfully united with a name, distinguished for its meekness and humility. An infamous deviation from the original maxims of Jesus, who declared his kingdom to be not of this world, deluged Europe in blood, through a long succession of ages, and often desolated every other part of the globe. The extermination of heretics was considered not only as an act of exalted hero-

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ism, but of the most fervent piety. The Crusades, which, at different times exhausted Europe of its inhabitants,—those Crusades, whose spirit, Mr. Burke with such pathetic eloquence, laments should be ever destroyed, cost at least four million of lives.

To extirpate all remains of these barbarous distinctions, would reflect immortal glory on the man, who could accomplish the important object. Let it encourage you to persevere.

Since the above pages were written, accounts have been received, that the French nation, after every expedient ineffectually used to avoid it, have been necessitated to declare war against the king of Hungary, on the issue of which, the future happiness or misery of Europe may depend. It therefore becomes you, to keep in constant remembrance this important truth. That it is not the particular cause of Englishmen, or of Frenchmen, but that it is the general cause of all human nature. It is the cause of s-v-r-n-s and certain individuals, enjoying exclusive privileges to the injury of the rest, against the combined, immortal cause of the whole world. It is the cause of
ignorance,

ignorance, bigotry, and despotism, against that of nature, truth, and freedom. A cause in which success on one side, may for ever establish the sanguinary system of war and persecution, rivet the fetters of slavery harder than ever, and in which success on the other, promises to fix an everlasting reign of universal peace and happiness.

It is, Sir, your particular and honourable duty, (you will have an able and zealous adjutant * to co-operate with you, who possesses less the public confidence, although perhaps, he deserves it more) to keep the strictest and severest guard over the measures of g-v--m--t in this country, that they yield no countenance or aid directly or indirectly to that cause, to which their feelings are known to have the strongest bias. Every c—ned head†, and every ty—nt in Europe, feels an interest at stake, and pants to extinguish the glowing spirit of liberty.—An e——r and a k—ng, within a month of each other, while plotting and conjuring the dæmons of

* Mr. Sheridan.

† We must except the K—g of P——d, consequently the K—g of E——d.

destruction,

destruction, against the peace, freedom, and happiness of mankind, cut off in the very blossom of their sins,—sent in an instant to their account, unhouseled, unannealed, with all their vices on their heads, should serve as a tremendous lesson to g-v--m-ts, how they dare to engage in like conspiracies.

The sword is actually unsheathed, and may Heaven prosper the righteous cause! The standard of liberty must necessarily attract all the generous and thinking, and hold out charms of revolt, that the subjects of slavery will never be able to resist.

Englishmen have the strongest interest in the success of the French nation,—in the destruction of a system that so often drained this country of its subjects, and from whence originated, at least two-thirds of the national debt, and that enormous load of taxes, by which they are oppressed. They no longer behold an ancient enemy plunged deep in blood, for purposes of wide-wasting ambition, at the wanton caprice of a K—g, a M-n-t-r, a C-d-n-l, or a P-t-t-e. They behold a friend, courting their alliance and protection. Now, arrayed on the side of Freedom, and opposed
to

to the savage system which had so long been the scourge of other nations, as well as of their own, they present a spectacle, worthy to excite the enthusiasm of freemen.

Let it never be a blot in the escutcheon of a country, calling itself free, let it never be recorded, that its force was employed to restore the throne of despotism. Let England rather be animated to extend her powers, in behalf of a long oppressed and injured nation, on the eventual success of which, her own future peace and prosperity may in a great measure depend; and may you, Sir, pursue your real interest and glory, in stimulating her patriotic exertions.

F I N I S.

THE
JOCKEY CLUB;
OR A
SKETCH
OF THE
MANNERS OF THE AGE.

I'll speak of them as they are,
Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice. SHAKSP.

————— DICERE VERUM,
QUID VETAT? —————

PART THE THIRD.

THE THIRD EDITION.

L O N D O N ;
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1792.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE title of a book signifies little, provided that the matter it contains be good. Demosthenes styled his harangues Philippics, after the name of him, against whom they were directed; Cicero in like manner, applied the expression to his own orations against Anthony, without the same authority; as according to the above rule, they might more justly be styled Antonics; nevertheless, since that period, the word has obtained general currency, and it is now adopted in every modern language.

It has been alledged that the Jockey Club is no longer a proper title for this publication, but without ad-

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verting to Cicero's authority, the objection is groundless, as the whole human species may be fairly considered and treated as Jockeys, each running his race to the best advantage, and a plan whose object is to present a faithful picture of the age, is neither confined to space or limited to sex; it embraces every condition, every country, where civil society is established, and of course, comprehends a fund of matter, various and inexhaustible. The events which occur in one nation, have a necessary influence over the government of others: the repeal of the edict of Nantes, while it desolated France, yielded abundant advantage to this country, from the emigration which it caused, and the arts and improvements that it introduced amongst us; and the restrictions, under which the Dis-

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senters now labour, from the persecuting spirit of the English test laws, may in due time be productive of infinite benefit to other more enlightened nations, where such unjust, preposterous distinctions are buried under the sovereign empire of equality and freedom. The inhabitants of a country have a *local* and more particular interest in the character of their chiefs, but the effects produced by the political system of a king of France or England, are *universally* felt. The death of a single tyrant has often caused an instant and total change in the general theory of European politics. The change of government in France took its rise in the American revolution; the new French revolution can only be attributed to the perfidy and cruelty of the king, and a fortunate issue to the pre-

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sent contest, in the natural course of things, must prove an eternal barrier against the future outrages of despotism, and would fix on a permanent basis the peace, liberty, and happiness of Europe.

The chain that combines the system is universal, and we shall indiscriminately pursue the principle on which we begun, still further extending our plan, without respect to birth or fortune, just to worth wherever we find it, and spurning the barbarous injustice, which grants to wealth and titles the infernal privilege of sanctioning every species of infamy and corruption; rooted in an opinion, which every day's experience confirms, that all the bitterest evils mankind endure, originate from a blind adherence to ancient customs, however hurtful and
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inefficient they may have proved, and from the baneful example of those, on whom they generally prostitute their regard and admiration.

It may also be objected against us, that our satire has often descended to too insignificant characters, but the objection would be equally ill founded, since it so often happens, especially in England, that persons in reality the most insignificant and contemptible, are the principal models of imitation. We have uniformly exerted our best endeavours to destroy this fatal error; —to turn the current of popularity.

There is scarcely any person who by example in his own particular sphere, does not in some way or other, contribute to the benefit or injury of the community; in every point of view therefore, the extent of this plan is unlimited.

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G—ge the T—d may inherit more ample resources of doing good or evil, but a Blackleg at Newmarket, who has his racehorses and equipage, an elegant villa in the country, and a superb hotel in town, and who enjoys the *enviable* reputation of immense riches, may also operate infinite mischief, by alluring others to practise the same base means, as the surest road to fortune. The vulgar are captivated and deluded by exterior circumstances, and the life of a man of this description, (many are to be found) may be productive of far worse consequences than on a superficial view we are apt to discover.

Princes themselves, who arrogantly presume to pronounce on questions, which from their ignorance, they cannot understand, guided solely by
their

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their prejudices, or by what they conceive their immediate interest, who are vain and insolent enough, to set up their own shallow opinions, in opposition to the political and logical truisms of a Payne or a Locke, often pride themselves in a servile imitation of the meanest and most degraded originals. When we behold a man born to empire, forming himself on the wretched model of such a creature as Sir J. L-de, we are disgusted with hereditary pretensions, and it is fair to estimate his censure, as the best, the truest criterion of merit; at the same time that we are bound to deplore the melancholy prospect of those, over whom, if the actual system survive the crisis, he may be destined one day to govern with almost absolute sway*.

* Present appearances happily announce all such fears to be groundless.

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At this critical juncture, every day is pregnant with revolution and events. Public characters are forced as it were to develope themselves, and thence are often discovered to be, quite the reverse from what they seemed. Writers therefore, should be cautious on whom they pour the strains of panegyric. Persons whose patriotism we have formerly recorded, and whom we had been wont to regard with enthusiastic reverence;—who raised themselves to the most conspicuous stations, on the shoulders of popularity, by an affected ardour for the cause of freedom, in the hour of danger, turn traitors to that cause, abandon their creators, and fly to the standard of the common enemy. —Men, who in a manner engrossed popular affection, are now deservedly become objects of popular revenge. A
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person whose claims to public gratitude were far better founded than those of P—t or B—ke, and whose command rendered him still more formidable, has taken if possible, a higher flight into the regions of apostacy, than either of those redoubted champions of r-y-l pr-g-t-ve. La Fayette, the *soi-disant* hero of the two worlds, who fought under the banners of republicanism for the independence of America, who acquired his power, on the ground of national confidence in the sincerity of those principles;—we have lately beheld this man labouring by every insidious pretext to corrupt his army, infusing the most deadly poison into the soldiers minds, affecting a fastidious delicacy for the *letter*, while he was levelling a mortal stab at the *heart* of the constitution*—aspiring to

* La Fayette's *tender regard* for the constitution
2
has

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be the dictator of his country,—or stooping to be the abject tool of royalty; in either case, an ungrateful apostate to the principle and benefactors that raised him. At length however, the traitor is unmasked, and he has by flight evaded the vengeance of

has been since brought to light, by the detection of his perfidious correspondence with the queen, wherein it is demonstrated, that while loyalty to the constitution, was ever uppermost on his mouth, he was concerting the most infamous and subtle stratagems with the court, in order entirely to subvert this same darling constitution. How can a man be really the friend to a government, while he supports the person in whose hands the executive power is lodged, whom he knows to be its determined enemy, and with whose views he acts in perfect collusion? The paradox would be too glaring.

Facts are irresistible; he has exchanged the lot of patriotism, for that of treachery, and has sealed his own eternal infamy.

In such colours, will his name be now transmitted to posterity.

the

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the nation which he betrayed. While they, to whose fidelity and zeal such important trusts were delegated ;—on whom, the fate of nations, and of posterity to the remotest ages might depend, thus abandoned all the sacred ties of conscience and duty, to promote their own desperate purposes, an outraged people were fully justified, in resuming the power into their own hands, and in pronouncing the most severe, exemplary sentence, on the perfidious enemy whose plots they had detected.—

We pledge ourselves never to relinquish the honourable task of exposing, in faithful, indignant colours the ingratitude of aliens from the universal cause, nor will we ever relax in our efforts to undermine a system, which from absolute conviction,

we

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we feel inimical to the rights and happiness of mankind.—The abandoned minions who support that system, are those only who exist from its vices. Public calamity is the source of their private enjoyments. Truth is the grand bulwark on which we rest our claims to popularity. From that path, no temptation can ever seduce us to depart, and agreeably with this principle, we shall proceed, trusting that the old adage will be speedily accomplished :

Magna est veritas et prevalebit,

THE

T H E

J O C K E Y C L U B.

PART THE THIRD.

L—IS XVI. G—GE III.

Par nobile fratrum.

THIS pair of R-y-I Jockeys have run nearly the same race, with *equal advantage* to their subjects, but hitherto, with far different success in regard to themselves ; the former, after many narrow escapes, is at length fairly dismounted. Jockeys by making too much play, often lose the race. L-is XVI. went off at score, and the *galled jade* tired, kicked against the spur, and stopped the headlong course of its rider.

John

John Bull is a less mercurial and more patient animal, the harder he is driven, the more tame and docile he becomes, nor is it till the last gasp, when almost pressed to death, that he resists the reins, and exerts his natural strength; often, indeed, he endures the load till he actually sinks and perishes under it *. But to drop the metaphor, if honest John be insensible to the most grinding oppressions exercised on himself, if he calmly endures without a murmur all his burthens, there is yet a sure and only method to rouse him from his stupor,

* On the death of Elizabeth, when James the First was sent for from Scotland, to be King of England, Cecil announced to him a characteristic trait of the People whom he was going to govern, observing, that they were very tractable,—that there was no occasion either for bridle or saddle,—he had only to seize them by the ears, (*asses ears*), and he might drive them just as he pleased,—that the animal was extremely patient, and he need be under no apprehension of overloading it.

To judge from the reign of George III. the character is now the same, and it appears that after having passed through various revolutions, it has resumed its original tameness and docility.

That able driver, William Pitt has, for the present, inured it to the yoke; some recent forcible examples may tempt the animal to break it.

to a different and much better purpose, through the errors of his own imagination. Only tell him that the constitution is in danger, he does not pause to enquire into its principles, which might perhaps discover to the astonishment of his weak mind, that the idol of his adoration was the cause of his misfortunes,—the word is enough for him;—his honor as an Englishman is at stake;—the memory of all personal grievances vanishes like a charm, and if you add the necromantic sounds, **CHURCH AND KING**, the bull is at once metamorphosed into a lion, and his spirit becomes savage and irresistible. Alas ! he little dreams, while burning houses, pillaging property, and striking at the life of his Majesty's liege subjects in the good old cause of **CHURCH AND KING**, that at the same time he is contending for another doctrine, not quite so agreeable to his interest, or so congenial with his feelings; the doctrine of **TYTHES** and **TAXES** which are inseparably connected with the other. G—ge is a perfect master of this secret, and proves himself a knowing Jockey, in employing only such agents as are thoroughly skilled, when and how to apply it with most effect, and who will labour

labour with most zeal, to prevent the imposture from being detected. It was also by means of the magic word Constitution, that in France the constitution itself was in danger of being lost for ever.

There is in many instances a striking resemblance in the *virtues* of these two R-y-l Jockeys *, which supposing them to exist,

* Whatever the general similitude may be in the character of these princes, they have in particular instances, manifested a difference of sentiment and conduct. The one strove with all his might to subdue,—the other, to emancipate America.—The influence of one, during the course of his long reign, has been uniformly levelled, through the medium of his judges, whose nomination is vested in himself, against the R—t and P-w-er of J-r-es. The humanity of the other, it is only fair to observe, has occasionally shone conspicuous, and amidst all his innumerable transgressions should not now be entirely forgotten. He reformed the judicial tribunals, and curtailed the enormous authority of the Magistrates, and he is entitled to the just praise of having abolished the torture in his dominions, and of having softened the rigour of the penal laws. If similar traits are not perceptible in the R-y-l G—ge, it is only candid to suppose, that the love of justice has got such absolute possession of his breast, as to leave no room for the *minor* virtues, and hence the tender claims of mercy make no impression.

and

and it might be treason *on one side* to doubt it, are merely negative, no benefit from them having ever reached their subjects, and for all possible injury effected by their vices, they have *cartes blanches*, from the wise decree established in favour of their ancestors, “ that “ **KINGS CAN DO NO WRONG.**” The history of their reigns will best proclaim the wisdom of this decree, and is calculated to raise conjectures, that as it was decreed, “ **THEY COULD DO NO WRONG,**” they in return had formed the grateful resolution, “ **TO “ DO NO GOOD.**” Experience might justify such an hypothesis. The French, however, have at length dispensed with this once consecrated maxim, they discovered that it was not founded in the beneficial policy, which they formerly imagined, since Ministers, when driven to the last resource, were sure to evade the consequences of their own responsibility, by imputing the blame of every criminal or unfortunate enterprize to the King, where there was no responsibility at all, so that wherever the evil rested, the author escaped punishment, and the nation was precluded

from all redress *, deaf therefore to the *conciliating and tender* admonitions of the Duke of Brunswick, they have acted agreeably with the harsher tenets of Mr. Burke's antient Whigs, who in cases of the last necessity, *gratuitously* allow such a measure, and have *suspended* the royal authority, and the Gallic Monarch now, too late, discovers the error of having persevered in the crooked paths of treachery, and bewails his unhappy fate. Grasping at too much, he has lost the whole †.

Gratitude is not the virtue of princes. They are for the most part too bigoted to their passions and prejudices, to follow the

* During the American war, Lord North pleaded in his vindication for every desperate, and unfortunate measure, (and the plea saved him), that he acted under the controul of his R-y-l Master, and entirely contrary to his own opinion and advice.

† Other kings attached to their darling monarchy have a most instructive lesson, and ought to profit from this great example, in doing which, they might procrastinate the inevitable period ; it might teach them, unless incorrigible indeed, not to encroach too far on the patience of the people, and would induce them to make some timely voluntary sacrifice to public relief, in order to prevent the system from being at once altogether overthrown.

line

line of duty ; accustomed to imagine that the world was made for Cæsar, they are unacquainted with the merit of sacrifices, and cannot brook the least diminution of their omnipotent rule, although the most sacred moral ties, or even the salvation of an empire required it. A blind adherence to this fatal contumacy, has plunged France in the blood of its citizens, and deprived Louis of the only honourable crown in Europe, and we all know the principle, in pursuing which, the veins of England were sluiced, in the vain attempt, to rivet the chains of America.

Could sensibility or patriotism reside in a r-y-l breast, L—is XVI. would not have risked the very existence of his country, in espousing the parricidal cause of traitors and rebels ; he would have recollected the hour, when the terrors of the Ax hung suspended over his head, and his affrighted imagination startled from them ; he would have remembered that the humanity of his countrymen in opposition to every precedent of policy or experience, had relieved him from those terrors, and had given him back the life his perjury had forfeited, that they had even compro-

mised the public safety through sentiments of habitual affection and attachment to his person, and from an ill-judged confidence in his faith and repentance,—that they had restored to him the crown, and sacrificing judgment to a mistaken humanity, had lodged the whole executive government in his hands, with an enormous and destructive civil list, at the very instant, he had been detected in the most perfidious hostile designs against them. They falsely concluded, that such romantic generosity, would have inspired romantic gratitude,—that it would have stimulated his zeal, and bound him fast to their cause by indissoluble ties. They flattered themselves, spite of all which had passed, that he would repent his rash and dangerous error, or at least, that it was possible, under such *extraordinary* obligations, for a KING to have evinced, the *ordinary* sentiments of a MAN.

How grievous was the disappointment. All the unmerited confidence and magnanimity that he experienced, made no impression. Systematic treachery and ingratitude were the rewards of this unexampled kindness.—The public were deceived by the solemn mockery of oaths,

oaths, in order to conceal the horrible designs now brought to light, which he meditated against them ; and on very urgent occasions, tears were judged necessary, to heighten the effect of the tragedy *, but all was false and hollow. Facts were in eternal contradiction with his professions, and the nation stood in the dangerous predicament of having a person at the helm, delegated with all the executive functions of government, whose hatred was inveterate against it ; to gratify which, he lost his crown, and may probably lose his life,—who never ceased to act a double jesuitical part, adopting every stratagem his implacable wife, or infernal satellites could devise, to

* A few days antecedent to the Fête for celebrating the grand federation this year, an apparent union took place in the National Assembly, and a deputation waited on the king to acquaint him with the event, when his majesty, whose invariable object it had been to sow division and tumult amongst them, immediately and *voluntarily* repaired to the house, to express his *joy* at such *happy* tidings—but alas ! too exquisite sensibility choked his utterance and prevented him from finishing his pathetic oration !

OH WELL PAINTED PASSION !

vilify and overthrow the constitution, under the insidious pretence of defending it.

Repentance often comes too late, and he is convinced, when alas ! conviction cannot avail him, of his wretched infatuation. The public safety must hereafter be intrusted to those alone, who have an interest in preserving it.—Confidence can never again be reposed in him, and he is now tortured by the malediction of millions, whose blessings he might have ensured, had he not been an apostate to his oath, and an enemy to his country *. Duplicity is the vain resource of
weak

* To remove all possible doubt as to the king's consummate treasons, it is only necessary to refer to the papers found in the apartment of Monf. La Porte, Steward of the Civil List, and in the king's private cabinet, on or subsequent to the 10th of August. Amongst the former, were found memorandums of money given, in order to depreciate the assignats, of sums paid to hireling pamphleteers for libels against the constitution, and for other equally *patriotic* purposes, and amongst his majesty's papers were found letters and bills transmitted to him from Coblenz, through the agency of the Prince de Poix ; these letters and bills were sent from the above place, to obtain from the king, at different periods, the pay for his bodyguard, established there.

The

weak ungenerous minds ; sincerity and honour form an impregnable rampart. He sent away with derision and contempt, those ministers, trusty servants of the public, who faithful to their duty, addressed him in the unusual, honest language of truth, and reckoned with false and fatal reliance on the zeal and attach-

The result therefore is evident. While Louis XVI. was amusing his countrymen with oaths of affection and loyalty in the cause of freedom, he had his body guards enrolled amongst the emigrants at Coblenz, payed by himself, from that civil list which the nation had given to him, at the very hour when his life was forfeited, and the receipts prove the employ and payment of those rebels, while he was almost daily renewing his oaths of fidelity to the Constitution. Numberless other papers were found in the King's cabinet, and produced before the National Assembly, which incontrovertibly demonstrate him the enemy of the people ; and the committee of inspection have in their possession still more damning proofs of cruel unexampled perfidy, that in the present ferment they judge prudent not to publish. It must be remembered, also, that this *virtuous patriotic* king contrived to borrow 160 millions, which the royal creditors will assuredly lose, all devoted to the same worthy purposes. Let the people of England cast away prejudice, and fairly decide, if a perjured wretch like this is fit to govern,—and they will return their verdict—No, not to live.

ment of those guards, who surrounded his person, whom all possible pains had been taken to disaffect from the general cause, and corrupt to his own mistaken interest, as if in fact, they could be separated; but had he been instructed in ancient history, if dead to sensibility, he would still have been alive to example and might have profited by its lessons, recollecting, that although the Prætorian bands were sufficient to keep the Roman populace in awe, yet, when the provincial legions were alarmed, they marched to Rome, and gave away the empire.

Antecedent to the revolution, the revolting excesses of a profligate unfeeling court, where the people's sufferings never excited a sigh of compassion, nor a moment's reflection, had greatly abated their mania for royalty. Since the above period, the horror, in which they held the memory of all those persecutions, that so long had goaded them,—a most ungrateful abuse of their long patience and fond credulity, and the imminent dangers to which they were in consequence exposed, had eradicated their prepossessions, and entirely alienated their affections from the GRAND MO-

NARQUE.

NARQUE. Not a vestige of monarchy is now to be perceived in the capital of France, all its magnificent emblems and trophies are demolished, in virtue of a decree, passed by the National Assembly*. The present aversion against kings, exceeds if possible, the misery and calamities that they had inflicted. When a people once discover the truth, they are naturally more attached to its principles, than they were before to their prejudices. To such a pitch arose the hatred for kings, among the Romans, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, that it was far easier to destroy the republic, than ever after to restore monarchy in Rome. The national character has undergone a revolution no less sudden and

* The author had the cruel mortification of beholding a sign, representing our amiable and beloved Heir Apparent, indignantly removed from the house of an honest cook, who, as emblematical of that partiality and laudable encouragement his R-y-l H—n—s has ever shewn to the profession, had gratefully fixed his figure before his door ; all the R-y-l Jockeys in Paris are now dismounted, and the only surviving consolation which remains for a French aristocrate, will be to behold the English martyr, very indifferently mounted, at Charing-cross, on his entrée into London.

complete

complete than that of their government, and if Louis XVI. was so rooted in the love of arbitrary power, that he could not submit to the loss of it ;—if the claims of liberty could not cleanse his foul bosom, of the lust of despotism ;—if his soul was callous to far purer joys, nor could feel more exquisite delight in being the king of twenty-five million of freemen, than in being the tyrant over so many million of slaves ;—in the critical hour of danger, when the royal Brigands * had let loose their bloodhounds, threatening to lay waste his country and devour its inhabitants, since he again swerved from that text, which he had so often and so lately, *unsolicited*, sworn in the presence of God and man to confirm, after such repeated notorious instances of hy-

* The word BRIGAND (Robber) seems particularly applicable to R--t-y. Voltaire remarks that a Soldier and Brigand are synonymous terms, and he further declares. “ Le premier qui fut Roy, fut un Soldat heureux.” Hence, the first King was no more than a successful Soldier, and according to the above rule (and surely the authority of such a man as Voltaire is too respectable, to be lightly disputed) Kings may be reckoned,

LES CHEFS DES BRIGANDS.

pocriſy,

pocrify, it required no præternatural gift of penetration to foretel, that whatever in other respects the catastrophe might be, it must at all events be fatal to him.

Justice is slow to execute, where a monarch is the victim, and the vengeance which hovered round him, might have been averted, instead of cherishing in his bosom serpents, that by their poisonous flattery were enticing him to destruction, he should have banished them for ever from his presence, and have admitted no person to his counsels, but such, whose regard and loyalty to the constitution had been tried, and whose principles left no room for doubt or apprehension. Thus he would have removed every ground of suspicion, cut up the root of civil discord, destroyed all pretence for opposition in foreign powers;—confidence and unanimity might have been restored, and another example of perfidiousness and barbarity, that displayed itself on the 10th of August,—a dreadful counterpart of the massacre de St. Barthelemi, would have been spared to humanity; but unable to forsake that system of treacherous policy which he had adopted, and
which

which by long and constant practice, was rooted in his character, flattered and encouraged in the most sanguinary projects, by those about him, who would never suffer his weak unhappy mind to rest,—his hypocrisy revealed,—all his schemes for a counter-revolution discovered, he resolved to make one desperate effort, to restore the throne to its ancient despotism, or at least to establish it on principles equally favourable to his own arbitrary purposes ;—an effort, whether successful or not, that must necessarily imbrue the city of Paris in blood ; (that city, of which, with affected piety, he was ever wont to call himself the father) and unsheath the poignard of civil war.—

We are well aware that the dismal yell of aristocracy will be raised,—that all the artifices of kings, courtiers, and every venal miscreant will be collected together to stain the glory of that immortal day :—that the once *sacred* name of monarchy will be invoked, to pervert the truth, and to dishonour the cause of reason, justice and humanity,—that the French will be described in a state of barbarism,—all the rant of exaggeration, malignity,

lignity, and falsehood be employed, to calumniate a long suffering and justly exasperated people, but any person who chuses to consult the history of revolutions, bearing the least analogy with theirs, will look in vain, for similar examples of clemency and moderation. —Nevertheless, fatal experience enjoined the necessity of strict and exemplary justice. We deprecate the cruel sentiment of triumphing over fallen grandeur. Let us, however, still be just and rescue a generous nation struggling in the universal cause of mankind, surrounded by perjured traitors at home,—the combined force of armed tyrants hovering over their frontiers, all the Leviathans of the earth conspiring against them,—their companions, friends and relations, victims of royal treachery, butchered in their fight, dreading a relapse into their ancient horrors, after having indulged the flattering dreams of liberty, and the cruelties, in case of a defeat, that were destined for them *. Let us who witnessed

* From the deposition made before the committee of inspection by several Swiss soldiers who had escaped from the rage of the people, it appeared, that in case of success,

nessed the scene, vindicate their conduct, and briefly and impartially state, some few of the innumerable outrages, which roused them to resistance, and provoked their revenge.

