

**THE BOOK WAS
DRENCHED**

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_218622

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OLIP 851 -5-B-74-15,060.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Call No. **923.4**

Accession No. **49.6**

Author **S 77 T**

Title

This book should be returned on or before the date last marked below.

NOV 3

MEMOIRS

THE LIFE,

WRITINGS AND CORRESPONDENCE,

OF

SIR WILLIAM JONES.



SIR WILLIAM JONES.

WORKS
OF
SIR. WILLIAM JONES.

WITH
THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,
BY
LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

IN THIRTEEN VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICADILLY;
AND JOHN WALKER, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1807

TO LADY JONES.

MADAM,

I HAVE the honour to present to your Ladyship, the MEMOIRS of the LIFE of Sir WILLIAM JONES; and it will afford me the sincere pleasure to know, that the expectations which induced you to request me to undertake this work, have not been disappointed by the perusal of it,

I have the honour to be,

MADAM,

Your Ladyship's moil: obedient
humble Servant,

TEIGNMOUTH.

CLAPHAM,
June 20, 1804.

PREFACE.

IN presenting the public with an account of the Life of SIR WILLIAM JONES, I feel a particular anxiety, to guard against the charge of presumption for an undertaking, which may be thought to require a more than ordinary share of learning and abilities. I hope therefore, to have credit for a declaration, that nothing but the earnest felicitation of Lady Jones, who knew my affection for her Husband when living, and my unabated regard for his memory, and who conceived that these qualifications might supply the deficiency of more essential talents, could have prevailed upon me, to enter upon a literary career, so foreign to the habits of a

life, of which more than fifty years are now elapsed.

It may be proper to notice the materials, which I have used in this compilation, and to explain the plan which I have adopted in the arrangement of them. The first, is a single sheet written by Sir William Jones, containing short notices of his situation and occupations during every year of his life; it is indeed extended beyond the date of his existence, to the 50th year, opposite to which the words *if God pleases*, are inserted; it appears to have been hastily written, a few months only before his death, and although the dates are sometimes inaccurate, and the notices too brief to supply more than a reference, it suggested enquiries which have sometimes terminated satisfactorily, though more frequently in disappointment. This paper however dictated the plan of the work, and I have endeavoured, as far as my materials permitted, to trace the life of Sir William Jones, year by year.

For the first twenty-two years of it, my

authorities are ample and satisfactory; they consist principally of memoranda written by Sir William himself, and in describing the occurrences of this period, I have frequently availed myself of his own words. I wish indeed that I could have used them exclusively, but the paper is not altogether in a form to admit of publication.

The account of the last twelve years of his life in India, is chiefly supplied by my own recollection, assisted by information collected from his writings and correspondence.

Of the events of his life between 1768, his twenty-second year, and the date of his embarkation for India in 1783, my information is less complete, although I have spared no diligence in endeavouring to collect all that could be obtained, I was in hopes that the recollection of his contemporaries at Oxford, where he occasionally resided until he left England, might have supplied some material anecdotes, and that farther information might have been procured from his companions in Westminster Hall, or on the Circuit, but my

researches have had little success, and I am chiefly indebted to his correspondence for the information which I have been able to communicate.

In the arrangement of these materials, it was my wish, as far as possible, to make Sir William Jones describe himself; and with this view, I have introduced his letters into the body of the Memoirs. They develop his occupations, hopes, pursuits, and feelings; and although the narrative, from the introduction of them, may lose something in point of connection, this inconvenience, I flatter myself, will be more than compensated by the letters themselves. By this mode they will excite an interest, which they might have failed to produce, if the substance or subjects of them only had been interwoven into the narrative, with a reference to the letters themselves in the Appendix.

This arrangement has however imposed upon me the necessity of translating many of the letters of Sir William Jones and his learned correspondents, from the Latin or

French, and I have endeavoured to give **the** sense of them in a plain familiar style. But I must warn the reader, that he is to expect nothing more in these translations, and that those who are qualified to peruse the original letters of Sir William Jones, will find in them an elegance which I do not pretend to transfuse into my version of them. Some few sentences of the original letters have been purposely omitted in the translation, and many passages of the originals themselves have been suppressed.

The Latin letters of Sir William Jones are printed in the Appendix, and with respect to them it is further proper to observe, that in consequence of interlineations, corrections, erasures, and mutilation from time, I could not always ascertain the exact words which he ultimately adopted. In such cases I have been compelled to exercise my own judgment, and I desire the reader to notice this remark, lest any inaccuracy of mine should be imputed to a man, who was equally qua-

Kfied to guide the tafte of the elegant, and corred the errors of the learned.

To elucidate the life, occupations, and opinions of Sir William Jones, was the principal objedt which I had in view, in the felection of the letters now prefented to the public; fome have been inferted, as calculated in my opinion to afford entertainment to the reader. I am very fenfible that many of thefe letters relate to topics not generally interefting: engaged in literary purfuits from his earlieft youth, extending and cultivating them with ardour during his life, and never lofing fight of them under any accumulation of bufinefs, the letters of Sir William Jones neceflarily refer to habits fo dear to him, and fo long eftablihedj and I muft requeft the reader to carry this, remark with hipa to the perufal of his correpondence throughout, and particularly of the letters written by him in Bengal, which frequently relate to Indian literature, as well as to fubjedts and occupations peculiar to that country.

The Memoirs and Appendix contain some original compositions of Sir William Jones, which have not hitherto been published; they are not of equal importance with those of which the public are in possession; there are still more, which I have not ventured to print.

It would have been easy to have enlarged the size of these volumes, but having no ambition to extend them beyond their proper limits, I have confined them as closely as I could to the object of them, that of elucidating the life and opinions of Sir William Jones. With this rule constantly in my recollection, I have avoided dissertations on the events of the times ; the notice which I have taken of characters incidentally mentioned, is brief and explanatory only; and I have suppressed many observations, which would have added more to the bulk of the Memoirs, than to the information or entertainment of the reader.

I have now given such explanation on the subject of the Memoirs, as appeared to me

neceffary; but I cannot conclude the Preface, without mentioning fome information which materially affects an important paffage in thefe Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 249, and which I received from Bengal, long after it had been printed.

The paffage alluded to, is ftated to be an exact tranflation from one of the mythological books of the Hindus; it firft appeared in a note annexed by Sir William Jones, to an *Effay on Egypt and the Nile*, in the 3d vol. of the *Afiatic Refearches*, by Lieutenant (now Captain) Wilford, and relates to *Noah* (under the defignation of *Satyavrata*) and his three fons.

Captain Wilford has fince had the mortification and regret to difcover, that he was impofed upon by a learned Hindu, who affifted his inveftigations, that the *Purana*, in which he *actually* and *carefully* read the paffage which he communicated to Sir William Jones, as an extrad from it, does *not* contain it* and that it was interpolated by the dextrous introduction of a forged fheet, difco-

loured, and prepared for the purpose of deception, and which having served this purpose, was afterwards withdrawn.

The uncommon anxiety of Captain Wilford to re-examine all the authorities quoted in his essay, led to the detection of the imposition, and he immediately determined to publish it to the world, in another essay which he was then preparing, and which I understand to be now printing in Bengal. To guard against the effects of any accident which might prevent the execution of this determination, he communicated the circumstance to his friends, that it might eventually be made known to the public, and in the explanation now submitted to them, I only anticipate the solicitude of Captain Wilford, to expose "the imposition which has been practised on him *.

* The particulars of the imposition, practised upon him by the *pandit*, whom he employed in making extracts from the books of the Hindus, are detailed by Captain Wilford, in the introduction to a work now printing in Bengal, under the title of *An ESSAY on the*

In vol. ii. p. 175, of the Members, the reader will find mention of an unsuccessful

SACRED ISLES *in the West, with other Essays connected with that Work.*

In the course of collating the Sanscrit authorities quoted or referred to, in this *Essay*, he discovered some discolorations in the manuscripts, which led to suspicions of deception, which examination fully verified. The discovery naturally excited an apprehension, that a similar imposition had been practised upon him, with respect to his former *Essay on Egypt and the Nile*, and he had the mortification to find it well grounded. His first step was to inform his friends of it, either verbally, or by letters, that he might secure at least the credit of the first disclosure.

" The forgeries of the pandit, (Captain Wilford observes,) were of three kinds: in the first, a word or two only was altered. In the second, were such, legends, as had undergone a more material alteration; and in the third, all those which he had written from memory.

" With regard to those of the first class, when, he found that I was resolved to make a collation of the manuscript, he began to adulterate and disfigure his own manuscript, mine, and the manuscripts of the college, by erasing the original name of the country, and putting that of *Egypt* or of *Swetam* in its place.

" To prevent my detecting those of the second class, which were not numerous, but of the greatest importance in their nature, (and as books in India are not bound as in Europe, and every leaf is loose,) he took out one or two leaves, **and** substituted others with an

attempt of the Hindus, to impose upon Sir William Jones, a forged Sanscrit book on oaths.

The same sagacity which detected the

" adulterous legend. In books of some antiquity, it is
 " not uncommon to see a few new leaves inserted in the
 " room of others that were wanting.

" To conceal the more numerous impositions of the
 " third class, he had the patience to write two volumi-
 " nous sections, supposed to belong, one to the *Scanda-*
 " *Parana*, and the other to the *Bramhdna*, in which
 " he connected all the legends together, in the usual
 " style of the Puranas. These two sections, as he wrote
 " them, consist of no less than 12,000 *slocas* or lines,
 " the title of which he borrowed."

The above is an extract from Mr. Wilford's Essay, and affords a remarkable though not a singular instance of industry and ingenuity in literary forgeries. I shall only add, from the same Essay, the following lines immediately applicable to the passage which has occasioned my remarks.

" A few instances of the impositions of my pandit,
 " will exemplify his mode of proceeding. The first is a
 " legend of the greatest importance, and is said to be
 " extracted from the *Padma*. It contains the history
 " of *Noah* and His three sons, and is written in a mas-
 " terly style. But unfortunately there is not a word
 " of it to be found in *that Purana*. It is however
 " mentioned, though in less explicit terms, in many
 " Puranas, and the pandit took particular care in point-
 " ing out to me several passages, which more or less
 " confirmed this interesting legend."

Ife—V.

I.

b

fraud in this instance, might have discovered the forgery of the pundit employed by Mr; Wilford, if the original document had been submitted to the inspection of Sir William Jones. In this country the fabrications of a Chatterton, escaped for a season, the penetration of the learned and acute,

In the Postscript to the Memoirs, I have omitted to mention in its proper place, that a monument was erected at Oxford to the memory of Sir William Jones, by a subscription of the gentlemen residing in Bengal, who had received their education at the university there and at Cambridge. The inscription on the elegant monument executed by Flaxman, at the expense of Lady Jones, and placed in the anti-chamber to the chapel of University College, Oxford, is annexed to the Preface,

It has frequently been remarked, that the characters of very eminent men cannot be closely examined without a considerable diminution of the respect, which their general fame has excited.

From whatever source this remark may have proceeded, or to whatever degree of truth it may be entitled, I cannot but express a solicitude, that it may derive no confirmation from the work now presented to the public. Impressed with admiration, respect, and esteem for the memory of Sir William Jones, whether I contemplate his genius, his learning, or his virtues, I wish to transfer my own feelings to the minds of my readers; but whilst I distrust my own efforts, I am equally anxious to guard against extravagant expectations in them, and any want of discernment in myself.

TEIGNMOUTH.

GVLIELMI . JONES . EQVITIS . AVRATI,
QVI . CLARVM . IN . UTERIS . NOMEN . A . PATRE . ACCEP TVM ,
MAGNA . CVMVLAVIT . GLORIA .
INGENIVM . IN . ILLO . ERAT . SCIENTIARVM . OMNIVM . CAPAX ,
DISCIPLINISQVE . OPTIMIS . DILIGENTISSIME . EXCVLTVM .
ERAT . INDOLES . AD . VIRTVTVM . EXIMU ,
ET . IN . IVSTITIA . LIBERTATE . RELIGIONE . VINDICANDA ,
MAXIME . PROBATA .

CVICQVID . AVTEM . VTILE . VEL HONESTVM
CONSILIIS . EXEMPLO . AVCTORITATE . VIVVS . PROMOVERAT ^
ID . OMNE . SCRIPTIS . SVIS . IMMORTALIBVS ,
ETIAM . NVNC . TVETVR . ATQVE . ORNAT .
PRIESTANTISSIMVM . HVNC . VIRVM ,
CVM . A . PROVINCIA . BENGALA ,
UBI . IVDICIS . INTEGERRIMI . MVNVS
PER . DECENNIVM . OBIERAT ,
REDITVM . IN . PATRIAM . MEDITARETVR ,
INGRVENTIS . MORBI . VIS . OPPRESSIT ,
IX . KAL . IVN . . A . a . MDCCLXXXIII . . JET . . XLVIII .
VT . QVIBVS . IN . JEDIBVS ,
IPSE . OLIM . SOCIVS . INCLARVISSET ,
IN . IISDEM . MEMORIA . EIVS . POTISSIMVM . CONSERVARETVR ,
HONORARIVM . HOC . MONVMENTVM ,
ANNA . MARIA . FILIA . JONATHAN . SHIPLEY . EPIS . . ASAPH .
COKIVGI . SVO . B . . M .
P . . C .

CONTENTS

TO THE

CORRESPONDENCE IN THE MEMOIRS.

MORRIS, Lewis, Esq. to William Jones, Esq. Father to
Sir William Jones - - - vol. i.—page 2

LETTERS FROM SIR WILLIAM JONES

TO			PAGES
Althbrp	Lord -	vol. i.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 249, 252, 268, \\ 287, 304, 323, \\ 337, 372, 391 \end{array} \right.$
Anonymous -	- -	vol. ii.—	34
Asapk	Bishop of -	vol. i.—	345, 384
Ashburton -	Lord -	vol. ii.—	5
Banks	Sir Jos. Bárt.	vol. ii.—	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 134, 181, 210, \\ 219 \end{array} \right.$
Bayer	F. P. -	vol. i.—	210, 228
Burnet	J. Lord Monboddo	vol. ii.—	168
Life—V. I.	c		

CONTENTS.

LETTERS FROM SIR WILLIAM JONES

<i>TO</i>	<i>PAGES</i>
Caldecott	T. Esquire vol. ii.—77, 128, 164
Cartwright	The Rev. E. vol. i.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 311, 321, 329, \\ 340, 356, 370 \end{array} \right.$
Chapman	Charles, Esq. vol. ii.—36, 39, 67
Czartoriski	Prince Adam vol. i.—297
Cornwallis	Earl - vol. ii.—140
D. B.	- - - vol. i.—169
Eyre -	Mr. Baron - vol. i.—388
Ford -	Dr. - - - vol. ii.—133, 201
Gibbon	Mr. - - - vol. i.—364
Halhed	N. B. Esq. - vol. i.—128
Hardynge	G. Esquire - vol. ii.—77, 166, 209
Hastings	Warren, Esq. vol. ii.—17, 217
Hawkins	Mr. - - - vol. i.—176, 182
Hyde -	Mr. Justice - vol. ii.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 29, 30, 82, 84, \\ 95, 171, 176, 185 \end{array} \right.$
Howard	Mr. - - - vol. i.—224
Macpherson-	Sir J. Bart. - vol. ii.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 54, 55, 57, 59, \\ 60, 64, 74, 79, \\ 166, 205 \end{array} \right.$
Michaelis	G. S. - - - vol. i.—231
Milman	Dr. - - - vol. i.—314
Morris	R. Esquire - vol. ii.—207
Orme	Robert, Esq. - vol. i.—184
Price	Dr. - - - vol. ii.—200

CONTENTS.

LETTERS FROM SIR WILLIAM JONES

TO		PAGES
Reviczki	C. - - - vol. i.—	{ 77, 101, 106, 108, 123, 131, 133, 140, 162, 178, 235
Russel	Dr. P. - - - vol. ii.—	{ 32, 66, 98, 125, 163
Schultens	H. A. - - - vol. i.—	{ 210, 216, 246 267, 361
Shipley	Miss E. - - - vol. ii.—	96
Shipley	William, Esq. - - - vol. ii.—	103, 167, 202
Shore	John, Esq. - - - vol. ii.—	{ 110, 111, 115, 116, 119, 131, 156, 161, 162, 168, 170, 173, 174, 187, 226
Sinclair	Sir J. Bart. - - - vol. ii.—	208
Sister	- - - - - vol. i.—	39
Sloper	Mrs. - - - - - vol. ii.—	203
Spencer	Lady - - - - - vol. i.—	{ 118, 134, 136, 232, 396
Walker	Jos. Cowper, Esq. - - - vol. ii.—	143
Wetherel	Dr. - - - - - vol. i.—	327
Wheeler	Dr. - - - - - vol. i.—	319
Wilmot	Jon , Esq. - - -	{ vol. i.—109, 172 vol. ii.—130, 184
Yeates	Mr. Thomas - - - vol. i.—	376, 379

LETTERS TO SIR WILLIAM JONES

FROM

ASAPH	-	Bishop of	-	vol. i.—	347, 359, 368
Ashburton		Lord	- -	vol. i.—	461

CONTENTS.

LETTERS TO SIR WILLIAM JONES

	<i>FROM</i>	<i>PAGES</i>
Bates	- Mr.	vol. i.—167
Burke	- Edmund, Esq.	vol. i.—280, 360
Burrowes	- Mr.	vol. i.—313
Cartwnght	The Rev. E.	vol. i.—310
Czartoriski	Prince Adam	vol. i.—292—vol. ii. 178
Devonshire	Dutchess of	vol. i.—398
Franklin	- Benjamin	vol. i.—405
Howard	- Mr.	vol. i.—223
Hunt	- Dr.	vol. i.—191, 192, 208
Parr	- The Rev. Dr.	vol. i.—200
Reviczki	C.	{ vol. i.—79, 82, 88, 93, 96, 146, 149, 177, 237, 302 vol. ii.—198
Schultens	- H. A. -	vol. i.— { 211, 234, 255, 316
Spencer	- Lady	vol. i.—233
Stuart	- Dr.	vol. i.—283, 300, 301
Sullivan	J. -	vol. ii.—314
Swinney	J. -	vol. i.—281

NOTE.—The originals of the Latin and French letters, of which translations are inserted in the Memoirs, will be found in the Appendix, by referring to the number annexed to the translation.

CONTENTS-

LETTERS TO SIR WILLIAM JONES.

FROM	PAGES
Tucker - Dean - - vol. i.—285,291	
Waddelove Mr. - - vol. i.—226	

INDEX TO THE APPENDIX,

VOL. II.

	PAGE
A. The design of Britain Discovered, an Heroic Poem, in twelve books -	429
Britain Discovered, an Heroic Poem	444
B. A Prefatory Discourse to An Essay on the History of the Turks -	455
No. 1, De Gneis Oratoribus -	496
2. Terzetti . -	498
3. An Ode of Jami - - ' .	501
4. A Song from the Persfan -	502
5. Plassey Plain. A Ballad -	503
6. Verses on seeing Miss * * * ride by him without knowing her -	505
7. Au Firmament -	507
8. A Song - -	508
Sketch of a Tragedy -	511
Fac Simile of the Writing of Sir William Jones	513
Verses on the Death of Sir William Jones; by her Grace the Dutchess of Devonshire	512

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

IN consequence of the two volumes of the Memoirs being prefixed to the Works of Sir WILLIAM JONES, the 3st, 2, 3, 4,5,6, 7, 8, 9,10 and 11th volumes, become now the 3^d, 4, 5, &c. two volumes onward. The Binder will therefore be very careful to place the plates in the following order:

All the Plates marked with Volume I. to be placed in Volume III.

.....	II.	.....	IV.
.....	III.	.....	V.
.....	IV.	.....	VI.
.....	V.	.....	VII.
.....	VI.	.....	VIII.

Errata.—Place the Plates marked vol. VI. page 26, Nos. 1,2,3, &c.

.....	toll, at page 183.	.....	VIII.
.....	VII.	.....	IX.
.....	VIII.	.....	X.
.....	IX.	.....	XI.
.....	X.	.....	XII.
.....	XI.	.....	XIII.

The etched head of Sir WILLIAM JONES to be placed opposite the title-page of volume I. of the Memoirs; the fac-simile of his writing at p. 513 of volume II. of the Memoirs; and the engraved head of Sir WILLIAM JONES to be placed opposite the title to volume III.

MEMOIRS

or *Titk*

LIFE, WRITINGS! AND CORRESPONDENCE,

SIR WILLIAM JONES,

THE origin of the family of Sir WILLIAM JONES on the maternal fide, has been traced, by the induftry of Lewis Morris, a learned Britifh antiquary, to the ancient Princes and Chieftains of North Wales. With whatever delight, howevoir, the Cambrian genealogift might purftfe the' line of his ariceftry, a barren catalogue of uncouth names would furnifh no entertainment to the reader. I fhali only tranfcribe from the lift a fmgle and remarkable name in one of the collateral branches, that of William o Dregaian, who died in one thoufand five hundred and eighty

one, at the age of one hundred and five years; with the note annexed to it, that by three wives he had thirty-fix children, feven more by two concubines, and that eighty of his ifliie, during his life, were living in the parifh of Tregaian, in Anglefey.

But I infer, without apology for the anticipation, a letter addrefled by Mr. Morris to the father of Sir William Jones, as an interesting memorial of an ancient cuftom which is daily falling into difufe, and a pleafing fpecimen of the mind and talents of the writer.

TO WILLIAM JONES, Efquire.

SIR ;

January I, 1748.

It was a cuftom among the Ancient Britons (and ftill retained in Anglefey) for the moft knowing among them in the defcent of families, to fehd their iriends of the fame flock or family, *a dydd calan lonawr a calenmg*, a prefent of their pedigree; which was in order, I prefume, to keep up a friendfliip atnong relations, which thefe people

preferred furprifmgly, and dp to this day among the meafteft of them, to the fixth and feventh degree.

