On the MISERY of KINGS.

FROM CHURCHILL.

How much do they miſtake, how little know
Of kings, of kingdoms, and the pains which flow
From royalty, who fancy that a crown,
Becauſe it gliſtens, muſt be lin'd with down.
With outſide ſhow, and vain appearance caught,
They look no farther, and by folly taught,
Prize high the toys of thrones, but never find
One of the many cares which lurk behind.
The gem they worſhip, which a crown adorns,
Nor once ſuſpect that crown is lin'd with thorns.
O might reflection folly's place ſupply,
Would we one moment uſe her piercing eye,
Then ſhould we learn what woe from grandeur ſprings,
And learn to pity, not to envy kings!
The villager, born humbly, and bred hard,
Content his wealth, and poverty his guard,
In action ſimply juſt, in conſcience clear,
By guilt untainted, undiſturb'd by fear.
His means but ſcanty, and his wants but few,
Labour his buſineſs and his pleaſure too,
Enjoys more comforts in a ſingle hour,
Than ages give the wretch condemn'd to power.
Call'd up by health, he riſes with the day,
And goes to work, as if he went to play.
Whiſtling off toils, one half of which might make
The ſtouteſt ATLAS of a palace quake;
'Gainſt heat and cold, which make us cowards faint,
Harden'd by conſtant uſe, without complaint
He bears, what we ſhould think it death to bear;
Short are his meals, and homely is his fare;
His thirſt he ſlakes at ſome poor neighb'ring brook,
Nor aſks for ſauce where appetite ſtands cook.
When the dews fall, and when the ſun retires
Behind the mountains, when the village fires,
Which, waken'd all at once, ſpeak ſupper nigh,
At diſtance catch, and fix his longing eye,
Homeward he hies, and with his manly brood
Of raw-bon'd cubs, enjoys that clean, coarſe food,
Which, ſeaſon'd with good humour, his fond bride
'Gainſt his return is happy to provide.
Then free from care, and free from thought, he creeps
Into his ſtraw, and till the morning ſleeps.
Not ſo the king—with anxious cares oppreſs'd,
His boſom labours, and admits not reſt.
A glorious wretch, he ſweats beneath the weight
Of majeſty, and gives up eaſe for ſtate.
E'en when his ſmiles, which, by the fools of pride,
Are treaſur'd and preſerv'd, from ſide to ſide,
Fly round the court, e'en when compell'd by form,
He ſeems moſt calm, his ſoul is in a ſtorm!
CARE, like a ſpectre, ſeen by him alone,
With all her neſt of vipers, round his throne
By day crawls full in view; when night bids ſleep,
Sweet nurſe of nature, o'er the ſenſes creep,
When miſery herſelf no more complains,
And ſlaves, if poſſible, forget their chains,
Tho' his ſenſe weakens, tho' his eyes grow dim,
That reſt which comes to all, comes not to him.
E'en at that hour, CARE, tyrant CARE, forbids
The dew of ſleep to fall upon his lids;
From night to night ſhe watches at his bed;
Now, as one mop'd, ſits brooding o'er his head,
Anon ſhe ſtarts, and, borne on raven's wings,
Croaks forth aloud—SLEEP WAS NOT MADE FOR KINGS.

FROM THE MONTHLY REVIEW FOR JULY, 1802.

Account of the Life and Writings of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D.F.R.S.E. late Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland.