The complicated wickedness of the court had reached its climax. The king, a perjured traitor, convicted of violating the oaths of allegiance he had sworn to the constitution, at once absolved the people from every obligation of allegiance to him: their indignation could no longer be suppressed, and a bold decisive stroke was to terminate that war, which the chief magistrate, had never ceased to wage, against those, to whose magnanimity he owed, both his crown and life. The citizens had been long prepared, and *openly* avowed their resolution, while the court satellites, had also completed *their preparations*,

success, they had been promised permission to plunder the city;—that an increase of pay and vast quantities of liquor had been given to them during the night, in order to stimulate their cruelty; and it is very well known, that above eleven thousand victims were marked out for immediate execution.—The rage of the people, scarcely survived their victory.—On the succeeding day, a perfect calm and tranquillity reigned in Paris.

under the *mysterious secrecy* and gloom of their strongly fortified castle. At the dead of night the alarum bell was heard in every quarter ; at this signal the legislative body assembled, and were informed, that the Mayor of Paris, who with his wonted zeal and humanity, was exerting all his power, to avert the threatening storm, was forcibly detained at the palace, under pretence of serving as a hostage, to protect it against popular fury, and his life was the devoted sacrifice, if the National Assembly had not sent a deputation to demand their virtuous and beloved magistrate. The patriotism and vigilance of the citizens kept pace with the dark conspiracy and manœuvres of the royalists. At day break, the king had reviewed the Swiss troops and his own guard, between the Carouzzel and the palace, in the great court, and a prodigious multitude flocked to their representatives, to communicate their terrors and apprehensions. They considered the Castle of the Thuilleries as the focus of a counter-revolution ; it appeared to them as another Coblenz ; they recalled to mind, the infamous evasion of the executive power,—the perfidious manner in which

which the most salutary laws, decreed by the National Assembly, and sanctioned by himself, had been frustrated,—the vile stratagems that had been played off, to disaffect the army,—the dismantled state of the frontier towns, with a view to facilitate the enemy's passage,—the total want of arms, accoutrements, provisions, and every article necessary to the subsistence and equipment of a soldier, in the camp at Soissons, with the hope that it would prevent the volunteers from engaging. If therefore from such multiplied appearances of deceit and provocation, they were resolved to chastise their enemies, they were driven to the necessity of so doing, and if they were too impatient and eager to wait redress from the laws, it was because the laws were dilatory in their operation;—far more slow to punish, than the conspirators had been ardent to offend, every day, the corruption of the civil list, seduced fresh proselytes from their cause, no time was to be lost, and they glowed with the divine sentiment, that **ALL LAW must submit, to the SOVEREIGN LAW OF ALL.**

SALUS

SALUS POPULI.

Their energy of action, was equal to their energy of sentiment, and they SAVED THEIR COUNTRY. After the troops had been reviewed, and his fatal orders given, conscious of the dreadful scene that was to succeed, with that frigid caution peculiar to traitorous cowardice, a minion of the court was dispatched to the National Assembly, imploring a sanctuary for his master, which he had no right to expect from those, whose clemency and indulgence he had so often abused; nevertheless, the senate still persisted in their wonted generosity, and made the confidence which they possessed, serve him as a rampart of defence, instead of that favour and affection which he had lost.

While the representatives of the nation were anxiously employed in concerting measures for the monarch's safety, the heroes of Marseilles, accompanied by the volunteers from the different departments of the kingdom, surrounded the avenues of the palace, and of the National Assembly. An immense multitude loudly demanded justice on thirty traitors with concealed weapons of every de-

scription found upon them, who had been seized during the night as patrols of the national guard: their demand was unnecessary.—They had been immediately conducted before a magistrate, and legally examined, when their guilt being manifest*, nine of them were delivered up to the fury of the people, and summary justice executed upon them; an example to their enemies, that if their patience had been long, their vengeance was severe.

Terrified by these acts of strict and necessary justice, diffident of the courage of his friends, from the badness of their cause, he and his family fled in haste to the asylum they had implored. At first, he placed himself near the president's chair, but was obliged to change his situation, as the law did not authorise the senate to debate in the monarch's presence, and he repaired to a box appropriated to one of the reporters of the debates. Such was the crisis, when ten commissioners were dispatched to endeavour to tranquillize the people. At this period, both sides were

* This false patrol was wholly composed of creatures of the court, in the particular favour and confidence of the Queen.

drawn up in order of battle. The Swiss Troops, many of the National Guards, and several agents of the court, disguised as such, were in possession of the palace. Different detachments from the Parisian Volunteers, citizens armed with pikes, the Heroes of Mar-seilles, and their fellow soldiers from the various provinces, had formed a line in front of the royal castle. They knew that it was lined with troops, and they trembled for their representatives, on account of their proximity to the seat of action, they therefore wished to make themselves masters of the palace ; but it cannot be reproached against them, that they had any design upon the life of the king, or that of his family, since they were no strangers to their being under the sanctuary of the law, at the National Assembly. The Royal garrison had at first refused to surrender ; it was prepared for defence. Nevertheless, the gates at length flew open : the Swiss laid down their arms, testifying every mark of joy and satisfaction. The people, led on by the Mar-seilles Volunteers, encouraged by these tokens of friendship, ran to em-

brace them, when they were in an instant laid low, by a dreadful discharge of canon, and two hundred men were killed. This atrocious perfidy roused the fury of the patriots, and gave birth to those prodigies of valour and a contempt of death, which perhaps were never equalled in the most heroic ages. The combat was dreadful. On each side a constant fire of two hours was kept up; the mercenary troops displaying more address and military skill, the patriots more ardour and enthusiasm. At length justice triumphed, the castle was forced, and a cruel slaughter ensued.

In the midst of all these horrors, the legislative body displayed more than Spartan virtue. The canon that pelted against their walls never interrupted their debates. Every member joined in the triumphant cry of Liberty and Equality! and with uplifted arms to heaven, unanimously swore to die, or save their country.

They continued to debate for the public safety. They did not imitate our *scrupulous, conscientious* parliament, which after the rebellion in 1715, under pretence of avoiding
the

the confusion and disorder that might attend a general election, at a period when party spirit was so violent, arrogated to themselves the unconstitutional power of protracting their existence, from three to seven years, without consent of their electors, who had delegated the trust only for the former term; and which afterwards, when perfect tranquillity was restored, still fraudulently preserved, the power they had usurped. The French Assembly, in the actual crisis, adopted a direct contrary system, and after stating the necessity which the public safety extorted, of annulling the royal functions, immediately decreed the plan of a national convention, thereby voluntarily dissolving their own body, many months before the time fixed for their dissolution; they generously extended the right of suffrages, and appealed to the people, in vindication of the motives that had directed their conduct.

After the victory, a multitude of citizens, whom an insolent, unfeeling Aristocracy, in scornful contempt, had denominated *Sanfculottes* *, which will hereafter be a term of

* We have no word in the English language that literally explains the signification of *sanfculottes*, but it

honourable distinction, justly due to those who so bravely contributed to save the lives and liberties of their countrymen, brought and deposited on the desk of the Assembly, a quantity of diamonds, valuable effects, money in specie to a great amount, hats full of Louis, assignats, and other papers of the utmost importance, which they had found in the palace. They did not tread in the steps of their aristocratic betters, those *valiant commanders*, who in the hour of danger fled from their colours, stole the military chests, and joined the enemies of their country; thus uniting treachery, robbery, and cowardice together. Let it be recorded also to their eternal glory, that after the strictest search of five

was an aristocratic term of brutal reproach, applied in derision to the wants and miseries of our fellow creatures, which with every mind but that of an Aristocrate, instead of insult, would have entitled them to compassion and relief. Sansculottes may be *literally* applied, with equal propriety, to the lower classes of the inhabitants of North Britain, where those symbols of slavery (breeches) are dispensed with, and in that country also, we believe that there exists more merit and bravery in a genuine Sansculottes, than in all the Grahams, Campbells, or Stuarts that it can produce.

hours

hours, made in the house of a suspected person, (M. de Beaumarchais,) by thirty thousand people, not one article was taken away, or even dislodged from its place—Satisfied that their suspicions had been ill founded, they peaceably retired, leaving every thing in the same order that they found it; and Monsieur de Beaumarchais had the candour publicly to proclaim, in printed handbills distributed all over Paris, this singular instance of moderation and forbearance, in an immense multitude, with all the instruments of pillage and devastation in their hands. Such was the respect, which amidst such a violent ferment, the people on all sides testified for the sacred preservation of property, and if ever it was invaded, summary justice was immediately executed.

Amongst our flimsy politicians and their hired agents, who seize every occasion to calumniate the cause of liberty, it is the regular custom, either through ignorance or design, to describe the French nation in a state of anarchy and barbarism; but from a long residence in their capital, since the first change of government, and from the ocular testimony

which we bore to their proceedings, subsequent to the tenth of August, 1792, we are justified in observing, that LAWS ARE NOWHERE SO UNIVERSALLY RESPECTED AND OBEYED * ; and the reason is obvious ; the system built on their declaration of RIGHTS, does not dread the test of enquiry, and if the monarchical part of the constitution is hereafter to be dispensed with, it is because the complicated treasons of the monarch, have enforced the necessity of such a measure.

In France no camps are formed to dazzle and overawe the multitude—no proclamations

* In proof of their respect for the laws, we mention the following transaction, of which we ourselves were witnesses.

During the ceremony of a magnificent procession, that was decreed the beginning of this summer in honour of a citizen (the Mayor of Etampes,) who had been killed at his post in defence of the laws, there was a hackney coachman who strove to pass between the ranks, in the line through which the procession was to pass : repeatedly told to return, deaf, against remonstrance he still persevered, when at length, the populace forced him to descend from his box, fall on his knees, and beg pardon of the law that he had offended. After which they permitted him to remount and drive back without further interruption.

issued to prohibit the investigation of principles. Laws established on the solid basis of truth and freedom; their peculiar excellency consisting in their simplicity and adaptation to every man's understanding,—in their mildness and impartiality, interest all, except privileged usurpers, in their preservation; and thus, stand in need of no armed auxiliaries,—no penal restrictions.

In this country perhaps, it is ignorance and fear, rather than respect to the law, on which government chiefly depends for submission; since it would be an absolute paradox to assert that LAWS founded in excessive unnatural inequality; the ballance entirely on one side, oppressive to the other, can ever create voluntary and universal obedience; much less, heartfelt reverence and affection, or that a government thus constituted, can possibly remain for any time together in a state of internal tranquillity. It is owing to this partial system, that the lower conditions of the people are brutalized and savage, that violation of property and felonies of every kind, are far more frequent amongst us, than in any other civilized nation. Hence, the amazing number
of

of convicts and executions in England, that reflect a just indelible stigma on our laws and police ; yet such is the proud contempt, the affected jealousy, or unfeeling rooted prejudices of our magistrates, that they are inexorable against all propositions, which tend to innovate or encroach on a system that their own vile interest converts into the Mammon of their profane idolatry.

Under the Athenian and Spartan commonwealths, laws were impartially administered, and thence, inviolably respected. Their wise and generous lawgivers had consulted in their code, the welfare of every class in society. All were equally bound by sympathy and interest to support a compact, whence their freedom, property, and all their rights were secured. It is the same invincible bond of union, defying all the jealous vindictive combination of traitors and tyrants, that now connects the great mass of the people together in France.

In this country, the old leaven still exists : here we behold an eternal clashing of interests, destructive of every generous sentiment and of all morality ;—a perpetual state of social warfare,
and

and to those who are not to be fascinated by fine words, and who penetrate deeper than the surface, all the emblems of a d-p-t-c g-v-m-t are apparent. The Justinian code is not more arbitrary than that which our lawyers exercise over those unfortunate enough to fall under their cruel fangs. The laws are so complicate, confused and unintelligible, that the most clear and piercing genius cannot unravel them; inasmuch, that their corrupt and most zealous advocates are forced to pronounce an atrocious libel on humanity, in attempting to vindicate their absurdity.

The science of government is as simple and defined as the plainest rule in arithmetic, but it is the interest of lawyers and court jugglers, to confound the system, to involve it in all possible expence and prolixity,—in technical jargon and inexplicable sophisms. Under the shade of this mysterious darkness, that *venerable consistent*, and ancient whig Mr. B—ke, informs the E-l-th p-ple, the nation, (in other words, the SWINISH MULTITUDE, for such it becomes them to remember, is the honourable and dignified epithet, that in one of his late publications, he applies to the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND),

LAND), that their laws are the chef-d'œuvres of human wisdom, constituting their whole merit in their intricacy, telling the SWINE, it is their duty to worship and adore in silent submission, what exceeds the limits of their SWINISH capacity to comprehend. The pensioned Whig knows full well that his doctrine will not stand the test, therefore he adopts this impudent ungrateful language, to impose on the credulity and errors of a nation, from which he has derived the most undeserved and extraordinary favours. Thus he strives to check the progress of enquiry and reflection, which he is conscious would prove fatal to the selfish corrupt views of himself and his unprincipled employers.

Most of our celebrated English laws were framed in times of Gothic barbarism. The regenerated government of France will present itself to our admiration at the end of the 18th century, under the combined auspices of patriotism, experience, and philosophy; and we conjure our English readers to abide by their own genuine reason, and to scout the infamous delusion that has been so long practised on them; and to that effect, as the triumph

umph of humanity, we refer them to Mr. Christie's translation of the French Declaration of Rights, and as it cannot, we believe, be deemed a libel to judge from comparison, we earnestly entreat them to form their decision by that standard.

It cannot be denied that horrors have been committed by them ; but what are they in comparison with those which have been, and which actually are committed against them ; and what vile injustice to assign their excesses to a constitution the blessings of which they have never been allowed peaceably to enjoy. Driven to the last extremity, the enemy at their gates, their parents, brothers, sisters, friends, perfidiously and indiscriminately butchered in their fight, they were the effects of that despotism, which for so many centuries had goaded them, and the dread of relapsing into those horrors, still recent in and intolerable to their memory, awakened justice, and roused their vengeance to wreak itself on their domestic traitors ; but in the midst of all their rage, as we have before observed, the cause was not dishonoured—Property still maintained its rights, and it is universally acknowledged, that histo-

ry does not furnish an example of an immense multitude with all the power in their hands, exercising such noble disinterestedness and moderation.

It was a populace acting on the sublimest and most generous principles.—The object was their rights and liberty.

In England, we are sorry to observe, that the object of popular tumults is generally plunder.

We have endeavoured to vindicate the cause of truth, against the rhapsodical lucubrations of interest and malevolence, and shall now return to the subject of this article.

During three days, the king and family remained in apartments contiguous to the Legislative Assembly, till a secure and convenient residence was provided for him, and agreeably with their constant liberality, the sum of five hundred thousand livres, (above twenty thousand pounds sterling,) were voted for his subsistence, till the National Convention should be formed to pronounce definitively on the future government.

The present behaviour of this degraded monarch, displays a brutal insensibility to his
desperate

desperate situation, nor has a sigh of pity or regret ever escaped him for the many victims that have perished from their brutal adherence to his wretched cause *. He still finds ample consolation and employment in the dear delights of the table, and in the resources of his fine mechanical genius; for it must be remembered that Louis is almost as curious and expert in the construction of a lock, as his brother G—ge has long been admired for the superior excellence of his button manufactory †.

We can pursue our remarks no further: the multiplicity of perjuries and treasons that have been brought to light from the papers found in the royal apartments, subsequent to the tenth of August, examined by the committee of inspection, some few of which we have enumerated, paint his guilt in the most glaring and horrible colours; and a minute detail of them would be far too voluminous for

* Since the execution of his confidential steward, Mon. de la Porte, the agent of all his perjuries and treachery, Louis XVI. is reported to have betrayed some emotions of concern.

† Not a locksmith in Paris had a key that could open his escritores, the locks of which were all of royal construction.

our plan. We have stated a sufficient number of *facts* to justify our observations, and to convince all but those who are impenetrable to conviction.

Compassion may drop a tear on his adversity ; justice must not shrink from its duty.

G—ge III. although he may be only *equal in sincerity and political integrity*, to judge from present appearances, personal to himself, is a much more successful Jockey than his most CHRISTIAN BROTHER *.

* In the diplomatic correspondence that has occasionally passed between the courts of Paris and London, OUR MOST GRACIOUS LORD AND MASTER, always addresses his r-y-l Brother in the terms MOST CHRISTIAN, although the nation had abolished such exaggerated revolting distinctions, and the CONSTITUTION knew him by no other title than as King of the French. Even now that his r-y-l functions are suspended altogether, the same style is continued. Thus we may perceive the delightful sympathy that renders Brother G—ge so tenacious of ancient etiquette. His expansive mind penetrates into futurity, and anticipates the *wicked* times, when some of those many splendid titles and appendages annexed to the imperial crown of G—t B—t—n, which many are apt to regard only as a veil to conceal an inanity or depravity of character, may also be cut off, and prudence requires that no sanction should be afforded to the *barbarous* innovation which has been attempted by our neighbours.

This

This must be attributed to the cause we have mentioned—the difference of national character in their subjects. Louis XVI. contrived to lose his crown, having first lost the affections of a people, of all others the most rivetted in prejudices to royalty, and the person of their prince.

G—ge III. contrived to lose the brightest gem in his crown—his American Dominions. In his r-y-l efforts to subdue, we will not say enslave, he lost an empire; besides which, he lost 100,000 men, and nearly doubled the nation's debt, the load of which, necessarily fell on his *loving* and *beloved* subjects. All these losses however, did not *personally* affect our persevering Jockey. He kept it up to the last, for if the burthens of the people were increased beyond measure, and if their cries at length reached his *throne*, can it be said that they ever reached his *heart*, when he persisted in his course till the latest moment, till it was no longer tenable, and he was forced to desist? Yet by the most inexplicable fatality, under all the consequences, *poor dear John Bull* has not slackened his ardour in the *good old cause*.

THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG.

Nothing however, as we have already shewn, is more widely different than theory and practice, often in direct contradiction with each other. In England, that proud inconsistent nation, eternally boasting its freedom, all the marks of degradation and servitude are apparent. Nobles, whose arrogance will scarcely permit them to acknowledge, as of the same species, persons of plebeian rank, are often beheld on their knees at the feet of id—ts or t—a—ts, if their fronts happen to be bound by a r—l di—d—m; as mean and crouching in one instance, as they are insolent and imperious in the other; and a very superficial acquaintance with our history, suffices to prove that the fundamental maxim in our Constitution, “THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG,” that he is infallible in his actions, as the Pope in his judgments, has been frequently violated.

We read in Rapin, how Edward the Second, when conquered and made prisoner by his wife, was tried by the Parliament, which decreed, “*that he had done all possible wrongs,*
“ and

* and thereby forfeited his right to the “ Crown.” The parliament tried and convicted Richard the Second; thirty-one articles of impeachment were alledged against him, two of which were very remarkable; but not very uncommon ones, “ that he had borrowed money without paying it;” the other, “ that he had declared before witnesses, that “ he was master of the lives and property of “ his subjects.” The parliament deposed Henry the Sixth,—declared Edward the Fourth a traitor, confiscated his effects, and afterwards restored him in his prosperity. In regard to Richard the Third—he certainly *had committed more wrongs* than all his predecessors. He was another Nero, but a politic, courageous Nero; and hence, the prudent parliament did not declare the wrongs which he had done, till after his death.

In later times, the representatives of the English nation brought to trial and condemned Charles the First, to lose his head on the block,—declared James the Second to have done the *greatest wrongs*, and in consequence dethroned him *.

* These few historical traits plainly announce, in cases of urgency, how easy it is to dispense with this arti-

The infallible criterion of judgment is from a combination of causes and effects, and by that standard, let us examine what impression a just analysis of the present reign, ought to make on every rational mind.

The most grateful blessing to a nation, is Peace. The government of our pious Monarch best proclaims the fervor with which this blessing has been cherished, when, excepting some short intervals, during its whole period, we have been either in a state of actual war, or engaged in the most unnecessary extravagant armaments, under a pretence of averting a calamity, the danger of which, our vile wretched counsels only could have provoked.—

“ Bring up a child in the way he should
 “ go, and he will not depart from it when he
 “ is old.” G—ge, through the course of his long memorable reign, has steadfastly adhered to the regimen prescribed by that renowned state physician from the North, John

cle of our Constitution, and should serve as a salutary caution to the R—y-al G—ge, confirmed by the late striking example in France, not to build with too much security on such a rotten basis.

Earl

Earl of Bute, who had the tender care and cultivation of his youth. Under the precepts and *sage* tuition of that *immortal patriot*, he was duly trained to be the K—g of a *free People*. Conformably with old John's principles, one of the first political manœuvres played by his R-y-l Pupil, was to establish the legality of GENERAL WARRANTS. The attempt was bold and hazardous, but *Lettres de Cachet* contained rather too strong a dose, and it did not go down. The particulars of that event, and the circumstances connected with it, are too generally known to require any elaborate detail. The manœuvre, as we have observed, did not succeed, and our hopeful young *Jockey*, who thus early announced such promising expectations, experienced at the time, some strong and rather unpleasant symptoms of popular resentment, which, from the loss of America,—the prodigious increase of taxes,—the multiplication of excise laws,—his wife and *constitutional* proclamations,—and innumerable *other blessings*, peculiar to a *free* country, derived from his auspicious government, have now happily subsided.

Unconquered by a first disappointment, he next directed his *busy* thoughts to the freedom of election, and fully convinced of the necessity of reform in that capital branch of our constitution *, he made a more successful effort to *purify* the H--se of C—m—ns. In that instance to be sure, the rules of order and calculation were rather infringed, since by the decision, a minority had an advantage over a majority, and a gentleman was ejected from his seat in p--l--m—t, who had been repeatedly chosen by a vast majority of Middlesex Freeholders; but when the decision involved matters of such magnitude, as a *radical* reform in the mode of parliamentary representation, and the *delicacy* of his r-y-l feelings, certainly, the law might be well dispensed with †.

* It is worthy to be remarked, that his M-j—ty's favourite m-n-t—r P-tt, who at the commencement of his political career, was the most eloquent and vigorous champion of reform, is now become its most inveterate enemy : wonderful transition ! The conversion appears more extraordinary, his R-y-l Master having shewn himself such a *true and liberal friend to the principle*. We may hereafter unravel this mystery.

† In the above memorable transaction, the decision on which, a late parliament have expunged from their

Some persons have been invidious enough to fally the *splendor* of this *heroic* act, imputing it

journals, our great *Aristocratic Whig*, Mr. F-x, acted in coincidence with his *Gracious Lord and Master*, and was the most strenuous defender of the cause of the Court, against the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. As we may not have occasion to bring forward this gentleman again, having already canvassed him with we fear partial indulgence in our former volumes, we shall here advert to his present conduct which certainly deserves notice. The extreme caution that he now discovers, at a time when there is an essential difference of sentiment between his *party* on a great question, in which, of all others, the independent part of his countrymen imagine their interests to be most involved, trimming between both, and thus offending neither, gives a just idea of his management in keeping them together; but, doubtless, it would have been more honourable to his character, as MAN OF THE PEOPLE; more consistent with the gratitude that he owes to them, had he acted with manliness and decision. His sanction had been repeatedly given to the principle of parliamentary reform, and agreeably with that of one description of his friends, he still *lukewarmly* avows it,—while, to avoid offending the other, he likewise chimes with them, affecting to think the present an improper period for endeavouring to enforce it. We despise the miserable fallacy, as much as the meanness of the evasion. From Mr. F—x one might have expected more in-

it to violent animosity against the gentleman whom the freeholders had elected, who had treated his R-y-l mother too cavalierly in a popular print, which then appeared, but the favor that he holds at St. James's, since the death of the illustrious dowager, destroys the suspicion, and exhibits another striking testimony of the marvellous esteem, in which the virtues of *obliquity* and apostacy are regarded at the E—l—sh C—t.

We have already referred to the American war, to the motives in which it originated, and to the final issue of the contest.—To trace all the political events of this *prosperous* reign, would form a subject too redundant for the

genuity when reduced to a *shift*. The qualities which the actual crisis of affairs demands, are firm and decided principles, a conduct that never inclines to apostacy or indifference;—an integrity incorruptible, with a zeal and perseverance superior to difficulties or danger. A lukewarm friend is more hurtful to a cause than an open enemy. Horace recommends the middle path as the criterion of wisdom. In the estimate of the firm patriot and true philosopher, it is the extreme of imbecility. Comparing our *Aristocratic Whig* by this standard, his *partial* friends may complain that it is severe. *Impartiality* must acknowledge its truth,

limits

limits assigned to our publication, and preclude others from their share in our encomiums, to which some of them have *almost* an equal claim.

Enough has been said of his political virtue to excite the gratitude of an *enlightened generous* nation, for the benefits they owe to this flourishing SCYON OF A ROYAL STOCK, and to confirm the validity of his pretensions to the popularity he enjoys. This gratitude was never more forcibly expressed than at the present juncture, in those affectionate addresses, lately presented from all parts of the kingdom, truly honourable to the prudence, wisdom, and paternal tenderness of the *best of Princes*,—who has at all times evinced an *extraordinary* skill in averting danger, and which was so particularly illustrated in his late well-timed and judicious proclamation. Nevertheless, at such an auspicious period of universal felicity and congratulation; when the effusions of loyalty shine so conspicuous, it may not be altogether irrelevant from our purpose to trace their origin, before we determine on the degree of faith, that is due to those easy, agreeable vehicles of public opinion.

They

They do not appear to be of very ancient date in England, as we believe that the engine was first played off in that country, during the protectorate of Richard Cromwell, but not with any very great success, if we are to judge from the sequel of his life: the engine however, was kept in constant repair, nor is it likely to become rusty for want of use,

No prince, unless we may except George the Third, ever received more *loyal* addresses than Charles the second; yet while his subjects were so liberal in their panegyric, they never were more *costive* than at that time, in the essential point of granting the supplies; insomuch, that Killigrew, the monarch's friend and jester, ordering a coat for his master, commanded the taylor to make two pockets, one of an immense size, to hold the addresses;—the other, as small as possible, to hold the cash*.