Some writers take notice that the Gauls alfo were noted for this affection and regard for their own people, though ever fo diftantly related. Thefe things, to be fure, are trifles: but all other things in the world are trifles too.

I take men's bodies in the fame fenfe as I take vegetables. Young trees propagated *bf* feed or grafts, from a good old tree, certainly owe fome regard to their primitive flock, provided trees could ad and think; and as for my part, the very thought of thofe brave people, who ftruggled fo long with a fuperior power for their liberty, infpires me with fuch an idea of them, that I almoft adore their memories. Therefore, to keep up that old laudable cuftom, I herewith fend you a 07-*hnnig* of the fame kind as that above mentioned; which I defire you will accept of.

I have reafon to know, it is founded on good authority; for both my father and mo-

ther Were related to your mother, and came from the fame flock mentioned in the inclofed; which is the reafon I am fo well acquainted with your mother's defcent; and on the fame account, till further enquiry, an utter ftranger to your father's family.

As you were young when you left the country, it cannot be fuppofed that you could know much of thefe things. I have had too much time there; I wifh I had not; for I might have applied it to better ufe than I have. If this gives you any pleafure, I fhall be glad of it; if not, commit it to the flames: and believe me to be, with truth and fincerity, &c.

LEWIS MORRIS.

Leaving the genealogical fplendour of the family of Sir William Jones to the contemplation of the antiquary, it may be remarked with pleafure, that its lateft defcendants have a claim to reputation, founded upon the honourable and unambiguous teftimony of perfonal merit. His father was the celebrated philofopher and mathematician who fo emi-

nently distinguished himself in the commencement of the last century: and a short, but more accurate sketch of his life than has hitherto appeared, which I am enabled to give from the authority of his son, may be acceptable to the lovers of science.

Mr. William Jones was born in the year 1680, in Anglesey; his parents were yeomen, or little farmers, on that island; and he there received the best education which they were able to afford: but the industrious exertion of vigorous intellectual powers, supplied the defects of inadequate instruction, and laid the foundation of his future fame and fortune. From his earliest years, Mr. Jones discovered a propensity to mathematical studies, and, having cultivated them with assiduity, he began his career in life, by teaching mathematics on-board a man of war; and in this situation he attracted the notice, and obtained the friendship, of Lord Anson. In his twenty-second year, Mr. Jones published a Treatise on the Art of Navigation; which was received with great approbation* He was

present at the capture of Vigo, in 1702; and, having joined his comrades in quest of pillage, he eagerly fixed upon a bookfeller's shop as the object of his depredation; but finding in it no literary treasures, which were the sole plunder that he coveted, he contented himself with a pair of scissars, which he frequently exhibited to his friends as a trophy of his military success, relating the anecdote by which he gained it. He returned with the fleet to England, and immediately afterwards established himself as a teacher of mathematics, in London; where, at the age of twenty-five, he published his *Synopsis palmariorum Mathematicarum* a decisive proof of his early and consummate proficiency in his favourite science.

The private character of Mr. Jones was respectable, his manners were agreeable and inviting; and these qualities not only contributed to enlarge the circle of his friends, whom his established reputation for science had attracted, but also to secure their attachment to him.

Amongst others who honoured him with their esteem, I am authorized to mention the great and virtuous Lord JHurdwicke. Mr. Jones attended him as a companion on the circuit when he was chief justice; and, this nobleman, when he afterwards held the great seal, availed himself of the opportunity to testify his regard for the merit and character of his friend, by conferring upon him the office of secretary for the peace. He was also introduced to the friendship of Lord Parker (afterwards president of the Royal Society), which terminated only with his death; and, amongst other distinguished characters in the annals of science and literature, the names of Sir Isaac Newton, Halley, Mead, and Samuel Johnson, may be enumerated as the intimate friends of Mr. Jones. By Sir Isaac Newton, he was treated with particular regard and confidence, and prepared, with his assent, the very elegant edition of small tracts on the higher mathematics, in a mode which obtained the approbation, and increased the esteem, of the author for him.

After the retirement of Lord Macclesfield to Sherborne Caſtle, Mr. Jones reſided with his lordſhip as a member of his family, and inſtructed him in the ſciences. In this ſituation, he had the miſfortune to loſe the greateſt part of his property, the accumulation of induſtry and economy, by the failure of a banker: but the friendſhip of Lord Macclesfield diminifhed the weight of the loſs, by procuring for him a finecure place of conſiderable emolument. The ſame nobleman, who was then Teller of the Exchequer, made him an offer of a more lucrative ſituation; but he declined the acceptance of it, as it would have impoſed on him the obligation of more official attendance, than was agreeable to his temper, or compatible with his attachment to ſcientific purſuits.

In this retreat, he became acquainted with Miſs Mary Nix, the youngeſt daughter of George Nix, a ſtabincil-maker in London, who, although of low extraction, had raiſed himſelf to eminence in his profeſſion, and, from the honeſt and pleaſant frankneſs of

his converfation, was admitted to the tables of the great, and to the intimacy of Lord Macclesfield. The acquaintance of Mr. Jones with Mifs Nix, terminated in marriage; and, from this union, fprang three children, the laft of whom, the late Sir William Jones, was born in London, on thtf eve of the festival of Saint Michael, in the year 1746; and a few days after his birth was baptized by the chriftian name of his father. The firft fon, George, died in his infancy ; and the fecond child, a daughter, Mary, who was born in 1736, married Mr. Rainsford, a merchant retired from bufinefs in opulent circumftances. This lady perifhed miferably, during the year 1802, in confequence of an accident from her clothes catching fire.

Mr, Jones furvived the birth of his fon William but three years; he was attacked with a diforder, which the fagacity of Dr; Mead, who attended him with the anxiety of an affectionate friend, immediately difcovered tp be a polypus in the heart, and wholly

incurable This alarming secret was communicated to Mrs. Jones, who, from an affectionate but mistaken motive, could never be induced to discover it to her husband; and, ~~Qy~~ on one occasion, displayed a remarkable instance of self-command and address in the concealment of it.

;A well-meaning friend, who knew his dangerous situation, had written to him a long letter of condolence, replete with philosophical axioms on the brevity of life; Mrs* Jones, who opened the letter, discovered the purport of it at a glance, and, being desired by her husband to read it, composed in the moment another lecture so clearly and rapidly, that he had no suspicion of the deception ; and this she did in a style so cheerful and entertaining, that it greatly exhilarated him. He died soon after, in July 1749, leaving behind him a great reputation and moderate property.

The history of men of letters is too often a melancholy detail of human misery, exhibiting the unavailing struggles of genius and

learning against penury, and life consumed in fruitless expectation of passage and reward. We contemplate with satisfaction the reverse of this picture in the history of Mr. Jones, as we trace him in his progress from obscurity to distinction, and in his participation of the friendship and beneficence of the first characters of the times. Nor is it less grateful to remark that the attachment of his professed friends did not expire with his life; after a proper interval, they visited his widows and vied in their offers of service to her; amongst others to whom she was particularly obliged, I mention with respect, Mr. Baker, author of a Treatise on the Improved Microscope, who afforded her important assistance, in arranging the collection of shells, fossils, and other curiosities, left by her deceased husband, and in disposing of them to the best advantage. The library of Mr. Jones, by a bequest in his will, became the property of Lord Macclesfield.

The compilers of the Biographical Dictionary, in their account of Mr. Jones, have

asserted, that he had completed a mathematical work of the first importance, and had sent the first sheet of it to the press, when the indisposition, which terminated in his death, obliged him to discontinue the impression ; that, a few days before his demise, he entrusted the manuscript, fairly transcribed by an amanuensis, to the care of Lord Macclesfield, who promised to publish it, as well for the honour of the author, as for the benefit of the family, to whom the property of the work belonged. The Earl survived his friend many years; but *The Introduction to the Mathematics* (the alleged title of the work) was forgotten, and, after his death, the manuscript was not to be found. There is no evidence in the memoranda left by Sir William Jones, to confirm or disprove these assertions. Such of the mathematical works of Mr. Jones as have been published, are much admired for neatness, brevity, and accuracy'

In Hutton's Philosophical Dictionary, we have the following enumeration of the works of Mr. Jones :—

A New

The care of the education of William **now** devolved upon his mother, who, in **many**

A New Compendium of the whole Art of Navigation, small 8vo. 1702.

Synopsis palmariorum Matheseos; or a new Introduction to the Mathematics, containing the principles of arithmetic and geometry, demonstrated in a short and easy method; 8vo. 1706.

In the Philosophical Transactions:—

A Compendious Disposition of Equations for exhibiting the Relations of Geometrical Lines.

A Tract of Logarithms.

Account of a Person killed by Lightning in Tottenham-court Chapel, and its Effects on the Building.

Properties of Conic Sections, deduced by a compendious method.

He was also the editor of some mathematical works of Sir Isaac Newton, under the title of " Analysis, per quantitatum series, fluxiones, ac differentias: cum enumeratione linearum tertii ordinis."

In the library of Trinity-college, Cambridge, some letters from Mr. Jones to Mr. Cotes, who was at that time engaged in giving lectures at the college, are preserved. They do not contain any material information: but having, with the permission of the college, obtained copies of them, by the polite assistance of Mr. Brown, I annex them to this note, together with one from Mr. Cotes to Mr. Jones.

Letter from Mr. JONES to Mr. COTES.

SIR; *London,* *September 17th, 1711.*

The paper concerning Sir Isaac Newton's method of interpolation! which you **have been pleased to**

refpects, was eminently -qualified for the talk. Her character, as delineated by her husband with fomewhat of mathematical precifion, is this: " that fhe was virtuous without

send me, being done so very neat, that it will be an injury to the curious in these things to be kept any longer without it; therefore must desire that you would grant me leave to publish it hi the Philosophical Transactions. You may be assured that I do not move this to you without Sir Isaac's approbation, who I find is no less willing to have it done. The new edition of the *iV/«-cipia* is what we wait for with great impatience, though at the same time I believe the book will be far more valuable than if it had been done in a hurry, since I find the interruptions are necessary, and such as will render it complete. We have nothing considerable in hand here at present, only Mr. Demoire's Treatise on Chances, which makes a whole transaction. He is very fond of it, and we may expect it well done. Mr. Raphson has printed off four or five sheets of his history of Fluxions, but being shewed Sir Isaac Newton's (who it seems would rather have them write against him, than have a piece done in that manner in his favour) he got a stop put to it, for some time at least. Dr. Halley has almost finished the printing of the Greenwich Observations, which will be a work of good use, especially as it is now freed from the trifles it was loaded with. Sir, I have one thing which I would trouble you wish further, and that is, to let me know what lectures, or other papers of Sir Isaac Newton's, remain in your University unpublished. This may be done at your leisure. It would be a **great** satisfaction to me, if I could be any way service-

" btemifh, generous without extravagance,
 " frugal but not niggard, cheerAfl but-hot

able to you here at London; and should readily embrace
 any opportunity to approve and express myselfj what I
 am exceedingly obliged to be,

Your most affectionate friend,

And faithful servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

From the SAME to the SAME.

S IR, *London,* Oct. 25, 1711.

The favour of your account of Sir Isaac's
 papers left at Cambridge, I return you my hearty thanks
 for 5 and, as you have some further considerations about
 the Doctrine of Differences, I am assured that they can-
 not but be valuable; and if a few instances of the applica-
 tion were given, perhaps it would not be amiss. Having
 tarried some time for a convenient opportunity^ I was
 obliged to send you at last Moreton's book by the carrier,
 though it will only satisfy you that Dr. Gregory had but
 a very slender notion of the design, extent, and use of
 lib. 3d of the *Principia*. I hope it will not be long .before
 you find leisure to send me what you have further dope
 on this curious subject. No excuse must be wade
 against the publishing of them, since with respect to
 reputation, I dare say it will be no way to your disadvan-
 tage. I have nothing of news to send you, only the
 Germans and French have in a violent manner attacked
 the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton, and seem resolved
 to stand by Des Cartes. Mr. Keil, as a person concerned,
 has undertaken to defend and answer some things, as
 Dr. Friend and Dr. Mead do in their way, the rest. I
 would have sent you the whole controversy, was I not

Iff

" giddy, clofe **but not** fallen, ingenious **but**
" **not conceited**, of fpirit but not paffionate,

sure that yoti know those only are most capable of objecting against his writings, that least understand them. However,' in a little time, you will see some of them in the Philosophical Transactions.

I am, Sir,

Very much your friend and servant,

WILLIAM JONES,

Answer to the foregoing, by Mr. COTE.S

DEAR SIR,

I have deceived Mpreton's book. I thank you for the favour you did me in sending it, I have looked over what relates to his way of interpolation; but I find no cause from thence to make any alteration. The controversy concerning Sir Isaac's philosophy is a piece of news that I had not heard of. I think that philosophy needs no defence, especially when attacked by Cartesians. One Mr. Green, a fellow of Clare-Hall, seems to have nearly the same design with those German **and** French objectants, whom you mention. His book is **now** in our press, and almost finished I am told; he will **add** an Appendix, in which he undertakes also to square **the** circle. I need not recommend his performance any **further** to you.

I am, Sir, your obliged friend,

And humble servant,

" of her company cautious, in her friendship
 " trusty, to her parents dutiful, and to her

From Mr. JONES to Mr. COTES.

DEAR. SIR,

London, Jan. 11, 1711-12.

I have sent you here enclosed the copy of a letter, that I found among Mr. Collins's papers, from Sir Isaac Newton to one Mr. Smith. The contents thereof seem in a great measure to have relation to what you are about, as being the application of the Doctrine of Differences to the making of tables ; and for that reason I thought it might be of use to you, so far as to see what has been done already. I shewed this to Sir Isaac: he remembers that he applied it to all sorts of tables. I have more papers of Mr. Mercator's, and others, upon this subject; though I think none so material to your purpose as this. I should be very glad to see what you have done upon this subject all published 5 and I must confess, that unless you design a large volume, it were much better to put them into the Philosophical Transactions, for that would sufficiently preserve them from being lost, which is the common fate of small single tracts, and at the same time, to save the trouble and expense of printing them, since the subject is too curious to expect any profit from it; and besides now, as the Royal Society having done themselves the honour of choosing you a member, something from you cannot but be acceptable to them. Sir Isaac himself expects these things of youi that I formerly mentioned to him as your promise.

I am, Sir, your much obliged friend,

and humble servant,

WILUAM JONES.

" husband ever faithful, loving, and obedient." She had by nature a strong under-

From Mr. JONES to Mr. COTES.

SIR 5 *London,* *Feb. 6th, 1712-13.*

The Royal Society having ordered one of their books for you, and another for Mr. Saunderson, also one for Trinity-College library, and one for the University library; I would not lose the opportunity of paying you my respects, by sending them. I need not tell you the occasion and design of that collection. You will see readily, that it affords such light concerning what it relates to, as could not easily have been discovered any other way; it also shews, that your great predecessor, whose illustrious example I don't doubt but you follow, never employed his time about things ordinary. I have no mathematical intelligence to send you. Mr. Keil thinks he has discovered a very easy and practical solution of the Keplerean problem. If Moreton's book is of no use to you, please to send it to me, though I fear it will yield me but small assistance, having occasion for variety of modern solstitial meridian altitudes of the Sun, such as may be depended upon. Helvetius, Flamstead, and the French observations, seem defective. I should be glad to be informed where I can be supplied best. I am extremely pleased to find that Sir Isaac's book is so near being finished; and it is not less agreeable to me to hear, that your own book is in such forwardness. You are much in the right of it to print your lectures and other papers, in a book by itself: it is better than to have them lie up and down among other things. What I formerly proposed as to the putting of things in the Philosophical Transactions, is only fit for a sheet or two, but not exceeding that. I very much long to see those

(landing, which was improved by his con*
variation ^and inftruftion. Under his tuition

valuable pieces, and hope you will let me know in what
time I may expect them.—Do me the justice to believe,
that I am, with all sincerity,

Your most humble servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

From the SAME to the SAME.

SIR,

London, April 29th, 1713.

Ever since I received your very kind
letter, and. Moreton's book, I waited for an opportunity
of sending you some old manuscripts I had by me, and
at last am obliged to venture them by the carrier. They
relate, in some measure, to the method of Differences:
the folio one, I find, was written by one Nath. Torperly,
a Shropshire man, who, when young, was amanuensis to
Vieta, but afterwards writ against him. He was cotem-
porary with Briggs. The book, I think, can be of no
other use to you than in what relates to the history of
that method, and in having the satisfaction of seeing
what has been formerly done on that subject. I am
mightily pleased to see the end of the *Principia*, and re-
turn you many thanks for the instructive index, that you
have taken the pains to add, and hope it will not be long
before we shall see the beginning of that noble book. I
shall be in some pain till I hear that you have received
my old manuscript, it being a favourite purely on account
of some extravagancies in it; but I shall think it safe in
your hands.

I am, Sir,

You affectionate friend, and humble servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

the became a confiderable proficient in Algebra, and with a view to qualify herfelf for *the* office of preceptor to her fitter's fon, who was deftined to a maritime profeffion, made herfelf perfect in Trigonometry, and the Theory of Navigation. Mrs. Jones, after

From the SAME to the SAME.

DEAR SIR,

London, July 11th, 1713.

It is impossible to represent to you, with what pleasure I received your inestimable present of the *Principia*, and am much concerned to find myself so deeply charged with obligations to you, and such I fear as all *my* future endeavours will never be able to requite. This edition is indeed exceedingly beautiful, and interspersed with great variety of admirable discoveries so very natural to its great author; but it is more so from the additional advantage of your excellent preface, which I wish much to get published in some of the foreign journals-, and since a better account of this book cannot be given, I suppose it will not be difficult to get it done. How, this great task being done, I hope you will think of publishing your'papers, and not let such valuable pieces lie by. As to what you mentioned in your last, concerning my old manuscripts, though for my part I know of nothing worth your notice publicly in them, but, If you do find any, the end of my sending them is the better answered *, and you know that you may do as yo^a please,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

the death of her husband, was urgently and repeatedly solicited, by the Countess of Macclesfield, to remain at Sherborne Castle; but having formed a plan for the education of her son, with an unalterable determination to pursue it, and being apprehensive that her residence at Sherborne might interfere with the execution of it, she declined accepting the friendly invitation of the Countess, who never ceased to retain the most affectionate regard for her.

In the plan adopted by Mrs. Jones for the instruction of her son, she proposed to reject the severity of discipline, and to lead his mind insensibly to knowledge and exertion, by exciting his curiosity, and directing it to useful objects. To his incessant importunities for information on casual topics of conversation, which she watchfully stimulated, she constantly replied, *ready and you will know*; a maxim, to the observance of which he always acknowledged himself indebted for his future attainments. By this method, his desire to learn became as eager as her

with to teach; and such was her talent of instruction, and his facility of retaining it, that in his fourth year he was able to read, distinctly and rapidly, any English book. She particularly attended at the same time to the cultivation of his memory, by making him learn and repeat some of the popular speeches in Shakespeare, and the best of Gay's Fables.

If, from the subsequent eminence of Sir William Jones, any general conclusion should be eagerly drawn in favour of early tuition, we must not forget to advert to the uncommon talents both of the pupil and the teacher.

In common cases, premature instruction has often been found to retard, rather than accelerate, the progress of the intellectual faculties; and the success of it so much depends upon the judgment of the tutor, and the capacity of the scholar, upon the skill of the one, as well as upon the disposition and powers of the other, that it is impossible to prescribe a general rule, when instruction ought to begin, or a general mode, by which

it should be conveyed ; the determination in both cases must be left to the discretion of parents, who ought to be the most competent to decide.

In this year of his life, Jones providentially escaped from two accidents, one of which had nearly proved fatal to his sight, the other to his life. Being left alone in a room, in attempting to scrape some foot from the chimney, he fell into the fire, and his clothes were instantly in flames: his cries brought the servants to his assistance, and he was preserved with some difficulty; but his face, neck, and arms, were much burnt. A short time afterwards, when his attendants were putting on his clothes, which were imprudently fastened with hooks, he struggled, either in play, or in some childish pet, and a hook was fixed in his right eye. By due care, under the directions of Dr. Mead, whose friendship with his family continued unabated after his father's death, the wound was healed; but the eye was so much weak-

ened, that the fight of it ever remained ins-perfed,

His propenfity to reading, which had begun to difplay itfelf, was for a time checked by thefe accidents; but the habit was acquired, and after his recovery he indulged it without reftraint, by perufing eagerly any books that came in his way, and with an attention proportioned to his ability to comprehend them. In his fifth year, as he was one morning turning over the leaves of a Bible in his mother's clofet, his attention was forcibly arretted by the fublime defcription of the angel in the tenth chapter of the Apocalypfe, and the imprdfion which his imagination received from it was never effaced. At a period of mature judgment, he confidered the paflage as equal in fublimity to any in the infpired writers, and far fuperior to any that could be produced from mere human compositions; and he was fond of retracing and mentioning the rapture which he felt, when he firft read it. In his

fixth year, by the affiftance of a friend, he was initiated in the rudiments of the Latin grammar, and he committed fome paffages of it to memory; but the dull elements of a new language having nothing to captivate his childifh attention, he made little progrefi in it; nor was he encouraged to perfeverance by his mother, who, intending him for a public education, was unwilling to perplex his mind with the ftudy of a dead language, before he had acquired a competent knowledge of his native tongue,

At Michaelmas 1753, in the clofe of his feventh year, he was placed at Harrow School, of which the worthy and amiable Dr. Thackeray was then head mafter. The amusements and occupations of a fchool-boy are of little importance to the public; yet it cannot be uninterefting, or uninftro6Hve, to trace the progrefs of a youth of genius and abilities, from his earlieft efforts to that proficiency in univerfal literature which he afterwards attained. During the two firft years of his refidence at Harrow, he was rather reergarked

for diligence and application, than for the superiority of his talents, or the extent of his acquisitions; and his attention was almost equally divided between his books and a little garden, the cultivation and embellishment of which occupied all his leisure hours. His faculties however necessarily gained strength by exercise; and during his school vacations, the sedulity of a fond parent was without intermission exerted to improve his knowledge of his own language. She also taught him the rudiments of drawing, in which he excelled.