A NATURAL and laudable curioſity is felt with regard to the incidents of a life which has been ſpent in enlarging the knowledge and promoting the welfare of mankind. When a *writer* has rendered himſelf deſervedly popular by his productions, we wiſh to be informed of ſome particulars relative to the *man*; we are deſirous of being made acquainted with his favorite purſuits, and of learning whether his conduct in private life intitled him to our reſpect equally with his public exertions. With ſuch ſentiments and feelings, we commenced the peruſal of the preſent volume; the ſubject of which, and the reſpectability of its writer, Profeſſor Dugald Stewart, inveſt it with ſtrong claims to our attention. It opens with a ſhort account of Doctor Robertſon's family; in which we are informed that he was the ſon of the Reverend William Robertſon, miniſter of the Old Gray Friars church, and of Eleanor Pitcairn, daughter of David Pitcairn, Eſq. of Dreghorn; that he was born in 1721; and that 'till the year 1759, when, by his publication of his Scottiſh Hiſtory, he fixed a new æra in the literary annals of his country, the habits and occurrences of his life were ſuch as to ſupply few materials for biography; and the imagination is left to fill up a long interval ſpent in the ſilent purſuit of letters, and enlivened by the ſecret anticipation of future eminence.'

Three clubs, to which Dr. Robertſon belonged, are particularly mentioned by his biographer. One, which was called *the Rankinean club*, from the name of the perſon in whoſe tavern its meetings were held, had carried on a private correſpondence with Dr. Berkeley, the celebrated Biſhop of Cloyne, on the ſubject of his metaphyſical publications; and its members are ſaid to have been numbered by him among the few who completely comprehended the ſcope of his reaſonings againſt the exiſtence of matter. Another was formed with the view of cultivating the ſtudy of elocution, and preparing the members of it, by habits of extemporaneous diſcuſſion and debate, for conducting the buſineſs of popular aſſemblies. A third was called *the Select Society*; and among thoſe who belonged to it we find the names of Dr. Robertſon, Dr. Adam Smith, Lord Roſslyn, Lord Kaims, Mr. Ramſay the painter, Mr. John Home, Dr. Carlyle, Mr. Andrew Stewart, Sir Gilbert Elliott, and Lord Alemoor. To this inſtitution, Dr. Robertſon contributed his moſt zealous ſupport.

The firſt publication of Dr. R. was a ſermon in 1755 before the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge; and his hiſtory of Scotland was preſented to the world on the 1ſt of February, 1759. The biographer informs us that this work was received with unbounded applauſe; and he preſents us with extracts from ſeveral congratulatory letters addreſſed to the author on this occaſion. That which was written by Mr. Garrick is ſo truly characteriſtic of our old friend's manner, that we cannot refrain from tranſcribing it:

'Mr. Garrick, beſide writing to Millar, addreſſed himſelf directly to the author. "Upon my word, I was never more entertained in all my life; and tho' I read it aloud to a friend and Mrs. Garrick, I finiſhed the three firſt books at two ſittings. I could not help writing to Millar, and congratulating him upon this great acquiſition to his literary treaſures. I will aſſure you that there is no *love loſt* (as the ſaying is) between you and Mrs. Garrick. She is reſolved to ſee Scotland as ſoon as my affairs will permit: nor do I find her inclination in the leaſt abated, though I read your *Second Book* (in which her religion is ſo exquiſitely handled) with all the malevolent exertion I was maſter of—but it would not do; ſhe thinks you right even in that, and ſtill reſolves to ſee Scotland. In ſhort, if ſhe can give up the Pope and his trumpery ſo readily to you, what muſt her poor huſband think? I ſhall keep in England, I aſſure you; for you have convinced me how difficult it is to contend with the Scots in their own country."

We are much pleaſed with the following remarks of the biographer:

'The peculiar circumſtances of Scotland, ſince the union of the crowns, are extremely apt to warp our ideas with reſpect to its previous hiſtory. The happy but ſlow effects produced by the union of the kingdoms do not extend beyond the memory of ſome of our contemporaries; and the traditions we have received concerning the condition of our immediate predeceſſors are apt to impreſs us with a belief that, at a ſtill more early period, a proportionally leſs degree of civilization prevailed. It requires an effort of reflection to conceive the effects which muſt have reſulted from the reſidence of a court; and it is not, perhaps, eaſy for us to avoid underrating the importance of that court while it exiſted. During the long and intimate intercourſe with England, which preceded the diſputed ſucceſſion between Bruce and Baliol, it was certainly not without its ſhare of that "barbaric pomp" which was then affected by the Engliſh ſovereigns; nor, under our later kings, connected as it was with the court of France, could it be altogether untinctured with thoſe envied manners and habits, of which that country has been always regarded as the parent ſoil, and which do not ſeem to be the native growth of either part of our iſland. Theſe circumſtances, accordingly, appear to have operated ſo powerfully on the higher orders, that, even in their own vernacular tongue, their compoſitions do not ſuffer by a compariſon with the ſtyle of their Engliſh contemporaries; and at the æra when Dr. Robertſon's hiſtory cloſes, ſome of the pureſt and moſt correct performances of the age may be ſelected from the correſpondence of our Scottiſh ſtateſmen.