When James the Second published his

* If Chesterfield, who now fills the place of Killigrew about the person of the *Royal George*, was to order a coat for his master, he must direct the taylor to make two pockets of enormous depth indeed, our sagacious monarch having contrived to get more money than addresses from his people, numerous as the latter have been.

proclamation for liberty of conscience, the whole body of Dissenters displayed the most glowing enthusiasm, devoting their lives, property, &c. &c. to his Majesty's service, wishing their hearts were made of glass, that he might see their sincerity and gratitude, although these very gentlemen were afterwards the chief instruments in dethroning him.

Towards the end of Queen Anne's reign, a certain description of men addressed her with most solemn assurances of exerting all their force, to secure the Protestant succession, while they were straining every nerve to overthrow it, and insure the succession of the Pretender.

SO MUCH FOR ADDRESSES.

Let us now direct our review to that more grateful theme of popular enthusiasm, the moral excellencies that distinguish this *accomplished* P—ce. Happy nation, where private virtues, political wisdom and integrity are almost *equally* united in their chief.

His shining qualities are soberness, temperance and chastity, (not charity, as panegyric is dumb on that article)—a piety, that consists in the strictest observance of all the *outward* forms of religion,—a regular, undeviating œconomy,

economy, that resists all the vulgar claims of humanity, and a firmness of mind, by envy, mis-called obstinacy, that has ever shewn itself superior to events, neither to be admonished by advice, or controuled by example. Gay and *smart* in conversation, his elegant phrases, felicity of expression, attic humour, and piercing sarcasms, are the admiration of his brilliant and facetious court, where the *tr-y-l bon mots* are in every persons mouth, during the utterance of which, the Montroses, Sidneys, and Chesterfields hide their diminished heads *.

It is to be lamented that the eminent virtues we have mentioned, soberness, temperance, and chastity, which from the high authority, ought to pervade the remotest corner of his dominions, should still be planted in an ungrateful soil, that yields no fruit, since his own children † are remarkable only for their profligacy; and the nation at this day presents a picture of luxury, selfishness, and general depravity, that was never equalled in the most abandoned age of Charles the se-

* A certain gloom has of late greatly over-cast this gaiety.

† Our remark is confined to the male issue.

cond, nor ever exceeded at any period of the decline and rankest corruption of the Roman empire. Hence, there are cavillers, and there always will be such to bark at superior endowments,—who affect to call in question this m-n---ch's perfections. They will tell you, that his sobriety and temperance are more the result of necessity than choice;—that in him they are not the native growth of his heart, but a necessary obligation, imposed by --- --- --- --- --- which precludes all indulgence in intemperate excesses; and as to chastity, they pretend, that it exists --- --- --- --- --- and that once in particular, during the --- --- --- --- --- broke forth with ungovernable violence, and that --- --- --- --- --- and imperial virgin, whom the utmost rigour of his stern and inflexible doctor could alone have rescued from its fury. As for his piety, it is malignantly reported, to consist more in shew than in practice*; and his œconomy, to be no more

* It is reported of a certain great P---ce that he carries his cash accounted to church with him; and settles the D---r and C---r during the time of Sermon.

than a softer name, to qualify the most f-d-d
d--t-be a-r--e*.

“ Envy does merit, as its shade pursue.”

Detractors will also tell you that if he be penurious of his own purse, he is if possible, no less prodigal of that of the public; in evidence of which, they refer to the number of pensions that he has granted,---the frequent application to his *generous* C---mm---ns, for supplies, to liquidate the arrears of his civil list,---for a magnificent and *suitable* provision for his r-y-l children, the *hopeful* issue of his prolific loins,---trusting in their abundant and wonted liberality, to pay the debts of his eldest

* The R-y-l G---ge's regularity in all his dealings, which may probably have exposed him to the above imputation, is so exact, that it descends to the minutest article. It is very well known, that while at Cheltenham, during one of his rural promenades, he met a fruit girl, with whom he bargained for a pound of cherries, of which, after much altercation, the price was settled at five farthings, and his M-j-ty presented Pomona with three half-pence; who not being provided with the odd farthing due to her customer, he obliged her to go and procure it at a cottage not far distant, while he patiently waited her return.

Patience and œconomy united.

son, to whom so many look up with anxious and greedy expectation, but who in all probability, as usual on similar occasions, will be sorely disappointed,—and above all, praying an ample (not an adequate recompense, for that would be impossible) to his happy Doctor, who by judicious and severest discipline, had restored his faculties to their *pristine* vigour and perfection.

All this to hear would his faithful *never-failing* C—m—ns patiently incline and cheerfully grant, unmindful that his own coffers groaned under the vast load which they contained.

His private and public virtues, we have endeavoured to rescue from the fangs of detraction. If considered as a luminary of science, we are dazzled by the blaze. His genius is equally comprehensive and incomprehensible. It embraces the whole system: it can soar to the sublimest regions of philosophy, or stoop to the lowest branch of mechanics: it equally delights in the astonishing discoveries of Herschell, and the ingenious dexterity of Pinchbeck. In the art of turning a button, the t-y-l artist surpasses even Pinchbeck himself, and the royal button manufactory, entirely of
his

his own invention and execution, eclipses all the chef d'œuvres of curiosity, either in Birmingham or London. But alas ! here again, envy points her malignant dart, and insinuates, that he is far more ardent in zeal for philosophy, than liberal in rewards conferred on the philosopher,—that the ingenious mechanism he applauds, while the skilful, inventive, and industrious mechanic, is often left to languish in penury and despair. Yet, if no such examples are to be traced, it cannot be doubted that they exist, and surely it would be more candid to assign the cause of concealment, to a native modesty in his character, which cannot be supposed tinctured with vanity or ostentation, when we recollect the truly *humble* and *pious* simplicity that he discovered in his procession through the streets of London, and his public thanksgiving at St. Paul's, on being unexpectedly restored, to the benedictions and prayers of his desponding subjects.

We could give more ample scope to this subject, if we did not fear to incur the charge of flattery. In the above sketch, agreeably with our usual custom, we have stated *facts*, as more calculated to produce conviction than
all

all the ingenuity of sophistry or force of declamation. We have presented a true bill; hence, the obligations of Englishmen to the present government may be fairly deduced, and they may form a judgment of those R-y-l *Jockies* well intitled to a front in the *Jockey Club*.

L—IS XVI.—G—E III.

PART III.

F

M—IE

M—IE A-T-N-TTE, late Q—N OF THE
F—-H.

The tears of beauty in affliction plead with eloquent persuasion. All the exterior graces that can adorn the sex, are united in the person of M—ie A-t-n-tte, but recollection of her vices obliterates all sympathy for her sufferings, and if in the plenitude of Omnipotence, when the treasures of a great empire were poured into her lap, at the mercy of her direction, she never strove to alleviate the intolerable burthens of public calamity, but blindly hurried on in the mad career of unbounded prodigality, and inordinate excesses, inattentive to the affecting scene, unmindful of consequences;—if, when in the zenith of her power and her *glory*, the rays of benevolence never shone upon others. She can have no reason at this day, to expect compassion for herself.

The influence which she carried into the councils, and which she never ceased to exercise

cise over the weak mind of her wretched husband, equally unadmonished by experience, and misfortune, nor discouraged by the terror of future disasters, threatened the speedy devastation and probable existence of France. Her antipathy to that nation was hereditary: not all the favour, all the liberality, or affectionate kindness of a people easily moved, and most susceptible of similar impressions, ever touched her heart, or altered those stubborn sentiments of hatred she had conceived against them. Neither the person or character of Louis XVI. were formed to conciliate any tenderness or respect for himself, or to operate a change in those dispositions, that she brought into his country;—dispositions that have been invariably directed to the accomplishment of its destruction.

During the old government, till a short time before the revolution, the ministers were always chosen from amongst her own creatures, nor were their places tenable on any other terms, than blind and implicit obedience to her sovereign command. Since the above period, all the abandoned tribe, with very few exceptions, have left the kingdom, and en-

gaged in the rebellion ; some as her agents in different foreign courts, to instigate the conspiracy, and foment the jealousy of crowned Brigands *. Some have enlisted themselves in

* We have already applied this expression to the same personages. The late *Monf. de Mirabeau* styled them *Bourreaux Couronnés*, and if the Prince of Brunswick follows up the system laid down in a manifesto that he has lately addressed under the authority of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, to the French nation, a manifesto that would reflect disgrace on the barbarous age of Atila, mankind will be furnished with an additional and corroborative testimony, (if alas ! such were necessary) in favour of *Monf. de Mirabeau's* opinion. A just estimate of royal ethics may be formed from perusing the treaty of defensive alliance between the King of Prussia and the Polish republic, concluded and signed at Warsaw, March 29, and the ratification exchanged April 23, 1790, and his majesty's late evasion of that treaty in his letter to the King of Poland, dated Berlin, June 8, 1792. From that letter, his sacred regard to treaties may be collected, as assigned for one reason of the present hostility against France, and England ought *particularly to rejoice*, as it affords such *flattering* evidence of truth, fidelity, honour, justice and humanity, in her most powerful ally. She will perceive that he excuses himself from acceding to the above treaty made in 1790, under pretence, that the new constitution was formed subsequent thereto in 1791. But did he ever then intimate to Poland, that the new constitution cancelled that

the traitorous armies, and all employed in such pursuits as appear most conducive to the success of their sanguinary, desperate adventure.

that treaty? Did he signify to the Poles, that their new system was incompatible with his contract signed the year before? Or did he ever insinuate, that foreseeing the alarm it would excite in the Empress of Russia, it was his interest and intention to dissolve the alliance? No; he does not even express a sentence to this effect: He tells them that while they were busied in framing for themselves a new constitution he *coolly* looked on, without interfering, although determined at the same time, neither to support or protect it, and in answer to the requisition on the part of Poland, he did not even affect to say, that he would have abided by his engagement, even if she had consented to abandon her new constitution. He threw at once the mask aside, and roundly declared, that he would treat *only* with the courts of Petersburg and Vienna, (virtuous triumvirate,) to consult on such measures, as should seem most likely to restore peace to the republic. In other words he would have the disinterested generosity, to negotiate for a partition of its territories.

SUCH IS THE FAITH OF KINGS.

It will remain however, an everlasting scandal to every country that pretends to a love of freedom, that the Poles who were struggling in support of a government, sanctioned by almost the unanimous voice and consent of the People, King, and Nobles, and in the most unprovoked manner, invaded by an old insatiable

Pending the profligate, ruinous administration of the infamous Calonne, who with difficulty escaped *by flight* the justice of the nation he had robbed, the public treasures were at her devotion, nor did she ever fail to apply them to those purposes, that were most agreeable to her own vanity and lust, or fatal to the interests of the plundered people.

Nevertheless, amidst all her political cabals, in which, she was still further encouraged by the restless, insatiate spirit of her favourite brother, Joseph II. who was eternally engaged in the most extravagant, tyrannical projects, that he always wanted ability to execute, and who basely converted to his own use, the produce of her dilapidations; distracted by all the complicated passions of interest, hatred, and ambition, still, she never relaxed in the tyrant, who dreads the least approach of freedom into her own dominions, did not find the support, to which their cause and courage had the strongest claims, and it will be an indelible stigma on the memory of the 18th century, when the Rights of Men are better understood than at any former period, that a state, emerging as it were, from barbarism, should in the earliest infancy of its regeneration, be crushed, merely because it was unhappily situated on the frontiers of an all-grasping, devouring neighbour.

ardour

ardour of her scandalous and unnatural pleasures, which time, far from diminishing, seemed only to have increased *.

Women or men were a source of equal enjoyment to her ; glowing from the incestuous couch of A-t-is, she would rush into the antiphyical embraces of the voluptuous L-b-llé ; all the Ganymedes and Messalinas of the court, have been encircled by the meretricious arms of M—ie A-t—n-tte ; and if we examine the French Calendar †, we shall perceive the exorbitant price awarded to those amorous performances.

Worthy to be held in the same rank, with the Medicis, the Margaret de Valois, and so many other queens and princesses who have stained the page of history, her cruelty is equal to her lust ; the Dæmon of Revenge tortures her bosom. Unpractised in the virtue of forgiveness, she could never forget the personal outrages which her hatred and ingratitude had occasionally extorted from an indignant public, and now, under all the pressure of disgrace and

* Claude est Roi des Français, et de sa Messaline,
L'âge accroit chaque jour, sa fureur utérine. ANON.

† Vide Livre Rouge.

adversity, she still pants to sacrifice the regenerated liberty of France, and to gratify her vengeance, in oceans of blood at the altar of German despotism.

Her temerity ever kept pace with her malignity. Even till the last hour previous to the suspension of the royal prerogative, when the thunder she had raised, was ready to burst on that devoted nation, fortified within the intrenchments of her palace, fearful to encounter the torrent of popular violence, that her guilt had provoked, she still fomented the inflamed spirit of her adherents, and insensible to her own danger, meditated with secret rapture, the impending mischief.

There are persons, (and the number is very considerable in England, where the influence of royalty and aristocracy is so powerful,) who will affect to revolt from the *scandalous indecency* of this publication, under pretence that such exalted rank should be *sacred* from the *profane* language of *truth*; but in the service, in which we are engaged, we hold it a duty to paint in bold and glaring colours, and we disdain those unjust fastidious scruples, that would let the cause which aggravates the cri-

minality, afford a sanctuary for it; recollecting, that if by her headlong prodigality, perfidious counsels, and unrelenting perseverance, she has hurried herself to the dangerous precipice, on which she totters; she was also a chief instrument in plunging twenty-five millions of people, in a vortex of horrors, in contemplation of which, sensibility shrinks back appalled, that threatened to deluge a vast empire in blood, and fix the sceptre of tyranny to the remotest ages *. Let us then without prejudice

* Greatly as our terrors were once roused for the dangers that seemed hovering over France, we may discover, on examination, that her situation was not so desperate. If indeed, we were to listen to the fears or hopes of particular persons, we might still imagine, that the Prussian troops were already at the gates of Paris, and according to their apprehensions, these troops will not indulge themselves in the *amusement* of taking possession of the provincial towns on their route: they will march in one great body, straight to the capital; but maturely considering the force and condition of France now united, it will be evident, that such apprehensions are purely chimerical.

Above two hundred thousand men are reported to be in arms, sent by the greatest part of the European powers coalesced against her. Yet has not France in
former

judice or restraint, freely canvass her conduct, nor do we deprecate any fate that may fall on her

former times, more particularly towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV. been attacked by still greater force, yet the nation was not exterminated?—the Germans never fixed their standard within the city of Paris. Can it be supposed that one campaign will be all-sufficient to reduce to the last extremity, a people provided of such immense resources? Is it probable, that the Hostile Generals will be so rash, as to march into the heart of the country, without first having insured to themselves the fortified towns, and in order to take and garrison those fortified towns, a certain time would necessarily be required? Nevertheless, let us for an instant suppose the *reality* of all these chimæras. This army could not arrive at Paris in one day: it must be *several* days on its march, and numberless Couriers would be ready to bring the news of its approach, so that a *proper* reception might be prepared for it. Paris contains more than one hundred thousand citizens, *perfectly well armed*, according to the strictest military etiquette—above three hundred thousand, armed with pikes and weapons of all sorts, and the whole department, on the first canon shot being fired, can set in motion two hundred thousand well armed men, and at least, five hundred thousand, provided with offensive weapons of every description. Add to this prodigious body of people, the reinforcements that would be instantly poured in by the neighbouring districts,

and

her guilt, should it promise to serve as a beacon, to warn others that may follow after her, from pursuing the same example.

It

and we behold an army such as no royal despot in the world can produce. It may be alledged indeed, that this enormous band would be raw and undisciplined, but is it being too sanguine to imagine, that the want of discipline would be amply compensated by the glow of liberty,—by an exalted sentiment of the blessings they were contending for,—the dread and shame of being again bound in the fetters of slavery by merciless foreigners ;—and above all, by the horrible idea of yielding to those unnatural, parricidal Emigrants, tearing the vitals of their country ? The enemy would probably be inclosed and surrounded on all sides by irresistible multitudes : the pitchfork and pikemen would take care that *not one* should return, to carry the news of their defeat ; or to conceive the happiest lot likely to befall them, they might experience the same ignominious fate as the fine disciplined armies of Cornwallis and Burgoyne in America, that were compelled to lay down their arms, and surrender themselves, vanquished by the immortal powers of justice, truth and freedom, in defence of natural rights, seconded by valour, arrayed in the garb of rags and poverty.

Under the ancient system, this idea would have been preposterous ; the defence of citizens was then confided merely to mercenary troops of the line, and those being conquered, the towns and villages received
laws

It has too long been the base practice to varnish crimes, and to pour insipid, venal adulation on kings, queens, and ministers. Such in England, at this day, are those ministerial journalists and corrupt *lawyers* who are bribed laws from the conqueror. But now, when every CITIZEN IS A SOLDIER, the case is far different: the cause is worthy of contention, and all men would take up arms to drive back the common enemy, or to use their own energetic phrase,

“ Mourir libres ? ”

These observations originate from a perfect acquaintance with the internal situation and resources of France, and from having beheld its wonderful force as lately exhibited, even when she was embroiled in a scene of universal discord and anarchy, at the federation. In contemplating the above scene, the mind naturally recurs to those distant ages, when the Greeks, while celebrating their Olympic games, on being informed of the appearance of the Persian armies, did not interrupt the games. The enemy continued their march, and were exterminated. The truth of our observations has been since confirmed by the unconquerable spirit and energy displayed by the people on the tenth of August, and to those who witnessed the generous glow by which the citizens were animated on that ever memorable day, it would be unnecessary to expatiate on the impossibility of conquering France by means of a foreign army; nevertheless, humanity shudders at the horrors which may result from the attempt.

to

to discriminate falsehood;—to maintain the dominion of ignorance and oppression, and who daily and impudently prostitute without shame their revolting praises on persons, whose lives, so far from offering a single action worthy of commendation, on the contrary, exhibit an uninterrupted series of infamy, treachery, and the most selfish, sordid avarice.

It is our conscious pride to have chalked out an opposite path. On all occasions, we have uniformly laboured to impress the strongest truths. Our appeals have been directed, more to the reason, than to the passions of men; striving to reclaim them from their fatal errors and prejudices, rather by the persuasive means of *facts* and example, than by precept or argument,

“ Longum est iter per precepta,

“ Melius jubetur per exempla,”

and agreeably with this rule, we shall proceed to justify ourselves from all possible charge of malignancy or exaggeration, by an appeal to *facts*, that stand recorded by incontrovertible evidence, and then leave the reader to form a judgment on that cause, which hangs on such rotten pillars to support it.

The

The incestuous connection of the Comte d'A-t-is with his brother's wife, was attended with too many circumstances of notoriety, to escape the curiosity of a court, and these circumstances, since the revolution, now that it is no longer held wicked or dangerous to divulge FACTS, in a country, where *truth* is not deemed a *libel*, and where no more impunity is granted to the crimes of queens and princes, than to fishwomen and cobblers, have been attested by living vouchers, privy to their adventures.

The place of rendezvous was generally at Trianon, a little palace belonging to the queen, the seat of her nocturnal orgies and frantic revels. One night, on return from these orgies, her M-j—ty dressed in all the elegant negligence of voluptuous disorder, presenting themselves at the gate of the castle, (Versailles), the centinel refused them admittance, affecting not to know them. Driven to a nonplus, the perplexed lovers judged proper to announce themselves; but the soldier still persisted, declaring that he had received the parole from the king himself, and that he could not depart from his orders. In
vain

vain they had recourse to promises, threats, and intreaties; the centinel was inexorable, and at length, finding every manœuvre ineffectual, they were obliged to make a retreat through the public theatre of Mademoiselle Montanster adjoining the gallery of the palace. In the morning, the Queen, whose mind had been agitated the whole night with various schemes of vengeance against the sturdy centinel, complained to her husband of the indecent, scandalous manner in which he had treated her. The surly monarch listened with sullen contempt, and told her that he himself had given the soldier his orders, not expecting his palace to be disturbed by profligate revellers, after he was in bed.

At this rebuke, M-ie A-t-n-tte bit her lips and brooked the affront, nevertheless, her revengeful spirit must be satisfied, and in a very few days the unfortunate, trusty centinel was carried off, in virtue of a *lettre de cachet* that she had influence to procure through means of her vile creature Breteuil, under a feigned accusation of having nourished a criminal passion in his bosom for her immaculate person, and was cast into one of the dungeons

geons of the old Bastile, where he remained, till liberated at the revolution, to disclose this extraordinary anecdote of falsehood, cruelty, and incest.

The history of the celebrated necklace: her intrigues and machinations with the Cardinal de Rohan, in order to facilitate the embezzlement of that precious *bijou*, and her perfidious cruelty to the unhappy Madame La Motte, whose person had also been the victim of her unnatural desires.—All the circumstances connected with that complicated affair, are now universally known in France, and the guilt from authentic documents fixed on her, which adds another abominable crime to the horrid list.

We shall pass over all her well known intrigues of lust and debauchery with the D-l-l-n-s, C-gn-ys, and other pampered minions of her court, nor will we farther nauseate our readers with a detail of the incredible and revolting excesses, in which she indulged her strange propensity for her own sex; and we shall conclude this article, with relating two anecdotes concerning her and her incestuous
paramour.

paramour, as the *ne plus ultra* of human depravity.

Ever on the search for fresh objects adapted to the gratification of her sensual pleasures, she had cast her eyes on a young clerk, belonging to the secretary at war's office *, whose vigorous athletic appearance announced all the *essential* qualities of recommendation. Violent and extreme in her passions, she at once resolved to gratify them, and by the address of a confidential attendant, well practised in this kind of commerce, the young *Hercules* was introduced to her closet, the destined seat of these mysterious rites.

This intrigue reached the ear of A-t-is, whose political interest requiring that his own connection with her should be kept up, affected jealousy, and gave her a severe reprimand for the want of caution, that she manifested in her amours. The guilty fair one did not attempt to vindicate herself, confessed the caprice she had felt for the handsome youth, and promised at the same time to see him no more. Alas! she

* Previous to the Revolution all the ministers had their bureaux at Versailles.

was too faithful to her word. The *royal* adulterers concerted their plans together, and in a very few days he was found assassinated on the road between Paris and Versailles; after which they pursued their abandoned courses, if possible, with additional ardour, even to the scandal of that scandalous court.

Humanity revolts from the other horrors we are now about to relate, of the atrocious conspiracy formed by these cannibals, to reduce the whole city of Paris to ashes.

The 14th of July 1789, eleven o'clock of the night, was the time fixed for perpetration of the infernal deed. The Q—n, A—t—is, L-b—sc, the C-mte de M-c—y Ambassador from the E—p-r-r, Foulon, Fles-felles, and Berthiers his son in law*, were the chief conspirators in the bloody scene that was in embryo, and the Marechal de B—g-l—ie was chosen as generalissimo of the troops encamped near the Hotel des Invalides, who at the instigation of the above persons were

* The three last treacherous Magistrates who had practised every stratagem to promote a famine in Paris, were the first victims executed at the lanthorn, by an indignant outraged populace.

to burn and pillage the capital of France, which was to have been bombarded by red hot balls from the heights of Monmartre, that command the whole city, where for a month before, under different pretexts, immense works had been preparing. Had it not been for the sudden terrors that seized a sergeant belonging to the regiment of Royal Allemands, to whom a reward of four hundred pounds was given for the discovery, all Paris had been levelled to the ground, and its inhabitants buried in the ruins. These are horrors from which Caligula himself, would have shrunk back appalled. He in the interval of rage only expressed the desire, but never would have attempted the annihilation of the whole Roman people. M—ie A-t-n-tte, A-t-is, and their accomplices, meditated the destruction of a million of citizens, and were on the point of executing their hellish project, when the French nation was suddenly alarmed, took up arms, and defeated all their immediate expectations.

These are the blasted characters, who conjured up that fatal banditti, which threatened to restore the ancient regimen, and to render the

most beautiful country in nature, one wide scene of blood and devastation; and the treacherous apostacy of La Fayette can be traced to no other source, than to the long and *tender* connection subsisting between him and his r-y-l, degraded Mistress, whose influence over the perfidious General, has been clearly elucidated by the papers found in her private cabinet.

We have expressed ourselves with warmth on the subject of this article, from a just indignation and anxious desire to impress on the English people, a proper idea of the chief agents in this unnatural rebellion—that they may anticipate those horrors that will ensue, if these monsters, which we think impossible, should be ever reinstated in their omnipotence, and to destroy the perfidious inferences that the enemies of liberty, in this country, are so eager to draw and to propagate, through the basest exaggerations.

Oh! may the cause be triumphant, or that we could animate the sensibility and valour of our countrymen, spurning the vile, perverted, garbled representations of ministers or k--gs, to unite in its defence. We have
exposed

exposed the base motives of its enemies, and it has been proved beyond all doubt, that the French revolution, is the true touchstone whereby to try the character and designs of men. The principle of an Aristocrate, in whatever light it can be considered, is monopoly; to rob the people, to enrich himself,—to perpetuate the feudal system. The conspiracy now formed to conquer an independent nation, that, after ages of slavery, has at length thought proper to shake off the yoke, to frame a free constitution for itself: an attempt to deluge it in blood, is the most barbarous outrage against reason and humanity, and a scandal to the spirit of the human race, that look on tranquil spectators, when their own inalienable rights, their dearest blessings are invaded.—Local prejudices should yield, and nature should resume her empire. A people that have renounced all ideas of conquest and ambition; that build their throne on the just basis of peace and equality, naturally excite the jealousy of those crowned usurpers, whose trade is blood, to destroy a system, the example of which might eventually reach themselves; but it should connect

in firm, indissoluble bonds of fraternity and resistance, the whole united forces of humanity. The meditated invasion of France is diametrically contrary to the rights of nations, and repugnant to every principle of natural equity. It is the very climax of injustice, and where interest is unconcerned, nor interest rooted, would rouse apathy itself, Englishmen from their proximity, have a *particular* interest in the contest. It is the liberty and the rights of mankind against the usurpation of tyrants, for should the infernal conspiracy prevail, what a terrible example will it not afford? as from the habits and propensities of those concerned, no moderation or mercy can be expected.