In his ninth year, he had the misfortune to break his thigh-bone in a scuffle with his school-fellows, and this accident detained him from school twelve months. After his relief from pain, however, the period of his confinement was not suffered to pass in indolence; his mother was his constant companion, and amused him daily with the perusal of such English books, as she deemed adapted to his taste and capacity. The juvenile poems of Pope, and Dryden's Trans-

lation of the *Æneid*, afforded him incessant delight, and excited his poetical talents, which displayed themselves in the composition of verses in imitation of his favourite authors. But his progress in classical learning, during this interval, was altogether suspended; for although he might have availed himself of the proffered instruction of a friend, in whose house he resided, to acquire the rudiments of Latin, he was then so unable to comprehend its utility, and had so little relief for it, that he was left unrestrained to pursue his juvenile occupations and amusements, and the little which he had gained in his two first years, was nearly lost in the third.

On his return to school, he was however placed in the same class which he would have attained, if the progress of his studies had not been interrupted. He was of course far behind his fellow-labourers of the same standing, who erroneously ascribed his insufficiency to laziness or dulness, while the master who had raised him to a situation above his powers, required exertions of which he was

incapable, and corporal punishment and degradation were applied, for the non-performance of tasks, which he had never been instructed to furnish. But in truth he far excelled his school-fellows in general, both in diligence and quickness of apprehension; nor was he of a temper to submit to imputations, which he knew to be unmerited. Punishment failed to produce the intended effect; but his emulation was roused. He devoted himself incessantly to the perusal of various elementary treatises, which had never been explained nor even recommended to him; and having thus acquired principles, he applied them with such skill and success, that in a few months he not only recovered the station from which he had been degraded, but was at the head of his class: his compositions were correct, his analysis accurate, and he uniformly gained every prize offered for the best exercise. He voluntarily extended his studies beyond the prescribed limits, and, by solitary labour, having acquired a competent knowledge of the rules of geometry, he com

posed verses in imitation of Ovid; a task, which had never been required from any of the students in the lower school at Harrow.

The behaviour of the master to Jones, made an impression on his mind, which he ever remembered with abhorrence- Little doubt can be entertained, that he might have been stimulated to equal exertions, if encouragement had been substituted for severity, and instruction for disgrace- The accumulation of punishment for his inability to soar, before he had been taught to fly, (I use his own expression) might have rendered the feelings callous; and a sense of the injustice attending the infliction of it, was calculated to destroy the respect due to magisterial authority, and its influence over the scholar- It is a material and perhaps unavoidable defect in the system of education at public schools, that the necessity of regulating instruction by general rules, must often preclude that attention to the tempers and capacities of individuals, by which their attainments might be essentially promoted.

In his twelfth year, Jones was moved into the upper school. Of the retentive powers of his memory at this period, the following anecdote is a remarkable instance. His school-fellows proposed to amuse themselves with the representation of a play; and at his recommendation they fixed upon the *Tempest*: as it was not readily to be procured, he wrote it for them so correctly from memory, that they acted it with great satisfaction to themselves, and with considerable entertainment to the spectators. He performed the character of Prospero.

His diligence increased with his advancement in the school: he now entered upon the study of the Greek tongue, the characters of which he had already learned for his amusement. His genius and assiduity were also displayed in various compositions, not required by the discipline of the school. He translated into English verse several of the epistles of Ovid, all the pastorals of Virgil, and composed a dramatic piece on the story of Meleager, which he denominated a tragedy; and it **was**

acted during the vacation, by some of **his** school-fellows with whom he was most intimate. In his own play, he performed **the** part of the hero.

A copy of this little composition, inaccurately transcribed by a relation, has been preserved; and to gratify that curiosity which the mention of it may have excited, I select from it the following lines:

ATALANTA (speaks).

Still Discord raves, Bellona fiercely storms,
Mars calls, and Caledonians exclaim.
Althaea, fraught with ire, forgets her son,
And meditates fierce vengeance in her heart.
At Dian's sacred shrine a billet lies,
On which depends the life of Meleager.
This, stern Althaea spied,—then fury fir'd
Her furious mind,—she knew the fate's decree :
Thrice did she rave, and thrice repressed her hand;
At length she threw the billet on the fire,
Which gently gather'd round its impious prey;
And now in absent flames the hero burns.
Wildly he stares; his glaring eye-balls sink
Beneath their sockets, and omit their light.
His shiver'd hair hangs dangling o'er his face;
He rends his silken vest, and wrings his hands,
And groans, possessed with agonizing pain.

These juvenile efforts contributed to esta-

blish the influence and reputation of Jones in the school; and the success with which his studies had latterly been pursued, left him no reason to regret the disadvantages under which he had at first laboured. His improvement in the knowledge of profody was truly extraordinary; he soon acquired a proficiency in all the varieties of Roman metre, so that he was able to scan the trochaic and iambic verses of Terence, before his companions even suspected that they were any thing but mere prose. He also learned to taste the elegance of that writer, and was frequently heard to repeat with particular satisfaction the rule in the Andria:

**Facile omnes perferre et pati,
Nunquam praeponens se aliis.**

Such was the extent of his attainments, and such his facility of composition, that for two years he wrote the exercises of many boys in the two superior classes, who often obtained credit for performances to which they had no title, whilst the students in the same class with himself were happy to become his pu-

pita During the holidays, his studies were varied, but not relaxed; in these intervals, he learned the rudiments of French and arithmetic, and was particularly gratified with an invitation to attend the meetings of learned and ingenious men, at the house of that amiable philosopher, Mr. Baker, and his friend, Mr. Pond. As an introduction to the knowledge of the subjects discussed in this literary society, by the particular recommendation of his mother, he read the *Spectacle de la Nature*: he acknowledged, however, that he was more entertained with the Arabian Tales, and Shakespeare, whose poems and plays he repeatedly perused with increased delight.

In the usual recreations of his school-fellows at Harrow, Jones was rarely a partaker; and the hours which they allotted to amusement, he generally devoted to improvement. The following anecdote strongly indicates the turn of his mind, and the impression made by his studies. He invented a political play,

in which Dr. William Bennet*, Bishop of Cloyne, and the celebrated Dr. Parr, were his principal associates. They divided the fields in the neighbourhood of Harrow, according to a map of Greece, into states and kingdoms; each fixed upon one as his dominion, and assumed an ancient name. Sortie of their school-fellows consented to be styled barbarians, who were to invade their territories and

* The Bishop of Cloyne, in a letter to the Dean of St. Asaph, dated November 1795, mentions Sir William Jones in terms of respect and affection:—" I knew him " (he writes) from the early age of eight or nine, and he " was always an *uncommon* boy. Great abilities, great " particularity of thinking, fondness for writing verses " and plays of various kinds, and a degree of integrity " and manly courage, of which I remember many instances, distinguished him even at that period. I " loved him and revered him, and, though one or two " years older than he was, was always instructed by him " from my earliest age.

" In a word, I can only say of this amiable and wonderful man, that he had more virtues, and less faults, " than I ever yet saw in any human being and that the " goodness of his head, admirable as it was, was exceeded by that of his heart. I have never ceased to " admire him from the moment I first saw him; and my " esteem for his great qualities, and regret for his loss, " will only end with my life"

attifck their hillocks, which were denominat
ed fortteffes. The chiefs vigoroufly defended
their refpective domains againft the incurfiona
of the enemy; and in thefe imitative wars,
the young ftatefmen held councils, made
vehement harangues, and compofed memo*
rials, all doubtlefs very boyifh, but calculated
to fill their minds with ideas of legiflation and
civil government- In thefe unufua! amufe*
metits, Jones was ever the leader; and he
might juftly have appropriated to hirtifelf thc
words of Catullus;

Ego gymnasii flos, ego decus olei.

Dr. Thackeray retired from the fuperin-
tendance of the fchool at Harrow, when his
pupil had attained his fifteenth year. It was
a Angular trait in the character of this good
mah and refpectable tutor, that he never ap-
plauded the beft compofitions of his fcholars,
from a notion which he had adopted, that
praise only tended to make them vain or idle.
But the dpinion which he gave of Jones in
private was, that he was a boy of fo active a

mind, that if he Were left naked and friendless oil Saliftmry Plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame and riches.

Dr. Thackeray was fucceeded by Dr. Sumner, and for his information of the courfe of ftudy purfued at Harrow, a plan of the lectures and exercifes in the upper fchool was accurately delineated by Jones, at the fuggeftion of the principal afliftant, who prefented it to the new mafter, with many encomiums on the talents of his favourite fcholar. He annexed to it a collection of his compofitions, including his tranflation of the paftorals of Virgil. Dr. Sumner quickly diftinguifhed him; and of the two complete years which he paffed under that excellent inftructor, it is fufficient to fay, that he employed them in reading and imitating the beft ancient authors; nor did he confine himfelf merely to the compofitions of Greece and Rome; he learned the Arabic chara&ers, and ftudied the Hebrew language fufficiently to enable him to read fome of the Pfalms in the original. His ardour for knowledge was fo

Unlimited, that he frequently devoted whole nights to study, taking coffee or tea as an antidote to drowsiness; and his improvement by these extraordinary exertions was so rapid, that he soon became the prime favourite of his master, who with an excusable partiality was heard to declare, that Jones knew more Greek than himself, and was a greater proficient in the idiom of that language. Nor was he less a favourite with his fellow-students than with his master. He acquired popularity with them, by the frequent holidays that rewarded the excellence of his compositions. His reputation at the same time was so extensive, that he was often flattered by the enquiries of Grangers, under the title of the Great Scholar.

Of his juvenile compositions in prose and verse, the early fruits of rare talents and unbounded industry, some have been printed in the fragment of a work which he began at school and entitled *Limon* *, in imitation of Cicero. During the last months of his resi*

* *Works of Sir William Jones*, vol. vi. p. 285.

dence at Harrow, Dr. Sumner not only dispensed with his attendance at school, but was obliged to interdict his application, in consequence of a weakness of sight contracted by it. His compositions were not however discontinued; and he obtained the assistance of the younger students to write them from his dictation. He employed the intervals of suspended duty, which he was reluctantly compelled to admit, in learning chess, by practising the games of Philidor.

During the vacations, his application was directed to improve his knowledge of French and arithmetic, to which he also added the study of the Italian. Books he had always at command; for his mother, who contemplated with delight the progress of her son, with a wife liberality allowed him unlimited credit on her purse. But of this indulgence, as he knew that her finances were restricted, he availed himself no further than to purchase such books as were essential to his improvement.

I shall here transcribe, without alteration or

omiffiaa, a letter which the young ftudent, at the age of fourteen, wrote to his fifber, to enfole her for the death of a friend.

DEAR SISTER,

When I received your letter, I was very concerned to hear the death of your friend Mr. Reynolds, which I confider as a piece of affliction common to us both, For although my knowledge of his name or cha rafter is of no long date, and though I never had any perfonal acquaintance with him, yet (as you obferve) we ought to regret the lofs pf every honourable man; and if I had the pleafure of your convention, I would certainly give you any confolatory:advice that lay in my power, and make it my bufmefs to convince you what a real fhare I take in your chagrin. And yet to reafon philofophically, I cannot help thinking any grief upon a performs death very fuperfluous, and inconfiftent with fenfe; for what is the caufe df our forrow? Is it becaufe we hate the perfofideceafcd? that were to imply ftrangg contradiction, to

exprefs our joy by the common figns of for-
row. If, on the other hand, we grieve for
one who was dear to us, I fhould reply that
we fhould, on the contrary, rejoice at his
having left a flate fo perilous and uncertain as
life is. The common ftrain is; " 'Tis pity fo
virtuous a man fhould die:"—but I affert the
contrary; and when I hear the death of a
perfon of merit, I cannot help reflecting, how
happy he muft be who now takes the reward
of his excellencies, without the poffibility of
falling away from them and lofing the virtue
which he profefled, on whose character death
has fixed a kind of feal, and placed him out
of the reach of vice and infamy! for death
only closes a man's reputation, and determines
it as either good or bad. On the contrary,
in life nothing is certain; whilst any one is
liable to alteration, we may poffibly be forced
to retrad our efteem for him, and fome tin^e
or other he may appear to us, as under a dif-
ferent light than what he does at prefent; for
the life of no man can be pronounced either
happy or miferable, virtuous or abandoned,

before the cofciclufion of it. **It was upon this** reflexion, that Solon, being; afked by Croefus, a monarch of immente riches, who was the happieft man? answered, After yout death I fhall be able to determine. Befides, though a man fhould purfue a conftant and determinate courfe of virtue, though he were to keep a regular fymmetry and uniformity in his actions, and preferve the beauty of his reputation to the laft, yet (while he lives) his very virtue may incur fome evil imputation, and provoke a thoufand murmurs of detraction; for, believe me, my dear filter, there is no inftance of any virtue, or focial excellence, which has not excited the envy of innumerable aftaildnts, whofe acrimony is raifed barely by feeing others pleafed, and by hearing commendation which another enjoys. It is not eafy in this life for any man to efcape cenfure; and infamy requires very little labour to affift its circulation. But there is a kind of fancion in the characters of the dead, which gives due force and reward to their merits, and defends them from the faggeft

tions of calumny. But to return to the point; what reason is there to disturb yourself on this melancholy occasion? do but reflect that thousands die every moment of time, that even while we speak, some unhappy wretch or other is either pining with hunger, or pinched with poverty, sometimes giving up his life to the point of the sword, torn with convulsive agonies, and undergoing many miseries which it were superfluous to mention. We should therefore compare our afflictions with those who are more miserable, and not with those who are more happy. I am ashamed to add more, lest I should seem to mistrust your prudence; but next week, when I understand your mind is more composed, I shall write you word how all things go here. I designed to write you this letter in French, but I thought I could express my thoughts with more energy, in my own language.

I come now, after a long interval, to mention some more private circumstances. Pray give my duty to my Mamma, and thank her for my shirts. They fit, in my opinion, very

well; though Biddy fays they are tod little ih the arms. You may expect a letter from itfe eveyday in the week till I come homej for Mrs. Bifooe has defied it, aiid has given me feme franks. When you fee her, you may tell her that her little hoy fends his duty to her, and Mr, Rifcoe his love to his filter, and defires to be remembered to Mifs Cleeve: he alfo fends his compliments to my Mamma and you. Upon my word I never thought our bleak air would have fo good an effe6l upon him. His complexion is now ruddy, whkh before was fallow and pale, and he is indeed much grown: but I now fpeak of tri-Hes, I mean in comparifon of his learning; and indeed he takes that with wonderful acutenefs; befides, his exceffive high fpirits increjfe mine, and give me comfort, fince, after Pamelas departure, he is almoft the only company I keep. As for news; the only article I know is, that Mrs, Par is dead and buried. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner are well: the latter thanks you for bringing the tetter

from your old acquaintance, and the former has made me an elegant present. I am now very much taken up with study; am to speak Antony's speech in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar (which play I will read to you when I come to town), and am this week to make a declamation. I add no more than the sincere well-wishes of your faithful friend,

And affectionate brother,

WILLIAM JONES.

If I am not deceived by my partiality for the memory of Sir William Jones, this letter will be perused with interest by the public. The topics selected for the consolation of his sister, are not indeed of the most novel nature, nor the best adapted to afford it; and we may smile at the gravity of the young journal, contrasted with the familiarity of the circumstances detailed in the latter part of the epistle, which I found no disposition to reject: but the letter as it stands, will furnish no contemptible proof of his talents and framer-

nal dfection, and may ferve as a ftandard of companion to parents, for eftimatkg the abilities of their own children.

• The period of tuition under Dr. Sumner pafled rapidly, to the mutual fatisfaction of the matter and fcholar, until Jones had reached his feventeenth year; when it was determined to remove him to one of the Univerfities. This determination was not adopted without much hefitation; for it had been ftrongly recommended to his mother, by Sergeant Prime, and othelr Lawyers, to place him, at the age of fixteen, in the office of ibme eminent fpecial pleader: and they fupported their recommendation by an obfervatipn, equally flattering to him and tempting to his mother, that his talents, united with fuch indefatigable induftry, muft enfure the moft brilliant fuccefs, and confequently the acquifition of wealth and reputation. It is a fingular proof of his curiofity to explore unufual tracks of learning, 'that, at this carjy age, he had perufed the Abridgement of Coke's Inftitutes, by Ireland, with fo much

Attention, that he frequently amused the legal friends of his mother, by reasoning with them on old cases, which were supposed to be confined to the learned in the profession. The law, however, at that time, had little attraction for him ; and he felt no inclination to renounce his Demosthenes and Cicero for the pleadings in Westminster-Hall. His curiosity to the study of the law had also been particularly excited, by the perusal of some old and inaccurate abridgement of law-cases in barbarous Latin. This disinclination on his part, the solicitude of Dr. Sumner, that he should devote some years to the completion of his studies at the University, and the objections of his mother, founded on reasons of economy, to a profession which could not be pursued without considerable expense, fixed her decision against the advice of her legal friends. The choice of an University was also the occasion of some discussion. Cambridge was recommended by Dr. Sumner, who had received his education there: but Dr. Glasse, who had private pupils at

Harrow, and had always distinguished Jones by the kindest attention, recommended Oxford. His choice was adopted by Mrs. Jones, who, in compliance with the wishes of her son, had determined to reside at the University with him, and greatly preferred the situation of Oxford.

In the Spring of 1764, he went to the University for the purpose of being matriculated and entered at College*: but he returned to Harrow for a few months, that he might finish a course of lectures, which he had just begun, and in which he had been highly interested by the learning, eloquence, taste, and sagacity of his excellent instructor. They separated soon after with mutual regret, and in the following term he fixed himself at Oxford.

The name of Jones was long remembered at Harrow, with the respect due to his super

* The following is the form of his admission into University College, copied from his own writing:—Ego Guilielmus Jones, filius unicus Gulielmi Jones, Armigeri, de civitate Lond. libens subscribo sub tutamine Magistri Baccelli, et Magistri¹ Coulson, annos natus septendecim.

rior talents and unrivalled eriiditioftj arid he was frequently quoted by Dr. Sumner, as the ornament of his fchool, and as an example for imitation. He had not only diftinguifhed himfelf by the extent of his claflical attainments, and his poetical compofitions, but by the eloquence of his declamations, and the mafterly manner in which they were delivered. In the varied talents which conftitute an orator, Dr. Sumner himfelf excelled ; and his pupil had equally benefited by his example and inftrudtion. In the behaviour of Jones towards his fchool-fcllows, he never exhibited that tyranny, which in the larger feminaries of learning is fometimes pra6lifed by the feimior, over the younger ftudents. His difpofition equally revolted at the exercife or fufferance of oppreffion; and he early exhibited a mind, ftrongly imprefled with thofe moral diftin&ions which he ever retained. Of the friendships which he contracted at fchool, many were afterwards cultivated with reciprocal affection; and among the friends of his early years, fome ftill fuiaave, who re-

member his virtues with delight, and deplore his loss.

His friend Parnell, whose departure from school he laments in the letter to his father, was the late Sir John Parnell, who held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Ireland. His testimony of the merits, capacity, and proficiency of his friend and fellow-student, at Harrow, extracted from a memorandum, which he gave to Lady Jones, will confirm my own account of him:—

P The early period of life is not usually
 " marked by extraordinary anecdote : but
 " small circumstances become interesting',
 " when we can trace in them the first prin-
 " ciples of virtue, and the first symptoms of
 " those talents which afterwards so eminently
 " distinguished the character of Sir William
 " Jones. He gave very early proofs of his
 " possessing very extraordinary abilities. His
 " industry was very great, and his love of li-
 " terature was the result of disposition, and
 " not of submission to control. He excelled
 " principally in his knowledge of the Greek
 " language, His compositions were dif-
Life—V. L. F

"tinguished by his precise application of
"every word, agreeably to the most strict
"classical authority. He imitated the cho-
"ruses of Sophocles so successfully, that his
"writings seemed to be original Greek com-
"positions; and he was attentive even in
"writing the Greek characters with, great
"correctness. His time being employed in
"study, prevented his joining in those plays
"and amusements which occupied the time
"of his other schoolfellows: but it induced
"no other Angularity in his manners; they
"were mild, conciliating, and cheerful. When
"* I first knew him, about the year 1761, he
"amused himself with the study of botany,
"and in collecting fossils. In general, the
"same pursuits which gave employment to
"his mature understanding, were the first
"objects of his youthful attention. The
"same disposition formed the most distin-
"guished features at an early, and at a late
"period of his life. A decision of mind,
"and a strict attachment to virtue, an en-
"thusiastic love of liberty, an uniform spirit
"of philanthropy, were the characteristics of

" his youth, and of his manhood: he did no
 " aft, he ufed no expreffion, which did not
 " juftify thefe aflertions."

A collection of Englifh poems, compofed by Mr. Jones, at Harrow, was prefented by him to his friend Parnell, in 1763. The firft and longeft of the collection, containing more than three hundred and thirty lines, is entitled *Prolufions*,. and is a critique on the various ftyles of paftoral writers. This was written by Mr. Jones, at the age of fifteen, and is the original of the poem, which he afterwards publifhed under the title of *Arcadia* *.

The variations between his firft attempt and fubfequent publication are very confiderable. In his earlieft compofition, he makes Menalcas, who reprefents Theocritus, the father of paftoral poetry, adopt the language of Chaucer, as the only model he could take for a fpecimen of the Englifh Doric. Spenser fpeaks in his own dialect, and, as the poet fays,

Masks in the roughest veil the sweeteft fong.

* Works, vol. x. p. 283.