'This æra was followed by a long and melancholy period, not leſs fatal to genius than to morals; and which had ſcarcely arrived at its complete termination, when Dr. Robertſon appeared as an author; aſpiring at once to adorn the monuments of former times when Scotland was yet a kingdom, and to animate his countrymen by his example, in reviving its literary honours.'

It appears that Dr. Robertſon was long in determining what he ſhould next undertake. Several ſubjects were ſuggeſted to him by his friends; but two appear to have divided his choice—the Hiſtory of Greece—and that on which he finally decided, the Hiſtory of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. We agree with Profeſſor Stewart, that this was

'A determination not leſs fortunate for the public than for his own fame; as it engaged him, unexpectedly perhaps, in a train of reſearches not confined to the period, or to the quarter of the globe, that he had originally in view; but which, opening as he advanced, new and more magnificent proſpects, attracted his curioſity to two of the greateſt and moſt intereſting ſubjects of ſpeculation in the hiſtory of human affairs;—the enterpriſes of modern ambition in the Weſtern World, and the traces of ancient wiſdom and arts exiſting in the Eaſt.'

We think that our readers will not be diſpleaſed with the following extract from a letter written to Dr. Robertſon by Mr. Hume, who peruſed the Hiſtory of Charles the Fifth while the ſheets were in the preſs:

"You know that you and I have always been on a footing of finding in each other's productions *something to blame, and something to commend*; and therefore you may perhaps expect alſo ſome ſeaſoning of the former kind; but really neither my leiſure nor inclination allowed me to make ſuch remarks, and I ſincerely believe you have afforded me very ſmall materials for them. However, ſuch particulars as occur to my memory I ſhall mention. *Maltreat* is a Scotticiſm which occurs once. What the devil had you to do with that old-faſhioned dangling word *wherewith?* I ſhould as ſoon take back *whereupon, whereunto,* and *wherewithal.* I think the only tolerable, decent gentleman of the family is *wherein*; and I ſhould not chooſe to be often ſeen in his company. But I know your affection for *wherewith* proceeds from your partiality to Dean Swift, whom I can often laugh with, whoſe ſtyle I can even approve, but ſurely can never admire. It has no harmony, no eloquence, no ornament; and not much correctneſs whatever the Engliſh may imagine. Were not their literature ſtill in a ſomewhat barbarous ſtate, that author's place would not be ſo high among their claſſics. But what a fancy is this you have taken of ſaying always *an hand, an heart, an head?* Have you *an ear?* Do not you know that this (n) is added before vowels to prevent the cacophony, and ought never to take place before (h) when that letter is ſounded? It is never pronounced in theſe words: why ſhould it be wrote? Thus, I ſhould ſay, a *hiſtory*, and an *hiſtorian*; and ſo would you too, if you had any ſenſe. But you tell me, that Swift does otherwiſe. To be ſure there is no reply to that; and we muſt ſwallow your *hath* too upon the ſame authority. I will ſee you d——d ſooner. But I will endeavour to keep my temper.