In closing this article, we intreat our readers to remember, that our positions have been elucidated by *facts*, and thus we bid adieu to the

IMMORTAL HEROINE OF MR. BURKE'S ROMANCE *.

* To us who are acquainted with the actual resources of France and with the spirit and unanimity that now prevails through the whole country, the idea of conquering it appears insanity; but while the momentary

tary excesses of an outraged and justly exasperated multitude, are at present so maliciously dwelt on, in order to depreciate the generous universal principle, on which the nation acts, let us refer our readers to the Savage horrors now daily exercised on the frontiers, without a shadow of interest or provocation, by the disciplined armies of Prussia and Austria under the command of that *humane* experienced, and *philosophic* general, the Duke of Brunswick, the valiant brother of our R-y-l G——ge, and in order to give some idea of the tenderness and compassion of the French aristocracy, we shall relate the following anecdote, the veracity, of which is generally acknowledged throughout Paris, and we ourselves heard it triumphantly recorded by a young French Aristocrate, who occasionally assisted at the ceremony.

For a considerable time before the tenth of August, the Royalists assumed a very imperious tone, their numbers were formidable, and they announced without reserve, their hopes which with them amounted to a *certainty*, of a counter-revolution, and their *pastimes* were adapted to the sanguine expectations they indulged.

There has been a machine lately invented in France for the execution, of criminals, called a Guillotin, after the name of its inventor, and it is so contrived as on dropping, instantaneously to sever the head from the body. In the aristocratic families, and chiefly amongst those connected with the Queen, it was the custom every day as soon as dinner was finished, to have one of these Guillotin's in miniature, brought in with the desert. Around it were fixed figures representing some of the

principal and most obnoxious patriots, Messrs. D'Orleans, Condorcet, Brissot, &c. About the neck of each, was a small phial containing a crimson coloured liquid perfume.—A *magistrate* (one of the party,) was appointed to try the criminals, and immediately on sentence being pronounced, by an ingenious mechanical process, down dropt the Guillotin, the head was at once chopped off, and the *blood* flowed, when the company in general, and particularly the ladies eagerly and joyfully steeped their handkerchiefs in it, and applying it to their noses, in extacy exclaimed, “ Ah ! qu’il est doux, le sang des Patriotes ! ” Ah ! how sweet is this patriot blood “ for amongst them, as with our fine gentry in London ! the word patriot is an epithet of mockery and derision.

From the above well known *fact* ; we leave our readers to conclude, what the result would have been, if victory had inclined to their side. Eleven thousand victims were already predestined to the block, and it cannot be supposed there would have been much pains bestowed, on the formation of tribunals, for trial.

C-L-TTE.

THE R-y-l C-l-tte from M-l-b-gh-S-l-tz, in G-m-ny, fills a rank that her birth gave no right to expect, and for which, she is indebted to the *wisdom* of our legislature, that has prohibited all national alliances with the R-y-l Family; doubtless from an idea, that the German blood could not be meliorated, and from the impossibility of such an *excellent* race being susceptible of further improvement. Nevertheless, the above law is directly contrary to every physical principle; with horses, and hounds, as indeed, with all other animals, it is the practice to cross the breed, otherwise, they would dwindle and degenerate. The English breed of horses, has been infinitely mended by a mixture of the Arabian blood, and the unrivalled excellence of Mr. Meynel's hounds, is imputed intirely to his judicious management in this particular. We have had ample proof indeed, that the Germans are *special* breeders in point of fecundity, but there are those, who affect to doubt their

I superiority,

superiority, as to natural or mental endowments. Perhaps however, in the law passed on the above occasion, parliament was influenced by other motives, than those we have suggested, which delicacy prompted it to conceal, and at all events, we do not believe the English people very much injured in any sense, by this political restriction: be that as it may, they never can forget the *obligations* due to this prolific P-c-fs, for the vast care she has taken, aided by the vigorous exertions of her R-y-l consort, to *insure* the perpetuity of the Hanover succession; a matter that engrossed so much of the consideration of Mr. Burke's *antient whigs*, at the beginning of this century, and which indeed seems of equal importance, to their genuine enlightened descendants, the *worthy patriots* of the present day.

The R-y-l C-l-tte stands by no means so prominent on the canvass of *European* politics, as the great personage whose *transcendant* qualities were the subject of the preceding chapter. Her thoughts are more directed to speculations in *India*, than to the affairs of *Europe*, and she has a remarkable predilection
for

for every article, peculiar to the climate and luxury of that country. Bulses and ivory beds have peculiar attractions in the eyes of our gracious Q—n, who in raising her choice collection, is indefatigable in her pains, to augment and enrich it, by the addition of every precious magnificent curiosity*.

It is only of late, that she has shone any ways conspicuous in a sovereign character. Many years she remained altogether behind the curtain, it being long universally imagined, that her cares were solely devoted to her nursery, and her popularity with the nation, was derived from an amiable modesty and disinterestedness, never meddling in public transactions, while there are many who now scruple not to pronounce, that she was playing the deepest game of H-p-c-fy, and that the R-y-l G-e never decided on any measure, without having first deliberated with the prudent and artful C-l-tte,

We are told, that it was the regency business, which first brought her forth into the front of action, when her real character was

* The history of the famous Bulse is too well known to render any repetition of it necessary.

developed, and shone in its native colours. In that dark hour, according to report, the horrible fate that threatened her husband, appeared a very —— consideration; her grief for him, was absorbed in the interest and anxiety, she discovered to provide for herself; but the restoration of his faculties to their *pristine vigour and perfection*, relieved her from all the weight and plagues of empire, which notwithstanding, she seemed to anticipate with abundant impatience and desire, while the nation was distracted by two violent rapacious parties; the bone of contention lying between herself and eldest son, both, zealously supported by their respective partizans, whom the near prospect of the loaves and fishes, had inflamed to a pitch of inexpressible fury, when at once, as if it were by a charm, the R-y-l G-e was raised from the deep abyss, in which he had been plunged, all their hopes and projects were defeated, and the tremendous storm in an instant allayed.

It is always our endeavour to counteract the efforts of envy, hence, her anxious solicitude to govern, manifested on that occasion, may be attributed more to the great good that she had in meditation for this, *not her native country,*

country, than to any private motives of advantage, that she had in view for herself. A less favourable opinion however, then prevailed, and indeed it cannot be denied, that she betrayed symptoms, indicating a love of power, which although in some degree inherent in the female mind, and peculiar to the country where she was born, was not before imagined, to form any part of her character, but whatever the motive, we are bound to do justice to her affection and sensibility, which, when the R-y-l G-ge was unexpectedly raised from the depths of despair, burst forth in expressions of joy and thanksgiving, equal to any, that were offered, by his most grateful and loving subjects. Her countenance beamed with celestial rapture, and once in particular, we remember to have witnessed the *amiable* bright suffusion, with which it was illuminated, in contemplating the shining treasures that were displayed at the grand Fête given at Ranelagh by the Spanish ambassador, that steady friend to B-fw-ck, on the above happy event*.

* Her M-j-ty was exceedingly agitated on surveying the gorgeous service of gold plate that adorned her
table,

The sphere to which this P-c-fs is limited, does not admit the most extensive scope for action,—but within that particular line, her virtues are conspicuous.

Her conjugal fidelity and domestic œconomy are universally acknowledged, yet as we have already had occasion to lament, in respect to her *illustrions spouse*, envy will not be quiet, when there is such superior game to fly at; and there are those, who wish to depreciate that chastity, which calumny itself, never dared to call in question; alledging, that where personal charms are wanting, there exists no temptation to create the passion of love or desire, and consequently such persons are exempt from those dangers, to which beauty is always exposed; moreover, they insinuate, that the vigorous powers of the R-y-l G-ge, are sufficient to tranquillize those vehement sensations, which are frequently the lot of less happy wives, and must necessarily subdue every pro-

table, during the supper of that evening, anxious to make so splendid an addition to her superb cabinet of curiosities, and was lavish in continual encomiums on his excellencies taste and magnificence; but alas! the maffy covers were predestined for the Spanish monarch.

penfity, to wander into the fatal labyrinths of inconstancy.

There are likewise *brutes*, who endeavour to cast a slur on her admirable prudence and frugality; they call it avarice, and pretend that the treasures which she has amassed, lie dead in her coffers, a mere *caput mortuum*, and are never applied to the benefit or relief of the people from whom they originally flowed. These are the envious or fastidious objections of persons, who are ingenious to explore motives of conduct, before they pronounce upon it, for although it be the nature of avarice to accumulate hoards, without bringing them into use, yet it is unfair to assign the vice to the individual, unless acquainted with the principle by which that individual is actuated. G-ge III. in this instance, pursues the same practice, as his prudent W-fe, yet as it might be treason or libellous to say so, who would ever venture to assert that avarice was a vice in the *sacred* character of that virtuous and beloved P-ce?

There is another quality, which adorns the
mind

mind of the R-y-l C-l-tte*, and that is friendship ; no less admirable for the judgment displayed in her choice of friends, than in her fidelity and attachment to them : witness the long uninterrupted connection, subsisting between her, and her much loved countrywoman, the amiable S-w-ll-b-g-n, still increased by the habit of local partialities.

In the government of her family, she is reported to be pertinacious and violent, and that she exercises a too imperious sway over her children, which sometimes has called forth the indignant choler of the R-y-l *Farmer*†.

* There may be readers who will object to our frequent repetition of the word R-y-l, but when it is recollected, how tenacious Princes are of all their titles and distinctions, the objection must appear ill founded, and hence we shall have a claim to additional praise for the strict observance of decorum and etiquette.

† His M-j-ty's genius is unbounded. If we have already celebrated his other accomplishments, it must not be forgot that he is one of the most experienced *farmers* and *graziers* in his kingdom. The R-y-l Grazier, ever true to the main chance, sends his cattle to the best market, and his dairy is the admiration and curiosity of Windsor and its very extensive populous environs.

On

On the whole, we must not rank C-l-tte with M-ie A-t-n-tte. The former acts within a much narrower circle than the other, nor is she capable by any means, of those scandalous excesses, which stain the life of her unfortunate sister. *She has played her game* with far more prudence and address, consequently, has not fallen into the same misfortunes and disgrace.

HIS R—Y—L H—N—SS THE DUKE OF
C—R—NCE.

WE were rather premature in our strictures on this heroic Prince in one of our preceding volumes—He has since proved himself a chip of the old block, and voluntarily and boldly thrust himself forward, an advocate in a cause, the most blasted that ever disgraced humanity, and which has been exploded by the universal decree of reason, justice, and mercy. The imbecility of his character in other respects, would have protected him from all further notice, had not his behaviour during the time of Captain K-b-r's trial for the murder of an innocent, defenceless negro girl been such, as to call for the severest reprehension, and which excited the indignation of all beholders.

We cannot express our abhorrence of such savage conduct in juster or more forcible terms than those used by the reporter of that trial,

trial *, and upon that evidence leave every honest, compassionate person to form his opinion of his R—y—l H—n—s the D—ke of C—r—nce.

“ His R—y—l H—g—s sat on the right hand
 “ of Sir J—es M—r—t. When the surgeon of
 “ Recovery related to the court the most
 “ atrocious acts of wanton barbarity and un-
 “ provoked rigour perpetrated, where sex,
 “ age, infirmity, and the deplorable situation
 “ of unresisting weakness might have moved
 “ the breast of a savage with compassion, and
 “ charmed a tyrant into mercy; no sigh
 “ escaped the lips, no glow of indignation
 “ shone on the features of the R—y—l D—ke,
 “ but when the witness was rather embar-
 “ rassed by some legal quirk, in which our
 “ barristers have such unrivalled excellence,
 “ the P—ce was almost convulsed with dis-
 “ tortions of merriment, which in any other
 “ person but one of such exalted rank, would
 “ have subjected him to the censure of the
 “ court. He bit his lips, laughed, shook
 “ his head in exultation, winked at some of
 “ his slave friends in the gallery, and testi-

* Printed for H. D. Symonds, Paternoster-Row.

“fied by every feature, the satisfaction and
“felicity of his heart.”

This is the only cause, in behalf of which, we ever heard that this high-born youth, was induced to exercise his influence or *humanity*.

Mr.

MR. PITT; alias the GRAND APOSTATE.

IN the former part of this publication, we offered some impartial strictures on the *virtues* and administration of W—m P—tt, but every day affords fresh matter for discussion, and a vast variety of successive events breaks in upon us, and authorizes a more detailed enquiry and examination, than we have hitherto made into the subject.

In the present crisis, when the whole political machine is in motion, frequent instances of novelty and discovery occur. The real character of men invested with public functions, spite of all their efforts, will be developed, and either principle or place must be abandoned. No longer able, under the mask of hypocrisy, to impose on the credulity of one description of persons, or the enlightened judgment of another, their bold assertions of disinterestedness and patriotism, generally are proved to be no better than empty declamation, and the complexion of the times brings

them forth, in the pure, native colours of truth.

The conduct of such men, who with insolent effrontery and unparalleled profligacy, have not hesitated to prefer a total loss of reputation, to a dereliction of the power and emoluments of office,—who have preferred the insidious smiles and rewards of a c—t, to the honourable gratifications of a just and deserved popularity, demands the stigma of general abhorrence, and the heaviest punishment ought to be inflicted. It is owing to the impunity of apostacy, that it is become so prevalent. The stupid apathy and indifference amongst the people encourage it, and the example of B—ke, the quondam demagogue of sedition, the rude, licentious, insult-er of monarchy, even at the foot of the throne; now, the *pensioned* flatterer and favourite of kings, yields encouragement to other vile traders in politics, with whom, infamy, arising from the sacrifice of honour and integrity, is only a very inferior consideration.

The ingratitude and apostacy of those who have been elevated to fortune and to power, by the voice and concurrence of the people,
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in every age, in every country, is proverbial. There are Lameths and La Fayettees in France, as well as B—kes and P—tts in England. The great commoner *, at the beginning of this century, betrayed the people. It was the policy and advantage of a court to blast his fame, and in conferring on him his peerage; they conferred at the same time, ruin and disgrace. He sunk, never to rise again; yet the example seems wholly lost upon his successors. Our *heaven-born* minister, in the late recantation of his political creed, on whose faith, he enjoys his present omnipotence, gave a mortal stab to honour, consistency, and gratitude, and agreeably with his uniform liberality and partiality for titles, added another to his name; the title of

GRAND APOSTATE.

By that immortal title, history will record, posterity remember him, although he may for the present escape the chastisement of a supine, degenerate nation.

Raised to power, on popular principles, it was through solemn and repeated pledges never to relax from his ardour and perseverance

* Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath.

in their cause, that he gained the confidence of his country. By those flattering pledges; he first acquired his situation; by an ungrateful deviation from them, he still preserves it.

The name of P-tt was alone a tower of strength; it served as a guarantee for sincerity and patriotism, from the veneration, in which the memory of his beloved ancestor was held; but the echo answered not to the sound, and had it not been for his name, the Grand Apostate had probably now been the musty bookworm or fellow of a college, instead of the M-n-t-r of E—l—d. On the blind and abused confidence in an empty name, before he had passed through the terms required, to qualify him for his degree, the reins of the English government were confided to his hands. Educated at Cambridge, under the tuition of a pedant, ignorant priest*, whose studies and habits were of a very different nature, he sallied out at once from the cloisters of Emanuel, a political phoenix, equal in his own opinion, to Sidney, Locke, Beccaria, or the most enlightened philosopher,

* Dr. P-tt-m-n, now Bishop of London.

that ever wrote on the subject of civil governments. Merit it could not be that exalted him to his post, for an elaborate, studied speech is very insufficient to constitute the character of a statesman, and in the petty sphere, where he had been confined, there was no room for action. Besides, his youth and inexperience, together with his scholastic education, appeared insuperable obstacles to all present hope or expectations of that kind, and his earliest ambition was confined merely to the desire of being elected a **MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT**. Gratified in his first views, there was not wanting those to point out to him the sure and only road that would lead at once to the highest pinnacle of fortune. The pulse had been felt, and the jesuitical lessons of his Right Reverend Tutor, had well fitted him for the purpose.

Government was at that time, from a variety of sinister events, extremely unpopular, and it was a matter of the utmost importance, to find a man, not destitute of abilities, but altogether destitute of any fixed principle, to restore it to the least degree of vigour, conformably

formably with the *ancient system**, which under no urgency whatever, was to be abandoned.

* Here, we cannot resist the satisfaction of transcribing the *system* above alluded to, as described by the immortal Junius twenty years ago, as also the character of the great personage who established, and still continues to conduct it, and we appeal to the candour of our readers if the character both of one and the other has not been uniformly preserved. “ Other Princes besides “ G-ge III. have had the means of Corruption within their reach, but they have used it with moderation. In former times, corruption was considered as “ a foreign auxiliary to government, and only called “ in upon extraordinary emergencies. The unfeigned “ piety, the un sanctified religion of his present M-j-ty, “ have taught him to new model the civil forces of the “ state. The natural resources of the crown are no “ longer confided in. Corruption glitters in the van, “ —collects and maintains a standing army of mercenaries, and at the same moment, impoverishes and “ enslaves the country. Some of his M-j-ty’s predecessors were kings or gentlemen, not hypocrites or “ priests. They said their prayers without ceremony, “ and had too little priestcraft in their understanding “ to reconcile the sanctimonious forms of religion, with “ the utter destruction of the peoples morality. Even “ Charles the Second would have blushed at the open “ encouragement, at those eager, meretricious caresses, “ with which every species of private vice, public prostitution,

doned. In the son of Chatham, they found a person who possessed a sort of hereditary popularity, and a degree of natural elocution,

“stitution, and apostacy is received at St. James’s.
 “The unfortunate house of Stuart has been treated
 “with an asperity, which, if comparison be a defence,
 “borders upon injustice. Neither Charles, nor his
 “brother were qualified to support such a system of
 “measures, as would be necessary to change the go-
 “vernment and subvert the constitution of England.
 “One of them was too earnest in his pleasures; the
 “other in his religion. But the danger to this country
 “would cease, to be problematical, if the crown should
 “ever descend to a prince, whose apparent simplicity
 “might throw his subjects off their--guard who might
 “be no libertine in *behaviour*, who should have no sense
 “of honour to restrain him, and who with just religion
 “enough to impose on the multitude, might have no
 “scruples of conscience to interfere with his morality.
 “With these honourable qualifications and the decisive
 “advantages of situation, low craft and falsehood are
 “all the abilities that are wanting to destroy the wis-
 “dom of ages, and to deface the noblest monument
 “that human policy has erected. I know such a man.”

We cannot coincide with Junius in his hyperbolical eulogium on the English constitution, but if such was the system, and such the man, twenty years ago, we believe that no person will deny that the character of both has been uniformly kept up, or that it still flourishes in all its original vigour.

quite

quite essential to their plan; added to which, he was grave and plausible, young and hypocritical, and his youth was a particular recommendation, as it announced a probable exemption from the vices of those blighted characters, that had reduced the government to such perplexity and disgrace. In adopting him, the crown was relieved from its embarrassment; the GRAND APOSTATE stood forth the barrier between royalty and an imperious encroaching aristocracy, (such were his instructions,) and thus became the minister of chance; but he soon converted that chance into certainty, forsaking all those principles that he had *publicly* avowed, by which he acquired his *popularity*, and following up others, known to the secret, invisible cabinet, by which he preserves his *situation*.

When he first appeared a candidate for popular favour, as the channel through which he was to arrive at his present enviable and so much envied dignity, the stern inflexible virtue of the Elder Brutus, shone forth in his early orations. We imagined ourselves in the Senate of Rome, at the time of the Gracchi. Like another Drawcanfir, he mowed down all
before

before him. The N—ths, J—k—sons, D—n—d—ffes, and all the venal tribe, hid their diminished heads. The golden age promised to revive,—the leaven of corruption was threatened to be destroyed. Alas ! how fugitive, how visionary the expectation ! The language he now holds, and the doctrine he now inculcates, remind us of the palace of the Cæsars, during the rankest corruption of the empire.

At the beginning of his political career, *Prudence* dictated that he should cast every obloquy on the American war and its abettors, at a time when it was no longer practicable or even possible, so that all the flowers of his eloquence spent their fragrance in the desert air ; but it was necessary to put on the *Vizard* of patriotism, and hence, it became expedient to vent his indignation against the scandalous exorbitant influence of the executive power, and above all, to *insist* on the necessity of shortening the duration of Parliaments, and of accomplishing a general and radical reform in the system of popular representation, as the *only* means of stemming the torrent of corruption, and *securing* the liberties of his country. The pupil of P—tt—m—n *topped* his part, far exceeding

ceeding the most sanguine hopes of his master;—hopes, on the realization of which, the mitre depended.

It may not be amiss here to enquire, who, at that time, was the man most distinguished for hostility to all those generous patriotic sentiments?

D—d—fs.

Who is now is the confidential adviser,—the man, with whom he is most closely connected, both by the habits of private life, and political intercourse?

D—d—fs, the uniform and zealous defender of all these measures, in opposition to which, the GRAND APOSTATE acquired that influence and authority, which he now abuses to the injury of the people, through whom they were obtained. The man who never affected public virtue, is not half so criminal or detestable, as he, who once avowed that principle, and who, when afterwards invested with the power, neglects to avail himself of it; or at least, who will not risk the advantages of his situation, in risking the attempt. What language is adequate to express our contempt,—our abhorrence, of a Minister, now reprobating

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ing public societies, and condemning that mode of collecting the sentiments of the people, as having an influence over their representatives, who begun his political race by placing himself at the head of an association, and who avowedly constituted all hopes of his country's salvation in the omnipotent authority, that constituents had at all times a right to exercise over their representatives?—A Minister, who continued in office under that very plea of popular confidence, which he now insolently and infamously disclaims, and who himself *realized* the idea of abiding by the sentiments of the people, in opposition to those of the H—se of C—m—ns *? This brief statement of his apostacy, is not more glaring than his other pretexts, as we will presently shew, are contemptible and absurd.

The undesigned venality and systematic prostitution of such a man as D—n—fs, who renounces all pretension to principle, disarms resentment, and we feel a kind of contemptuous indulgence for a person, whom we can

* Our remarks are not intended to censure the conduct of the Grand Apostate in —84, we only mean to contrast it with his present language.

neither hate nor respect. Men may be influenced by his patronage, or seduced by his corruption; it is impossible for them to be deceived by his professions. But we feel it a duty, consistent with the plan of this publication, to expose the miserable evasions, under which, the ungrateful, specious, and too successful hypocrite, not only labours to disguise his own character, but triumphantly to betray the people. D—d—s never affected to be the *Friend of the People*; he was the *K—g's Friend* *. There are many who assert the

* During the whole course of the present reign, it is too notorious to dwell on, that there has existed in this country a *particular party, styled the King's Friends*, as in contradistinction *with the Friends of the People*. It does follow that these men should be invested with public *ostensible* functions. In general, they remain behind the curtain, and compose an *invisible* cabinet, while they are the real agents by whom the whole machine is regulated, subject always to the pleasure and caprice of their chief, and it is perfectly well known, that Ministers who refuse implicit obedience to this influence, are immediately dismissed. Their places depend intirely on their maintaining the secret system of the closet. We need go no further to unravel the whole mystery of P—t's political treachery.

paradox, that a man in Mr. P-tt's situation may be the friend of both ; nevertheless, *facts* demonstrate the contrary. We are ready to grant, that no person can be the wretch *voluntarily*, without having some kind of personal interest in so doing, to injure his country ; but there are temptations which true policy requires should be removed, (to use the language of a late noble Nabob) “ too strong for flesh and blood to resist ;” and it is clear as the most evident principle in mathematics, according to the actual system, that the M-n-f-t-r, who *uniformly* adopts every *measure of the C---n*, is, to all intents and purposes, the *Enemy of the People*, and the history of the present reign proves, beyond a doubt, that they who on trial evince not docility and allegiance to the above *fundamental* maxim, are speedily sent back, to vent their disappointment in the rage of fruitless opposition. Such is the *only* condition, on which a man can retain his ministerial functions.

The Crown not only wishes for the entire preservation of the enormous civil list which already exists, that hot-bed of corruption, but cultivates with anxious care all resources that

tend to increase it; and, notwithstanding the annual revenue of a million sterling, and the repletion of the R-y-l Coffers, *it often unfortunately wants more money*, and P—l—m—ts are base enough to provide for *such wants*.

The interest of the nation requires that the civil list should be reduced. The C—wn is hostile to a purer and more equal representation, because a H—se of C—m—ns fairly elected, consulting the happiness and speaking the genuine sense of their constituents would at once lop off all sinecure places and unmerited pensions, swelling the luxury of lazy, worthless individuals, friendly to corrupt influence, burthensome and oppressive to the people. They would disfranchise those sinks of infamy and venality, the R-y-l and aristocratic boroughs,—those feudal corporations, whose charters originated in monopoly, injustice and usurpation *. Parliaments thus
constituted

* The following anecdote may serve as an additional illustration of the baseness and venality of these boroughs.

Mr. P—tn—ey lately gave eighty thousand pounds for an estate which of itself does not yield more than twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year. There were block-
heads

constituted, would wholly alter the system. They would no longer connive at those vile arts of delusion and impostures practised by they C——t,—they would render a purity to the constitution, that might convert it into an object worthy of adoration,—they would de-

heads who cried out against this absurdity, but the Scotch Miser had made a juster calculation than they were aware of; he had completed an excellent bargain, for, together with his twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year, he had likewise *bought the right* of commanding the *free and independent* electors of W-ym—th and M—c—mb R-g-s to elect any four candidates whom it might suit his purpose, or that of his heirs hereafter, to introduce to their acquaintance. Supposing therefore, each candidate to pay four thousand pounds to this prudent calculator, it would amount septennially, without reckoning the chapter of accidents, and the vast influence it must necessarily give him over Government, to sixteen thousand pounds. This indeed justifies the appellation of Swinish Multitude conferred by Mr. B—ke on the English people, who consent to be led to market and bought and sold in the most barefaced, indecent manner, by any stranger who can afford to bid the highest price.