In the original eſſay, Mr. Jones gives the prize to Tityrus, or Virgil: but, in the latter, Theocritus divides the kingdom of Arcadia between Virgil and Spenser, and affigns to them his two daughters, Daphne and Hyla, by whom he underſtands the two ſorts of paſtoral poetry; the one elegant and poliſhed, the other ſimple and unadorned, in both which Theocritus excels.

The remaining poems in the collection, conſiſt of tranſlations and imitations of Horace, Sophocles, and Theocritus; Saul and David, an Ode; and a Satire on the inordinate Love of Novelty.

A manuſcript of theſe poems, in the handwriting of Mr. Jones, was preſented to Lady Jones, by Sir John Parnell, a few weeks only before his death. I ſelected as a ſpecimen of Mr. Jones's poetical talents, at the age of fourteen, the ſhorteſt in the collection, in imitation of a well-known Ode of Horace * and addreſſed to his friend Parnell :—

* Ode 14. lib. ii.

How quickly fades the vital flow'r !
 Alas, my friend! each silent hour
 Steals unperceiv'd away:
 The early joys of blooming youth,
 Sweet innocence, and dove-ey'd truth,
 Are destin'd to decay.

Can zeal, drear Pluto's wrath restrain ?
 No j tho' an hourly victim stain
 His hallow'd shrine with blood,
 Fate will recall her doom for none ;
 The sceptred king must leave his throne.
 To pass the Stygian flood.

In vain, my Parnell, wrapt in ease,
 We shun the merchant-marring seas;
 In vain we fly from wars;
 In vain we shun th' autumnal blast;
 (The slow Cocytus must be passed;)
 How needless are our cares!

Our house, our land, our shadowy grove
 The very mistress of our love,
 Ah me, we *Cooti* must leave!
 Of all our trees, the hated boughs
 Of Cypress shall alone diffuse
 Their fragrance o'er our grave.

To others shall we then resign
 The num'rous casks of sparkling wine,
 Which, frugal, now we store ;
 With them a more deserving heir,
 (Is this our labour, this our care?)
 Shall stain the stucco floor*

The new fituation of Mr. Jones, at **the** Univerfity, did not at firft correpond with his expectations. Under the tuition of a matter, who faw with admiration his capacity and application, who was anxious to aflift his exertions, and rewarded their fucces with unlimited applaufe, his ardour for learning had been raifed to a degree of enthufiafm: at the Univerfity, he expected to find a Sumner or Afkew, in every mafter of arts, and geperally the fame paffion for literature, which he had himfelf imbibed. It was evident that fuch extravagant expeditions muft be difappointed ; and from the public ledlures, he derived little gratification or inftrudtion ; they were much below the ftandard of his attainments, and, in fad, were confidered as merely formal; and, inftead of pure principles on fubjects of tafte, on rhetoric, poetry, and practical morals, *he complained* that he was required to attend dull comments on artificial ethics, and logic detailed in fuch barbarous Latin, that he profefled to know as little of it as he then knew of Arabic. The only logic

then in fashion was that of the schools; and in a memorandum written by himself, which is my authority for these remarks, I find an anecdote related of one of the fellows, who was reading Locke with his own pupils, that he carefully passed over every passage in which that great metaphysician derides the old system.

With the advice of Dr. Sumner, he was preparing for the press his Greek and Latin compositions, including a Comedy, written in the language and measures of Aristophanes. But his solicitude to appear as an author, was perhaps prudently checked by the advice of other friends; and the proposed publication from which he expected an increase of reputation, was reluctantly postponed. This comedy, which bears the title of *Mormo*, still exists, but in a state of such mutilation, from the depredations of worms and time, that it cannot be published without very copious conjectural emendations.

After the residence of a few months at the University, on the 31st of October, 1764,

Mr. Jones was unanimously elected one of the four scholars on the foundation of Sir Simon Bennett, to whose munificence he was ever proud to acknowledge his obligations. The prospect of a fellowship, to which he looked with natural impatience, was however remote as he had three seniors.

His partiality for Oriental literature now began to display itself in the study of the Arabic, to which he was strongly incited by the example and encouragement of a fellow-student, of great worth and abilities, who had acquired some knowledge in that celebrated language, and offered him the use of the best books, with which he was well provided. In acquiring the pronunciation, he was assisted by a native of Aleppo, who spoke and wrote the vulgar Arabic fluently, but was without any pretensions to the character of a scholar. Mr. Jones accidentally discovered him in London, where he usually passed his vacations, and prevailed upon him to accompany him to Oxford, under a promise of maintaining him there. This promise he was obliged

exclusively to fulfil for several months, at an expense which his finances could ill afford, being disappointed in the hopes which he had entertained, that some of his brother collegians might be inclined to avail themselves of the assistance of the Syrian, and participate with him in the expense of his maintenance.

The disgust expressed by Mr. Jones after his first introduction into the University soon subsided, and his time now passed with great satisfaction to himself. He found in it, all the means and opportunity of instruction which he could wish; and adopted that respectful attachment to it, which he ever after retained. His college tutors, who saw that all his hours were devoted to improvement, dispensed with his attendance on their lectures, alleging with equal truth and civility, that he could employ his time to more advantage. Their expectations were not disappointed: he perused with great assiduity all the Greek poets and historians of note, and the entire works of Plato and Lucian, with a vast apparatus of commentaries on them; con-

ftantly reading with a pen in his hand, making remarks, and compofing in imitation of his favourite authors. Some portion of every morning he allotted to Mirza, whom he employed in tranflating the Arabian tales of Galland into Arabic, writing himfelf the tranflation from the mouth of the Syrian. He afterwards corrected the grammatical inaccuracies of the verfion, by the help of Erpenius and Golius. In the courfe of his application to this ancient language, he difcovered, what he never before fufpected, a near connexion between the modern Perfic and Arabic, and he immediately determined to acquire the former. He accordingly ftudied it with attention in the only Perfian grammar then extant; and having laboured diligently at the Guliftan of Sadi, affifted by the accurate but inelegant verfion of Gentius, and at the well chofen praxis at the clofe of Meninski's grammar, he found his exertions rewarded with rapid fuccefs.

His vacations were patted in London, where he daily attended the fchools of A-

gelo, for the purpose of acquiring the elegant accomplishments of riding and fencing. He was always a strenuous advocate for the practice of bodily exercises, as no less useful to invigorate his frame, than as a necessary qualification for any active exertions to which he might eventually be called. At home, his attention was directed to the modern languages ; and he read the best authors in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, following in all respects the plan of education recommended by Milton, which he had by heart; and thus, to transcribe an observation of his own, with the fortune of a peasant, giving himself the education of a prince.

If the literary acquisitions of Mr. Jones at this period be compared with his years, few instances will be found, in the annals of biography, of a more successful application of time and talents, than he exhibits; and it is worthy of observation, that he was no less indebted to his uncommon industry and method for his attainments, than to his superior capacity.

A mind thus occupied in the purfuit of univerfal literature, was little fufceptibl of the paffions of avarice or ambition: but, as he was fenfible that the charges attending his education, notwithstanding his habitual attention to economy, mull occafion a confiderable deduption from the moderate income which his mother poffeffed, he anxiously wifhed for a fellowfhip, that he might relieve her from a burden which fhe could ill fupport. If the profpect of acquiring that advantage had not been remote, no temptation would have feduced him from the Univerfity ; but at the period when he began to defpair of obtaining it, he received through Mr. Arden, whole lifter was married to his friend Sumner, an offer to be the private tutor of Lord Althorp, now Earl Spencer. He had been recommended to the family of this nobleman by Dr. Shipley, to whom he was not then perfonally known, but who had feen and approved his compofitions at Harrow, and particularly a Greek oration in praife of Lyon, an honeft yeomen, who founded the

school at that place in the reign of Elizabeth. The proposal was cheerfully accepted by Mr. Jones ; and in his nineteenth year he went to London, and was so delighted with the manners of his pupil, then just seven years old, that he abandoned all thoughts of a profession, and resolved to devote himself to the faithful discharge of the important duties of his new situation. He had the satisfaction to find that this determination would probably restore him to the society of his best and most respected friend, Dr. Sumner, as he understood from Mr. Arden, that his pupil, after some preliminary instruction, would be fixed at Harrow.

He returned for the present to Oxford, where he remained for a few months, and in the summer of 1765, went for the first time, as had been proposed, to Wimbledon Park, to take upon himself the charge of his pupil's education.

He was now placed in a sphere perfectly new to him.—If he quitted the University with a regret proportioned to his increasing

attachment to it, his change of situation offered other advantages, amongst which he justly esteemed his introduction into the first ranks of society, and a residence in one of the most agreeable places in the kingdom. He had new objects to engage his observation, and an interesting occupation, from the discharge of which he derived great satisfaction; his application to literature was pursued without intermission, for, although he resided at Wimbledon until the approach of the winter only, he found sufficient leisure to compose many of his English poems, and to read the greatest part of the Old Testament in Hebrew, particularly the Book of Job, and the Prophets, which he studied with great attention.

In the course of the following summer, by an unexpected concurrence of circumstances, a fellowship, which, in his estimation, gave him absolute independence, was bestowed upon him, and he went for a short time to Oxford, that he might go through the regular forms of election and admission. He was

accordingly elected fellow on the foundation of Sir Simon Bennett, on the 7th of August, 1766.

The idea of deriving an absolute independence from an annual income, not exceeding, upon an average, one hundred pounds, may appear ridiculous when contrasted with the enlarged estimate *of* a competence in these times. But this sum, in fact, was more than the wife economy of a college life then made necessary for a single man, whose habits of prudence were formed, and Mr. Jones considered his fellowship as a freehold, in a place for which he had now contracted an enthusiastic fondness, where he had access to extensive libraries, rare manuscripts, the company of learned men, and all, as he expressed himself, that his heart could wish; and if he had obtained it a year sooner, he would probably have been induced to decline the delicate and responsible task of education.

On his return to Wimbledon, he was flattered by an offer from the Duke of Grafton, then at the head of the Treasury, of the place

of Interpreter for Eastern languages: but, although the acceptance of it might not have interfered with his other pursuits, or engagements, he declined it politely, but without hesitation, earnestly requesting that it might be conferred upon Mirza, whose character he wrote. This disappointed solicitation was unnoticed; and his disappointment made him regret his ignorance of the world, in not accepting the proffered office, under a resolution to consign the entire emoluments of it to his Syrian friend.

During his summer residence at Wimbledon, he formed an acquaintance to which he owed the future happiness of his life. He there saw, for the first time, Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of Dr. Shipley, then Dean of Winchester: but whatever impressions her person and conversation made upon the heart of Mr. Jones, *his fixed ideas of an honourable independence*, and a determined resolution never to owe his fortune to a wife, or her kindred, excluded all ideas of a matrimonial connection. In different circumstances, he might

perhaps have then folieited an alliance* which he afterwards courted and obtained.

The family of Lord Spencer removed late in Autumn to London; and Mr. Jones, with his ufual avidity to acquire the accompliihments of a gentleman, as well as thofe of a fcholar, privately arranged a plan with Gallini, who attended the younger part of the family, for receiving inftructions from him in dancing; at the fame time he continued his morning attendance, without intermiffion, at the two fchools of Angelo, with whofe manners he was extremely pleafed. Before he left London, he had an opportunity, which he did not neglect, of learning the ufe of the broad-fword, from an old penfioner at Chelfea, who had been active, as his fears proved, in many engagements, and whofe narrative propenfity frequently amufed him.

The acquifition of his new aceomplifhment, by Gallini's afliftance, had been made with fecrecy; and the difplay of it enabled him to participate with much fatisfaction, in the evening amufementa at Althorp, where ho

passed the winter with his pupil. But his greatest delight was furnished by an excellent University, in which he found intellectual treasures of the highest value in his estimation; scarcely a single book escaped his inspection; and some of the rarest he perused with indefatigable application. It was at this period, in the twenty-first year of his age, that he began his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, in imitation of Dr. Louth's Prelections at Oxford, on the sacred poetry of the Hebrews.

The summer of 1767, opened a new scene to him; the indisposition of Lord Spencer rendered a journey to Spa advisable for the restoration of his health, and Mr. Jones attended the family: but his residence on the Continent was too short to gratify his curiosity. At Spa he remained only three weeks, part of which he dedicated to the lessons of Janfon, of Aix-la-Chapelle, a most incomparable dancing-master, and part to the acquisition of the German language, in which he so far succeeded, as to be able to read Gesner with delight, assisted only by an excellent German

Grammar and Dictionary; the pronunciation he had formerly learnt from a fellow collegian, who had passed some years at Brunswick. He would gladly have availed himself of the instruction of a German master; but none was to be found at Spa, and his finances were unequal to the expense of procuring that assistance from Aix-la-Chapelle. Notwithstanding these occupations, he found leisure to participate in all the amusements of the place.

In the winter of 1767, Mr. Jones resided with his pupil at Althorp: the attention of Lord Spencer's family was then much occupied in the contested election at Northampton; but as he had neither inclination nor inducement to take any part in it, he confined himself chiefly to the library, which never failed to supply him with increasing sources of entertainment and improvement. His excursions into the regions of literature were unlimited, and as his application was directed with his usual perseverance, he nearly completed his Commentaries, transcribed

an Arabic manuscript on Egypt and the Nile, borrowed from Dr. Ruflel, and copied 'the keys of the Chinefe language, which he wifhed to learn.

The clofe of this year is marked with an occurrence, which probably had a material influence on the determination of his future purfuits. From a motive of mere curiofity, he was prompted to perufe the little treatife of Fortefcue, in praife of the Laws of England; and, although he was more diverted with the fimlicity of the Latin ftyle, than attracted by the fubjed, he felt fo much intereft in the work, as to ftudy it with confiderable attention. In the courfe of the reflections which it excited; he" was naturally •led:-to a comparifon of the laws of England with thofe of other countries, and he marked with delight their uncontroverted claim to fuperiority over the laws of every other ftate, ancient or modern. Of this fad he acknowledged that he had never before entertained an idea. He was now qualified to appreciate with more accuracy, the merits and de-

feds of the republican fyftem of Greece and Rome, for which he had adopted a ftrong partiality, natural to an enthufiaftic admirer of the orators and poets of thofe celebrated nations; and: to examine, their jurifprudence by a ftandard of comparifon; which impreffed his mind with a decided reverence for the inftitutions of his own country. He was not, however, regardless of the deviations in practice from the theoretical perfection of the conftitution in the contefted election, of which he was an unwilling fpedator.

From Althorp he removed, in the fpring of 1768, to Wimbledon, where he received a propofal from Mr. Sutton, then Under-Secretary to the Duke of Grafton, the account of which I fhall relate nearly in his own words*.

The King of Denmark, then upon a vifit to this country, had brought with him an eaftern manuſcript, containing the life of Na-

*** Introduction to the History of the Life of Nadir Shah. Works, vol. xii. p. 311.**

dir Shah, which he was desirous of having translated in England. The Secretary of State with whom the Danish minister had conferred upon the subject, sent the volume to Mr. Jones, requesting him to give a literal translation of it in the French language; but he wholly declined the task, alleging for his excuse, the dryness of the subject, the difficulty of the style, and chiefly his want both of leisure and ability, to enter upon an undertaking so fruitless and laborious. He mentioned, however, a gentleman, with whom he was not then acquainted, but who had distinguished himself by the translation of a Persian history, and some popular tales from, the Persian, as capable of gratifying the wishes of his Danish Majesty. Major Dow, the writer alluded to, excused himself on account of his numerous engagements, and the application to Mr. Jones was renewed. It was hinted, that his compliance would be of no small advantage to him, at his entrance into life; that it would procure him some mark of distinction, which would be pleasing

to him; and, above all, that it would be fit
 reflection upon this country, if the king
 should be obliged to carry the manuscript
 into France. Incited by these motives, and
 principally the last, unwilling to be thought
 churlish or morose, and eager for reputation,
 he undertook the work, and sent a specimen
 of it to his Danish Majesty, who returned his
 approbation of the style and method, but de-
 sired that the whole translation might be per-
 fectly literal, and the oriental images accu-
 rately preserved. The task would have been
 far easier to him, if he had been directed to
 finish it in Latin; for the acquisition of a
 French style was infinitely more tedious, and
 it was necessary to have every chapter cor-
 rected, by a native of France, before it could
 be offered to the discerning eye of the public,
 since in every language there are certain pe-
 culiarities of idiom, and nice shades of mean-
 ing, which a foreigner can never attain to
 perfection. The work, however arduous and
 unpleasant, was completed in a year, not
 without repeated hints from the Secretary's

office, that it was expedited with great impatience by the Court of Denmark. The translation was not, however, published until 1770. Forty copies upon large paper were sent to Copenhagen; one of them bound with uncommon elegance, for the king himself ; and the others, as presents to his courtiers.

Such were the circumstances which induced him, (as he modestly observed,) against his Inclinations, to describe the life of a conqueror; and to appear in public as an author, before a maturity of judgment had made him see the danger of the step. If, (to quote his own words) he had reflected on the little solid glory which a man reaps from acquiring a name in literature, on the jealousy and envy which attend such an acquisition, on the distant reserve which a writer is sure to meet with from the generality of mankind, and on the obtrusion which a contemplative habit gives to our hopes of being distinguished in active life; if all, or any of these reflections had occurred to him, he would not;

nave been tempted by any confideration to enter upon fo invidious and thanklefs a career: but as Tully fays, *he would have confidered, before he embarked, the nature and extent of his voyage-, now, fince the fails are fpread, the veffel muft take its courfe.*

What marks of diftinction he' deceived, or what fruits he reaped from his labours, he thought it would ill become him to mention at the head of a work, in which he profefled to be the hiftorian of others, and not of himfelf: but, to repel the falfe aflertions which appeared in an advertifement on this fubjeft in the public papers, containing a moft unjuft reflexion on the King of Denmark, he confidered it a duty impofed upon him, by the laws of juftice and gratitude, to print, at the beginning of his tranflation, the honourable teftimony of regard which his Majefty Chriftian VII. fent publicly to London, a few months after the receipt of the work, together with the letter of thanks which he returned for fo fignal a token of his favour *

* See Works, vol. xi. Preface;

From these documents, it appears that **his** Danifh Majefty fent to him a diploma, conftituting him a member of the Royal Society of Copenhagen, and recommended him, in the ftrongeft terms, to the favour and benevolence of his own fovereign.

To the hiftory of Nadir Shah, he added a Treatife on Oriental Poetry, in the language of the tranflation: and I may venture to af fert, that Mr. Jones was the only perfon in England, at that time, capable of producing a work, which required a critical knowledge of two foreign languages, one of which was fcarcely known in Europe, Indeed, when we confider the accuracy of the tranflation, which has been acknowledged by the molt competent judges; the extreme difficulty attending a literal verfion of Oriental imagery and idioms; the errors common to all manufcripts, which he had no means of amending by the collation of different copies; and the elegance and correctnefs of his French ftyle; we cannot but exprefs our aftonifhment at the perfedion of his performance, and the

rapidity with which it was completed. The annexed treatise on Oriental poetry is instructive and elegant, interesting from its novelty, and entertaining from its subject and variety, and exhibits the combined powers of taste and erudition. This work was executed by a young man in his twenty-third year; and the motives which induced him to undertake it, had an equal influence on his exertions to render it as perfect as possible.

In detailing the circumstances attending the first publication of Mr. Jones, I have carried the narrative to its conclusion, with some anticipation of the order of time. Part of the summer of 1768 he passed at Tunbridge, where his private studies formed his chief occupation, and the winter of that year in London.' He availed himself of the opportunity, which his situation there afforded, of beginning to learn music; and, having made choice of the Welch harp, for which he had a national partiality, he received lessons from Evans, as long as he remained in town; but, as he was then ignorant of the theory of

mufic, the mere practice, without a knowledge of the principles of the art, gave him little delight. I know not that he ever afterwards refumed the practice of the harp, nor is it to be regretted that he employed the time, which muft have been dedicated to the attainment of any degree of perfection on this inftrument, in more important purfuits.

In the beginning of this year, Mr, Jones formed an acquaintance with Reviczki, afterwards the Imperial minifter at Warfaw, and Ambaflador at the Court of England, with the title of Count, This learned and accom-^{*}plifhed nobleman was deeply captivated with the charms of Oriental literature; and the reputation of Mr. Jones as an Oriental fcholar attracted his advances towards an intimacy, which were eagerly received.

After their feparation, they commenced a correffpondence, which was cultivated with attention for many years. Of this correffpondence, much has been loft, and many of the remaining letters are defaced and mutilated. They generally wrote in Latin, occafionally

in'French, on literary fubjects chiefly, but more particularly on Oriental literature. From that part of the correſpondence, which took place in 1768, I ſelect ſuch letters as ſeem to fall within my plan, and now preſent a familiar tranſlation of them to my readers.

Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKI.

How pleaſing was that half hour to me, in which we converſed on Perſian poetry, our mutual delight. I conſidered it the commencement of a moſt agreeable friendship and intercourſe between us; but my expectations are diſappointed by the circumſtances in which we are unavoidably placed; for, my buſineſs will confine me to the country longer than I wiſh; and you, as I am informed, are preparing to return immediately to Germany. I have, therefore, to lament that our intimacy is, as it were, nipped in the bud. I am not, however, without this conſolation, that if I cannot perſonally converſe with you, I can at leaſt **correſpond with**

you, and thus enjoy the satisfaction arising from a communication of our sentiments and studies. In mentioning *our friendship*, I shall not, I trust, be deemed guilty of an improper freedom. Similarity of studies, fondness for polite literature, congenial pursuits, and conformity of sentiments, are the great bonds of intimacy amongst mankind. Our studies and pursuits are the same, with this difference indeed, that you are already deeply versed in Oriental learning, whilst I am incessantly labouring with all my might to obtain a proficiency in it. But I will not allow you to excel me in partiality for those studies, since nothing can exceed my delight in them. From my earliest years, I was charmed with the poetry of the Greeks; nothing, I then thought, could be more sublime than the Odes of Pindar, nothing sweeter [than Anacreon, nothing more polished or elegant than the golden remains of Sappho, Archilochus, Alcaeus, and Simonides: but when I had tasted the poetry of the Arabs and **Btr-**fians * * * * *

The remainder of this letter is Toft: **but** from the context, and the anfwer of Reviczki, we may conclude that it contained an elaborate panegyric on Eaſtern poetry, exprefled with all the rapture which novelty inſpires, and in terms degrading to the Muſes of Greece and Rome.