"I do not like this ſentence in page 149. *This step was taken in consequence of the treaty Wolsey had concluded with the Emperor at Brussels, and which had hitherto been kept secret.* Si ſic omnia dixiſes, I ſhould never have been plagued with hearing your praiſes ſo often ſounded, and that fools preferred your ſtyle to mine. Certainly it had been better to have ſaid, *which Wolsey, &c.* That relative ought very ſeldom to be omitted, and is here particularly requiſite to preſerve a ſymmetry between the two members of the ſentence. You omit the relative too often, which is a colloquial barbariſm, as Mr. Johnſon calls it.

"Your periods are ſometimes, though not often, too long. Suard [M. Suard was the French tranſlator of Dr. R.'s hiſtory] will be embarraſſed with them, as the modiſh French ſtyle runs into the other extreme."

Mr. Hume's objection to the omiſſion of relatives might be applied to great numbers of writers, of all ranks, all deſcriptions, and all periods; and we agree with him completely in the force of his cenſure on this inelegant and inaccurate practice.

After an interval of eight years from the publication of this work, Dr. Robertſon produced his Hiſtory of America; and on this occaſion alſo, the biographer has inſerted various congratulatory letters which the Doctor received from ſeveral perſons, "whoſe names render their judgments of men and books objects of public curioſity.' That which was addreſſed to him by Mr. Gibbon has been already publiſhed by Lord Sheffield, in his memoirs of Mr. G. and Profeſſor Stewart obſerves that the copy, found among Dr. Robertſon's papers, correſponds verbatim with that which Mr. Gibbon appears to have had in his own poſſeſſion, thus affording a proof of the care which he beſtowed on his epiſtolary compoſitions. It is followed by a letter from Lord Manſfield, which, the biographer aſſerts, bears no mark of the ſuperior mind of that eminent man; but it certainly does not diſgrace him, and conſidering it as a common epiſtolary effuſion, this may be deemed ſome commendation.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, Aug. 27.

The following is the proclamation reſpecting the Amneſty iſſued by our government on the 16th.—

"Batavians.—We ſhould conceive ourſelves deficient in duty to the country, if we did not ſeize with avidity the important period, of which we are witneſſes, wherein—after a commotion as long as vehement, a dangerous ſowing of oppoſite paſſions, opinions, alarms, and intereſts—a well framed conſtitution is at length eſtabliſhed, adapted to the nature and the wants of the people, which, by a balance fortunately reſtored, has brought back the ſtate, almoſt rent in pieces, to the proper operation of its greatly divided powers, and the tranquility of a well ordered government.

"Fellow-Citizens, we ſhould not merit the confidence of this reſpected nation, if we did not at once embrace the moment ſo ardently implored of heaven, in which the critical conteſt with formidable enemies abroad, is ſo unexpectedly and ſo honourably terminated; in which, with the eſtabliſhed peace, is opened to us a tranſporting proſpect of re-animated commerce, proſperity, and welfare; to make a deciſive experiment for the perfect annihilation of all internal miſunderſtandings and contentions, which have thus far reigned in the midſt of us, which have almoſt cruſhed us, and operated more prejudice to the deareſt intereſts of the country, than the formidable armies and fleets of our powerful foreign opponents.

"What a potent excitement to a favoured nation; what a ſignificant glance of benign providence; to render ſerviceable to them the favourable concurrence of ſuch great events to the important ends which it, in its boundleſs wiſdom, ſeems to have had in view!

"And in what manner can a mild and virtuous people more ſincerely manifeſt their gratitude, how more acceptably, to the gracious ſupreme, or more worthy of humanity, than by a cordial reconciliation and a hearty and unfeigned forgetting and forgiveneſs of all ſuppoſed or real injuries? In what better and more intereſting manner to the ſtate, could a good and pious government reſpond to thoſe bleſſings than by annihilating even the recollection of all that has been ſuffered or done amiſs from a difference of opinions as to the intereſts of a ſtate; in ſhort, than by a general and unlimited amneſty and remiſſion, without any exception; while juſtice alone ſhall preſerve her vigilance with reſpect to thoſe who have rendered themſelves guilty of crimes, which, having no relation to politics, cannot in their nature be comprehended in this amneſty.