Let us hope that Parliament will soon evince its indignant sense of this kind of scandalous traffic, and then, the old hoary speculating U—f—r may not have made such a profitable bargain.

stroy the barbarous political superstition now existing, which sanctions the most flagrant and tyrannical evils,—they would not explore pretences at the *nod of a M-n-t-r*, at the *nod of a K—g*, to keep up the calamities of war, as an engine of bribery and force to the C——n,—they would avail themselves of every occasion, to avert or prevent them as a curse to their country,—and above all, they would unite with a great and generous nation, now struggling in the universal cause of mankind, against an infernal banditti of Crowned Robbers, to perpetuate a system of peace and freedom, on the ruins of mercenary standing armies and despotism.

The truth of these strictures was never more forcibly elucidated, than by the general conduct of our GRAND APOSTATE. During the short period of his opposition he was the most zealous advocate of peace*, œconomy, and

* If Mr. P-tt has not hitherto involved the nation in war, no thanks are due to him; certainly he has not cultivated the blessings of peace,—witness the affairs of Nootka Sound,—the Russian Armament, &c. &c. which while they exposed his own vanity and imbecility, were attended with the expence of millions to the nation.

general

general reform,—the most determined *stickler* for reducing the overgrown power of the C—t. Let the history of his administration answer the question ; whether all his subsequent measures since in office, have not been in direct opposition to his former declarations.

We have in our former volumes observed that he only clung to his situation by a base compliance with every mandate of his R-y-l M--t-r, however derogatory from character and consistency, or repugnant to his own original creed. Was ever assertion more fully verified ?

Too cold ever to have been animated by the divine flame of patriotism, even in the zenith of popular frenzy, when borne triumphant through the streets of London, by his credulous and deluded countrymen, when the ardour of youth might have been imagined in meridian glow ; even then, the natural vapidness of his countenance never brightened ; it still displayed the faithful index of a cold unfeeling heart, and while *they* were indulging every sanguine hope from his gratitude and exertions, *he* was inwardly meditating future schemes of personal ambition, as the most effectual me-

thod of insuring to himself the gifts of fortune and of power.

In analyzing the flimsy evasions which he so lately used, in exculpation of the infamous desertion of principle, that he manifested on Mr. Grey's notice of an intended proposition relative to a reform of Parliament, we shall discover, that they militate directly against himself. He *modestly* observes, "that from
 " the actual prosperity of the kingdom, that
 " under his wise and auspicious government,
 " has reached a climax, at which no nation
 " under the canopy of Heaven ever arrived
 " before, its blessings cannot be increased, nor
 " its resources multiplied, and that it would be
 " madness at such a period, to run on the dangerous rock of innovation."

It was an invariable rule of Descartes, the great French philosopher, never to pronounce definitively on any question, till he had first perfectly analyzed and ascertained its truth. It is the far more convenient practice of the GRAND APOSTATE, and that *blessed Ignoramus*, his cousin, L--d G--nv--le, (who because the former is first L--d of the T---y, C---c-ll-r of the E-c---q---r, Warden of the

C--que P--ts *, &c. &c. &c.) is also S---y of S--te, uniting in his own person, exclusive of the above appointment, sinecures to a vast amount, to decide peremptorily and arbitrarily on all questions, when Heaven knows, their decision is generally erroneous and unfortunate enough.

Has he quite forgot his original declaration, before he sipped the sweets of corruption, “that the only *certain* mode of *securing* and “*perpetuating* the Constitution of England “(his darling constitution) against all the ar- “tifices and encroachments of interest or am- “bition, was by a radical reform in this prin- “cipal branch of the legislature.” Supposing therefore that declaration to contain his real sentiments, (and whether it did or not, his treachery is equally manifest,) as it was solemnly uttered by him in the face of his country as a M--b-r of P--l--m--t, what objection can be possibly now started, capable of superseding that principle, paramount to all others,—the

* A comfortable little sinecure, between four and five thousand a year that Mr. P---tt has lately conferred on himself as a corroborating testimony of his patriotic disinterestedness,

security of national freedom? And granting, alas! how distant from the fact, the empire in that flourishing state he describes, what period so auspicious, so likely to effect the accomplishment of the grand object, as that of perfect internal tranquillity, and according to his own account, of universal satisfaction.

His other argument is equally trivial and fallacious, "that from the actual ferment and "confusion in the affairs of France, there "would be danger in attempting it." It is needless to expatiate on the falsehood and wickedness of that doctrine, which represents any moral or political axiom founded in the principles of truth and justice, as dangerous; but if the ferment to which he refers, would contribute to the success of the reform in question, on which it must always be remembered that he himself declared the lasting welfare and security of the nation eventually to depend, then, agreeably with his own position, the *present is the proper time* for an attempt to be made, not only as the most likely for it to be crowned with effect, seconded by his own omnipotent influence and authority, but at least to satisfy the expectations, and prevent
future

future clamour and disturbances amongst the people. A wise minister would quickly perceive the policy in so doing, nor would he hesitate to do a little good, in order to avert a great mischief. An honest Minister would pursue the line of his duty, fearless of all personal consequences ; but when a man deviates from the straight line of truth, he generally wanders into an inextricable labyrinth, and is driven to all the miserable subterfuges of craft and evasion.

Thus, has our political Janus abandoned all those pledges that raised him to the eminence on which he stands aloft, and such the contradictory language that he has now the insolent audacity to oppose against his own former sentiments, and the authority of the wisest men that ever wrote on the constitution of Government.—

P-TT versus LOCKE.

The contrast excites equal contempt and indignation ; but the GRAND APOSTATE has been too precipitate, and discovered the cloven foot without intending it. In his solemn appeal to Mr. Grey, at the conclusion of his speech, he touches him on that fore, where
he

he knows himself most vulnerable. He conjures the honourable Member in most persuasive and pathetic terms, to recollect the vast interest that he, (Mr. Grey) has at stake, the immense property that may be involved in the discussion of such a question at the present period; the danger to which the HEREDITARY NOBILITY might be exposed, and by an immediate application to the honourable Gentleman's individual feelings, (to use a vulgar phrase) turned the cat out of the bag, and *proved* that the interests of Aristocracy, connected with his own, had far more weight with him, than all the satisfaction and glory he could derive, from *perpetuating*, or from any effort to *perpetuate*, the freedom and prosperity of his country. In his sublime apostrophe, the interests of the people never once were mentioned. The great LAND PROPRIETORS and HEREDITARY NOBILITY were the vortex that swallowed up all his thoughts.

When at the outset of his ministerial career, in compliance with his invidious pledges, he was under the necessity of proposing a plan for the reform of parliament, it was with the
full

full consent of the C--n, knowing from the complexion of the H--e of C--m--ns at that time, the impossibility of success, and it was necessary to keep up the farce of public spirit a little longer; besides, he had not then reached that climax of supercilious pride and insensibility, which, from a continual practice in the habits and intrigue of c--ts, enables him now to disdain popular opinion, and secure in the protection of his R--y--l M--t--r, to trample on all the rules of consistency and gratitude. On this subject, we flatter ourselves that we have refuted the GRAND APOSTATE with his own weapons.

On every occasion, his conduct has been in uniform opposition to the interest and rights of the people; the treasury for ever prostituted to the most infamous manœuvres.—Every principle that he originally professed has been violated during his administration, and the impunity with which he was suffered to screen the culprit R—se*, charged, on ir-

* We are told that Mr. R—se is a burthen upon the nation, from the monopoly of different sinecures and places, to the amount of fourteen thousand pounds annually; certainly he has neither virtues or abilities

resistible evidence, with having struck at the sacred freedom of election, in the very teeth of his beloved constitution, which serves him equally for all the purposes of praise or corruption, bears the most complete testimony to the present apathy and degeneracy of the English nation, which however, may perhaps ere long, be awakened from its slumber. Nevertheless, this man is surrounded by creatures who dare to insult us by enumeration of his virtues, dwelling particularly on his disinterestedness*. Let us scout the impudent de-

to authorise, in any degree, such a vile perversion.—It must be solely imputed therefore to the influence of our *conscientious generous Premier*, whose creature he is; but as all false principles are quickly perishable, and as truth is ever sure eventually to triumph, it is more than possible, that this *Premier* may in time become *le dernier des hommes*.

* No Minister was ever so little intitled to the reputation of disinterestedness; yet on this principle, the most foreign from his heart, he has blinded the people, and induced them to submit themselves to his guidance. Those who brought money to the Treasury, he amply rewarded, and then had the art to make his countrymen believe that the abundance which flowed from the mercenary views of the lenders, was a tribute bestowed on the wisdom and integrity of his character.

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lusion. His disinterestedness consists in having contributed, on all occasions, to increase the *expences* of the C—t at the expence of the people ;—a bigoted devotion, (not from sentiments of duty or conscience most assuredly, as he stood pledged to correct them), to ancient abuses,—and an accumulation of pensions, places, and sinecures on himself and connections, far beyond example in any one family, since the formation of governments, the produce of which is ransacked from the very entrails of industry and labour, to enrich a set of venal, worthless, unfeeling parasites.

It is agreeable with the canting adulation of courtiers to harp on the unrivalled prosperity of the country. We have, in the two former volumes of this work, pointed out the falsehood of such representations, proving from *facts there stated*, that as many crying and cruel evils exist under the English, as under the most despotic governments of Europe. It is from *facts* alone that we drew our conclusions, and on that ground, there can be little danger of our falling into error. The GRAND APOSTATE deals merely in declamatory assertion : He seems to think the sound of his voice quite
sufficient

sufficient to substantiate a position, or labours to undermine the judgment of men, by the most fallacious flattering appearances. Thence his inferences are drawn.

We are ready to admit, that there prevails in England at the present juncture, a scandalous revolting profusion,—vulgar abortive attempts at elegance and grandeur,—a degree of gluttony, selfishness, and universal depravity, with an apathy and indifference to public concerns, unexampled at any former period of its history, or even by France herself, in the meridian of her ancient despotism. If, however, on one side, the superficial observer is fascinated by a treacherous display of luxury and partial wealth, which have always eventually proved the bane of empires, a feeling mind recoils from those scenes of wretchedness, visible on the other. If there be any sceptics to doubt this truth, let his M-j-ty's confidential M-n-t-r, on quitting the brilliant promenades of Hyde-park, or Kensington, on a Sunday.—Let him,---No, his heart is too impenetrably cold, ever to glow with sympathy at the distresses of others.—Let any of his high-born patrician friends, on return from those

those crowds of gaiety and splendour, direct their reluctant steps to the purlieus of Shore-ditch, or Kent-street,—to to the subterraneous caverns of Lewknors-lane, and St. Giles's, or to various other parts of this overgrown city, infested by all the complicated horrors of human misery. There, let them behold, and profit by the contrast; or let the GRAND APOSTATE, to crown his ministerial triumph, attend at Union-hall, on a day when his half-starved victims are summoned to shew cause, for inability to pay the taxes. There he will perceive another faithful mirror of his darling system. He will discover numberless objects, struggling against the severity of their hard lot, to support their families; infants almost naked, crawling after their wretched parents, called on to shew cause, for non-payment of those rates*, to be levied in behalf of others still more desperately wretched than themselves. Poverty is their plea of indemnity; but alas! it cannot be admitted; and in default of immediate payment, the iron arm of law is extended, and a warrant at once issued, to make distress for the same. Let him reflect on the

* The Poor's Rates.

present exorbitant price of provisions hitherto unequalled, unknown in other countries, precluding the poor from all possibility of comfort or enjoyment. Let him for a moment consider the unhappy female prostitutes who infest our streets, far exceeding in number and the hideousness of their vice, what is to be found in any other city of the world, thereby driving them to every species of violence and excess; and, without adverting to other countless evils, that have been so frequently repeated, let him then rejoice in these *happy* fruits of his boasted government; but let him cease from calumniating those, as enemies to order and *just* subordination, who venture to expose his vanity, ignorance, and insensibility as the very imperfect rotten basis, on which he affects to build such redundant praise.

Let this all-accomplished Statesman, this man of universal knowledge and experience, *magically* acquired within the walls of his College, whose opinions he pretends to consider as the test of truth and perfection, but which are virtually no more than the baseless fabrick of a vision, no longer prostitute the power he has usurped by fraud and apostacy,
to

to increase the privileges, and swell the luxury of the great. He can have no other motive in so doing, than the personal influence and advantage he derives from them. Let him forsake his original character; and devote his resources to a better purpose. Let him turn his thoughts to the lower classes of the people, labour to improve their forlorn condition, to cultivate their minds, and exalt them above the reach of those fatal snares and temptations, to which, through their passions and inexperience, urged by penury and example, they so often fall the devoted victims.

Let him quit the old road of finance, torturing revenue, to follow the far better road, so new to him, of humanity, and no longer ransack his exhausted brains for the invention of taxes, but disdaining little temporary partial reductions, miserable deceitful traps of popularity; let him boldly strike at the original source of those taxes that exist, or, if overruled by the imperious authority of his R-y-l master, for once perform his duty, by a just appeal to the candour and feelings of his country. He is at present building on a false

bottom, which, when he least expects it, may fall in, and bury him in its ruins. Above all, let him take a salutary lesson from recent events, and remember, as a warning, that when the Court of Versailles shone with unrivalled splendour,—when no *limits* were set to royal prerogative, or to royal profusion,—when a Cal-*nne* was never wanting to prostitute the public money, and an A-*t-is* was ever ready to take advantage of it.—Let him recollect, that when external appearances announced the most enviable prosperity and grandeur of the THRONE, it was even then, that the PEOPLE were sunk in a fathomless abyss of misery and despair. The dazzling lustre of the CROWN, was the infallible criterion of PUBLIC CALAMITY, till at length, its rays were spent, and it sunk under a total eclipse.

All the ostentatious parade and pageantry of the old French court, but by no means its taste and elegance, are now transported into this country.—All its vices are here encouraged, the most apocryphal and dangerous symptoms of prosperity anxiously laid hold of, in order to obliterate every impression of really
cruel

cruel grievances, and a camp established with our Royal warrior to direct it, in order to divert and call off the attention of the people from that critical and momentous point, where Kings, Ministers, and Courtiers, are so exquisitely susceptible.

The league now entered into by the great Northern Powers, to stop the progress of Liberty, (which like Medusa's head, petrifies their souls with terror,) to crush all efforts that tend to improve the human lot, and to rob independent nations of their natural inalienable right to legislate for themselves, requires infinite circumspection in the choice of proper agents to support it. The tyrannical maxim, "Divide et impera," has been played off with admirable effect, and the sanguinary plans that have been long in embryo, and which are now labouring to annihilate the only free government in Europe, originated in the cabinet of German Despots. These plans were too congenial with the feelings of the *gang* in general, not to excite all their efforts of zeal and barbarity. Hence, they have we believe, without exception, either openly or secretly, united to counteract the generous

exertions of freedom, of France, and if the English government insidiously affects neutrality and indifference, fearful to awaken the dormant spirit, and rouse the indignation of a people who were not always deaf to the calls of liberty and humanity, yet it is generally understood, that no Government of them all feels more interest and anxiety in the unjust and inhuman cause*.

There are dastardly narrowminded Politicians, whose ideas have been formed in the closet or the college, and P-tt is of the number, who imagine that the destruction of France would be beneficial to England. Cruel policy ! An alli-

* When the Apostate B—ke first went to C—t, immediately after the appearance of his venal pamphlet on the French Revolution, which Mr. Fox with strict justice, called a Libel on all Governments whatever, to receive his M-j—ty's most gracious acknowledgments. That all competent Judge, equally triumphant in politics, literature and philosophy,—that Bagshot Hero, that steady, generous friend to liberty, told him, with all the simplicity and energy of truth, “ that every *Gentleman* in the world, was under eternal obligations to “ him for the eloquent and *truly disinterested* manner in “ which he had asserted their cause.”

We suppose that the R-y-l-G—ge includes himself in the description of GENTLEMEN.

ance

ance between the two nations, on just liberal principles, that is, agreeably with the French declaration of rights, would extend the blessings of peace and freedom over the whole continent of Europe, and under their benign auspices, all the intolerable burthens and persecutions resulting from the actual system, would be imperceptibly removed and in time no vestige of them be left, but it is not the interest of kings, to forsake the old path of iniquity and corruption, and ministers in England either want wisdom to discover the truth or are too destitute of virtue and patriotism, to resist the interest and controuling power of kings, which they deem incorporated with their own.

In the year 1736 or 1737, a subscription was opened and liberally supported in this country, to rescue Marie Therese Empress of Germany from the distressed situation to which she was reduced by that spirit of conquest and ambition, which ever invariably distinguished the Bourbon Family, and at this juncture, a gentleman of abilities, and distinguished by his philanthropy*, has endeavoured to animate

* Mr. William Smith, Member for Camelford, in Cornwall.

similar exertions, in behalf of Poland; but in our opinion, his patriotism would have been much better directed, if he had turned the thoughts of his countrymen, towards the affairs of France, for if that nation is subdued, there can be no doubt but the banditti will extend their ravages further. The succour afforded to Marie Therese, reflected honour on the humanity of this nation, and conciliated the respect and approbation of Europe.

The GRAND APOSTATE might have expiated all his political faults in now supporting a far better and more universal cause,—the RIGHTS OF NATIONS. He might have given a proper bias to popular enthusiasm,—have stood forth a generous mediator, and paralyzed the arm of tyranny; or, as we have before observed, if too weak to conquer the stubborn mind of his R-y-l Master, he might have resigned, with the benedictions of mankind to console him. But no, his frigid heart could not expand itself to such sublime projects! He laboured rather to revive those horrors, that so long had rendered the life of man a torture, and to restore that despotism, which
had

had so oft imbrued the world in blood. His mean spirit raises to itself a kind of factitious merit in pretended neutrality, when the mediation of England, without having recourse to arms, according to his usual deleterious system, might have crushed the infernal cabal, prevented the wide rage of slaughter, and established a lasting empire of peace and happiness.

P-tt might have done all this, and in so doing, he would have exalted the character of his country, he would have immortalized his own. He remains the contemptible tool of G—ge III. the libellist of the Rights of Man, and the impudent calumniator of a constitution, founded on those rights; the declaration of which, there is reason to believe, he never read, and therefore, as he is ignorant of the French language, he would do well, to read the translation, or the original, which was decreed by the French Constituent Assembly, in the years —89, —90, and —91, solemnly ratified and accepted by the King, the 14, of September, 1791, and then, if it does not operate a manifest conversion from that side, to which his vile interest rivets him, it will

at least, produce a difference of sentiment from that which he at present avows.

To cast a gloss over the native frost of his character, he has occasionally, alas ! how seldom, engaged under the banners of freedom and humanity. In his exertions against the Slave Trade, he displayed a fascinating eloquence, but even *there*, he would have entered into a base insidious compromise with his friend D—d—fs, if he had not been stimulated and forced to perseverance by the sincere and active zeal of Mr. Fox, whose conduct during the whole process of that business, reflects infinite honour on his benevolent heart, which would admit of no composition whatever.

A stranger as he ever shewed himself to all the honest liberal passions of youth, he still adheres in manhood to those frigid contracted maxims, that are in him the combined result of nature and education. Prodigal and abusive of the national purse as he has been on various, unnecessary occasions, without system or object, unless it were to display a contemptible, extravagant and disgraceful gasconade, flattering to his vanity, or that his ignorance might prompt him to believe would increase

his reputation, we behold him now shrink back in affairs of a just and generous ambition, and refuse all support to a cause, that would add a crown of glory to the nation ; and after having wasted millions under the most frivolous unmeaning pretences, he frowns with sullen insensibility, and resists every proposition on the side of truth, humanity and freedom. We will for the present *settle our account* with the GRAND APOSTATE, urging him to keep in view those great examples now in full force that must inevitably operate to the correction of tyrants, and which should be a caution to him, no longer to abuse the forbearance and generosity of a patient suffering people.

A character frigid and selfish like this, could never conciliate to itself the least warmth of friendship or affection. Unbeloved by the men, hated by women, he seeks a substitute for every other enjoyment and consolation in the charms of the Treasury,—in frequent scenes of drunken debauch, and in the gratification which his vanity derives from the importance and dignity of his unmerited situation.

EARL G—W—R.

THE representative of the R-y-l G—ge, at the F—nch C—t, is entitled to a conspicuous rank in the Jockey Club. He has moreover, an additional recommendation, as particular friend of the GRAND APOSTATE; and he possesses all the *public and private virtues*, which it is natural to suppose, would procure him that *enviable* distinction; for his L—f—p, is very proud, very reserved, very selfish, and very dull. He abhors the idea of Liberty and Equality, but maintains the humane doctrine, that the bulk of mankind were sent into this world merely to endure insult and oppression, and to pass their days in hard labour, poverty, and despair, while his Excellency, and such *sublime* personages as himself, are to revel in luxury, at the expence of the unfortunate, and swell into arrogance from the comparative debasement of their species. It is no wonder therefore. that a *Lord, so gifted*, should be favoured and exalted by K—gs and M-n-t-rs.

“ To hold mankind in sovereign contempt ;
 “ To build upon the base of all society,
 “ A tottering column of fictitious greatness,
 “ To swell with pride at clamours of the poor,
 “ To draw delight from contemplation
 “ Of others wretchedness, and to exult
 “ Amidst the symbols and mad-mockery
 “ Of courtly sycophants, is their description,
 “ Who, sacrificing charity to self,
 “ Become, without compunction or remorse,
 “ The thieves that steal away each social joy,
 “ And make a barren desert of the world ;
 “ Yet deem themselves the Great and boast their *Birth* ;
 “ Oh ! these are the Banditti, that way-lay
 “ And plunder life’s unhappy travellers,
 “ Then deck them in the spoil, and call it glory.”

Ever since this *Milord* has been A-b-f-f-d-r
 in F—ce, he has with unrelenting persever-
 ance, as far as his abilities and courage would
 permit, endeavoured to injure the cause of
 freedom, by aiding the treachery of the court,
 and by protecting all who avowed aristocratic
 propensities, although they were the meanest
 and most profligate of men, and the only claim
 that an Englishman can have upon his hospi-
 tality or *politeness*, unless of high patrician
 rank, which is considered by him as a sufficient
 substitute for all real merit or virtue, is to be
 a declared

a declared friend of despotism,—an enemy to the Rights of Man ; for the first wish of his heart, like that of B—ke, is that he may see the base, unjust, and barbarous conspiracy of K—gs, triumph over the liberty and happiness of Europe.

In proof of this Lord's affection for despotism, he has made a Mr. H——n his private secretary, as a reward for being an Apostate from the cause of freedom, his apostacy being the only claim he possesses. The strongest recommendation that a person can have to the favour and services of a genuine Aristocrate, is desertion of principle, since the allurements of aristocracy are all interest.

The pretty and rich L-dy S-t-l-nd, from some singular caprice, gave her *hand* to this lofty PATRICIAN, however, it can hardly be supposed that an amiable and sensible woman could bestow her *heart* on a person of this description, and it is believed, that his actual residence and dignity in France were the result of those fears natural to a jealous husband, when he beholds a beautiful, engaging wife, besieged by the libertines of London, and the *fine men* in St. James's Street. A similar
motive

motive has also induced him to encourage in her a passion for deep play, as his contracted soul imagined, that a woman fond of gaming could not be fond of any thing else. Whether he may be right or wrong in his conjecture, we shall not pretend to determine.

From a strict and impartial examination of this character, we are still more convinced, that under despotic and corrupt Governments, such men alone will be advanced to *high honours* and places of public trust, who are capable of sacrificing the noblest emotions of human nature to the sordid interests of self, and to the vile usurpations of the few,

Son of S—ff—d farewell.

HER

HER R-Y-L H—N—SS THE P—C—SS OF
W—ES, COMMONLY MISCALLED MRS.
F—H—B—T.

LET us for an instant quit the gloom of politics and the barren field of diplomatic arrogance for a brighter scene, where *beauty* and *elegance* unite.

Monfieur de La Brujere in his immortal work, where he paints the manners and characters of the age in which he lived, acknowledges the power of this interesting and engaging sex over the heart of man. Our manners and habits are greatly influenced by our connections with them, and the *foi difant* Lords of the creation, fubmit without a murmur, and even with delight, to the imperious and irrefiftible fway of female attractions. It is not only within the circle of a court that this influence is predominant; it pervades all the different gradations of fociety, its empire is univerfally triumphant. The *comely dame* who affords matter for this article, is intituled to all the claims of courtly etiquette, and agreeably
with

with her rank, we have not hesitated to place her very forward in the list of our Female Jockeys, second only to the R-y-l C—l—tte, for it would be a *libel* to insinuate that a *lady*, whose society and protection are anxiously courted by *r-y-l matrons* *, and *noble virgins*,—in whose train we have lately beheld vestals, whom the foul breath of calumny had never tainted,—whose favourite and constant companion for many years, was one, whose virtue could be equalled only by her beauty ;—one whose talents and perfections are the theme of universal panegyric †, to

* The stately and ceremonious D—fs of C--b--l-d, is for ever to be seen in the suite of the *Princess*.

† It has of late been rumoured, to our infinite concern, that the interesting and sympathetic connection, which so long existed between her r--y--al h—n—fs and Miss B—l P-g-t, the YOUNG lady above alluded to, is dissolved, and the cause assigned for its dissolution, renders the catastrophe still more melancholy. Miss B—l has been long admired and *respected* for her generous disposition, and by means of her generosity she has lost her friend, which, however barbarous and unjust, in human occurrences, is often the case. The report is, that the P—ce having been *disabled*, the fair virgin was kind enough to lend him the *use of her lilly hand*,

to suppose a person of this description, thus honoured, thus beloved, living in a state of open fornication, would be a most ATROCIOUS LIBEL indeed, not only on herself, but on all amiable and august personages who frequent the same society.

In the *various* characters of wife and widow, that her r-y-al h-n-ss has repeatedly passed through, she displayed also the *variety* peculiar to her different situations. The education she had received under the care of a tender mother, and the direction of an indulgent attentive father, an honest plain country gentleman, who little anticipated the brilliant lot destined for his daughter, qualified her to fill with exemplary propriety all the domestic duties of a wife, nor, seriously speaking, do we believe, during these periods, that she

hand, and wherefore, we know not, yet this circumstance excited jealousy in the breast of the P—c—fs, and the rupture occasioned by this discovery is not yet healed. The slightest accident or most illfounded conjecture, often produces the most serious effects, but we still flatter ourselves, that the sympathy which so long united these two affectionate companions, will soon close the breach, that the public may not lose such an instructive and brilliant example of female friendship.

ever

ever departed from the strictest rules of conjugal fidelity. Death soon cut the knot of her two former matrimonial connections, pending which, she moved in a very humble sphere, as much an object of indifference from the obscurity in which she then lived, as she has since attracted envy from her present exalted station.