C. REVICZKI to W. JONES, Eſquire. *

London, Feb, 19, 1768.

SIR,

I am highly gratified by your recollection of me, as well as by the repeated compliments which you pay me, in your letters to Madame de Vaclufe. I muſt acknowledge, that I feel not a little proud of them; but ſtill more, that an interview of a quarter of an hour has procured me the honour of your friendship. I ſhould be **moſt** happy to cultivate it, if my plans allowed me to remain longer in this country, or if I could at leaſt ſee you at Oxford, **which I**

purpose visiting before I leave England. I hear, with pleasure, that you have undertaken to publish a Treatise on Oriental Prosody. As I am convinced that you will perform this task most ably and successfully, I anticipate with satisfaction the mortification of all our European poets, who must blush at the poverty of their prosaic language, when they find that the Oriental dialects (independently of rhyme, which is of their invention) have true syllabic quantities as well as the Greek, and a greater variety of feet, and consequently the true science of metre and prosody.

I take the liberty of sending you a rough sketch of one of my latest translations from Hafez, with whom I sometimes amuse myself in a leisure hour. You are too well acquainted with the genius of the Persian language, not to perceive the rashness of my attempt; I do not indeed pretend to give the beauty of the original, but merely its sense, simple and unornamented. I have added to it a very free paraphrase in verse, in which,

however, the greatest deviation from the text consists in the occasional substitution of *mistresses* for *mignon*, either to give a connexion to the stanzas, which in this kind of composition is never preserved, or to make it more conformable to our European taste. The Persian poet indeed speaks of his mistresses in the first verse.

You will find in the margin several quotations from the Greek and Latin Poets, which occurred to my recollection, whilst I was reading Hafez, expressing the same sentiments with the Persian. I hope to have the satisfaction of seeing you here before I leave England, alluring you with truth, that I consider the honour of your acquaintance among the greatest advantages attending my visit to this country.

I am, &c.——

C. REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.

London, Feb. 24, 1768.

SIR,

I received your learned and obliging letter on the same day on which I wrote to you; and I read it with the greatest pleasure, though I could have wished that it had been more just to your own merit, and less flattering to me. I will not however take your expressions literally; and notwithstanding your declarations, the taste and judgment which you have displayed in the passages quoted by you, evidently prove that you have advanced far in Oriental literature. I must however beg quarter for the Greek and Latin; for, admitting, what I am not disposed to deny, the perfection, and even the superiority of the Orientals, particularly the Persians in some species of poetry, I would without hesitation renounce all knowledge of the three Eastern languages for that of the

Greek alone. I rejoice that you have made so much progress in your work, and that I may hope soon to see it published; but how to assist you with my advice I know not, as I have not with me a single treatise upon the subject of Oriental poetry. It is in truth an ocean; and such are the abundance and variety of measures used by the Orientals, that no memory can retain them.

I am very anxious to learn under what head you class the *Kafidah*, a species of composition highly admired by the Arabs, and very successfully cultivated by them; it has a nearer resemblance than any other kind of poetry to the Latin elegy, but its construction partakes of that of the *Gazel**, with this difference, that the latter is restricted to thirteen couplets, whilst the number of those in the *Kafidah* is unlimited; and secondly, that in each distich of the *Gazel*, the sense must be complete and finished, whilst in the *Kafidah*,

* Amatory Poem; it is not restricted to thirteen couplets, as Reviczki writes, but to seventeen, and generally contains about seven or eight.

the fentiment is continued through fucceflive lines.

Of this fpecies of compofition, I do not know a more perfect fpecimen, than the poem on the death of Mohammed, fo celebrated throughout the Eaft, that every man of letters can repeat it. It is one continued allegory, but admirable and pathetic, and begins, if I rightly remember, thus:

Does memory recall the bliffful bowers
Of Solyma, the feat of many a friend;
That thus, thy grief pours forth fuch copious fhowers,
And burfting fighs thy lab'ring bosom rend?

With refped to your doubts on the fupposed allegory of Hafez, much may be faid. I am rather inclined to believe, that the myftical expofition of this great poet, by the Mohammedans, may be imputed to their veneration and refped: for his memory, and that their objedt in it is to juftify his conduft as a poet, by representing him equally irreproachable in his morals and compofitions. Moft of the commentators, as Shemy, Surury, and others, labour to give a myftical inter-

pretation of his verses on wine, youths, pleasures, and a contempt for religion, so discreditable to a good muflulman; but the ablest of them all, the learned Sudi, disclaims this mode of illustration, and professes to give a literal exposition of the text of Hafez, in opposition to the opinions of other commentators, and without questioning the purity of their intentions. It may not be amiss to communicate to you an anecdote, which I have read somewhere respecting Hafez *.

* This anecdote is quoted by Sir William Jones, in the ninth chapter of his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, where he states the respective arguments in support of a *literal* or *mystical* interpretation of it. Without pronouncing a positive decision, he gives an opinion in favour of a literal interpretation as the most probable.

In an essay on the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindus, composed some years afterwards in India, (Works, vol. iv. p. 211.) he thus expresses himself on the subject: " It has been made a question, whether the poems of Hafez must be taken in a literal or figurative sense: but the question does not admit of a general and direct answer; for, even the most enthusiastic of his commentators allow, that some of them are to be taken literally, and his editors ought to have distinguished them.—Hafez never pretended to more than human virtues, and it is known that he had human propensities;—after his juvenile passions had subsided,

After the death of this great man, some of **the** religious were disposed to deny his body the right of sepulture, alleging in objection, the licentiousness of his poetry: after a long dispute, they left the decision to a divination in use amongst them, by opening his book at random, and taking the first couplet which occurred: It happened to be this:

Turn not away from Hafez's bier,
Nor scornful check the pitying **tear**⁵
For tho' immers'd in sin he lies.
His soul forgiv'n to Heaven shall rise.

This passage was deemed a divine decision; the religious withdrew their objections, and he was buried in Mofella, a place rendered famous by his own verses. This anecdote, I think, is related by Kaleb Celebi. As to myself, although I am disposed to believe, that when Hafez speaks of love and wine, he has no recondite meaning, I am equally will-

" we may suppose, that his mind took that religious
" bent, which, appears in most of his compositions; for
" there can be no doubt that the following distichs, collected from different odes, relate to the mystical theology of the Sufis;" &c.

ing to declare, that his writings are not disgraced by those obscenities, nor those grose and filthy expressions, which so frequently occur in Sadi.

Nor can I avoid considering him a free thinker; and a hundred passages might be quoted, in which the poet ridicules the Prophet and his Coran; as for instance, when he says,

Wine, that our sober Seer proclaims
Parent of sin, and foul misnames,
With purer joy my soul beguiles,
Than beauty's bloom, or beauty's smiles.

As to the Turkish poets, I confess I do not read them with the same pleasure^although I am willing to allow that some of them have merit. In my opinion, Ruhi, of Bagdad, is the most agreeable of them all; he has written some admirable fables. Perhaps you are not acquainted with him. The Turkish poets in general, are no better than slavish imitators of the Persians, and often deficient in taste and harmony.

I cannot comprehend how you have dif-

covered an indelicate meaning in these beautiful lines of Mefihi:

Send me not, O God, to the tomb, before I
have embraced my friend:—

unless you annex an idea of obscenity to the expression of embracing a youth; a subject which perpetually occurs not only in Oriental poetry, but in Greek and Latin. I send you a recent translation, with a request that you will return it when you are tired with it, as I have no copy.

I am, with the great esteem

and veneration,

Sir, &c.

* REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.

London, March 7, 1768.

I am at a loss to determine whether your letter has afforded me most pleasure or instruction; it is indeed so admirable, that I must point out the only fault which I find in it, that of brevity, although you seem apprehensive of being thought tedious. I suf-

pect that I am indebted to your partiality and politeness only, for the excessive encomiums which you have bestowed upon my translation of the two odes which I sent to you, as well as for the favourable opinion which you entertain of my trifles. I am, however, feriously obliged to you for your animadversions upon my inaccuracies, though, when I consider their number, I must impute it to your indulgence that you have been so sparing in your corrections. Without wishing to lessen my obligations to your kindness, I cannot avoid mentioning by way of apology, that it is only three months since I resumed the task of writing verses, which I renounced when I left school; and not from any motive of vanity, or desire of reputation, but merely as an amusement of my leisure hours. My relapse has produced the translation of about fifty odes of our learned Hafez,

**For whom, each hour a growing fondness brings *,
As by degrees the vernal alder springs.**

* These lines are taken from a juvenile translation of Sir William Jones.

But observing, in the progress of the work, the immense inferiority of my version to the original, I began to be disgusted with it.

I recoiled to have read somewhere with great pleasure, the *Prelections* of the Bishop of Oxford, of which you speak so highly, and which you propose to imitate, but I remember nothing more of this work, than that I thought both the style and arrangement of it, equally admirable. The Grecian and Oriental flowers scattered throughout your letter, delighted me exceedingly, and your selection of them shews your judgment. I also approve your idea of visiting the East; but previously to your undertaking it, I would recommend to you, to make yourself master of the common language of the Turks, or of the vulgar Arabic, not only as indispensably necessary to your communications with the Mohammedans, but as a means of deriving pleasure and profit from the journey.

I do not mean to apply my censures on the fervile imitations of Turkish authors to every species of imitation; for in some instances the

imitation, as in the case of Virgil with respect to Hesiod, has surpassed the original. Nor can Hafez himself deny the imputation of plagiarism, having actually transcribed whole lines from other poets; his collection of poems begins with an instance of this kind, for the very first hemistich is transcribed from one of Yezid*, the son of Mowavea, with an alteration only in the collocation of the words, not to mention nearly a complete ode in another place; but I am disgusted with the flat and perpetual imitation of the many Turkish poets, to whom we may aptly apply the words of Horace:

O servile herd of imitators !—

Do you wish to know my opinion respecting the other Persian poets, and whether I'

* Yezid was the son of Mowavea, the first Caliph of the race of Ommiah, and being reproached by his father for excessive drinking, replied as follows:

Does this thy wrath inspire, because I quaff'd
The grape's rich juice ?—then doubly sweet the draught.
Rage—I will drink unmoved, for to my soul,
Sweet is thy wrath, and sweet the flowing bowl.

think Hafez alone elegant? far from it; for **who can** read without ecstacy the first page of **Sadi**? Indeed, my passion for Oriental literature was first excited by hearing the following lines of Sadi accidentally repeated by my teacher at Constantinople, who explained them to me:

All-bounteous Lord ! whose providential care
 E'en on thy proud rebellious sons descends;
 How canst thou bid thy votaries despair,
 Whose boundless mercy to thy foes extends ?

But who can suppress his indignation, when he reads the wretched translation of this elegant writer, by Gentius ? I acknowledge however, that I am more delighted with Hafez, who unites fine morality with cheerfulness. With respect to Jami, whose works I do not at present possess, I remember enough of what I read at Constantinople to venture to assert, that he is the most successful of the Persian poets. In the judgment of Sadi, Hafez is unequal; some of his odes are excellent, others very inferior, and some very tame, whilst Jami preserves an equality

throughout. I have not tranflated the **ode** of Hafez, " If that fair maid," &c. * into **Latin** verfe, as the fenfe is fo unconnected: but a profe tranflation of it with notes, if you **wifh** to have it, is at your fervice. In the mean time, I fend you my lateft production, not complete indeed, but a mere embryo. Fare-wel.

P. S. It is little to fay, I approve your Arabic verfes; I really admire them, but dare not in this inftance attempt to imitate you.

REVICZKI.

† REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.

London, March 17th, 1768.

I was highly delighted with your letter, particularly with your various tranflations, imitations, and compofitions; they not only prove you have

**Made the Greek authors your fupreme delight,
Read them by day, and ftudied them by night:**

(FRANCIS :)

* See a poetical translation of this ode, in Sir William Jones's Works, vol. v. p. 316.

† Appendix, NQ. 5.

but that you have attained all the "peculiar elevation, as well as elegance of that language. Your Ode to Venus is as beautiful as Venus herself; and you have imitated with wonderful success so divine an original.

Is it not melancholy to reflect, that not only so much of the compositions of this elegant writer should be lost, but that the little which remains is so mutilated and corrupted?

That the text of the ode selected by you, and even that preferred by Dionysius, and published by Upton, is preferable to that of Stephens, or whoever made the emendations (such as they are), I freely admit; for the rules of diction are not only better observed, but it contains stronger marks of being genuine: yet, after all, it is impossible to deny, that there are many faults in it, as well as errors, which cannot be satisfactorily amended by any explanation or twisting of the sense.

That Sappho wrote in the dialect* of her own country, which cannot at this time be

perfectly understood, is sufficiently probable; but it would be absurd to suppose the JEolic dialect irreconcilable to metre and prosody; not to mention the evident corruption of the sense in some passages.

* * * * * *

. Your translation of the Epigram on the Kifs of Agatho, is very elegant, and the idea in it resembles that of Hafez in the following lines:

Anxious thy blooming charms to see,
Quick to my lips my soul ascends;
Must it expire or live ?—decree ;—
For on thy voice my fate depends.

I send you, as I promised, a prose translation of the Persian ode, together with an attempt at a poetical version of it, which I will hereafter improve. Pray inform me, whether there is any translation of Hafez, printed or manuscript, in Latin, or any other European language; for I know of no other attempt at a translation of this poet, than that of the first ode, lately published in the *Analecta* of Professor Hyde.

I requell Hkewife to be informed, where I **am** likely to find the firft book of the Iliad **of Homer**, with an analyfis and notes, for **the** ufe of fcholars, printed in England, which **a** friend of mine wifhes to procure for his fon.

The ode, of which you praife the concluding verfe, is elegant; I remember only the firft couplet :—

Bring wine, and scatter flow'rs around,
Nor seek the depths of fate to sound:—
Such was the morning rose's tale;—
What say'st thou, warbler of the vale ?

Although I have begun the preparations for my departure, and have packed up my books, if you wifh to have a tranflation of this ode, or if it will be of any ufe to you, I will undertake it before I go. I wait your commands. Farewel.

*** C. REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.**

London, March 29th, 1768.

That I have deferred longer **than** ufually my reply to your obliging **letter, you**

*** Appendix, No. 6.**

muft impute to the noyel, and ftrapge appearance of things here. You will not, I truſt, be difpoſed to blame a delay, occaſioned by the attention of a foreigner to cuſtdms which are peculiar to your country, and which I never obſerved in any other; for I confeſs to you that I never ſaw any thing fimilar to the mode here purſued of ele&ing members of parliament, the novelty of it at firſt amuſed me, but the increaſing tumult fickened and diſguſted me, and, by compelling me to remain at home, afforded me an opportunity of writing to you, I rejoice that my verſion of the Perſian ode pleaſes you, and that it has induced you to think me equal to the tranſlation of the whole colle&ion. But highly as I am honoured by your opinion, I cannot but think your advice fomewhat unmerciful, for what mortal, unleſs

Or oak, or brass, with triple fold,
Aroynd his daring bosom roll'd,

(FRANCIS,)

would undertake a tranſlation in proſe and verſe of fix hundred odes? The attempt
Life—V, I. H

would not only require many years, but an entire exemption from all other occupations; which is not my ease; I can only make these studies my occasional amusement. I mean, however, some time or other, to publish as much as I can.

The person who applied to me for the first book of the Iliad, with a verbal analysis, already possesses the key to Horner; but he thinks the other work better adapted to the use, of boys, because the notes in it are subjoined to the text, which is not the plan of the Clavis. If you have one at hand, oblige me by just looking into it; for, if my memory does not fail me, there is a catalogue prefixed, mentioning the work which I want, and the name of the printer,

Although your politeness has excused any further efforts, I nevertheless send the ode which you requested in your last letter but one, as I think it will please you. It is by no means one of the easiest, either to understand, or translate; and indeed, the force of the peculiar idioms of a foreign language

cannot be well conveyed by any circumlocution.

You ask my opinion of the affinity between the Hebrew and Arabic, and of an idiom common to both, of using the future for the past. Though I seldom read Hebrew, or, to say the truth, though I consider this sacred language rather as an object of veneration than of delight, (for, excepting the Old Testament itself, and some rabbinical dreams about it, there is nothing in it worth perusal,) I well remember, from the little of it which I have read, having remarked a close connexion between the grammar of the Hebrew and Arabic, the moods and tenses in both are so few, as to require the frequent substitution of one for another ; the Greek, however, which is so redundant in moods and tenses, sometimes does the same; for instance, when it uses the infinitive for the imperative. With respect to the measures used in the two languages, I am of a different opinion, for I consider the metrical art of the Arabs of much later invention, and to have

affumed its prefent form only a fhort time before Mohammed, there being no trace whatever among them of a more ancient poetry. If the Hebrew poetry had a fimilar conftructidn, which may indeed be fufpected from a fimilar ufe of the vowels, we might by this time have traced, without difficulty, the laws of Hebrew metre by the rules of analogy *.

If the text of the ode, which you mention to have read in the mifcellaneous works of fome anonymous author, had been correct* you would not have wanted my humble affiftance: but it is fo full of errors, that I muft be an CEdipus to interpret it. Every one knows, that the mere irregularity of the diacritical points occasions infinite difficulty

* The probability that the metrical compositions of the Hebrews and Arabs were founded on the same rules of prosody, is intimated by Sir W. Jones, in his Commentaries on Asiatic poetry, and proposed to -the investigation of the learned. This opinion is suggested, by the close affinity of the languages of those ancient people, whence he argues to a presumption that their poets used the same numbers, feet, and measures, in their compositions.

in the Oriental languages; but this is doubly increased by the casual omission or alteration of the letters themselves. It is therefore absolutely necessary in my opinion, as it is impossible to find manuscripts without errors, to possess two copies of every one which **you** read, that the faults of the one may be corrected by the other; and this is my method.

* * * * * *

I have only to conclude by thanking you for your Italian sonnet, and expressing the commendation to which it is entitled.—
Farewell

* Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKL

April 1768.

Nothing can afford a stronger proof of your polite attention to me, than your last very friendly letter, which you contrived to write in the midst of city bustle, during the noise of riotous mobs, and the tumult of a parliamentary election, and to accompany

it with a most beautiful Persian Ode, and a Latin translation. Our favourite Hafez deserves indeed to be fed with ambrosia, and I daily discover, with increasing delight, new beauties and elegances in him. The principal difficulty attending the translation and publication of his poems as you have begun, consists in giving them a poetical dress; but this will prove easier than you imagine; for there are many of his odes, which I conclude you will not attempt to translate, as containing expressions wholly foreign to our manners, lofty and daring figures, or abrupt unconnected lines; and this will in some measure alleviate the Herculean labour of the task.

* * * * *

If I were not a sincere lover of truth, and averred from all dissimulation, I should lament that our capital has fallen under your infection in these times of turbulence and distraction, when the liberty of my country, so universally celebrated, has degenerated into unbridled licentiousness, not to

say outrage. The original form of our constitution is almost divine—to such a degree that no state of Rome or Greece could ever boast one superior to it; not could Plato, Aristotle, nor any legislator, even conceive a more perfect model of a state... The three parts which compose it are so harmoniously blended and incorporated, that neither the flute of Aristoxenus, nor the lyre of Timotheus, ever produced more perfect concord. What can be more difficult than to devise a constitution, which, while it guards the dignity of the sovereign, and liberty of the people, from any encroachment by the influence and power of this nobility, preserves the force and majesty of the laws from violation, by the popular liberty? This was the case formerly in our island, and would be still, if the folly of some had not prompted them to. Upon the populace, instead of holding them in. I cannot therefore restrain my indignation against *Wilkes* a bold and able, but turbulent man, the very torch and firebrand of sedition: but what can be said in defence of the

honour and occiftency of feme of our nobility, who hfter having given their countenance and fupport, fhamefully deferted and beyrayed him?

If you with to obtain more accurate information refpecting our laws and cuftoms, I recommend to your perual Smith's Treatife on the-EngMiiConftitutfon, and the Dialogue'of; Fortefcue in praife of'the Laws of Engl and ' Thomas Smith was the Englifh ambaflador in France in the reign of Elizabeth, and his work is in Latin, and not in- elegantly written. To Fortefcue's little trad, we may apply the words of Xenophon to the Tieboas; " it is not large, but beautiful.", He Was Chancellor of England under Henry the Sixth, and was compelled by the diffracti- ons of the times, to take refuge with his pupil Prince 'Edward in France, where, in an advanced age, he compofed his little golden dialogue. Thefe books will convince you that our laws are framed with the great eft wifdom, and that as Pindar, quoted by Plato in his Gorgias, fays,

Sovifeigno'er all, eternal few
 On Gods and Men imposes awe.
 And justice, strengthen'd by her hand,
 O'er alt exerts supreme command.

When I reflect on our confutation, I feem as it were to contemplate a game at chefs, a recreation in which we both delight. For we have a king whose dignity we ftrenuoufly defend, but whose power is very limited; the knights, and rooks, and other pieces, have fome kind of refemblance to the orders of nobility, who are employed in war, and in the management of public affairs; but the principal ftrength is in the pawns, or people; if thefe are firmly united, they are fure of victory, but if divided and feparated, the battle is loft. The motions of all, as in the game of chefs, are regulated by fixed laws: laftly, when I confider myfelf, I feem like a fpedtator, contemplating for his mere jtmufement the two parties at the game; but If it ever fhould be my lot to be concerned in the adminiftration of affairs, I will renounce gain and popularity, and purfue one object,

and one only, to preserve our beautiful constitution inviolate. "

Contrary to my intention, I find I have been too prolix; I will, therefore, turn to another subject. I read your last letter with an apprehension, that it might communicate the intelligence of your speedy departure from England; but as you are silent on this head, as my business here will soon be concluded, and as I know the uncertainty of all human affairs, I am determined to embrace an opportunity, which, if I now neglect, may not again occur, of paying you a visit in London about the middle of the month.—Farewell.

* Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKI—
No Date.—1768.

I have received your two letters replete with taste and erudition; your kindness towards me is as conspicuous in them, as the brilliancy of your genius. I now reply to both.

Your approbation of my intention to publish my work, gives me, as it ought, great pleasure; for I cannot but rejoice, as Hector in the tragedy says, " in the praise of one, " who is himself entitled to praise." The perusal of the two odes of the divine poet, afforded me infinite delight; they are very beautiful, but their beauties are more conspicuous from your luminous interpretation. Your metrical imitation of them is elegant, and if you will allow me to publish it in my work, you will equally oblige me and my readers, who will be glad to hear the Persian poet speak Latin; if you object to this, copies of them (shall be deposited with my treasures, and the originals restored to you as soon as possible. You bid me return the verses to you when I am tired with them: this is as much as to say keep them for ever, for it is impossible that I can ever be tired with the perusal.

* Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKI.

' *Oxford, November 17 68,*

I cannot refill the temptation of writing to you, although I fear you may have quitted this country before my letter arrives*

I have received your obliging letter, with an elegant ode of Hafez, which I read with the greatest pleasure, or rather devoured.

But what necessity is there to say more, since it is possible that what I write, may never reach you? Let me, again and again, intreat and beseech your remembrance of me wherever you go, and that you will write to me as speedily, and at as great a length as possible. Be assured that nothing has, or ever can, afford me greater pleasure than your friendship.

* * * * *

These letters strongly mark the enthusiasm of Mr. *Jones, and his learned friend Reviczki, for Oriental literature; nor am I surprised, to

find that the former flibuld have been led by it, to entertain aft intention of vifiting the Eaft: no oafe, however, will regret that it was at that period abandoned. Every reader will perufe with pleafure the eiithiifiaftic veneration expreffed by Mr. Jones foir the Britifh conftitution, and the ardour with which he pronounces himfelf its champion; they will alfo remark that his attachment to it was indelible, and acquired ftrengh from his increafing knowledge of its laws and principles.

For an account of his occupations at Wimbledon, where he pafled the Spring of 1769, I fliall tranfcibe part of a letter which he wrote to an intimate friend, John Wilmot, Efquire.

, " My life is one unvaried fcene of writing
" letters, and attending the donzeHe vedcfufe
" e tenerolle, by whose beauties I confcfs
" myfelf eafily overcome.

" I have juft read Robertfon's Life of
" Charles the Fifth, the narrative of which

" **is am fing and** infructive, and the ftyle
" **flowing** and elegant; but the former wants
" that ipirit and fire of genius, that alone
" can make a hiftory animated, and leave
" great impreffions on the mind and the
" latter has too great a famenefc in the turn
" of the fentences, and abounds with too
" mtoy affected words.

" I have alfo given my favourkc Petrarch
" a fecond reading, and was fo much pleafed
" with his lamentations over Laura, that I
" felected the moft beautiful pafTages, and
" threw them altogether in the form of an
" Elegy *, which I fend you enclofed, **but**
" beg you will return it as foon as you can,
" as I have no other copy, I fear I fhall not
" be at Oxford this Spring, but am not cer-
" tain. Give my compliments to Poore, and
" tell him, if he will defcend from the ftarry
" temple of philofophy, and write to a very
" idle fellow, I fhall be glad to hear from

“ him, especially as I am desirous of knowing his sentiments about my *Treatise De Poësi Asiaticâ.*”

* * * *

In the Summer of this year, Lord Althorp was settled at Harrow, and Mr. Jones, who accompanied him there, had the satisfaction of seeing himself restored to the society of Dr. Sumner. Their enthusiasm for literature was equal: the master contemplated, with delight unmixed with envy, a rival of his own erudition in his scholar, who acknowledged with gratitude his obligations to his preceptor. Their intercourse, although interrupted, had never been discontinued; and Mr. Jones seldom suffered any considerable time to elapse without visiting Harrow. During his residence there at this period, he transcribed a Persian Grammar, which he had three years before composed for the use of a school-fellow who had been destined for India, but had since relinquished that object for a commission in the army.

I find also from his correspondence, that

he had begun a Dictionary of the Perfian Language, in which the principal words we illuftrated from the moft celebrated authors of the Eaft: but he expreffed at the fame time his dermination not to coptinpe the work unlefs the India Company would purchafe it at a confiderable expenfe.

The ferious reader has probably remarked, that, amidft the attention of Mr. Jones to general literature, Religion has not been mentioned as an objed of his ftudy, and he may be folicitous to know his opinions on this important fubject, and whether he had made any, and what, progrefs in that knowledge, in comparifon of which all erudition is trifling, and human: fcience vain. Notwithstanding the anxiety of Mrs. Jones for the improvement of her fon, and her indefatigable exertions to promote it in his early years, flie had initiated him no further in the principles of our holy faith, than to teach him the Lord's Prayer and Apoftles' Creed. During his refidence at Harrow, at the earneft recommendation of Dr. Glaffe, whofe name I men-

ligion, and to inveftigate the grounds on which the Old and New Teftament had been received, during fo many ages, as the Word of God. It is evident however, froiji a convention with two of his clerical friends at Harrow at this time, when he was in his twenty-fourth year, that his belief in Chrif- tianity was not unmixed with doubts. Thefe doubts were ftated by him, in hopes of obtaining a folution of them; but being difap- pointed, he declared his determination to perufe the whole of the Scriptures in the original uninterruptedly, that he might be enabled to form a correct judgment of the conne&ion between the two parts, and of their evidence both internal and external. The expofition of his doubts to thofe whom he thought qualified to folve them, was a proof of his anxiety to kn o the truth; and the determination which he formed in con- fequence of his difappointment, is no lefs a proof of his fincerity in the fearch of it. I cannot deny myfelf the fatiffactibn of anti- cipating the conclnfion to which his invefti-

gation led, a firm belief in the authenticity and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

In a Hebrew copy of the book of Hofea, I find a series of Proportions in the handwriting of Mr. Jones, containing the sketch of a demonstration of the divine authority of the Christian Religion. These Proportions appear to have been written near the period of the preceding conversation at Harrow. They are not expressed with such accuracy or elegance, as to justify a supposition that they were intended to be made public; but as I know that he always considered the demonstration contained in them satisfactory, I exhibit them as evidence of his early conviction of the truth and completion of the prophecies respecting our Saviour.

PROPOSITION I.

There is *as much* reason to believe, that the writings of Isaiah and the Hebrew Prophets, as that those of Homer and the Greek Poets, are *more ancient* than the time of Jesus.

Objection. Some men might have an interest in forging Ifaiah.

Answer. Forged writings would have **been** more *in point*. Those of Ifaiah bear no marks of forgery; and the Jews themselves, who were puzzled by them, acknowledged their *antiquity*.

PROPOSITION *ir.*

These ancient writings, especially Ifaiah, allude to some great event, and to some real extraordinary person, " who was put to death, and complained not;" &c. Ifaiah, chap. liii.

PROPOSITION III.

The life and death of Jesus, his virtues and doctrines, though not his miracles, are as much to be believed, as the life and death of Socrates, his virtues, and his doctrine.

PROPOSITION IV.

No person in the history of the Jews, be-

fore or after Jefus,? coincides with this account, except Jefus.

Therefore Jefus was the fubject[»] of their writings, which are confequently infpired, and he a perfon of an extraordinary nature, that is, the Meffiah.

If this be juft reaſoning, we may believe his miracles, and *muji* obey his law.

If difficulties occur, and we are aſked, " how they can be folved," we may fafely anfwer, " We do not know;" yet we may truly be, and juſtly be called Chriſtians.

To theſe Propoſitions, the following note is fubjoined :—" What muſt be the importance of a book," of which it may be truly ſaid, " if this book be not true, the religion " which we profeſs is falſe ?"

Mr. Jones returned with his pupil from Harrow, in the Autumnal vacation of 1769, and availed himſelf of this opportunity to viſit his friends at Oxford. During his reſidence there, he made an excuſion to Foreſt Hill, the occaſional habitation of Milton; for

whose genius and learning, he early and ever entertained the higheft veneration. The public will read with pleafure his own relation of what he faw and felt on this occafion, in an animated letter which he wrote to Lady Spencer,

To Lady SPENCER.

1th Sept. 1769.

The neceflary trouble of correcting the firft printed fheets of my hiftory, prevented me to-day from paying a proper refpect to the memory of Shakefpeare, by attending his jubilee. But I was refolved to do all the honour in my power to as great a poet, and fet out in the morning in company with a friend to vifit a place, where Milton fpent fome part of his life, and where, in all probability, he compofed feveral of his earlieft productions. It is a fmall village fituated on a pleafant hill, about three miles from Oxford, and called Foreft Hill, becaufe it formerly lay contiguous to a foreft, which has fince been cut down. The poet chofe

this place of retirement after his first marriage, and he describes the beauties of his retreat in that fine passage of his *L'Allegro*:

Sometime walking, not unseen,
By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green,
* * * * *

While the ploughman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his scythe;
And ev'ry shepherd tells his tale,
Under the hawthorn in the dale.
Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures:
Russet lawns, and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;
Mountains, on whose barren breast,
The lab'ring clouds do often rest;
Meadows trim, with daisies pied,
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide;
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. &c.

It was neither the proper season of the year, nor time of the day, to hear all the rural sounds, and see all the objects mentioned in this description; but, by a pleasing concurrence of circumstances, we were fa-

luted, on our approach to the village, with the music of the mower and his scythe; we saw the ploughman intent upon his labour, and the milkmaid returning from her country employment.

As we ascended the hill, the variety of beautiful objects, the agreeable stillness and natural simplicity of the whole scene, gave us the highest pleasure. We at length reached the spot, whence Milton undoubtedly took most of his images; it is on the top of the hill, from which there is a most extensive prospect on all sides: the distant mountains that seemed to support the clouds, the villages and turrets, partly shaded with trees of the finest verdure, and partly raised above the groves that surrounded them, the dark plains and meadows of a greyish colour, where the sheep were feeding at large, in short, the view of the fountains and rivers, convinced us that there was not a single useless or idle word in the above-mentioned description, but that it was a most exact and lively representation of nature. Thus will this fine passage,

which has always been admired for its elegance, receive an additional beauty from its exactness. After we had walked, with a kind of poetical enthusiasm, over this enchanted ground, we returned to the village.

The poet's house was close to the church, the greatest part of it has been pulled down and what remains, belongs to an adjacent farm. I am informed that several papers in Milton's own hand, were found by the gentleman who was left in possession of the estate. The tradition of his having lived there is current among the villagers: one of them showed us a ruinous wall that made part of his chamber, and I was much pleased with another, who had forgotten the name of Milton, but recollected him by the title of The Poet.

It must not be omitted, that the groves near this village are famous for nightingales, which are so elegantly described in the Penfierofo. Most of the cottage windows are overgrown with sweet briars, vines, and honeysuckles and that Milton's habitation had

the same rustic ornament, we may conclude from his description of the lark bidding him good-morrow,

Thro' the sweet-briar, or the vine,
Or the twisted eglantine:

for it is evident, that he meant a sort of honey-suckle by the eglantine; though that word is commonly used for the sweet-briar, which he could not mention twice in the same couplet.

! If I ever pass a month or six weeks at Oxford in the Summer, I shall be inclined to hire and repair this venerable mansion, and to make a festival for a circle of friends, in honour of Milton, the most perfect scholar, as well as the sublimest poet, that our country ever produced. Such an honour will be less splendid, but more sincere and respectful, than all the pomp and ceremony on the banks of the Avon.

I have the honour, &c.

Towards the end of this year, Mr. Jones accompanied the family of Lord Spencer in a Journey to the Continent. We cannot better

defcribe his occupations and reflections during:
this excurfion, than in his own words:

* Mr. JONES to G. REVICZKL

Nice, 4th Feb. 1770,

The date of my letter will not fail to furprize you; for I do not write from the plains; through which the Thames or Ifis, fo iuftly dear to me, glides, but from the foot of the Alps, and in front of the Ligurian feat

I have refided in this delightful little fpot nearly three months; it was not poffible therefore for me to receive your two moft acceptable letters, dated in September and January, before my departure from England: I have read them with Angular pleafure, to which their length did not a little contribute. You cannot conceive my anxiety to perufe your Treatife on the Military Art of the Turks; it is, I underftand, depofited in Lord Spencer's houfe in London, but expect to receive a copy by the firft veffel which

fails from England for this port, and I will take care that the three remaining copies fhall be fafely and expeditioufly delivered to yolir friends, and if yours, mine alfo, although I do not even know them by fight.

The approbation which your work has received in Germany, delights, without furprizing me. It was firft mentioned to me by a nobleman of that country, apparently a man, of tafte and amiable manners, who holds, I believe, a public office at Milan; and he promifed not only to fend it to me, but to inform me of your health, and where to addrefs you; a promife which gave me the greateft fatifaction: for I fufpected (forgive the injuftice of the fufpicion) that I no longer retained a place in your remembrance, and in confequence defpaired of hearing from you, unlefs I firft wrote to you. In this fufpenfe, I received your two moft welcome letters with fourteen odes: they are not only worthy of the lyre, but the lyre to which they are fung, ought to be of gold. I am indeed proud of your condefcenfion in afking my opinion of

them, as I can by no means think myself entitled to such an honour. I will however make my remarks upon them as well as I can, and return them to you when I receive an answer to this letter; for I should *be* sorry to trust such precious writings to the uncertain conveyance of the post.

This letter will probably reach you in a fortnight, and I beg you to gratify me by an early acknowledgment of it; for I assure you with great truth, that nothing can give me more pleasure than a letter from you, however hasty. You perhaps wish to know how I employed my time after your departure from England; a short explanation will suffice. Amongst other occupations, I revised and corrected my Commentaries on Oriental Poetry, and when I was preparing an accurate transcription of the manuscript for your perusal. I was unexpectedly interrupted by a business of more importance*.

*** The business here alluded to, is the translation of the life of Nadir Shah, the circumstances of which have been already detailed, and are repeated in another letter:**

I had scarcely brought this work to a conclusion, when, in consequence of the sudden indisposition of the younger sister of my pupil, (who frequently talks of you) her father determined to pass the winter with his family in Italy, or the South of France, I was therefore under the necessity of entrusting my history (as the King of Denmark was anxious for its publication) to a Frenchman, upon whose accuracy I could depend, for correcting the errors of the press. I have just learned from him, that the work is printed; and I will take care that not even his Danish Majesty shall receive a copy of it before you.

"Having thus left England, we repaired to Paris, and after rather a tedious residence there, we proceeded with great rapidity by the Rhone to Lyons, and from that place continued our journey by Marseilles, Frejus, and Antibes, to Nice,

the particular mention made of them in the letter before the reader, is therefore untranslated.

**Where Spring in all her charms perpetual reigns
And banish'd Winter flics the blooming plains.**

Even here we (hall remain Icmger than I
wifh; but I hope to return to England by'ihe
beginning of June.. I propofe, however, if I
fhould have an opportunity, to crofs the feat
about the middle of this month, and vifit
Florence, that celebrated colony of the Tri-
umviri, and the cradle of reviving literature,
as well as Rome, the nurfe of all elegant arts,
and perhaps Naples; but on this plan you
fhall hereafter know my determination. You
may perhaps enquire, what are my occupa-
tions at this place: I will tell, you in few
words; mufic, with all its Iweetnefs and feel-
ing; difficult and abfjrufe problems in ma-
thematics; the beautiful and fublime in po-
etry and painting; thefe occupy all my fenfes
and thoughts; nor do I neglekt the ftudy of
the military art, which it would be the great-
eft difgrace to an Englifh gentleman not to be
acquainted with. I have written Siuch in
my native language, and amongft other things
a little Tract von Education, in the manner

of Ariftotle, that is, the analytic manner. I have moreover begun a tragedy, to which I **have** given the title of Soliman, whose moil amiable fon perifhed miferably, as you know, by the treachery of a ftep-mother. The ftory is full of the mod affecting incidents, and has more fublimity even than the tragedies of Æfchylus, as it abounds with Oriental images. I fend you tranflations of two odes, one from Hafez, the other from the very ancient Arabic poet; but I have adapted the images of the latter to the Roman manners, and I fill the remainder of the paper with a Greek epigram, in imitation of a little Englifh fong. Farewel. You fhall have your papers as foon as I ajn informed that you have received this letter.

* Mr. JONES to N. B. HALHE D.

Nice, March 1, 1770.

I received your fhort letter with great pleafure, as it convinced me, that you were not infenfible of my efteem for you,

and fuch as refemble you. I wrote immediately to my friends, as you defired, moft earneftly requefting them to promote your views, as if my own intereft were concerned; if they accede to my wifhes in this refpeCt, they will oblige me and themfelves too; for doubtlefs I fhall be ready to make them every return that I can. I think however that I fhall have it in my power to ferve you more effectually, after my return to England ; and I beg you to believe, that no inclination or efforts on my part, fhall ever be wanting to promote your wifhes.

My health is good; but I long for thofe enjoyments, of which I know not well how to bear the privation. When I firft arrived here, I was delighted with a variety of objects, rarely, if ever, feen in my own country,—olives,- myrtles, pomegranates, palms, vineyards, aromatic plants, and a furprifing variety of the fweeteft flowers, blooming in the midfl of winter. But the attraction of novelty has ceafed; I am now fatted, and begin to feel fomewhat of difguft. The windows of our

inn are scarcely thirty paces from the sea, and
as Ovid beautifully says—

Tired, on the uniform expanse I gaze.

I have therefore no other resource than,
with Cicero, to count the waves, or, with Ar-
chimedes and Archytas, to measure the fends.
I cannot describe to you how weary I am of
this place, nor my anxiety to be again at
Oxford, where I might jest with you, or phi-
losophize with Poore. If it be not inconveni-
ent, I wish you would write to me often, for I
long to know how you and our friends are:
but write if you please in Latin, and with
gaiety, for it grieves me to observe the un-
easiness under which you appear to labour.
Let me ever retain a place in your affection,
as you do in mine; continue to cultivate po-
lite literature; woo the muses; reverence
philosophy; and give your days and nights to
composition, with a due regard however to
the preformation of your health.

Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKI.

Nice, April 1770.

It is impoffible to defcribe
 toy vexation at not hearing from yori, and I
 can only cogplude that you have not received
 thy letter of February, of, what would be
 more uttpleafant, that your letter has mifcar-
 ried, or finally, what I dread even to fufpect,
 that I no longer retain a place in your re-
 membrance. I have written to you from
 this place, not (as Cicero fays to Lucceius) *SL*
 very fine epiftle, but one that I cannot but
 think would be acceptable to you, becaufe it
 was Very long, and contained, befides, much
 information refpecting myfelf. After a fuf-
 ficient time for the receipt of an anfwer,
 which I moft anxiously expedred, I daily en-
 quired if there were any letters froih Vienna;
 —none, none, was the reply day after day.
 My anxiety and uneafinefs at this difappoint-
 triefit daily increafed* and nearly two jnonthi
 are now elapfed without a line from you.

Appendix, No. 13.

What can I do? or what shall I devise? I fear to trust your papers, which you desired me to return, to a conveyance so hazardous as the post; although I am persuaded it will be inconvenient for you to be so long without them; but although I cannot venture to send them before I hear from you, I inclose my , remarks, which you may throw into the fire, if you do not like them:—they are, as you seemed to wish, somewhat hypercritical, and perhaps too severe.

Your Treatise on the Military Art of the Turks, delighted me exceedingly; nothing can be more useful or opportune. As I cannot depend upon this letter reaching you, I *fear but little, having no wish to talk to the winds, and risk the loss of time, which I can better employ. I expect to leave this town about the middle of the month.' My projected Italian expedition is deferred to a future period. Farewell, my Charles, and remember me, as I do you. After my return to England I will write to you frequently, and my letters shall be longer and more cheerful

Mr, JONES to C. REVICZKL—

Date erased.

Although I cannot possibly receive an answer to my letter before I leave this place, I will not have to reproach myself for neglecting an opportunity of writing to you. I concur most heartily in your sentiments 'on the pleasures of travelling, as on all other subjects; nothing, in my opinion, can be more useful or more delightful. How much more agreeable would my journey be, if I could make Vienna a part of it, where I might enjoy your conversation, philosophize with you, trifle away an idle hour, or explore with you the hidden treasures of poetry. As I am deprived of this happiness, I shall take the liberty of saying something not so favourable of the pleasures, which I actually enjoy. I am disgusted with the odious rattle of French gaiety; and the calm serenity of an Italian sky has something gloomy in it. I am so much in love with myself, i. e., so much

beside myself, that, in my own eyes, I appear more worthy of your friendship than even You cannot conceive how different I am from what you knew me in England. I was then young and thoughtless; now I devote myself wholly to polite literature, and the great objects of my ambition are virtue, fame, and, above all, your friendship; object more than which nothing can be more divine, estimable, or dear to me. That I may not altogether write an *unlettered letter*, I send you a Greek version of an English epigram. It was composed in a calm night, by a friend of mine, and I translated it at his request. I think it will please you, as it appears to have an affinity to the style of Meleager, and other
* poets in the Anthologia *.

To Lady SPENCER.

Nice, April 14th, 1110.

It is with great pleasure,
that I acquaint your Ladyship, that Mrs.

* Sir William Jones's Works, vol. i. — In the original, Mr. Jones indulges himself with a play on words, which
* cannot be imitated in the translation.