"Penetrated with the idea that, after vehement diſturbances and rapidly ſucceeding revolutions, the only infallible cure is, to tranquiliſe the minds of men, to temper the ardent paſſion for change, to ſmother the ſpirit of faction for ever, and to give the agitated ſtate at length that calmneſs and reſt once more which are ſo indiſpenſible to the eſtabliſhment of its deareſt intereſts, and expreſſly adapted to ſecure it againſt new exploſions; convinced that with the reconciliation of our laſt and moſt dreaded enemy, the independency of this ſtate is guarded againſt all further attempts from abroad; cheered by the idea, that lovely peace has animated with new vigour the ſpirit of induſtry, ſo greatly impaired by dejection and adverſity, and opened, more and more, all patriotic hearts to the gentler ſentiments of confidence, unanimity, and mutual acts of benevolence, with the baniſhment, wholly and reciprocally, of all old and too long cheriſhed revenge. We deem it neceſſary and conſiſtent with our duty to propoſe ſuch an unlimited amneſty to the Legiſlative Aſſembly; and in conformity thereto, by a reſolution of that body, on the 13th inſt. it is enacted:

"That there be granted a general amneſty, remiſſion, and oblivion of all real, or ſuppoſed real crimes, which originated in a difference of political opinions; and this without any exception; to which end, all thoſe are comprehended herein, who, at the time or after the change of affairs in 1795, flying, were neceſſarily excluded from the amneſty of March 25, 1801, during the preceding conſtitution; as alſo thoſe who ſerved the then enemy by water or land againſt this Republic, or who otherwiſe acted in political or military hoſtilities; all ſentences pronounced and executed on them, on this account, being conſidered as annulled, although the puniſhment impoſed be not wholly inflicted, with this proviſo nevertheleſs, with reference to the laſt mentioned ſentences, that the judge by whom they have been pronounced, at the requeſt of the perſons ſentenced, ſhall previouſly have declared, that ſuch ſentence has alone been pronounced on account of deeds ariſing in a difference of political opinions, without being accompanied by other offences which, having no reference to politics, have, in all times and under all circumſtances, been conſidered in a criminal point of view; to the giving of which declarations, the higher and lower Criminal Tribunals within this Republic, matters being diſpoſed of accordingly, are hereby authorized and qualified: provided however, that ſtrict attention be paid that theſe declarations, in no reſpect whatever, be extended to ſuch high or inferior placemen and officers who have ſurrendered the national eſtabliſhments, poſſeſſions, places or ſhips, through treaſon, ignorance, or cowardice, to the enemy, without having offered becoming reſiſtance, or in any other manner have been unfaithful to their oath or promiſes made to this Government after the revolution of 1795, all whoſe offences, according to their ſhade and nature, are not comprehended in this amneſty; while, for the ſame reaſon, are ſpecially excluded ſuch commanding and other officers who, by actually ſurrendering or conſenting to ſurrender, cauſed the national fleet in the Vlieter to fall into the enemy's hands on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1799; the inveſtigation of which tranſaction, for ſo far as it yet remains undecided, ſhall be and remain ſubject to the High Military Tribunal of this Republic; all declarations which may be delivered by any Tribunals, repugnant to the aforeſaid explication, being to be held as null and void.

"That further, in conſequence of this amneſty, criminal procedures, on matters ariſing from a difference of political opinions as before alluded to, and which are ſtill pending in the courts, ſhall, from henceforth, ceaſe; and as ſoon as the accuſed ſhall be provided with the beforementioned judicial declaration, the ſuit ſhall be conſidered as never having been commenced.

"That, laſtly, no criminal proſecution ſhall further be allowed to be inſtituted by the public accuſers within this Republic, on account of matters before ſpecified; and in future all procedures of that nature ſhall be confined to offences committed after the iſſuing of this publication; provided, however, that by the annihilating of the aforeſaid ſentences, procedures, and actions, the condemned and the accuſed as little claim to demand a reſtitution of law coſts, as to be reſtored to ſuch political or military employments, which they may formerly have filled in this Republic.