In the state of widowhood, she felt all the difference of condition; but true to nature's dictates, still she courted the *enjoyments* of matrimony. Celibacy was ill adapted to her taste or feelings; yet the lines of decorum were never *openly* transgressed; but the fair sex have many opportunities of indulgence on the continent, where the commerce betwixt the sexes is far more free and unnoticed than in this country, where every trivial circumstance produces an anecdote of malignant curiosity, and exposes an amiable weakness to the severity of public animadversion. Hence, our comely dame was frequent in her continental excursions; there, she is said to have sought a consoling indemnity for the loss of a h—b—d, in the arms of a lover, and among others to have formed a connection with a French no-

bleman, who proved to be a man of desperate fortune and unprincipled character, whereby, she was afterwards involved in a temporary and very critical dilemma.

It would be superfluous to relate all particulars of her acquaintance with the comte de B-ll-y or to detail every preliminary relative to the settlement, witnesses, ceremony, &c. &c. of her present connection, which when it reached the ears of the count, the first idea that occurred to his *wicked* imagination, was, how to turn it to the most profitable account to himself, (for the love of a French Aristocrate, hangs on a very slender thread*), by making it subservient to his own wants and extravagancies. For this purpose, without previous notice, he suddenly came over to England, which caused a dreadful alarm to the *sensibility* and fears of his r-y-l mistress, and being in possession of a very tender and extraordinary correspondence that had passed between them, the publication of which would have been extremely un-

* The Count is now one of those *respectable* emigrants in rebellion against their country, nor is there a profligate, or infamous character in France, that is not engaged on the same side.

pleasant, a treaty was immediately opened, and negotiators appointed on each side, in order to bring it to a happy conclusion. The views of both being manifest : that of one being to extort money ; and that of the other, to secure secrecy ; the method of proceeding was simple and obvious, and the sole difficulty consisted in settling the ratio to be paid, as the price of this secret.

The necessities of Monsieur Le Comte did not admit of delay, and he was obliged, through impatience to capitulate, for the *inadequate* consideration of——— one thousand pounds.—The above transaction, notwithstanding precaution, reached the ears of her *illustrious C--f--t*, who with a happy indifference, the common result of insensibility, passed it over, rather than offend the lady's delicacy. From some plain hints however insinuated by the P-c-'s friends, one night to the Count at the opera, the prudent Frenchman wisely left England, with a very agreeable addition of one thousand pounds to his dilapidated finances.

It would be fastidious, and malicious indeed, very repugnant to those sentiments of

affection and indulgence, that we profess for the sex, were we to require any immoderate sacrifices of c—t—ty, from a blooming widow, in the flower of youth and beauty. There are passions, that it is dangerous and often fatal to suppress : and many a fair blossom has been blighted for want of the necessary salutary moisture, to cherish and refresh it. Not so, with the august personage, now under review ; very early in life she was initiated into the mysteries of Hymen, nor although, now arrived at the age of forty, has she ever allowed herself any interval of relaxation ; but the venial irregularities of her widowhood have been amply attoned, by the *splendid* example she now yields, in her exalted and connubial character. Indeed, it must be confessed, that from the depredations of time, and vast increase in bulk, she no longer excites the same temptations for enjoyment, and she begins to feel the cruel neglect of our inconstant sex.—Nevertheless, the decorum of rank must be preserved.—Circumstances will not admit of an *open* rupture, and the r-y-al Benedict is condemned, heavily and painfully, to endure the compulsive

compulsive fetters of a rash and premature bondage.—The legal obstacles to this union, on account of religious and political restrictions, may hereafter produce much important discussion.—It has already afforded an ephemeral topic of insipid contention amongst the gossips of a tea-table, and occasionally served to enliven the innate stupidity of a vulgar debauch. At present, like many other *equally interesting* subjects, it appears buried in a total oblivion :

When the R—y—l G——ge shall be buried also,
the *Phœnix* may revive.

Since the above was written we have heard, but the report almost staggers credulity, that her r-y-l h-n-ff-'s carriage was lately drawn in triumph by an enraptured populace. It is natural, however, to suppose that all the insignia of royalty and delusion will be increased, in proportion with the urgent exigencies that seem to proclaim its danger, but all the efforts in the world cannot avail. The progress of truth, however slow, is sure, and it is not the applause of an ignorant mob, assembled and paid for the purpose, nor the

roasting or cutting up of oxen, (brutal savage resource), that can much longer impose on the genuine sterling sense and reflection that exists in this country. The mist will be dispersed, reason and truth are about to resume their just and long usurped dominion.

The same accounts announce a happy reconciliation between her r-y-l h-n-s and her accomplished friend, the *young* lady whom we have so often mentioned.

HER

HER R-Y-L H-N-SS D-C-SS of G-C-T-R.

HOW strange and inconsistent, yet how frequently does it occur, that persons whose very fight is a torment to each other, whose mutual actions, are a source of mutual misery and vexation, should still persist to inhabit the same roof, as if it was their study to enhance their plagues, and embitter every instant of their existence. The philosophy of Socrates was scarcely proof against the incessant din of a scolding wife ; and the patience of Job would have been reduced to a nonplus, had he been subject to the caprice and humour of this less boisterous, but equally vexatious and provoking woman.

In these fashionable days, marriage is considered rather as a matter of convenience, than as a Sacrament of duty and Religion. Hence we are more surprized that this R-y-l union has not been dissolved. Our aversion generally keeps pace with disappointment, and when this *amiable* pair look

back to those dear delightful days of courtship, when under the shade of Windsor's blest alcoves, all those virtues and engaging accomplishments were displayed on each side, that are calculated to render the marriage state completely happy, the mortification must be ten-fold increased, from the cruel manner in which the tables have been turned upon them. Some women are apt to think, that when from their wretched fretful disposition, they are unhappy themselves, it is only compatible with strict justice, that the partner of their former joys should likewise participate in their present misery. On this principle, our heroine seems to act, to the eternal torment of her poor unfortunate G—lph *.

During their travels on the continent, they exhibited their mutual discontent and unhappiness, to the compassion and astonishment of foreigners, who could hardly credit that persons could live for years under the same roof, without breaking through the most obstinate inexorable silence ; nevertheless, such was the happy frame of mind, that they displayed for their admiration.

* The name of the B—fw—ck family.

This

This fullen and majestic P-c-fs, owes her birth to a kind of spurious alliance; her father being of Aristocratic connection, and the mother, we have heard, was a most expert practitioner in soap-fuds, vulgarly y'cleped a washerwoman; and the ceremonies of the church were not judged necessary to cement the basis of their prosperous and fruitful union.

Her Royal Highness, however, in imitation perhaps, of the ancient philosophers, who certainly regarded the lower conditions of society with too much contempt, is as haughty, imperious, and exacting, as any of her husband's relations, the D-ke of Y—k only excepted; and such is the temper of those, miscalled the great in England, that minions are to be found to prostrate themselves on their knees before her, to gratify her miserable base born vanity and pride; and she receives those homages, as if conscious that her superior rank and merit had a right to claim them. It is this monstrous complication of extravagant absurdities, that disgusts every rational reflecting mind, and many a person of sensibility and merit, to our knowledge, is driven from his country, rather than be
witness

witness to such scenes of monstrous perversion.

Her R-y-l Hi---fs, (it is impossible too often to express her title) is severely tenacious and jealous of her rank, as may be judged from the following anecdote: "Being once
 " at Geneva, she found herself in company
 " with a Duchess of Wirtemberg, who also
 " was addressed in the same style of sublime
 " etiquette; when the English Duchess, ignorant that she had a rival to dispute with
 " her the *pas d' honneur*, impatiently demanded—Pray, Madam, have you any right to
 " be addressed as a king or Emperor's daughter?—To which the other quaintly, and
 " not unaptly replied—Yes, Madam, and
 " so had *my mother* before me." Our stately Dame had sensibility to feel the rebuke, and immediately left the room in a pique. The above anecdote furnished food of ridicule for a long time, to the old scandalous, backbiting gossips of Geneva.

Since the return of this illustrious pair to their native kingdom, we are ignorant whether the same sullen reserve and silence prevail,

vail, but they still continue their dull round of insipid assemblies, for the reception of such alone as have been presented, and kissed her R-y-l hand ; and it is only fair to confess, that their assemblies may justly be deemed the centre of vapidty and ennui.—

Heaven protect us from all *such parties*;

HER R-Y-L H-N-SS D-C-SS of C-B-L-D.

THIS haughty woman first attracted notice by her glorious victory over the heart of the late D-e of C-b-l-d. Other women had been the hapless victims of the elegant gay seducer, but she knew how to value her virtue, and in reward, was made the legitimate wife of this most puissant and most illustrious P-ce. For *him*, she sacrificed the calm enjoyments of domestic life ;—for *him*, she encountered the sullen anger of M--j--ty, and the silent indignation of the public. To be a Princess of the blood, and to be decked with the insignia of R--t--y, were circumstances too flattering to her vanity, and too grateful to her ambition, to be resisted ; nay, had she even met with a person of equal rank to her liege lord, less distinguished for mental excellence, and personal accomplishments, than he was, we are inclined to believe that she would not have withstood the temptation to become his b-de.

How long and how happily she lived in blessed intercourse of connubial love with her dear departed H--ry, we shall not now consider; but another Ephesian matron, by her conduct since his death, we may perceive how sincerely and affectionately she reveres his memory.

Her palace therefore, in P-ll M-ll, is the receptacle of all the elegance and fashion in town. Her Faro Table is the best attended; consequently, the profits arising from it the most considerable. She with her *dexterous** and amiable sister, L-dy E-- L-tt-l, conduct it with all imaginable decorum, never losing sight, however, of the main chance; and a noble harvest they make of the fat pigeons that frequent it. Though they cannot boast of all the beauty and attractions which adorned the Cyprian goddess, yet they, like her, are constantly surrounded by their doves.

Although the p-l-ce of our D-c-s is not so extensive, or magnificent, as that of her R-y-l N-p-ew, still, every body acknowledges that it is a most *convenient house*.

* The word *dexterous* has here a most comprehensive meaning.

But

But to be serious; when we consider the dissolute manners, and open profligacy, of those who constitute what is called the *haut ton* of St. J-mes's, it is impossible for us to check our contempt and indignation. The late titled debauchees of Paris and Versailles, have paid dearly for their insolent barbarous excesses. Let the *grandees* of this country look to themselves and tremble.

Whenever we behold the arms of the nation emblazoned on the coach pannels of the woman in question, we cannot help exclaiming with pity and disgust——

Alas ! Poor Old England !

HER

HER SERENE H—N—ss the M—G—V—VE of
A—P—CH.

ANOTHER proof of the intrinsic superiority of high birth. Behold this daughter of an E—l*. She was young, gay, and handsome, when she married the late L—d C—v—n, but he was too rustic and boarish in his manners for so *fine a lady*, and she discovered that the Duc de G—nes A—b—ff—d—r from F—ce to the C—t of L—d—n, was far preferable to a plain downright British husband. No woman of true English *sensibility* can ever resist the temptation of a distinguished Aristocratic seducer. So she was frail, and what is worse, she was detected.

His L—df—p had a vast fast fund of good nature ; he therefore pardoned the first offence, making allowance for the influence which an accomplished representative of M—j—ty must necessarily have on the female imagination. But when he perceived afterwards, that she

* E—l B—k—ly.

was become a democrat in love, and had shewn marks of *complaisance* to the *canaille*, he was furly and indignant, and advised her to *take herself off*. Nevertheless, he behaved more like a Christian to her than a certain Baronet * did to his *Lady*, for the Peer settled 1500l. a year upon his spouse; whereas the Baronet retained his fair one's portion which was 70,000l. to himself, and sent her adrift without a shilling. But to return: our discarded B—n—fs being now at liberty, went beyond sea in search of novelty, and there she took up as a companion de Voyage, the celebrated and *veracious* H—y V—n—n. They visited divers and distant parts of the world. Their adventures were wonderful. They breakfasted with the Empress of Russia, they dined with the Grand Signor, and supped with the Great Mogul. Yet as we only know these things from report, we could recommend our readers to peruse a book written by the Lady herself, where as we are informed, the particulars of their exploits are *faithfully* related. Her H—h—fs had always a passion for *les*

* Sir R. W—ll—y.

belles lettres, for previous to her travels, she wrote a romance which had a *hard name*, and a farce which had a *harder fate**. She was also a great believer in dreams, and having dreamt that she saw *her heart at her feet*, she composed some verses on the occasion, in which we are given to understand what a good heart it is,—that she is an excellent musician, and a *Peerless* beauty. The compilers of the Annual Register have preserved this sublime specimen of her poetical abilities in their *select* collection, where, whoever chuses to look for it may find it.

In the course of her peregrinations, she formed a kind of *brotherly* attachment with his wife and serene H—n—s the M—g—e of A—p—ch, and for a considerable time presided at his Court. As the bad state of his health required that he should go to Lisbon, her L—d—f—p attended him on the voyage, and while there, the *melancholy* news arrived of the death of her former Lord. She received the intelligence with composure and

* We have heard that the Farce, notwithstanding the influence of a numerous aristocratic Party, strenuous in its exertions, was doomed to the *hard fate* of eternal d-n-t-n.

PART III.

M

fortitude ;

fortitude ; and on the succeeding day, was married to the M—g—ve.

As the residence at Anspach is rather dull, she wished to leave it altogether, and to *shew off* in London as a P—c—fs. She therefore persuaded her good man to sell his subjects to a Prussian Cut-throat ; which, having done, with a great deal of money, and the Brevet of M—g—ve, he settled with his *blushing* bride in this island of aristocracy.

Here do the two *precious souls* now abide, and she is the happiest of women ; for she is called H—n—fs, has *Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber*, and Maids of Honour of her own ; —is received every where, as a virtuous and chaste wife should be ; —*keeps a sort of a kind of a Court*, and drives through the streets in a coach and six, to the admiration of all beholders.

D—KE OF M—B—R—GH.

“ On se dit quand on voit un pareil Chevalier,
 “ Sont ce donc ses Ayeux, qui le rendent si fier ? ”

ARISTOCRACY and monopoly engraved on his figure, he looks down on us inferior mortals, as if the world were made for him alone, and it were through courtesy and indulgence, that his fellow-creatures were permitted to breathe the same air with himself. Arrogance overawes the vulgar. “ Odi pro-
 “ fanum vulgus, et arceo *, ” and he receives with an affected air of superiority, the prostituted incense of flattery, from a set of miserable dependents that surround his dwelling, but who, unless on similar occasions, are rarely admitted to his presence. Vile infatuation ! Shall birth and fortune for ever maintain their cruel empire over human opinion ? If stripped of these advantages, what a poor bare forked animal would he appear. This lofty Patrician preserves an *uniform* hauteur of de-

* Horace.

portment, he never relaxes into that pliability of affable condescension, (often more insulting than the full display of arrogance itself,) which courtiers sometimes affect for their own selfish purposes. He invariably preserves his original character, and strives by an inflexible example, to hold the people under the yoke of their infatuation, which is still further increased by the influence of patronage, and the authority that immense riches and powerful connections necessarily give over a c—r—pt and v-n-l C—t.

Of all the numberless evils that have crept into society, perhaps there is not one which ultimately produces more fatal consequences than that vast inequality of fortune which prevails, and the evil is barbarously increased by the vile abuse of it in the possessors: that a man like this should revel in all the superfluities of millions, while so many wretched paupers in his neighbourhood are in want of absolute necessities, is shocking to humanity*.

* No part of England displays more evident symptoms of feudal poverty than several parts of Woodstock which is contiguous to the magnificent palace of Bl—n—im.

Well

Well may our gaols be crowded while such enormities exist: yet Government takes no pains to remedy them; it is employed only in providing proper Bastiles for the reception of criminals, but never devotes its labours to the prevention of crimes. In a country burthened like England with taxation, all property vested in an individual, exceeding five thousand a year, should be charged at the rate of twenty shillings in the pound, which would operate some relief to the lower conditions of life.

This noble Duke in full possession of 50,000*l.* a year, gives Charity, but it is only once in twelve-months.—At Christmas, and then it is proclaimed with pompous ostentation, through all the public prints of the kingdom. Thus, our overgrown Aristocrats exonerate their consciences by a regular *mechanism of annual liberality*; in order to keep up appearances, and during the remainder of the year, no poor persons are allowed to approach their premises, except such as are absolutely necessary to support those premises by the sweat of their brow.

Poverty and misfortune find no refuge there.

Equality of Rights, is an eternal scarecrow to the imagination, and has no other place in the Encyclopedie of our British Noblesse.

It would be preposterous to look for strict morality in a courtier ; yet it is natural to expect a certain degree of disinterestedness and independent spirit, in a man possessed of such immense riches, and it might be imagined, that pride would secure the character of independence ; pride and meanness however are often closely united, and they who know him *best*, can *best* determine whether M—b—r—gh be not greedy after the good things of the C—wn, whether he be not as complaisant and obsequious in that quarter, as he is sullen and overbearing in his general demeanor. With fifty thousand a year, he often solicits favours for his family, whom he thus renders a burthen to the nation ; and the C—rt has the reciprocal kindness in return for other good offices, occasionally to admit of his recommending some sycophantic parasite, to ep--c-p-l d-n-y *. Never did there exist a
more

* Doctor M—re, A—b—h—p of C—t—b—ry, who has now the precedence of rank over his noble Patron, is
the

more imperious, unfeeling, selfish aristocracy, than is to be found in this *Land of Freedom*; never did any class of men advance more lofty pretensions, and never did their manners reflect more scandal and disgrace! Nevertheless, although appearances at present announce a speedy effectual change, the submission of the public has hitherto kept pace with their usurpations. If we lived in that pure age, when the extensive benevolence of the Great, anticipated and relieved the distresses of the Poor*,—when frankness and generosity distinguished the Man of Birth, we might with some propriety consent to offer our respect before the dignity of rank; but now, when greedy, rapacious courtiers are ever on the watch for the douceurs and P—d—r of G—v—m—t,—when no limits are fixed to their insatiate rapacity, when

the son of a butcher, and was formerly an humble guest belonging to the second table at B—h—im.

* We are ignorant whether this nobleman be one of those who has subscribed to the relief of the foreign refugees now in England; but it should be remembered that while our British Aristocrats from a vile *Esprit de Corps*, have been so *liberal* in their donations to French Recreants, they entirely overlook the miseries of our gaols, and the sufferings of our national Poor.

they never confer a service unless with a view to their own interest,—now, when an impenetrable apathy is the *ignoble* characteristic of English *Nobility*, we are bound to deplore the fatal example ; at the same time however, it is rational to believe, when a great country long accustomed to give the tone to Europe in frivolous occurrences of life, has annihilated all those gothic prejudices which tended only to vitiate and enrich one description of persons, while they enslaved corrupted and impoverished the other, that a fraudulent system originating in feudal barbarism, which owed its origin to the mere chance of conquest, will not much longer hold its sway in other enlightened nations. Can it be imagined, if the example prospers, that England will long continue her reverence to the antiquity of musty parchments, or to the virtues of buried ancestors ?

It is not yet in the nature of men like these to be reclaimed by example ; it must come home to themselves. They will persevere as in France till the post is no longer tenable, and force a Revolution, that they would not yield to prevent by reformation. They resist every assertion of plebeian rights, while
they

they are most delicately tender and jealous of aristocratic privileges. Destitute of argument, they express their horror and indignation at the change of Government and manners that has taken place amongst our neighbours, without having candour or sensibility to acknowledge the horrors which led to that change, while they *affect* to regard their own usurpations, as removed far beyond the reach of danger. They never search into the intrinsic merit of any individual; the sole question is, whether he be a man of birth or fortune: if he be not, or at least, one of those who will condescend to lick the dust from off their feet, all the talents, all the virtues, all the accomplishments of Cicero, Cato and Cæsar united, would be of no avail.

It is melancholy to consider the abuse of fortune. The avarice of men increases with their riches. The great object of aristocracy is monopoly. Not an acre to be sold in the county of O—f—d, that M—— does not grasp at it. If a prodigal young spendthrift is reduced through debauchery and extravagance to sell his patrimony, this Puissant P——ce does not enquire into the circumstances, the necessity of the case is not taken into consideration, and he is happy to purchase it at undervalue.

E—L OF C—T—M.

WHAT is genius, what is merit, what are all the virtues and talents united, in the estimation of government, when opposed against the all-commanding influence of birth and connections? Genius rusts in oblivion, virtue falls under the cloud of adversity, unless fostered by the benign rays of royal or aristocratic protection.—Did not innumerable other proofs exist, to corroborate our assertion, this single instance would be alone sufficient. Without one recommendation to qualify him for the duties of an inferior clerk, barren of natural abilities, and incapable of acquired knowledge, the son of C-t-m, the brother of the GRAND APOSTATE, in virtue of his name and family interest alone, fills the most difficult and important office in the state,—first L-d of the A-m-r-ty, and presides over the wooden walls of England. Thus, the safety of a nation is intrusted to the care of one, who independent of his rank it would be deemed imbecility to employ, in the most trivial occurrences of life. If this man had not possessed the casual advantages of birth, he
would

would have vegetated through life unnoticed, nor would posterity have known that he had ever appeared on the surface of the globe. But no branch of this family is permitted to remain in obscurity. However unadapted by nature or education to the toils and duties of public life, they must be brought forward on the theatre of politics to participate in the distribution of loaves and fishes, to the injury of the country, to the sole benefit of themselves. The character of this nobleman sinks as much beneath mediocrity, as that of his great ancestor rose above it. Bred in the military school, he displayed not one necessary quality of a soldier, and was generally remarkable only for an insipidity and vacancy of mind, that in every other person, must have been an eternal barrier against the views of political ambition, yet to the astonishment of all men, through the arrogance and presumption of his brother, the nation was insulted by the *soldier's* appointment to preside over the English navy; nevertheless, it is still doubtful, whether the increase that his fortune derives from it, is a sufficient indemnity, for the contempt ever attendant on folly, when
it

it dares to usurp the post of wisdom and experience. Such excessive notorious abuses of power, must necessarily lead to their reform. The great scene in which the first nation of Europe is now engaged, attracts universal jealousy and observation, and begins to create an anxiety and distrust in this country, which deranges that perfidious serenity that often lulls the people to sleep, while tottering on the verge of danger. Political writers, by their vigour of sentiment, and bold unanswerable truths, fairly stated to the conviction of every man's understanding, have undermined the dazzling theory of fallacious sophists, have exposed abuses, and while they have awakened the terrors of government, have roused the torpid apathy of the nation, which will soon be convinced of the vast difference between shadow and substance. All things conspire to accelerate the system of reformation*. The

* It is worthy to be remarked, in this land of boasted freedom and prosperity, whose superior advantages are eternally proclaimed, that on an average, houses in London, the annual rent of which amounts to 34*l.* pay 22*l.* in taxes to government, yet the system that produces these horrors, Lawyers and Courtiers tell us is the ne plus ultra of human wisdom.

scandalous partiality shewn to men destitute of every merit, whose only claim to public rewards, consists in their affinity and influence with the minister, prove beyond doubt, that his sole study is bent on the one, and that he is altogether indifferent as to the other. The unnecessary, the enormous profusion that pervades every department,—the continuance of such innumerable sinecures and pensions unrequited by services, and the blind infatuation to ancient customs, that had their origin in the darkest ages, the result of ignorance or conquest,—the extravagance of an administration, that nevertheless, constitutes its chief pretensions to popular support, on an affected regard to the most rigid principles of œconomy, have excited a general spirit of alarm and disquietude, that can alone be removed by a timely and radical correction. The reign of political superstition is nearly at an end. Ministers will no longer be the Pagods to whose shrine, blind deluded mortals have so long brought in their burnt offerings, and poured forth the incense of their adoration; but they will be justly and virtually considered as servants paid by the public, to whom they

they are strictly accountable for all their errors and misdemeanours. To be the brother of P—tt will no longer be deemed of itself a sufficient passport to offices of the utmost confidence, profit and importance, and the vile usurpations of an insolent all-grasping aristocracy, must at length give way to the real claims of genius and merit.

Courtiers, without penetrating far into the pages of futurity, still perceive the aurora of that day, when the cloud will be dispersed, under which their rapid fortunes were accumulated, and the greedy subtle parasite, who stole the fruit, that ought to have been more worthily bestowed, will no longer revel in luxury, at public expence*.

* Englishmen, independent of the Civil List, should examine the list of sinecures and pensions. They would then at once discover that their money was often lavished on the most useless members of the community, and the discovery ought to produce serious reflections. At a period when all the articles of life bear such an enormous price, it is to the last degree unjust and cruel in government, to continue this profligate waste of the public purse. It is surely high time for all unnecessary grievances to cease.

Such

Such anticipations are the source of that melancholy, which, since the downfall of monarchy and nobility in France, diffuses itself over the woeful visages of the British court, Knights of the sorrowful countenance, the whole aristocratic gang is quite chop-fallen, and their only sad resource, consists in the malignity of their disappointment, and in the delusive hopes which they raise, from their garbled false representations.

With the private life of this nobleman, we have no concern. He passes in the world for what is called a **MAN OF CHARACTER**; but the word **CHARACTER**, according to its general acceptation, suggests no precise idea in a nation, where it is not incompatible with a total neglect of moral obligations,—with the most undisguised and detestable selfishness, and with an avaricious spirit that seeks its gratification through every channel that presents itself, deaf to the voice of patriotism, to the miseries of others, and callous to the reproaches of conscious imbecility.

We know no more useless or contemptible Being, than what is generally and falsely denominated a **MAN OF CHARACTER**. The

modern Killigrew, (C-t-f-d), the Friend and jester of G—ge III. is called a MAN OF CHARACTER; yet we never heard of one generous or beneficent action that graced his life.—His cruelty is upon record.