Poyntz, Lady Harriet, atid her brother, arc perfectly well; Mrs. Poyntt goes this ing to Villa Franca; I am to be her knight, and am juft equipped, to mount my Rofinantej Mademoifelle Annerte is to go Upon Lady Mary Somerfet's afs; fo we Ihall make a formidable proceffion. It is a delightful morning, and I hope Mrs. Poyntz will be jpleafed with her jaunt. We have had very bad weather, violent rains, and ftorms of thunder in the night, a clofe, fultry heat all day, and a very fharp cold every evening;' but the fpring feems now to be pretty well fettled; and I fancy we fhall have a continually clear fky, and a mild air, as long as we ftay. We all promife ourfelves great pleafure in our journey homewards; and we have great reafon to believe it will be enchantingly pleafant. I have every day more and more reafon to be pleafed with the unfolding of my pupil's .gilpofiti'on: your Ladyfliip will perhaps think thefe to be words of courfe, and what you might naturally exped from any other perfon in my fituation; but, believe

me, I say them upon no other motive than their truth; for if it were my nature to speak to any one what I do not think, I should at least speak truly to your Ladyship, of whom I am, with the greatest truth,

The obliged and grateful

humble servant,

WILLIAM JONES,

To Lady SPENCER.

Paris, 4th June, 1770.

Your Ladyship will be surprised at receiving such a parcel of papers from me : but I am willing to make amends for not writing all last month. The truth is, I had nothing particular to say at that time; but on my arrival at Paris, I found a letter from my friend Reviczki, with a very spirited ode composed by him upon the marriage of the Archduchess. I dare say Lord Spencer will like it, and I therefore take the liberty to inclose it for him. I have marked in this manner two or three passages that are faults

ty; and I have put this sign to, one stanza that I do not quite understand. I have also sent with it the Baron's letter to me, which will serve as a comment upon many parts of the ode. You will have heard of the shocking accidents that happened here the night of the fire-works. Above one hundred and thirty people were killed; and several people of fashion were crushed to death in their carriages. We had the good fortune to arrive, here two days after this dreadful catastrophe; which perhaps has saved some of us, if not from real danger, at least from the apprehension of it. We shall not be sorry to see England again, and hope to have that pleasure very soon. Soon after my return, I think of going to Oxford for a short time: but if Lord Althorp goes back to school this summer, as I sincerely hope he will, I shall not go to College till August;

I am convinced that a public school has already been, and will continue to be, of the 'weighty advantage' to him in every respect. While Mrs. Poyatz staid at Lyons, I made

an excurfion to Geneva, in bogies of feeing Voltaire, but was difappointed. I fent him *at note* with a few verfes, implying that the mule of tragedy had left her ancient feat in Greece and Italy, and had fixed her abode on the borders of a lake, &c. He returned this anfwer; " The worft of French poets " and philofophers is almoft dying; age and *' ficknefs have brought him to his laft day; " he can converfe with nobody, and entreats " Mr. Jones to excufe and pity him. He " prefents him with his humble refpects." But he was not fo ill as he imagined; for he had been walking in his court, and went into his houfe juft as I came to it. The fervants fhewed me fomebody at a window, whom they faid was he; but I had fcarce a glimpe of him. I am inclined to think that Voltaire Begins to be rather ferious, when he finds himfelf upon the brink of eternity; and that he reftifes to fee company, becaufe he cannot difpky his former wit and fpightlinefs. I find my book* is publifhed; I am not at all

*** Translation of the Life of Nadir Shah.**

folicitous about its fuccefs: as I did not choofe the fubject myfelf, I am not anfwerable for the wild extravagance of the ftyle, nor for the faults of the original ; but if your Ladyfhip takes the trouble to read the diflw-tation at the end, you may perhaps find fome new and pleafing images. The work has one advantage, it is certainly authentic. Lady Georgiana is fo good as to enquire how Soliman goes on; pray tell her he is in great affliction, as he begins to fufpect the innocence of Muftafa, who is juft flain. To be ferious; my tragedy is juft finifhed; and I hope to fhew it to your Lady fhip in a flxort time..

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

De La Fontaine is with us: he feems very well, but is ftill weak and complaining. I muft add a little ftroke of French courage, which I have juft heard. In the midft of all the difafters of the fire-works, the Marefchal de Richlieu was in fuch a panic, that he

no

got out off his carriage, and (creamed out, Eft-ce; qu'on Veut laiffer perir un Marefchal de France ?N'y a-t-il perfonne pour fecourir un Marefchal de France ' ?—This will be an eternal joke againft him !—

* Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKL

Spa, July 1770.

What an idle, unfettled fellow I am I fly over Europe, fcarcely flopping npiy-where. We pafled the winter at Nice, enjoyed the fpring in France, and I am now {pending the fummer (if this .rainy feafon may be fo called) on the borders of Germany. I certainly can withou any rifk fend your manufcripts from this place, and I advife you by all means to publifh them. They are worthy of your acknowledged talents, and will enfure you the applaufe o f tll the learned. I lay this without flattery, which is indeed foreign to my character. The criticifms which I fent to you, are full of errors, and you muft receive therewith

* Appendix, No. 15.

great allowance; for during my refiderice; at Nice, I was wholly without ancieat books, or other aids, to which I am in the habit of applying, nor do I now poffe them.

I have received yor French letter, with an incomparable ode: I was particularly charmed with that happy tranfition in it ;

O'er kindred, or o'er friendship's bier
Affection pdurs a transient tear :—
Soon flies the cloud ; the solar rays
Disperse the gloom, and brighter bla2e.

Believe me, when I read thefe lines, I could fcarcely refrain my tears; for nature has that power over me, that I am more iffeded by the beauties of a tender fimplicity, than Iby the loftieft figures of poetry; arid hence I am more delighted with a paffage in the firft Pythian ode of the divine Pindar concerning the Mufes, than by his elaborate defcription of the Eagle and Ætna *

What fhall fend in return for your pre

But they on enth, or the devouring main,
Whom righteous Jove with defceftatiort views,
With envious horror hear the heav'nly strain,
E d from praise, from tue, and the muse.

WEST's Translation.

lent? Accept the accompanying ode, which is at least valuable for its antiquity. You will perhaps smile; it is not an epithalamium on the marriage of Antoinette the Dauphiness, but contains the enthusiasm of a very ancient Chiffesse monarch, whose name, though a monosyllable only, I have forgotten. When I read the works of Confucius, translated by Couplet and others, I was struck with admiration at the venerable dignity of the fenti-ments, as well as at the poetical fragments, which adorn the discourses of that philosopher. They are selected from the most ancient records of Chinese poetry, and particularly from a work, entitled Shi-king, of which there is a fine copy in the royal library at Paris. I immediately determined to examine the original; and, referring to the volume, after a long study, I succeeded in comparing one of the odes with the version of Couplet, and analysed every word, or, more properly, every figure in it* Of this ode, I now send you a literal translation*: it is a composition

* Sir William Jones's Works, vol. vi. p. 6.

of a wonderful dignity and brevity; each verse contains four words only, hence the ellipsis is frequent in it, and the obscurity of the style adds to its sublimity. I have annexed a poetical version, making every verse correspond with the sense of Confucius; you will judge whether I have succeeded or not, it will be sufficient for me if it please you. You know that this philosopher, whom I may venture to call the Plato of China, lived about six hundred years before the Christian era, and he quotes this ode, as very ancient in his time. It may therefore be considered as a most precious gem of antiquity, which proves, that poetry has been the admiration of all people in all ages, and that it everywhere adopts the same images. I must say a few words upon another work, left my long letter of February, containing a particular account of it from first to last, should have miscarried. I allude to the translation of the life of Nadir Shah, from Persian into French, a most disagreeable task, which I undertook at the request of my Augustus, the

King of Denmark, who, I doubt "not, will verify the high expectations entertained of him in Europe!. It was his fpecial injunc- tion, that the tranflation fhould be ftrictly literal, that I fhould fupply fuch notes as might be neceffary, and finally, that I fhould add a fhort difsertation on the poetry of the Perfians. I finifhed this tirefome work to the bell of my ability, and with fuch expedition, in compliance with the importunities of his Majefty, that the whole book, and more particularly the difsertation, is full of errors. In the latter, I ventured to infer a tranflation of ten odes of Hafez, from a very fplendid but incorrect manufcript, and without the aid of any commentary. I have written to the Under-Secretary of State, requeuing him to fend you a copy of it as expeditioufly as poffible; and I trust he will not difappoint me. Excufe thofe errors which I could not perhaps have avoided, if I had poffeffed the greateft leifure, and which the total want of it made almoft inevitable. Excufe alfo the infertion of the two odes,

which you sent to me with a French translation only; and lastly, I must beg your excuse for the liberty which I could not avoid taking of mentioning my friend for I could not resist the desire of letting the King know, how highly I valued you. You will greatly add to the other proofs I have experienced of your kindness towards me, by noticing the errors of the work, and particularly of the dissertation, which I mean to publish in a separate volume.

The King of Denmark, as I am informed, approves my work much, and has some honours in view for me; but of what nature I know not. When he was considering what recompence he should bestow upon me, a noble friend of mine informed his Majesty, that I neither wished for nor valued money, but was anxious only for some honorary mark of his approbation.

I have directed a copy of your Treatise on the Military Art of the Turks, to be sent to his Majesty, because it is worthy his perusal,

Life—V.

I.

L

and becaufe you are the author of it. Do not fuppofe that I now conclude, becaufe I have nothing more to fay; my mind, in truthy overflows with matter, and I have more difficulty in refraining my pen, than to find topics for writing. But I will not abufe and exhaust your patience with my loquacity. For my fake, take care of your health.

• * C R E V I C Z K I to Mr. JONES,

Vienna, Auguts, 1770.

Indeed, my dear Sir, I cannot think you much to be pitied, for having pafst a year in travelling through various climates and regions; on the contrary, I think it extremely fortunate that you have had an opportunity which you are well qualified to improve. You have efcaped the feverity of winter in the mild and temperate climate of Italy, you have enjoyed the fpring in France and England, and you are now fpending the fummer en the confines of Germany, in a place,

which is the general rendezvous of Europe ; and where you may see, at a glance, an affem- blage of various nations. Is not this delightful? Is not the great advantage of travelling, to explore the characters of different people? I can however easily conceive the inconvenience which a man of letters must suffer from the want of means and opportunity to pursue his studies, and this alone is sufficient to diminish the pleasure of it,

I am exceedingly obliged to you for the extraordinary composition with which you favoured me; it is indeed a literary curiosity. But pray inform me, when you learned the Chinese language; I did not suspect that this was one of your accomplishments, but there are no bounds to your acquisitions as a linguist. I am the more delighted with this little performance, as I can rely upon it as a faithful translation from the Chinese language, of which the few things we have translated, appear very suspicious; it has not only the merit of being very ancient, but in your version appears even elegant. I impatiently ex-

pect your life of Nadir Shah; and I beg you to accept my thanks for your attention, in requesting the Under-Secretary of State to forward a copy of it to me; nor am I less anxious to peruse the essay, which you have annexed to it, on Oriental poetry. I admire your condescension in submitting this work to my criticism; you must be sensible that you incur little risk by it, and that you are sure of my approbation. I shall however be obliged to point out one fault, which is no trifle,—your mentioning me in such honourable terms. I have no claim to this distinction, although, if I had foreseen your intention, I would have at least exerted myself to deserve it. There are several of our Vienna
 * ladies and gentleman now at Spa, who are all well worthy of your acquaintance. I am informed that Lady Spencer is an intimate friend of the Princess Esterhazy; she can introduce you to the acquaintance of an amiable and respectable lady, who knows how to estimate the value of persons of merit. I have nothing at present worth troubling you

with. I referve this pleafure for a future opportunity, and in the mean time am, with great refpedt and veneration,

Your very humble fervant,

REVICZKI,

* C. REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.

Vienna, Oct. 16th, 1770.

Although your laft letter gives me no information of your intended deftination after your departure from Spa, I conclude from your very filence, that you are now in London. This opinion is confirmed by the late receipt of your letter. I was deprived of the pleafure of hearing from you during my excurfion into Hungary; nor did your letter reach me till after my return to Vienna, long fubfequent to its date, and when the fubjeft of it was in fact obfolete. Moft fincerely do I hope that your wifhes may be gratified, and that after fo much travelling, I may have the pleafure of feeing you at Vienna.

The French are light and frivolous, the

Italians effeminate and enervate, and the Germans may perhaps be dull and morose; yet they are not on this account to be despised, for if nature has not endowed them with the more elegant qualities, they possess what is more valuable, and win the affections of strangers by plain dealing and simplicity of manners.

I give this testimony to the character of the Germans, without partiality, for I am as much a stranger in Germany, as I lately was in England; and no one, at all acquainted with the character and country of the Germans and Hungarians, can possibly consider them the same, for they are not only dissimilar in disposition, language, and manners, but in their very nature. I will not however dissemble, but candidly confess the truth, that my way of life here is extremely pleasant; nor have I any doubt that you, who are so accurate a judge of mankind, will one day readily subscribe to my opinion of this situation.

I smile at your declaration that you are

changed, and that you hope to be more agreeable to me, from having renounced youthful gratifications, and devoted yourself to the cultivation of literature and the pursuit of virtue; for my own part, I only wish to find you again precisely the same as when I knew and admired you in England, faultless and irreproachable. I confess indeed, that what I particularly valued in you, was the happy talent of blending pleasure and recreation, with the most intense study and thirst for literature.

Take care however, that you do not suffer the ardour of application to deprive you of the gratifications of life, sufficiently brief in their own nature; they are indeed so connected with literature, that the wise and the learned only are qualified for the true enjoyment of them. Take care also, that you have not hereafter reason to complain, in the words of Horace:

Ah why, while slighted joys I vainly mourn,—
Why will not youth, with youthful thoughts, return?

The chastity of the Muses, and their en-

mity to Venus, is a mere fable adapted to fiction; *for poetry delights to repose on downy pillows.* I now turn to another fubjed:. I have not yet received your tranflation of the Perfian manuscript which you promifed me, and which indeed you feem to have fent; what has delayed its arrival I know not, and will trouble you to enquire about it.

I have read again and again the beautiful Englifh fong, with your elegant tranflation of it in two languages, and I am delighted with it. I wonder however that you are fo little fatisfied with the Latin verfion of it, with which I am highly pleafed.

* * * * *

The laft letter was received by Mr, Jones, after his return to England. It may be regretted that his correffpondence during his excurfion to the Continent, fhould have been confined chiefly to literary topics, and that his letters contain no obfervations of a particular nature, on the characters and manners of the French, Italians, and Germans, amongft whom he fo long refided. They exhibit

however what may be more interesting to those who are anxious to explore his mind and feelings, an undisguised picture of them; and for this reason, I more particularly regret that so few of his letters should have been preserved. The account which he gives of his success in deciphering an ode of Confucius, is a remarkable proof of his ardour for universal literature, and of his invincible application in the pursuit of it. He had before acquired the keys of the Chinese language, and having accidentally discovered, through the medium of an inelegant translation, a treasure locked up in it, he applies them skillfully, and, with great perseverance, obtains access to it.

Nothing remains of the Treatise on Education, mentioned by Mr. Jones, except the plan; as it is short, I present it to the reader in this place. He will probably regret with me, that the Treatise, if it ever were completed, no longer exists. In the culture of his own talents, Mr. Jones appears strictly to have pursued the objects which he points

put as the end of education in general, and to have attempted the attainment of them, by the means which he recommends to others, This little sketch was written in his twenty-third year.

PLAN OF AN ESSAY ON EDUCATION,

A celebrated Eastern philosopher begins his first dissertation with the following period. The perfect education of a great man, consists in three points: in cultivating and improving his understanding; in affixing and reforming his countrymen; and in procuring to himself the chief good, or a fixed and unalterable habit of virtue.

I have chosen the words of this sublime author, as my subject for a series of essays, in which I design to discourse on education in its fullest extent, tracing it from its beginning with the elementary parts of language, to the great end proposed by it, that is, the ability to benefit mankind and ourselves, either in war or in peace, by action or by speculation. I shall, however, make

a flight deviation from the definition of **the** philofopher, by fixing the good of ourfelves and our fellow-creatues, as the primary end propofed by a liberal education; and by confidering the cultivation of our underftanding, and the acquifition of knowledge, as the fecondary objects of it. For knowledge muft certainly be acquired before it can be conveyed to others; the confequence of aftions muft be known, before the good can be felected from the evil; and the mind muft be enlightened by an improvement of our natural reafon, before a proper diftinction can be made between the real and the apparent good. Now, as neither this knowledge can be perfectly obtained, nor the reafon completely improved, in the fhort duration of human life, unlefs the accumulated experience and wifdom of all ages and all natiops, be added to that which we can gain by our own re-fearches, it is neceffary to Underftand the *languages* of thofe people who have been, in any period of the world, diftinguifhed for their fuperior knowledge; and **that our** own

attainments may be made generally beneficial, we must be able to convey them to *other nations*, either in their respective dialers, or in some language, which, from its peculiar excellence and utility, may be in a manner universal. It follows, therefore, that the more immediate object of education is, to learn the languages of celebrated nations both ancient and modern. But as these cannot, confidently with reason and propriety, be taught before our native tongue, our first step must be to make ourselves perfect masters of the language of the country in which we are born.

In consequence of this analysis, I intend to distribute my dissertation into several distinct treatises; on *language*, on the *understanding*, on *knowledge*, on the *good of mankind*, and on the *good of ourselves*, or *private happiness*.

But there are other acquisitions which must go, as it were, hand in hand with those above mentioned. I mean those which refresh and enliven the mind, and those which improve and adorn the body. For as the human mind,

by reason of its earthly impediments, cannot at all times support with equal advantage its attention to abstracted subjects, but requires many intervals of relaxation, it is necessary that some state be found between labour and rest, to prevent the faculties from lying totally inactive. Hence proceeds the use of polite literature, and of the liberal arts, of poetry, of painting, and of music, which relieve the mind after any violent exertion of its powers, and prepare it for the reception of fresh knowledge with greater alacrity. And as the mind can neither attend to instruction nor receive refreshment, unless the body enjoy at least a moderate share of health, those exercises are essentially necessary, which tend to procure or preserve it, and which have the double advantage, of strengthening the constitution, by promoting a free and regular circulation, and of giving grace to the body, by forming it to easy and elegant motions. Hence, arises the great advantage of manly sports, of dancing, of swimming, of managing the horse, and of using every sort of weapon; to which

muft be added, the habit of declaiming with an oratorical voice and gefture, an exercife by no means general, but perhaps more ufeul and more ornamental than any of the others^ Confiftently with this divifion of neceffary accomplifhments, I fhall add two difcourfes, on the polite arts, and on exercife.

* * * * *

From the terms in which Mr. Jones fpeaks of the tragedy of Soliman, in one of his letters, it appears, that he was confiderably advanced towards its completion; and from the mention which he afterwards makes of it^ in another to Reviczki, it would feem that it was actually finifhed, but I have in vain attempted to difcover any traces of it. The preface to Soliman, written by Mr. Jones, has been communicated to me, but does not appear fufficiently correct for publication. He notices in it the cuftom of poets to fend abroad their pieces with prefatory difcourfes calculated to miflead the tafte or judgment of their readers, and exemplifies the remark, by reference to Dryden, La Motte, and Cor-

fteille. Of Drydeit, he obferves, that, having Compofed tragedies in rhyme, he thought it neceflary to prepare the public for fo novel an attempt by telling them in his advertifements, that every tragedy fhould be written in rhyme; that La Motte purpofely violated the unities of the Drama, while Corneille preferred them with an exaftitiefs approaching to affe&ation; and that each endeavoured in a prefatory difcourfe to prove himfelf alone in the right. He difclairfts all idea of imitating a conduct, which he pronounces abfurd and ufelefs, and contents himfelf with a few hints on the principles which had directed him-in the compofition of the tragedy.

The objedt of theatrical reprefentation, he remarks, is to convey pleafure, and the hope of receiving it, is the inducement which carries people to the theatre; obferving, that Shakefpeare delights and tranfports him, while Corneille lulls him to fleep; and judging of the feelings of others by his owrl, he concludes, that all who underftand both authors perfectly, muft be affected in the fame maimer,-

He determines therefore to take Shakeſpeare for his model, not by adopting his sentiments, or borrowing his expressions, but by aiming at his manner, and by driving to write as he supposes he would have written himself, if he had lived in the eighteenth century.

Muftapha, upon whose story the tragedy is founded, was put to death by his father, Soliman the Magnificent, about the year 1553. The history of this unnatural murder is pathetically related by Knolles, in his General History of the Turks, who styles Muftapha "the mirror of courtesie, and rare hope of the Turkish nation." In the representation of his tragedy, Mr. Jones intended to observe closely the costume of the Turks, which he had attentively studied.

Mr. Jones now determined to enter upon a new career of life. Whatever satisfaction he might derive from his connection with the noble family, in which he had undertaken the office of tutor, or whatever recompence he might ultimately hope to receive from their gratitude or friendship, the situation did

not altogether correspond with his feelings, nor the extent of his views. To a spirit of independence, which from his earliest years strongly marked his character, he united the laudable desire of acquiring public distinction, and of making his fortune by his own efforts; above all, he was animated with the noble ambition of being useful to his country. In the capacity of private tutor, his expectations were bounded by a narrow prospect, and his exertions circumscribed; whilst in the profession of the law, he saw an ample scope for the gratification of all his wishes; and from his extensive knowledge, studious habits, and indefatigable industry, he had every reason to expect the most brilliant success. The advice and importunity of his friends confirmed the suggestions of his own reflection, and he resolved to resign his charge in Lord Spencer's family, and to devote himself in future to the study and practice of the law. In consequence of this determination, which he immediately executed, he was admitted into the Temple on the nineteenth of September 1770.

His attention, however, was not at first exclusively confined to his professional studies, nor was it indeed to be expected, that he would at once renounce his attachment to Oriental learning and literature in general. It would have required more than ordinary resolution to abandon at once, what had cost him so much pains to acquire; the attainment of which had been the source both of pleasure and distinction to him. But as his letters and those of his friends, during the two following years, contain all that I can say of him, I refer the reader to them for information, rather than to a narrative of my own.