"Come then, Batavians! and make an undaunted uſe of this act of oblivion and amneſty. Shew, by your future conduct that you, in caſe of need, with ſacrificing your private opinions and intereſts, are averſe to expoſe your country anew to confuſion, diſcord, and civil war. Share henceforward, equally with others, in the advantages of Society, as well as in the flattering proſpect of univerſal proſperity and welfare; and forget all ſuppoſed or real injuries as ſincerely as you deſire it of others. Do not lay us, againſt our will, under the painful neceſſity of giving indubitable indications, by a ſucceeding ſtrict maintenance of the laws, that this meaſure was not the effect of imbecility, or diſtruſt, as to the firmneſs of the preſent order of things, but of a real deſire to extinguiſh the ſpirit of faction, to ſmother diviſions, and to promote, with energy, the proſperity of the country.

"In the Hague, Aug. 16, 1802.

(Signed) "G. PYMAN, Pt.

"By decree of the Government of State.

(Signed) "C. G. HULTMAN."

LEXINGTON, October 19, 1802.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated St. Vincennes, September 17, 1802.

I have now to communicate the pleaſing reſult of our council with the Indians. Every object for which it was holden, ſo far as it relates to us, is completely obtained. They liſtened with attention and apparent pleaſure, to the plans propoſed for their advancement in civilization. They all promiſed their firmeſt ſupport in carrying the meaſures of the preſident into effect. To governor Harriſon's perſeverance and unremitted attention, its ſucceſsful iſſue is juſtly to be aſcribed.

"The Indians have relinquiſhed to the United States a beautiful, fertile country, twenty-four leagues ſquare—It extends north and ſouth, from Point Coupee to the mouth of White-river, and from a line drawn parallel to the general courſe of the Worſh, twelve miles to the weſt of this town, acroſs towards the Ohio—It is expected it will extend to, or near the Illinois grant. They have alſo granted the privilege of working the great ſalt ſpring, on the Saline river, near the Ohio, with four miles ſquare of land, including the ſpring, which will afford a plentiful ſupply of fuel for the ſalt works that will there be erected—It is unqueſtionably the beſt ſpring that is poſſeſſed by the weſtern country. Arrangements will ſhortly be made by government for the diſpoſal of this tract of country; and we may juſtly felicitate ourſelves with the pleaſing hope, that at no diſtant period, our wilderneſſes that are only traverſed by ſavages and wild beaſts, will give way to wealthy populous ſettlements."

(Guardian Freed.)

BOSTON, October 21.

The ſucceſs of the *Republican* ticket in Pennſylvania has been complete.

It is brilliant and concluſive beyond example; and is the happieſt event that has occurred ſince the taking of Cornwallis, or the election of Preſident JEFFERSON.

It is a direct, abſolute contradiction, to all the inſinuations, falſhoods and forgeries that have been ſo long unſucceſsfully but induſtriouſly pla[yed] off by a few hired miſcreants, ſuch as *Dutton, Coleman, Prentiss, Callender*, and about a dozen others, to wound the faireſt political character that this or any age has produced.

As to the nonſenſe in the *Centinel* about foreigners voting in Pennſylvania, & thus turning the election, who ever heard of any difficulty about that? Do not all the foreigners, that are naturalized, vote? And have they not uniformly voted on every former occaſion? Have not Meſſrs. Boot and Pratt, Dickinſon, and hundreds of others in this town, ſome of whom were and ſtill are Britiſh ſubjects, conſtantly voted, with all their ſervants, in all our elections? Have not even the *tories* voted? Was not old Mr. John Gore carried down to Fanuel-Hall, to vote againſt the venerable SAMUEL ADAMS; and is there a returned abſentee, refugee, or conſpirator, who has been refuſed this privilege—altho' they tried with their whole ſtrength during the late