In the present Earl of C—t—m, what amazing degeneracy! Talents indeed are not hereditary, nor ever did there exist a wider gap between father and son, and it is only to point out an additional proof of the infamous overgrown power of W—m P—tt, able to fix a mere cypher in the most arduous and responsible situation, on account of the profits annexed to it, that we have condescended to mention his brother.

CAPT.

CAPT. T-PH-M.

Ci devant officer in his Majesty's *Live Guards*,
Justice of the Peace for the county of Essex,
And Editor of a ministerial newspaper.

Ecce iterum Crispinus.

WE have already had the *honour* to take notice of this gentleman in a former volume, but we touched upon his *merits* so slightly, and we passed so hastily over his *accomplishments*, that we feel it incumbent on us to bring him forward once more, and if we have not a civic crown to bestow upon him for his patriotism, or a wreath of laurels for his valour, we will, at least, present him with a faithful portrait of himself; nor are we, in any manner, afraid of shocking our hero's modesty, by increasing his notoriety, for such is the happy bias of his mind, that if he can be only *known and talked of*, it is equal to him, whether it be for t—h—y, v---l—y, and c——e; or for virtue, honour, and humanity.—

In despite of appearances to the contrary, he had the education of a gentleman, having been at Eton and Cambridge, yet surely, there must be something radically defective in the system, that can generate even in one instance, such a mass of absurdity and ridiculous ostentation.

We will pass over the early part of his life, and trace him from his enrollment in the horse guards, where he first made his appearance about the year 1775; the gingerbread accoutrements of a *military* man flattered his vanity, and he mistook a broad sword for courage. Being now a *soldier*, he grew ambitious of fame, and not conceiving any method by which he was so likely to acquire it, as by making himself ridiculous, he gallantly cut off the skirts of his coat, for the gratification of the *public*, and the *notification* of himself.

When this strange phenomenon was first seen *, its cheeks *fringed* with whiskers, its

* A gentleman one day observing T-ph-m pass, asked his friend why the fellow wore his coat without skirts? he wears it so, answered his friend, that when they k—k his A——, they may not dirty his cloaths.

posteriors

posteriors bare, it certainly attracted notice, and though many thought it *mad*, and all persons saw, that it was *foolish*, yet as it begun to be known, it was happy, and triumphed in contempt.

But the renown resulting from drefs alone, did not fatisfy the aspiring foul of T—ph—m, he became a candidate for literary reputation, and publifhed what he called *Travels* and *Poems*; nay, he even carried his genius to the theatre, and as a writer of prologues and epilogues, became a competitor for public applaufe with the immortal M. P. A-d-ws. The rivalry of fuch men is feldom very pertinacious, a ftrict union, therefore, was foon formed between the Captain and the Gunpowder Merchant, which has continued with fome cafual interruptions, to the prefent day. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we confider the fympathy of their natures,—their mutual *taste* for *les Belles lettres*, their propenfity to intrigue, and their anxiety for diftinction.

We might here defcant a little on the *love* adventures of thefe worthies, but a tear for ruined and forfaken innocence would blot our page, and we could not endure to hurt the

fenfibility of unfortunate families, whose children have been seduced from comfortable situations, to subsist on the wretched and precarious wages of prostitution ; yet, in point of morality, we must yield the preference to T—ph—m, as we do not know that he ever carried his seduction to the nursery, or sacrificed unsuspecting female *infancy*, at the altar of his lust, but it would be too painful to expatiate on such horrors ; we therefore leave the Gunpowder Merchant to the tremors of his own conscience, and to the justice that is to come.——

At length, our *magnanimous* Captain became weary of “ *forced marches, and of bruising arms* ;” the dangers and hardships of *military service*, he thought were but ill recompensed by all its glory, and he quitted in disgust, the garrison at Whitehall ; yet, that he might not entirely abandon his country, he entered into the militia, for though circumstances had altered, his spirit was still the same.

But now a *nobler* prospect opened to his view, and he *set up* a newspaper ; by this fearful engine, he hoped still further to extend

tend his fame, and gratify his malignant temper, nor was his avarice silent on the occasion; it informed him that a public print, PROPERLY conducted, would be lucrative, and to withhold abuse for a *valuable* consideration, was indeed a consideration most valuable.

He at this time, formed a kind of connection with an actress, that was, perhaps, more from *interest* than from *love*, for he only kept her upon *puffs* *, while she kept *him* upon *her* f-l-ry. He likewise derived some advantage from her beauty, as the amorous little Major became his friend, and it is said, at times, even acted as an assistant Hercules, to this ATLAS of the *World*. A Mr. R—n—lds, also, a modern dramatist shared his esteem, and the affections of the lady, so that three bodies were thus revolving round the same center, or to drop the metaphor, there was a happy triumvirate of lovers. T—ph—m was with his mistress, as the great Roman was with his wife :

‘ For if a friend, a night, or two should need her,
 ‘ He’d recommend her as a special breeder.’

* Newspaper *puffs*,

For the honour of administration, T—p—h—m is in its pay, as a *writer**, though we are apt to imagine the real value of his lucubrations is now too well understood by his employers, to let that pay be any thing more than promises, yet, the whiskered hireling labours to support the cause of injustice and oppression, with all the inveteracy required of him, and pours forth his daily torrents of nonsense and malignity, in full confidence of

* This is another decent and honourable manner in which G—v—m—t *sports* with the public money.—Of all the Newspapers printed in London, the far greater part are c—r—pt—d to its purposes. The only honourable exceptions are the Argus, the Gazetteer, the Morning Post, the Courier, the Morning, and English Chronicle; the two latter, it has been insinuated to us have been tampered with by the aristocratic faction in opposition, no less rivetted to their feudal propensities, than ministers themselves, and we fear they will not escape the contagion. In regard to the papers printed in the provincial towns of England, we speak from certain authority; they are without exception b—b—ed to calumniate the French Revolution, to garble and misrepresent every circumstance connected with it, that the people may for ever grovel in ignorance and darkness. M—n—t—rs and C—rts know that truth is the bitterest enemy to their usurpations.

future emolument, when TYRANTS shall be grateful, and ROSE sincere.

This *literary Phenomenon* was long the Editor, and is still *proprietor*, although, alas ! property is now no longer annexed to it, of that once popular and eccentric print, the World. It had formerly an extensive sale : it certainly was original, but it was a kind of originality that disgraced the English press, and proved more than any thing else, the degeneracy of modern Englishmen, who could even tolerate such a farrago of nonsense and insipidity.

As a specimen of its style and matter, the following extracts faithfully copied, will suffice.

‘ On Wednesday, the Prince dressed in a
‘ blue coat, walked arm in arm on the Steine
‘ with Capt. Churchill, and at six o’clock sat
‘ down to dinner with the Earl of Clermont,
‘ &c. &c. Yesterday Mrs. Fitzherbert at-
‘ tended by Miss Pigot, drove out on the
‘ Downs : She was drawn by her beautiful
‘ little Ponies with long tails, and this morn-
‘ ing, the Royal Brothers, to gratify public
‘ curiosity, took leave of each other in front of
‘ the Pavillion ; after which, the Duke and
‘ Dutchess set off for Oatlands.”

This is really too contemptible ; and two columns of the World are daily filled with similar anecdotes, too trivial to afford entertainment to a nursery of children. The remainder are set apart for ministerial ties, courtly addresses, the calumny of innocent, helpless characters, the flattery of titled grandeur, and a few solitary advertisements.

His worthy colleague Parson B—te, proprietor of the apostate Herald, notoriously employed to propagate falsehood and to calumniate liberty, *has* long laboured in the same vineyard, but the Divine reaps more produce from it, although for originality and eccentricity, the World must bear the palm.

The majority of our Newspapers have caught the infection, and deal out with equal prolixity this vapid nonsense, to the ennui of their Readers, and the discredit of those who conduct them.

When compared with the French Gazettes of the present day, they appear deplorable indeed, and place our national character in a most unfavourable light.

Amidst the dark degradation, which we have noticed in T-h-m's Character, we can
however,

however, discover one *luminous* particle at least, yes, the military Magistrate possesses one quality of *excellence*, which, in the opinion of some, can atone for the absence of truth, sincerity, and virtue. We mean the quality of *good-humour*, and in fact, our *cropped hero* is so intrinsically *good humoured*, that the severest afflictions of his friends or relations, can never disturb for a moment the serenity of his soul, but he bears under all circumstances the misfortunes of others with true christian fortitude. His vanity also, is in proportion with his other *shining accomplishments*. He even attributes the late act of parliament relative to libels, entirely to some letters, which he wrote and published in the *World*, and which, if they displayed a semblance of *public virtue*, it was merely because his own *private* interests had been attacked *. His only literary work that has a shadow of merit, though full of grammatical errors, is his *treacherous* compilation of the life of old El—s, an old miser, and his *old friend*. In-

* During the time he wrote the abovementioned letters, there was a criminal indictment against himself for a Libel.

deed it is the *chef d'œuvre* of his *head*,—it is the sample of his *heart*.

But enough of this *man*, who can only claim attention from the eccentricity of his folly, and the variety of his malevolence,—enough of this *Justice* of the Peace, who has no principle of action, but gain,—enough of this Captain, who always seeks to be a *second* * in duels, but who, as we have before hinted, cautiously avoids being *first*.—Enough of this T—ph—m ;—the chastisement of his quondam associate, Parson Este, is better suited to him, than ours can be. To that *reverend divine*, therefore, we willingly resign the scourge, and shall conclude by remarking, that a man who can pass through life, without one generous sympathy or social feeling, must die without a friend.

The following curious anecdote, truly characteristic of his spirit shall close this article.

A gentleman, whom T—ph—m had wantonly abused in his newspaper, called upon him, with a friend, and insisted upon a public apology

* Some years ago the C-pt-n was second to an amiable young officer of the name of R-d-ll-e, who was killed in the duel.

for the insult he had received: the Captain, as usual, pleaded ignorance, and imputed all the fault to his printer. The gentleman, however, not satisfied by such mean evasion, thus addressed him: "Sir, you have behaved to me like a scoundrel, and unless you make an ample apology, I will break this cane over your shoulders. No man on earth, shall treat me ill with impunity."

To this, the *valiant* Editor replied, "O! Sir—O! Sir, if Sir, you would cane any man upon earth, Sir, who were to offend you, Sir, I cannot suppose, Sir, that you mean to direct your threats *particularly* to me, Sir; I therefore, Sir, cannot apply to myself what you have said, Sir, so I sincerely beg your pardon, Sir, and am ready to make any apology you may require, Sir."

The gentleman's anger was now turned into ineffable contempt, and he departed to the intire satisfaction of the Captain.

Oh, what a reptile to infest the World.

After all, T-ph-m, will be infinitely gratified and obliged to us for having introduced him into such *grand* company.

DUKE OF B—NSW—CK.

RESPECTING this barbarian Vandal, this professional dealer in human blood, we shall only observe, that while he is premeditating plans of tyranny and desolation, and the slaughter of millions, it will be hard indeed, if one patriot arm cannot be found, to strike at him, and cut him off in the career of his fins*.

* While the transitory excesses of a provoked and misguided populace, which have their source in aristocratic perfidy, are so malignantly dwelt upon, it cannot be unfair to relate a genuine trait of Prussian discipline, as exercised in cold blood by this scourge of the human race.

A soldier in the Prussian army, being discovered in the act of reading a French newspaper to two of his companions, his *Serene Highness* ordered the man instantly to be shot, after which his corpse was fixed to the earth, and agreeably with the General's orders, his two surviving friends were tied to the dead body, and in that position, received 500 lashes each.

How long will it be, before mankind shall perceive the madness of submitting to such horrors,—of fighting against themselves? The present contest must eventually enlighten them, and we will venture to pronounce the period not far distant.

LA F-Y-TTE.

THIS is the General, self-y'cleped the hero of the two worlds,—the eldest son of liberty. This is the *Marquis* who stood forth the champion of the RIGHTS OF MAN; and who, in the critical hour of danger, proved a renegade to the cause he had long laboured to support, even at the very moment, when his triumph might have been complete. The laurel wreath which an emancipated people prepared to twine on his brow, withered in an instant, while he sacrificed the fair fame of honour and humanity, to a selfish pride, and a despicable ambition.

He had beheld Washington become the Chief of the Revolution in America, and President of the Free Congress of the States, and he hoped to be of equal importance in the history of France. He therefore found the principle of EQUALITY, ill suited to his designs, and as he despaired of raising himself into a *Cromwell*, he dastardly descended into a *Monk*. The hackney'd charms of a profligate revengeful Queen, overcame his feeble virtue,
and

and he still pined after the title and impotent distinctions he had affected to despise. In the Jacobin Club, which notwithstanding the calumny of our drivelling stupid prints, is the wisest, most enlightened, and philanthropic society, that ever existed*; his mean capacity was eclipsed, and he found himself a star of very inferior lustre in the resplendent galaxy of truth. He therefore wished to overthrow that system which he found impossible to convert to his own particular use, and with the degraded baseness of an aristocrate, he became a satellite of despotism. He entered with rancour into the cabals of courts, and masking himself under the insidious battery of the word, CONSTITUTION, he betrayed the people who had adored him, and strove to restore the monarchy, which he had taught them to believe was the object of his most inveterate hatred, to its ancient tyranny, and all its unnatural prerogatives.

* The Jacobins whom the whole gang of aristocracy wilfully misrepresent as regicides and savages, are the true philanthropists. Their enmity is pointed solely against those, whose injustice and usurpations render the enemies of the human race.

But

But the French are no longer to be duped by artifices, experience has destroyed confidence; the patriotic army, which he had endeavoured to debauch, revolted at his perfidy, and he is now a wretched, captive out-cast, despised by all parties; *honourless* and hopeless.

This is another proof, added to that lately afforded by Poland, of the improbability, that a K—g, or a man of title, should ever faithfully and zealously adhere to the interests of liberty and equality. They who have been long accustomed to the vain and despicable importance of rank, can find no consolation, but in the blind homage of an ignorant multitude, or in the crocodile caresses of a venal court. The honest independent esteem of society, has little gratification for their sordid minds, and they prefer the prostituted adulation of the base, to the fair honourable applauses of the good,——

- ‘ The wretched nonsense of an empty name,
- ‘ The bow of Sycophancy, and the pomp
- ‘ Of outward show, which folly loves to praise !
- ‘ Alas ! these trappings so enervate man,
- ‘ That the proud bearer of such mimic glory,
- ‘ Would rather perish, than resign them, Heavens !

‘ That

- ‘ That human nature should by such vile means,
- ‘ Degrade itself, calls forth the tears of virtue,
- ‘ And stamps a burning blush upon her cheek.
- ‘ Yet sure the day will come, when truth and reason
- ‘ Shall triumph o’er deceit, and those alone
- ‘ Be deem’d the great, whose *actions* speak their worth.’

Many persons who had entertained a favourable opinion of La Fayette, are still inclined to justify the malignity of his heart, at the expence of his judgment. But the truth is, that he had engaged in the most infamous conspiracy that even Courts ever dared to form, and the damning letters which have been discovered in the Queen’s cabinet, prove him to be the vilest and most ungrateful traitor. The gallant army, he commanded, was to have been sacrificed to the *discretion* of invading ruffians; and the liberty of his country to have been destroyed, for the gratification of his revenge.

He may now perhaps demand a refuge and reward from some of those horrible murderers, who are carrying fire and sword into France, and who, through the channel of that degraded, profligate, peculator, Calonne, affect to justify the principle of desolating beautiful independent provinces, and of butchering
millions

millions of innocent citizens, striving to defend their natural and civil rights against the barbarous combination of force, treachery, and rapine, under pretence of restoring a weak, cruel, and perfidious prince, to the throne, his perjuries and treasons had forfeited, but even this hope will be blasted, for the lost La Fayette is sunk so low, that even treachery will not trust him.

The National Assembly have decreed, that a column of infamy should be erected to his memory. He is abhorred by his contemporaries;—his name will be execrated by posterity.

THOMAS PAINE.

WE are now to treat of a real great man, A NOBLE OF NATURE ; one, whose mind is enlarged, and wholly free from prejudice ;—one, who having maturely considered those evils under which the inhabitants of Europe labour, from tyrannical governments, has most usefully and honourably devoted his pen, to support the glorious cause of general liberty, and the Rights of Man. He has even dared to point his keen arrows at the *inviolability* of the B-t-sh C-t-t-on. In his reply to B—ke's miserable Rhapsody in favor of oppression, popery and tyrants, he has urged the most lucid arguments, and has brought forward truths, the most convincing. Like a powerful magician, he touches with his wand the hills of error, and they smoke ;—the mountains of inhumanity, and they pass away. Of the wonderful effects which this man's reasoning has produced, the late revolutions of America and France are magnificent examples, and the unqualified abuse heaped upon

upon him in this country, by despots of every condition;—from the profligate peer, down to the very lowest trading justice of peace, or most insolent Custom-house Officer, establishes his reputation, and exalts his character. Yet C—les F—x, on whom we have heretofore been lavish in our praises, and which praises we should be loth to retract? Yes, C—les F—x had the folly and imprudence in the H—se of C—m—ns to call Mr. Paine's work a libel, a work, every page of which breathes the purest philanthropy;—whose only object is to meliorate the sad condition of humanity;—to take away the superflux from luxury and plunder, and apply it to the relief of indigence and misfortune. Does this time-serving leader of a self-interested faction, mean to assert that the remarks contained in the above publication are untrue. No; he cannot; he must only mean to flatter the opinion of our *wise, consistent, patriotic* lawyers;—that truth is a libel; and that Paine has spoken the truth.

All Mr. Fox's partizans, the Gr—ys, L—mbt—ns, W—b—ds, &c. &c. &c. hold the same puny enervating language, without

attempting to answer or expose the fallacy of the doctrines they condemn, and are illiberal enough to speak contemptuously of the supporter of those doctrines. But all this is natural enough ; perfectly consistent with the grand object of which they never lose sight ;—Titles and places ; so that they are extremely cautious not to go beyond the pale of redemption, which they are aware must be the case, were they candid or disinterested enough to approve the system adopted by Mr. Paine.—It is curious to observe amidst all their affected zeal in the important struggle of parliamentary reform, how very circumspect and delicate these gentlemen are in their proceedings ; and it is no less remarkable, that the hopes of the nation have been for ever counteracted, not more effectually by the intrigues and corruption of the court, than by the perverted direction of the public mind towards particular factions, whom the people have been deluded to suppose their Friends, while the principle of these factions has always been merely that of adherence to each other. The Bond of Union amongst themselves,—to preserve the Phalanx compact and unbroken, and to in-

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crease

crease its influence, is the utmost extent of their political arrangements, formed in the face of their countrymen, who have not hitherto had sagacity to discover, that men acting uniformly together, for the purpose of enforcing their claims to places and distinctions, may be as corruptly influenced as others, who are in actual possession of them. The persons who compose this faction, under the mask of patriotism, are in effect the barrier between a corrupt government and the real friends of the people, or in other words, the people themselves; and are so much more dangerous, from the *popular* pretensions that they advance. Many of them are great land proprietors, have hereditary rights and titles, and are in possession of vast feudal privileges, of which, it is impossible for the most arrant courtiers to be more tenacious; yet these personal advantages which ought to operate a very different effect, they fraudulently convert into claims of popular confidence, and constantly urge them as a proof of the *particular* interest they must have in the country's prosperity. Nevertheless, no argument can be more flimsy or delusive; since persons of the above description, are

naturally from self-interest, attached to the system, whence they enjoy such peculiar benefits, and are jealous of every innovation that tends to derogate from them, or to encroach on what they are in the habit of conceiving their *rights*; however much, that innovation might contribute to the purposes of general relief. Their argument therefore, serves only to prove, that they have an interest apart, and that the nation has finally no remedy but in the justice of its cause, and the energy of its own exertions.

When once Englishmen shall have ceased to adopt persons instead of principles, the folly of which is now losing ground, their progress towards recovery of their rights may be slow, but it will be sure, and uninterrupted. They will then no longer be divided into parties and nonsensical contentions amongst themselves, whatever divisions there may be, amongst the candidates for the loaves and fishes. The inhabitants of Westminster will not think it worth while to cut each other's throats, for the stupid indifferent alternative whether Fox or Pitt shall represent them, who both run to the same goal. They will then no longer be
under

under the guidance of men, who, as soon as their exertions appear formidable, sell or betray them.—They will no longer be disgusted with all political questions, from the everlasting treachery of their favourites; and the *entire mind* of Great Britain being wrapt up in this great truth, ‘that her representation is absurd, ‘fallacious, unjust, and unconstitutional’, her *entire voice* will call aloud for reform, and the thunder of her unanimity must extort obedience.

But while a country is delivered up to the rapacity of placemen, pensioners, unfeeling all-grasping lawyers, profligate ministers, or to an unprincipled factious opposition, only striving to be ministers, it becomes necessary that patriotism should not be silent;—that the public should be animated to call aloud for justice; and when they do, proclamations and prosecutions will only serve to irritate their minds, and to accelerate redress. The H-se of C-m-ns say that Paine is a libellist, because he attacks corruption and unfair representation. The H-se of L-ds scowl at him with haughty indignation, because he exposes the absurdity and madness of hereditary nobility,

and the wife H-se of B-w-ck pronounce him a *fool*, because he points out the inutility, and desolating waste that often marks the career of K—gs. Tyrants and their satellites in all countries must necessarily abhor, and unite against any honest man who has spirit and ability to paint their usurpation in its true colours. The enormous gang of r-bb-rs, with k—gs and p—ces for their leaders, who now are plundering different countries, must tremble in finding their horrors discovered. They may indeed rage and threaten ; but in a short time justice must overtake them. Knowledge and liberty, the two descending angels of enlightened man, shall scourge these relentless spoilers from the earth. The symbols of war shall be made a burnt sacrifice to reason, and the olivebranch of peace, shall proclaim the triumph of humanity.

The freedom of France cannot fail to produce an universal revolution throughout Europe, for the mists of ignorance are disappearing ;—the sun of truth is above the horizon, and a bright, a glorious day will ensue. All nations will at length be taught to value and vindicate their rights ; instructed by the fate
of

of degraded Poland, they will be cautious in trusting their liberties to a selfish band of *Ignoble Nobles*, or the uncertain protection of a pufillanimous K—g.

Of the publication, called the Life of Paine, which has appeared under the lying signature of Oldys, we have little to say; for little can be said of a work, which in default of argument, descends to the foulest and most vulgar abuse; breathing at the same time, the dastardly malevolence of a treasury hireling. We therefore shall not attempt to justify Mr. Paine from the *beinous* charge of having been *low born*, (oh that we could inoculate and transfuse some drops of his pure democratic blood, into the tainted veins of our pampered rotten nobility!) and originally an industrious mechanic. His writings are the best comment on such a text; but when the anonymous assassin of his character alledges that he has two wives living, we must observe, that if the *fact* could be proved, his enemies would not fail to have him tried and punished for the offence. They know the assertion to be groundless.

‘Purpurei metuunt Tyranni

‘Injurioso ne pede proruas

‘Stantem Columnam.’

THE R.—T HON. E—M—D B—KE.

IT often happens that men perform real good where they meditate the deepest mischief. The late miserable productions of this v-n-l Ap—t-te were intended to destroy, whereas they have tended to serve, the cause of liberty, by having brought forth into action all that wisdom, knowledge, and experience, which might have otherwise been dormant, exposing the fallacy of his lucubrations, and painting his ungrateful ap—ft-cy towards the public in the most faithful glaring colours. The principles which he has of late dared to attack, were those, to the former support of which, he owes all his success and elevation in life ; but they never would have been so profoundly investigated, had not the name of B—ke, once high in the ranks of patriotism and philosophy, given currency to paradoxes, which had only the beautiful arrangement of fine words, and the spurious credit of their author to support them. The
grand

grand *Corinthian Pillar* which he so unexpectedly attempted to raise, is fast mouldering away ; and the Architect, in his abortive attempt to sustain it, has reared a perennial monument of infamy to himself.

The reputation of this Pseudo-Patriot is sunk so very, very low, and he is now so universally reprobated, even by those from interest rivetted to the apostate principles which he inculcates, that it would be unnecessary to introduce him amongst our Jockeys, were it not by way of contrast to the real patriot who immediately precedes him, and in order to illustrate two events not generally known ; for the authenticity of which we pledge ourselves, and we relate them merely as a testimony in favour of the supposed alliance, that ever exists between moral and political baseness.

Many years ago, our political impostor contracted an intimacy with an Irish Peer, now no more, whose purse, agreeably with the regular practice of our hero through the merits of his *public spirit*, he rendered subservient to his own necessities *. He contrived to bor-

* Mr. B——ke was never a *disinterested* Patriot, since in virtue of the above character he was a principal
legatee

row a very considerable sum from the above Nobleman, for which he gave as security his note of hand. Lord V-n-y's affairs becoming exceedingly embarrassed, several years afterwards, his L—f—p being abroad, the Trustees waited on Mr. B—ke, demanding payment of the note. When the Hibernian Jesuit affected surprise:—declaring, “that it had been already paid.” But on the negative being proved, and the payment rather earnestly pressed, he burst into a violent rage; saying, “if so, that the bill was out of date,—that he should fly for shelter to the statute of limitation; and that he was prepared to defend any process under that honourable protection.”

From this anecdote, the public may decide what degree of faith is due to the political conversion, or rather perversion of a man, who has been guilty of such vile ingratitude towards a generous confidential benefactor.

The other circumstance that we have to mention concerns his pension, which has been long

legatee in the wills of the Marquis of Rockingham, Sir C. Saunders, L—d K—p-l, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and many other of his *whiggish* connections.

suspected,

suspected, but the *Fact* has never hitherto been publicly explained.

During L—d R—k—h—m's administration, when the present Marquis of L—d—wne was S—c—t—ry of S—te, the latter insisted on a grant of 1500l. a year for his friend Col. B—rre: in consequence of which, L—d R—k—h—m stipulated for an equal gratuity to his friend Mr. B—ke, who betrayed all possible avidity to get hold of the pension; but a PENSIONED PATRIOT appeared a paradox irreconcilable, and he conceived that a knowledge of the transaction might injure him in the further pursuit of that game, which he had not yet brought to a conclusion. He longed after the pension, but he had not made up his mind to the disgrace and obloquy generally annexed to it. It was therefore agreed, that the pension should be issued out under a *fictional* name, in order to satisfy the Gentleman's scruples.

Such is the *fact*, and there may be instances where a pension has been fairly acquired. It is then a just debt gratefully acquitted, and confers honour, rather than disgrace, on him who receives it. Nevertheless, when the
Pensioner

Pensioner skulks and labours to conceal the benefactions he derives from his country, it betrays a consciousness of his own demerits, and proclaims that he is only an additional plunderer of an abused and deluded people. If Mr. B--ke had not felt an inward compunction, a sensibility of injustice, in becoming a Pensioner on this nation, he would have come boldly forward; not have strove by the meanest artifice to conceal the transaction. The pension however was granted for his life, and the A-p-te being embarrassed in his circumstances, sold it for twelve thousand pounds. The late Doctor Price was umpire on the occasion, and calculated the sum to be given by the person in treaty, which was paid accordingly. Hence, the public are to judge of the sincerity of Mr. B--ke's patriotism.

We cannot close the present article without summing up the comparison between this Gentleman and Mr. Paine; political and literary rivals, who have appealed to the public tribunal for decision.

The *sublime* and *beautiful* Mr. B—ke, twenty-two years ago, wrote a political pamphlet, intituled “Discontents of the Nation,”

in which he pronounced his political CREED. To every article of that Creed, he is now a Heretic; and without averring his heresy, depending on the force of credulity, ignorance and prejudice, in his late publications he has impudently recanted every article of his original FAITH, while he still labours with all his sophistry to maintain the character of rectitude and consistency—but all the subterfuges in the world cannot avail him; his apostacy is manifest;—he has deserted from the banners of Freedom, to defend the barbarous cause of tyrants, of ruffian invaders, in preference to that of human nature, struggling to preserve her rights; and as he is proved to have been a *disguised* hypocritical pensioner on the British Nation; so there can be no doubt but that he is also a literary hireling in pay of the rebel Princes, and late traiterous monarch of France.

Some years afterwards, Mr. Paine wrote his celebrated pamphlet, “Common Sense* ;”—

* It must not be forgotten that the above pamphlet had received the approbation of B—ke, and, that in consequence of it, he continued during several years a friendly correspondence with the author.

his

his principles were there developed, he spoke the language of his heart. From them, in his subsequent publications, he has never varied a single iota.—His original text is uniformly preserved.—Let a candid public therefore decide, to whom the palm of integrity and confidence is due ; to the man, who has stood forth the uniform zealous advocate of human rights, and still adheres to the cause ;—or to him, who once avowed the same doctrines, and who now, to answer his own base purposes, has abandoned them. Here then, let the matter rest, for the *Common Sense* of Englishmen to decide upon it.

Since this volume was begun, accounts have been received of additional horrors having been committed by the Parisian populace, but the plan of the enemy is to provoke those horrors ;—on horrors head to accumulate horrors* ; and they will be accumulated, till the barbarian banditti, now engaged in conspiracy against the cause of human nature, with those contending for it, shall be cut off, no longer suffered to blast creation.

* We allude to the massacres of the 2d and 3d of September.

The question long in contest, the deepest stake that was ever agitated, is now at issue, and must be immediately decided, whether the prerogative of kings, the source of war, massacre, and desolation ; or the rights of justice and humanity are to prevail ;—whether reason and philosophy are to be for ever enslaved under the yoke of tyranny and oppression. We anticipate the vehement outcries of the foes to liberty ; of those who fatten on the Public spoil ; but let us again offer a few words in behalf of a people driven to desperation : the enemy penetrating into their country, on full march to the capital, the most cruel instances of domestic treachery daily discovered, the vile spirit of intrigue, unsubdued by adversity or confinement still working against them*,—numerous detachments of their armies wilfully led into hostile ambuscades by their perfidious commanders ; their besieged towns hitherto making no resistance, suspicions of treason

* Above fifteen thousand stand of arms were found in those prisons that the people invaded, of which they had received intelligence ; and to the detection of this treachery, are in a great degree to be imputed the violent excesses that ensued.

from every quarter* ; dreading the sentence of martial law denounced upon them, and provoked to madness from the idea of being replunged into their ancient horrors, still further increased by the flattering dreams of happiness they had indulged ;—under such an infinite complication of provocatives, what enormities might not be expected ? yet they never departed from their grand principle (liberty) ;—property was still held sacred, not a single act of plunder committed till many days after the third of September.—It was the authors, not the unfortunate instruments of mischief, that deserve condemnation.

It is natural for kings and courtiers, high churchmen, and ministers, to dwell on these horrors, and to urge them in triumphant proof of the danger attendant on all plans, which have a tendency to innovation ; that is,—a tendency to correct the abuses of the present.

* The republic never can be conquered by open force ; it can only be subdued by the vile treachery that all the crowned despots and aristocracy of Europe, are instigating in its very centre ; through all its armies, in order to restore the leprosy of the ancient system.

system,

system, which yields so many comfortable and partial douceurs to them.

To give these *worthy* personages their due, their exertions keep pace with the vast interest they have at stake; but without expatiating on the notorious injustice of men being admitted as evidence in their own cause, unfortunately for them, it requires only a moment's reflection to detect the fallacy of their argument;—that it has a direct negative tendency, proving the contrary doctrine from that which they labour so strenuously to establish; for it becomes a matter of serious and most important consideration with governments, now that the spirit of enquiry is roused, and amidst the universal and violent ferment that prevails, there exists no human means of controuling it;—if not from choice, if not from sentiments of duty and conscience, whether, from motives of sound policy and wisdom, it would not be more prudent to offer up some timely, liberal, and voluntary sacrifices to the purpose of general relief, than by an obstinate and fatal adherence to ancient grievances, resist every proposition of just and benevolent reform, that tends to reduce the power of the crown, or

contract the enormous patronage and privileges of aristocracy, thereby provoking those horrors, which every lover of humanity must deprecate and abhor, and which it is his duty by every possible exertion to avert.

The example certainly argues more strongly against their obstinacy than in favour of it, and we again most earnestly conjure those men who are at the head of public affairs in this country, to submit in time, and take advantage of the moral which it yields.

On the other side, let us only for an instant reflect on the horrible nature of the Duke of Brunswick's manifesto, the proclamations of Calonne in the name of the emigrant Princes; and the terms in which the invested towns are summoned to surrender. Frenchmen are there given to understand if they do not immediately turn traitors to their country, and assist the efforts of rebel invaders, that no mercy will be shewn,—no quarter be given; that their possessions will be laid waste, and their bodies given to the sword.

It requires more patience than we possess to analyze these barbarous productions, every line

of which is an outrage against truth, and repugnant to every sentiment of humanity.

The arguments are all founded on false principles, therefore it would be needless to detail them with any degree of prolixity. They rest on suppositions that are a libel upon Common Sense;—that the creature is superior to the Creator;—on the candour and probity of a perjured king, depriving the nation of its sovereign authority, and of its right to legislate for itself.

A king is as amenable to the laws, as the meanest subject in his dominions; if guilty, punishable by them. Our own history abounds with numerous proofs of this kind. A king charged on irrefragable evidence, convicted by his own letters, receipts, and memorandums, of having been engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the enemies of his country,—of having eternally violated his oath of allegiance and fidelity to the constitution,—of having contracted, (exclusive of his enormous civil list) a debt of one hundred and sixty million of livres, to support the rebels, in a war against the nation, of which he was himself the monarch, and whose rights and liberties he was sworn to defend.

To restore a degraded perjured King, is the pretended basis of the various proclamations issued to justify this barbarous invasion.-----Let us then entreat our impartial countrymen, (for their verdict in the present moment is of infinite importance), to reflect on the unnatural despotism that would force a nation to trust its executive government to a traitor,---to a man, who in violation of repeated voluntary oaths, had been detected in a conspiracy with its enemies in open war and rebellion, to deluge it in blood. Let them consider of the violence that would be committed on social rights, if an individual, under the dread of superior force, and the impulse of fear, had yielded to take into his service, a man convicted of the worst of crimes---they would revolt at the injustice---How much more unjust, therefore, how much more dangerous, when considered in a political sense, in which the fate of millions is involved.

We have, in the course of this work, developed the character of the principal instigators of this rebellion; from thence, the *Integrity* of their designs may be judged :

Messrs

Messrs D'Artois and Calonne, the champions of Religion.

We shall conclude the present volume with a few words in our own vindication.

The *Personality* of the Jockey Club has been alledged in reproach against its Author ; but surely it will not be difficult to repel the charge. They must be mainly ignorant or partial indeed, who can believe that random shots could ever reach those persons whom he has ventured to expose as a public mark. There is no such effectual method of reforming *vice*, as to expose the *vicious*.—*There* alone they are vulnerable. To make them feel the keenest satire must be personally applied—it must be levelled *ad Hominem*. Modern degeneracy is not to be affected or reformed by vague indiscriminate censure. Political as well as moral offenders must smart under the lash. Mr. Pope in one of his letters to Dr. Arbuthnot truly observes, ‘ that to reform and
‘ not chastise would be impossible, and that the
‘ wisest precepts would be of little use, if there
‘ were no examples to enforce them. To
‘ attack vices in the abstract without aiming
‘ at persons would be safe fighting indeed, but

‘ it would be fighting with shadows. My
‘ greatest comfort and encouragement to pro-
‘ ceed, has been to see that they who have no
‘ shame or fear of any thing else have appeared
‘ cut by my satires.’

The Author of the Jockey Club has never presumed to speak *without book*. He had once the misfortune to have acquaintance with many of those whom he has ventured to attack ; he knew their hearts, and he fears them to be incorrigible. Personal vanity, private interest are the vile ignoble sentiments that supersede every other consideration, with the *Gentlemen* against whom his shafts have been levelled ;—to develop the infamy, the barbarity of a system ;—to prove that it is the most sordid despicable race that have usurped the claims of the really meritorious ;—that it is birth and fortune, flattery and servility, not virtue, liberality, or genius, which open a road to the favour or protection of the Crown ; or of those under the influence of it ;—that the aristocracy of this country are determined not to yield an inch, that they are resolved to hold out till the last moment ;—and that they only are rewarded who will unite in the *Esprit de Corps*, and support exclusive privileges ;
against

against general good. When these truths strike upon our hearts; when conviction speaks, it is not the dread of the enemies he may create to himself, that shall prevent him from continuing his appeal to the reason and common sense of his countrymen.

When he reads the stupid drivelling prints that degrade the English Press;—when he considers who are the conductors of those prints, when he reflects on a *Topham who commands the World*, detailing as matters of vast importance the vapid amusements and trivial actions of those who are really the most contemptible, and from example the most dangerous part of the Community; Oh what disgust, what Pity does it excite!—Let us extract the mote from the eye of our Countrymen, and trample under foot those barbarous prejudices; that indiscriminately exalt the most unworthy; withholding every benefit from those who are in fact the most deserving.

The Author's reflections, he is conscious have their origin in nature: he spurns all factitious claims: the Law, Church and State must be reformed; and the English Government would do well to accede to reformation; without forcing the necessity of Revolution.

Verbum sat Sapienti.

C O N C L U S I O N.

THE National Convention is now assembled, and its first decree passed amidst universal plaudits, was the abolition of monarchy; so that the impartial judge may soon have a fair opportunity of forming a comparative estimate between the French republic, and the old English government.

We shall not for the present enter largely into the merits or demerits of the monarchical system, from which no person can presume to deny, that our neighbours had sufficiently suffered, to justify their present abhorrence of it, but shall briefly observe that the history of our own country, containing an eternal succession of civil and foreign wars.—Of massacres and revolt, of tyranny and rebellion, or rather of forced resistance, of luxury and wretchedness,—of corruption and persecution,—of sinecures and pensions, the effects of which are the enormous and arbitrary taxes that now impoverish the most useful part of the community, affords no striking proof of
its

its superior excellence, and without recurring to the uniform systematic horrors that existed under the French monarchy, from the establishment of the Capetian race, till the downfall of the Bourbons, under the miserable Louis XVI. When we reflect on the great example which it at present affords, where the mind immediately perceives how natural it is for the king of a limited monarchy to be the bitterest enemy of a constitution that sets bounds to his prerogative, it must be confessed that our reason unclouded by prejudice, inclines to prefer a pure representative government, which from its nature, admits of no such exuberant, dangerous incumbrance *.

It may perhaps also be considered as a *trifling* advantage acquired to the French, by the preference they have shewn to the republican form of government, that the abolition of royalty will in the first instance produce an oeconomy of forty million of revenue, (about one million seven hundred thousand pounds

* Men naturally lean to power. Compound governments, where one part is a restriction on the other, must of course create anarchy and confusion; unless there is a compromise between the leading parties to gull and tyrannize the people.

sterling

sterling), without counting at least one hundred and fifty million, (six million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds), of which the court and former ministers annually plundered the public treasury, even since the first revolution in 1789, in the very teeth of the national assemblies, that had not courage to dive into such a fathomless gulph of iniquity, or to demand an account of the tremendous deficit.

That government is certainly best which is carried on with the least expence, and where all conditions of men can live free from oppression. Forms of government in other respects are immaterial, and Monarchy or a Republic comparatively indifferent; an equal and universal administration of justice is the sole point to be considered, and it is the glory of the French Declaration of Rights, on the principles of which the new Republic will be formed, that it is irreconcilable with every species of injustice.

To those likewise who do not view every salutary or necessary innovation with the jaundiced eye of prejudice, envy, or interest, it may serve as an additional *apology* for their choice, that the property of the rebel emigrants,

grants, the sequestration of which has been decreed, (as was that of the Scotch *royalists* in the years 1715, and 1745, with this only difference,—that the one was added to the corruptions of the crown, or applied to the benefit of a foreign family, while the other will be appropriated to relieve the distressed and provide for the exigencies of the state), will amount to an equal or perhaps greater sum than that of the *pretended* church property, now also become the *real* property of the nation.

With Common Sense and Candour, these are *Advantages*; Sophistry and Self-Interest will labour to fritter them away.

Thus, considering the result of the 10th of August 1792, it is impossible not to presage, the happiest consequences from the downfall of kings in that country;—from the infinite reduction of expences;—the horrible abuses that are thence extirpated,—the amazing additional resources that must necessarily follow from an entire abolition of the feudal system, and from the future exertions of an assembly fairly chosen by the people, that has begun
its

its career under such auspicious omens *, nevertheless, outrageous clamours will be raised ; but it is only those persons infatuated to ancient customs, or bigotted to their own sordid views, who can be irrational or hardy enough to advance, that the nation, free and unincumbered, is not now far more likely to prosper, than when there was a chief at the head, who had power to clog its wheels, to stop its march, and at all times, to direct the national force against itself, whenever it suited his own base purposes to do so.

The sovereignty at present resides in the CREATOR, the PEOPLE, who have a natural

* As a proof in favour of our assertion, since the abolition of monarchy has been decreed, according to the accounts given in by the different districts ten days after the meeting of the convention, the number of volunteers who had enrolled their names, amounted to thirteen hundred thousand, and a great part of them immediately set off to join the armies. Monsieur Dumourier writes to Monsieur Biron in the following terms: ‘ I begun the present campaign with 17,000 men, I shall conclude it with more than 100,000—The Prussians begun it with 80,000, and, without counting the number that have perished since, on the 25th of September last, had lost above 25,000.

interest

interest in their own happiness and preservation ; whereas, before it was lodged in the creature, the *thing* of their own creation, which as we have just shewn, had an interest directly contrary to, and subversive of them*. To argue on such an alternative, would be the idlest waste of time ; it would be a dispute, whether a friend or an enemy was the fittest person to be trusted. The old error is at length detected, and the progress of truth will be rapid and universal.

Before we close the present volume, we must offer a few more words, by way of illustrating the motives that led to those acts of pillage, which not long since, during a few days threatened Paris.

It cannot be denied that the whole progress of the French revolution had been distinguished by the most extraordinary marks of forbearance and disinterestedness, and a sacred regard to private property ; but it was natural to foresee that the epoch of the national con-

* It may appear rather paradoxical that a Creator should so far abuse his power as to create a thing that should be an enemy to that power whence it derived its existence ; nevertheless, the case in point proves the fact.
vention

vention would be also the epoch of the united efforts, the *dernier coup de désespoir* of every class of anti-revolutionists, who, although actuated by different views, all conspired to the same end,—to foment intestine anarchy, and disunite the people. The royal captives at the temple, the traitor emigrants, the Barbarian invaders, the slaves to personal ambition, each labouring to promote discord and confusion, to bring into disrepute the legitimate authorities, to encourage plunder and rapine, the ne plus ultra of public calamity.

Till some days subsequent to the third of September, 1792, the people had on every occasion displayed a spirit of forbearance, that would have adorned the brightest period of the ancient republics. Amidst all the violent paroxysms of popular rage and commotion, there had been no violation of property, the public attention and animosity were wholly directed against the foreign enemy, or against those domestic traitors whom they suspected of criminal correspondence with them; and it must afford consolation to the feelings of humanity, that amongst all the victims which suffered, it is very well known, that except in

two or three melancholy instances, none but the guilty perished ; none but those who had been detected as conspirators against their country ; and if it must be owned that an incensed populace sometimes mutilated the dead, it cannot be said that in imitation of their ancient masters, they ever excruciated the living. They practised no refinement of torture ; their mode of executing the dreadful sentence produced immediate death *, and although many
of

* In this country where in the first instance, there are not less than 150,000 individuals, which perhaps forms an eighth part of its adult-inhabitants, under the immediate influence of government, it cannot be wondered at, that the late *summary executions* in France should be so artfully and malignantly exaggerated, in order to obliterate from the memory of Englishmen all impression of the *savage atrocities* practised by the old court of Versailles, and of those still in full force in different parts of the continent ; without mentioning the wanton acts of devastation and barbarity lately practised by that *great and successful* General the Duc de Saxe Teschen, in the vicinity, and before the town of Lisle : but the following extract from a very sensible well written pamphlet, lately published, in which the author tells us that his *assertions are founded in facts*, to which he himself bore witness, will transfer the indignation of the humane reader, against the *studied tortures*, which were in vogue un-

of the wretched prisoners had not all the legal forms of trial to precede judgment, yet they were

der the old French system, and against those which are actually practised under different despotisms of Europe.

The author informs us, that he bore ocular testimony to all the horrors which he relates, the execution of Damien and the Russian Knout excepted, ‘ He has seen
 ‘ a father and two sons stretched on the rack,—a woman
 ‘ consigned to a slow fire, after her breasts had been torn
 ‘ off with red hot irons, and the living marrow made to
 ‘ waste in her bones by the application of burning instruments. He has seen in the market-place of a
 ‘ capital city belonging to the House of Austria, a dis-
 ‘ coloured stone, that points out where four fellow-
 ‘ creatures were condemned to suffer the represented
 ‘ horrors of hell. The houses were crowded with spectators to behold the victims of fanaticism cast into a
 burning pile of faggots, and as they crawled out, to
 ‘ view their black and mangled bodies thrust back by
 ‘ the pitchforks of their executioners. He has seen
 ‘ (since the destruction of the Bastile), a woman whose
 ‘ husband had been murdered, after the repeated violation of her person before him, by the privates of a
 ‘ regiment now acting against the French. On the demolition of the Bastile, he was conducted down to
 ‘ the interrogatory dungeon, where many an innocent
 ‘ person had been tortured into an avowal of acts never
 ‘ committed.’ The author states numberless other examples of the most revolting barbarity, but we shall
 finish

were tried by the rules of justice, and in case their innocence appeared, they were safely conducted home by a number of the national guards, amidst the plaudits and acclamations of the multitude*. It was on the
general

finish our quotations with the account he gives of the execution of Damien, who attempted the life of Louis XV. ‘He was torn to pieces by wild horses, after having been variously tortured for three days. His nails were plucked out, and boiling lead was poured into the bleeding sockets of his eye-balls, in small drops, not to produce immediate death, and for what? for having attempted the life of one who was only distinguished from the most corrupted and vicious of mankind, by committing his excesses within a palace, and by wearing a crown to shield his enormities.’ This last account is extracted from the *Private Memoirs of the Marechal de Richelieu*.—Vol. II. page 13.

Open your eyes my countrymen, and resist the delusion with which they strive to blind you. Surely some acts of retaliation might be expected from a populace so justly exasperated.—Yet as we have before observed, all the late executions in France were prompt and summary, no studied cruelty. Vide an Extenuation of the Conduct of the French Revolutionists.

* Notwithstanding every exaggerated report to the contrary, the unfortunate but guilty Madame de Lam-

general system of public liberty and natural rights, the value of which they had been taught to know, otherwise indifferent to personal sacrifices or private advantage, that their proceedings were constantly regulated. In the interval from the 10th of August, till the 2d of September following, when the popular phrenzy might be conceived at its highest pitch, the laws were never interrupted in their balle, was the only woman who suffered death from the hands of the Parisian populace.

She had undergone a long examination in the prison previous to her execution, and in the vengeance inflicted it must still be confessed that justice was administered. Here it may not be improper to observe that during this interregnum where the laws suffered a temporary suspension, all the prisoners were tried by a tribunal composed of persons, appointed by the people, who after having interrogated the criminals, putting their hands on the head of each, asked, ‘Do you think that in conscience we can release this gentleman?’ When the affirmative was pronounced, the person who was apparently released hurried out, and was instantly put to death; ‘No,’ was the parole of innocence and acquittal, the cries of ‘Vive la Nation,’ followed, and the accused was triumphantly discharged.

We do not mean to justify this summary mode of proceeding,—only to state facts against the atrocious exaggerations of an *apostate Herald*, and a *lying World*.

course ;

course; they were enforced with the utmost vigour. Several guilty heads fell under the sword of justice. During the above short space, the spirit of intrigue lay dormant; consternation and dismay had benumbed the powers of aristocracy; no outrages were committed; rapine and plunder were never dreamt of. The Dæmon of treason however, although hushed for an instant, was not yet subdued, but the surviving Satellites from Brunswick, and the emigrants that infested the capital, had not received their fresh instructions in consequence of their late disappointment. The revolution of the 10th had entirely altered the face of things, and it became expedient that a new system should be adopted. It was necessary therefore to collect together all the infernal spies and emissaries that remained, to scatter terror and alarm far and wide, in order to discourage and mislead the multitude, and as the last resource, to set those engines that were not already demolished, once again in motion to excite plunder and devastation,—revolt and massacre, in hopes of disgusting and alienating the citizens from the cause in which they were engaged. Such were the infamous manœuvres

played off, not altogether without temporary effect. Nevertheless, every effort has hitherto almost without exception, failed, and in the end, will prove abortive. A deserved trust in the representatives of the nation, their prudent counsels, and vigorous exertions, aided by the vigilance and patriotism of the magistrates, have restored tranquillity and union,—the ambition of sanguinary seditious demagogues is defeated * ; the consummate bravery and exemplary humanity, added to the public spirit, and great military skill displayed by their generals, have inspired universal confidence throughout the army, and it is to be hoped and presumed that all the mines of treachery are at length blown up. Ubiquity is not the gift of mortals, yet such is the popular affection for, and confidence in Petion, that wherever he appears, his voice is instantly obeyed, he dissipates the mist of de-

* Robespierre, Marat, Chabot, &c. &c. &c. These *worthy gentlemen* are members of the Jacobin Club, and hence, it is the fashion in England to calumniate and vilify the whole society, while its calumniators are as ignorant of the true and generous spirit by which it is actuated, as the author of the Jockey Club is ignorant of what actually passes in the Grand Signior's Seraglio.

lusion,

lusion, restores order and tranquillity, and the plots of the perfidious enemy are confounded. Liberty maugre all their efforts, and treacherous malignity must be still triumphant, or if alas ! which Heaven forefend, and which from the reasons that in the course of this work we have explained, appear to us impossible, even although Pitt should fall into the toils of his *friend* Calonne*, who is arrived expressly for the

* The reader will at once perceive, that the word *friend* is here ironically applied. Sympathy in a virtuous mind creates affection ; in dark malignant spirits, it engenders plots and conspiracies. Cethegus and Calonne might be the accomplices of Cataline and P—tt. Cicero was Atticus's friend.

It is notorious however, that the very soul of the B—t—sh g—v—m—t is enthusiastically devoted to the r-b-l cause in France, and no prince on the continent has displayed more enthusiastic ardour in the above cause, than the E-l-t-r of H-n-v-r, but the people of England may be supposed have an interest distinct from that of the E-l-t-r of H-n-v-r.

We are well aware of the secret intrigues carrying on between the c—t of E-I-nd and that of Berlin, concerning which we may hereafter throw out some new lights ; but we again caution P—tt to remember, (he is the responsible agent), that if he refused to make the slightest exertions to defend the *liberties and constitution* of

the purpose, and involve this nation in the disgraceful barbarous combination against France, (let him if he dares, he must answer for the consequences), should the French be forced to submit to the united powers of civil treason and foreign despotism, it will not be till their last resource is exhausted; still the spirit will remain immortal, and other nations will catch it from their virtue and misfortunes. If after all their courage and perseverance, they cannot conquer like America, they will at least enjoy the glory of falling like Saguntum. These hypotheses however now merely chi-

of Poland, this nation will not suffer him with impunity, to consume its treasures and sacrifice its blood, in a war against the *liberties and Republic of France*.

The Prussian monarch seems to repent his rashness. Let example be his monitor.

Calonne, true as the needle to the pole, is said to be charged with a double mission, and that he is likewise employed by the emigrant princes as a purchaser of *stolen goods*—The Advertisement which of late appeared in the public prints, offering a reward of twenty per cent. on the valuable jewels stolen from the Garde Meuble at Paris, was inserted, as we have heard from the best authority, by order of this nefarious defaulter, and it has moreover been said, that our *virtuous* Police act as accomplices with him, in order to aid the felony.

merical,

merical, are by no means the result of our fears or apprehensions. The brightest prospects open before us. Our opinions have never wavered, and late intelligence gives validity to them. Treachery undermined, and domestic union, the resources of France under her new government, may defy the world in arms against her. The Austrian eagle shall be plumed, and the tricolore flag will soon wave victorious in the imperial city of Bruffels, a prelude only to the *universal* triumph of Truth and Liberty. Berlin and Vienna shall be *compelled* to acknowledge the empire of Reason and Philosophy; their subjects will be emancipated from the galling yoke, and a new æra of Knowledge and Peace at length succeed the long continued horrors of Ignorance and Barbarism.—PAX MUNDO!