* MR. JONES to C. REVICZKI.

March 1771.

A plague on our men in office, who for six months have amused me with idle promises, which I feel no prospect of their fulfilling, that they would forward my books and a letter to you! They say, that they have not yet had an opportunity; and that the ap-

prehension of a Spanifti war (which is now no more) furnilhes them with inceflant occupation. I have however fo much to fay to you, that I can no longer delay writing; I wifh indeed I could communicate it in perfon. On my late return to England, I found myfelf entangled, as it were, in a variety of important confiderations. My friends, companions, relations, all attacked me with urgent folications to banilh poeiry and Oriental literature for a time, and apply myfelf to oratory and the ftudy of the law, in other words, to become a barrifler, and purfue the track of ambition. Their advice in truth was conformable to my own inclinations; for the only road to the higheil ftations in this country is that of the law, and I need not add, how ambitious and laborious I am. Behold me then become a lawyer, and expert in future, that my correffpondence will have fomewhat more of public bufinefs in it. But if it ever fhould be my fortune to have any fhare in adminiftration, you fhall be my Atticus, the partner of my plans, the confi-

dant of my secrets. Do not however suppose, that I have altogether renounced polite literature, I intend shortly to publish my English poems, and I mean to bring my tragedy of Soliman on the stage, when I can find proper actors for the performance of it. I intend also composing an epic poem, on a noble subject, under the title of Britanneis: but this I must defer until I have more leisure, with some degree of independence. In the mean time, I amuse myself with the choicest of the Persian poets; and I have the good fortune to possess many manuscripts, which I have either purchased or borrowed from my friends, on various subjects, including history, philosophy, and some of the most celebrated poetry of Persia.

I am highly delighted with Jami's poem of Yusuf and Zuleika; it contains somewhat more than four thousand couplets, each of which is a star of the first brilliance. We have six copies of this work at Oxford, one of which is correct; it has the vowel points, and is illustrated with the notes of Golius.

I also possess a copy, which, as soon as **I have** leisure, **I** will print. Let me ask in **the** mean time how you are employed? Do you continue your occupation of elucidating your favourite Hafez? I will most willingly give all the assistance in my power to the publication of your work, if you will have it printed in London; but I scarcely think that any printer will undertake it at his own expense, unless the poems are accompanied with an English or French translation, for you cannot conceive how few English gentlemen understand Latin. Let me recommend to you therefore to give a literal version of Hafez in French, with annotations in the same language; and this I think will be more acceptable even to your own countrymen, than a Latin translation; though indeed you may annex to your work such odes as you have translated into that language. The new edition of Meninski goes on tolerably well. I inclose a specimen of the new Arabic types, and earnestly beg your opinion upon them, that any defects may be corrected as soon as

possible. I have had a copper-plate engraving made of one of the odes of Hafez, and may perhaps, when my circumstances afford it, print an edition of Jami's whole poem in the same manner. A work of this kind on fine paper, would I doubt not be very acceptable to the Governor of Bengal, and the other principal persons in India. I cannot conceive what is become of the book which I sent to you, but I will take the first opportunity of transmitting a fairer and more correct copy, together with my little Treatise on the Literature of Asia, and my Grammar of the Persian Language, which is printed with some degree of elegance; and I earnestly intreat you to tell me, if any thing is wrong in it, or any thing omitted, that the next edition may be more perfect. I only wait for leisure to publish my Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry.

Do not however imagine that I despise the usual enjoyments of youth; no one can take more delight in singing and dancing than I do, nor in the moderate use of wine,

nor in the exquisite beauty of the ladies, of whom London affords an enchanting variety; but I prefer glory, my supreme delight, to all other gratifications, and I will pursue it through fire and water, by day and by night. Oh! my Charles, (for I renounce all ceremony, and address you with ancient simplicity) what a boundless scene opens to my view! if I had two lives, I should scarcely find time for the due execution of all the public and private projects which I have in mind!

Mr. BATES to W. JONES, Esq.

SIR;

March 27/71, 1771.

Last night, I received from Mr. Williams your most ingenious and satisfactory letter, for which my heartiest thanks are due. If you have no objection to it, as I think you cannot, I propose to embrace my MS. with it, by flicking it into the book, in like manner as I have done my own account of it. It will be no small addition to the curiosity of the book; for I can easily foresee,

that in times to come, a piece of your handwriting will be looked upon as a curiosity by virtuofi yet unborn.

In the mean time, I hope this letter does not preclude your fulfilling your promise of obliging me with another visit (and I hope still more) after your return from Oxford, at the end of the holidays. I assure you, I wait for the end of those holidays, as impatiently as most schoolboys dread and abhor it. Therefore I beg you would favour me with a line to apprise me of your return back to town, that in case I should, in the dial of Deptford, be moored head and stern by the gout, I may let you know as much, to save you the trouble of a visit, that will answer no end; but if I keep clear from that malady, as I am at present, I shall beg you to take a nightcap here, that we may spend one entire morning in Oriental speculation, without the interruption of other company. Far I have still many queries which you must resolve. I heartily wish you a pleasant journey; and hope that, for the good of the Literati, you'll

be blefled with life and health to go on with
 tfce. noble undertaking you are engaged in,
 and that you'll meet with the merited fuccefs,

* I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES BATES.

* Mr. JONES to D. B.

London, April 1771.

Your Perfian book is more valuable than
 the coftlieft jewel. Meninfki, that univerfal
 fcholar, has a copy exactly like yours, and he
 defcribes it in his ufual manner, that is, in-
 elegantly, and in miferable Latin. From his
 defcription, you may however eftimate the
 real excellence of your book. I ihall beg
 leave to fay fomethng more about it myfelf,
 and as a poet, venture to affirm, that the fix
 moil beautiful poems in the volume are far
 more valuable for their intrinfic merit, than
 for the elegance of the characters in which
 they are written, or for the glowing tints of
 the pictures which adorn them.

The author of thefe poems was the very

* Appendix, No. 19.

celebrated Nezami, who assumed the name **of Kenjavi**; **he** flourished toward the close of **the** twelfth century, and was the favourite of **that** illustrious warrior, and patron of literature, Togrul, the son of Erflan.

The book comprises five poems, the last of which is divided into two parts; the first, which is entitled *The Treasury of Secrets*, contains many fables, and various discourses on moral duties and human affairs; Nushirovan, King of Persia, who, towards the end of the sixth century, waged a successful war against the first Justin, and Justinian are frequently introduced in it; Mohammed, the legislator of Arabia, was born during his reign, and praises him for his justice, in the Coran. The Persian poets Sadi, Hafez, Jami, and others, frequently extol his virtues, and one of them has this couplet:

For ages mingled with his parent dust,
Fame still records Nushirovan the Just.

The second poem commemorates the lives of a most amiable youth, (named Mujnoon, or the Frantic, from his mad passion) and his

miftrefs, the beautiful Leilu The loves of Khofro and the adorable Sherin, form the fubjeft of the third poem. Khofro was the twenty-third in defcent from Saflan, and the grandfon of Nufhirovan, The fourth poem has the title of *The Seven Figures*, and recites the hiftory of King Beharam, whom the Greeks, with their ufual inaccuracy, call Varanes: but it more particularly defcribes his feven palaces, each of which is faid to have been diftinguifhed by a particular colour. In the fifth, we have the life and actions of Alexander; it is however to be remarked, that the Afiatics perpetually confound the Macedonian monarch with another and very ancient king of the fame name, and blend their actions mod ridiculously. Thus much about your book, and you may depend upon what I fay, as certain and not conjectural. I fincerely rejoice, that St. John's College, at Cambridge, will poffefs this treafure by your gift; and I no lefs fincerely hope, that your own Univerfity will boaft fome future fcholar, capable of thoroughly underftanding the elegance of the

charming Nezamt. If any one wishes to obtain further information respecting this poet, let him consult the pleasing work of Dowlat Shah of Samercand, on the lives of the Persian poets. I saw a beautiful manuscript of it at Paris.—Farewell.

Mr. JONES to J. WILMOT, Esq.

Univ. Coll. Oxford, 3d of June, 1771.

MY DEAR WILMOT,

It makes me very happy to hear that my Lord Chief Justice does not retire on account of ill health, but from a motive which does him the highest honour. He will now enjoy the greatest happiness of human life, ease with dignity, after having passed through the most honourable labour without danger. I should think myself highly blessed, if I could pursue a similar course in my small sphere, and, after having raised a competency at the bar, could retire to the bowers of learning and the arts.

I have just begun to contemplate the stately edifice of the laws of England,—

" The gather'd wisdom of a thousand years,"—

if you will allow me to parody a line of Pope. I do not see why the study of the law is called dry and unpleasing; and I very much suspect that it seems so to those only, who would think any study unpleasing, which required a great application of the mind, and exertion of the memory. I have read most attentively the two first volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, and the two others will require much less attention. I am much pleased with the care he takes to quote his authorities in the margin, which not only give a sanction to what he asserts, but point out the sources to which the student may apply for more diffusive knowledge. I have opened two common-place books, the one of the law, the other of oratory, which is surely too much neglected by our modern speakers, I do not mean the popular eloquence, which cannot be tolerated at the bar, but that correctness of style, and elegance of method, which at once pleases and persuades the hearer, But I must lay aside my studies for about six weeks, while I am printing my

Grammar, from which a good deal is expected; and which I must endeavour to make as perfect as a human work can be. When that is finished, I shall attend the Court of King's Bench very constantly, and shall either take a lodging in Westminster, or accept the invitation of a friend, in Duke Street, who has made me an obliging offer of apartments.

I am sorry the charaders you sent me are not Persian but Chinese, which I cannot decipher without a book, which I have not at present, but tous Chinois qu'ils sont, I shall be able to make them out, when the weather will permit me to sit in the Bodleian. In the mean time, I would advise you to enquire after a native of China, who is now in London; I cannot recollect: where he lodges, but shall know when I come to town, which will be to-morrow or Saturday. I shall be at Richardson's till my Grammar is finished, unless I can buy a set of chambers in the Temple, which I fear will be difficult. I will certainly call upon you in a day or two. On one of the Indian pictures at your house,

there was a beautiful copy of Perfian verfcs, tvhich I will beg leave to tranfcribe, and fhould be glad to print it, with a tranflation, in the Appendix to my Grammar. I have not yet had my Perfian propofals engraved, but when you write to your brother, you would much oblige me by defiring him to fend me a little Perfian manuſcript, if he can procure it without much trouble. It is a fmall poem, which I intend to print; we have fix or feven copies of it at Oxford, but if I had one in my poffeffion, it would fave me the trouble of tranſcribing it. I have inclofed its title in Perfian and Englifh. I am very glad that your family are well. I wifh them joy upon every occaſion; my mother and fitter defire their compliments to you, and I am, with great regard,

Yours, moſt affectionately,

WILLIAM JONES.

Mr. JONES to Mr. HAWKINS.

Nov. 5, 1771.

I fhall ever gratefully acknowledge, dear Sir, my obligation to you, for the trouble you take in infpecting my trifles. Had Dryden and other poets met with fuch a friend, their poems would have been more polifhed, and confequently more fit to fee the light. Your obfervations are fo judicious, that I with you had not been fo fparing of them. I entirely approve of all your corrections, &c.

As to the years, in which the poems were written, they are certainly of no confequence to the public; but (unlefs it be very abfurd) I would wifh to fpecify them, for it would hurt me as a ftudent at the bar, to have it thought that I continue to apply myfelf to poetry; and I mean to infinuate that I have given it up for feveral years, which I muft explain more fully in the preface. For a man who wifhes to rife in the law, muft be fuppofed to have no other objft.

C. REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.

Vienna, Oct. 13, 1771.

I have waited nearly twelve months to no purpose, for an opportunity of sending you my last work, which at your recommendation has been published; the politeness of one of the secretaries of the English embassy, who is returning to England, has at last supplied it, by kindly offering to take charge of this production of mine (unless you will call it yours) and deliver it to you. It is my wish to avail myself of the same opportunity to thank you for your present, but it is not in my power to make you the due acknowledgements: it is sufficient to proclaim your deeds. I admire your wonderful labour and learning, and more particularly your diligence in the triple work, with which you have favoured me; but I blush at the extravagant encomiums which you have bestowed upon me. If you persevere as you have begun in cultivating Oriental literature,

* Appendix, No. 20.

Life—V.

I.

N

the republic of letters will **be greatly obliged to you**. I am extremely anxious to know what recompence his Danifh Majefty, or your own Sovereign, at his recommendation, has conferred upon your learned labours. I fhould rejoice to have it in my power to congratulate you, and thofe who efteem you as much as I do, on your diftinguifhed merit having been honourably rewarded.—Farewell.

* Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKI.

Oxford, Dec. 1771.

Thirteen months, or rather I may fay years, have elapfed, without a line from my friend! I have however written to you twice, once and very fully in Latin, laft March, and again in July, in a great hurry, in French. Thefe letters contained a detailed account of my occupations and views, of **the** profeffion which I had adopted, and of **the** fplendid objects to which I ambitioufly looked forward. You have, I truft, received my four

* Appendix, No. 21.—This letter must have been written before the receipt of the laft from REYICZKI.

books, which Mr, Whitchurch, Chaplain to our Ambaflador, at my request promised to deliver to you at Vienna. I recommend him to your particular attention, as a young man of an excellent difpofition, and very fond of literature. This will be prefented to you by Mr. Drummond, a man of letters, who proceeds to Vienna for the purpofe of ftudying phyfic. You know that the medical profeflion is held in the higheft eftimation with us, and, as Homer fays,

A wise Physician, high diftinction claims,

your reception of them both will, I hope, do credit to my recommendation.

I beg your acceptance alfo of a little Philippic*, which I wrote againft an obfcure coxcomb, who had the audacity to abufe our Univerfity, not with impunity, I truft, if the edge of my difcourfe have any effedl upon the fenfelefs knave. " I *have difquieted*" (as Cicero fays of his Commentaries) " *the French nation?*" How goes on Hafez, our

* Works, vol. ix. p. 274.

mutual delight? Shall we never see your translation of his charming odes? Tell me, if you like my English version of the second ode * ? it has been favourably received by my own countrymen, I should like to translate several more of his odes, but I want leisure.

I have not yet found any translator capable of doing justice to your Treatise on the Military Art of the Turks. All agree that your preface is both learned and elegant; but they urge, as you yourself remark in the introduction, that the book does not correspond with its title, *The Principles of the Science of Government*.

The original of this work in the Turkish language, with many others printed at Constantinople, including a most beautiful copy of the Odes of Mevhi, are deposited in the library of our Royal Society. I beg to be informed if all the works published by Ibrahim, which you so much commend, are to be purchased in Germany, Hungary, or the

* Works, vol. v. p. 316.

Eaftern parts ef Turkey; as in that cafe, I fhould wilh to procure them.

What news from Turkey? no mention of Peace? Whenever the war with Ruffia is at an end, I propofe making an open and direct application for the bffice of Minifter at Coriftantitiople; at prefent, I can only privately whifper my wifhes. The King is very well difpofed towards me; fo perhaps are the men in power; and the Turkifh Company wifh much to oblige me; all that I have to apprehend, is the appearance of fome powerful competitor who may drive me off the ftage. If I fhould fucceed in my wifhes, how fhall I bound for joy! Firft, I fhall enjoy your company at Vienna, then I fhall drink deep of Afiasic literature, and I fhall explore the Turkifli manners in their moft hidden fources. If I am difappointed, philofophy remains; the bar is open, and I (hall not, I truft, want employment; for the harveft of litigation is always abundant. I fhall apply to the ftudy of eloquence, to poetry, hiftory, and philofophy, each of which, if

properly cultivated, would occupy a complete life of

" Such men as live in these degenerate days."

I could say much more, but I yield to the imperious summons (not of Proserpine I hope, but) of the goddess, if there be one, who presides over our tribunals. You may expect longer letters in future from me : and in the mean time I hope to hear very fully from you.—Farewell, my dear friend.

MR. JONES to MR. HAWKINS.

Westminster, Jan. 16, 1772.

As I have a frank directed to you, I take the liberty to inclose a letter for my mother, which I beg you will be so kind as to send to her. I have nothing at present to say on the subject: of my publication, except that you will be so good as to send me the sheets of the Essays, under cover, to Mr. Brudenell, lest there should be any thing that may be altered. I entreat you also to criticize my prose, as you have done my Verse, and to reprimand me severely, where you find it stiff, forced, or obscure.

I forgot to mention another respectable scholar, who saw and approved my poems, I mean the present Bishop of St. Asaph, whose learning, to say a great deal, is as extensive as his virtues are amiable— Dr. Warton, of Winchester, is another excellent critic, through whose hands my trifles shall pass before they see the light. I have dined with him at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, where he paid me a compliment before the whole company, which I cannot write without blushing: he said, my Greek poems which he had seen in manuscript, were worthy of ancient Greece. I dare say this learned and ingenious man, will suffer me to send to him a copy of the poems at Winchester; and that he will make his remarks very sincerely. When I have collected the criticisms of these gentlemen, I will compare them, and add my corrections at the end, under the title of emendations, as Pope has inserted his alterations in the text of his poems, and set down the variations, or first readings, in the margin. I think it will be better (as we must not lose the season for

publication) to fend the copies to my friends, as soon as the trifle on Chefs is printed, and to shew them the proof afterwards.

My Turkish History will go to the press on Monday. Lord Radnor has given me leave, in the most flattering terms, to inscribe it to him.

I have a notion I shall be a great talker when I am at the bar; for I cannot take up my pen without filling three sides of paper, though I have nothing to say when I sit down.

I am, &c.

*Mr. JONES to ROBERT ORME, Esq.
April 1772.

It is impossible for me to describe the delight and admiration I have felt, from the perusal of your History of the War in India. The plans, circumstances, and events of it, are so clearly described by you, that I feel an interest in them rather as an actor than a reader, I was particularly pleas-

ed with your delineation of the Uvea arid characters of thofe, who had diftinguifhed themfelves by their actions or wifdom; nor was I lefs delighted with the elegance of your topographical defcriptions; that of the Ganges particularly pleafed me; it is abfolutely a picture. I have remarked, that the more polifhed hiftorians of all ages, as well as the poets, have been fond of difplaying their talents in defcribing rivers. Thus Thucydides defcribes the Achelous, arid Xenophon the Teleboas, and both admirably, though in a different manner; the latter with his ufual brevity and elegance, the former with a degree of roughnefs and magnificence not uncommon to him. With refpect to your ftyle, if elegance confift in the choice and collocation of words, you have a moil indubitable title to it; for you have on all occafioni felected the raoft appropriate exprcffions, and have given to them the moft beautiful arrangement; and this is almoft the greateft praife, which a compofition can claim.

The publication of the fecond part of your

Hiftory, which has been fo long'and earneftly looked for, will be highly acceptable ito thofe whofe opinions you refpedt; and I need not fay that it will add to your reputation. Indeed it is not juft, that the Coromandel coaft only fhould receive the ornament of your pen, to the negledt of Bengal, which an Indian monarch pronounced *the delight of the wsrld*.

* * * * *

If the reader fhould complain that the correpondence prefented to him, is not always important or interefting, I can only plead in ekufe, my inability to make any felection that would obviate this remark, without being liable to the weightier objection of exhibiting an imperfekt picture of the character of Mr. Jones, To me it is plealing to trace him in his clofet, unfold his meditations, develop his projects, and follow him in his familiar intercourfe with his friends; and whilft my admiration is excited by the ardour of his mind, embracing in idea excellence unattainable even by him, and conceiving works imprac-

licable from their extent, I participate with equal pleasure in his relaxations and amusements.

The plan of the Epic Poem, which he mentions in his letters to his Polish friend, was sketched during his residence at Spa, in July 1770. The original manuscript has been preserved; and I am enabled to communicate it to the public*. The subject of the poem was the supposed discovery of our island by Tyrian adventurers, and he proposed to exhibit under the character of the prince of Tyre, that of a perfect king of this country; a character which he pronounces the most glorious and beneficial of any that the warmest imagination can form. It represents (to quote his own words) the dangers to which a King of England is necessarily exposed, the vices which he must avoid, and the virtues, and great qualities, with which he must be adorned. On the whole, " Britain discovered " is intended as a poetical panegyric on our excellent Constitution, and as

a pledge of the author's attachment to it ; as a national epic poem, like those of Homer, Virgil, Tasso, and Camoens, designed to celebrate the honours of his country, to display in a striking light the most important principles of politics and morality, and to inculcate these grand maxims, that nothing can make our state, while the true liberty of the subject remains united with the dignity of the sovereign; and that in all states, virtue is the only sure basis of private and public happiness.

He reserved the completion of the poem to a period of leisure and independence which never arrived ; and although after an interval of some years, he resumed the idea of composing an Epic Poem on the same subject, but with considerable alterations, he never extended the execution of it beyond a few lines.

Whether the Turkish History, which Mr. Jones mentions as ready for the press, was ever finished, I am not informed ; part of the original manuscript still remains; the in-

troducti^on * to it was printed, but not published, and will form a number in the Appendix,

The anticipation of future prospects suggested by the fervour of youthful imagination, is too common to all, but particularly to men of genius, to excite much surprise; and of them it has been generally and justly remarked, that what has been performed by them* bears little proportion to what was projected. In their progress through life, impediments occur to the execution of their plans, which the mind at first eagerly overlooks; whilst time, imperceptibly advancing, deprives them of the power and even of the inclination to complete what has been designed with so much ardour. They find what experience daily proves, that the duties of life can only be properly performed, when they are the primary objects of our regard and attention.

The little discourse, to which Mr. Jones humourously alludes in his letter to Reviczki, was a letter in French, addressed to Monsieur

Aftquetil clu Perron, and printed in 1771. The Frenchman had publifhed, in three quarto volumes, an account of his travels in India, the life of Zoroafter, and fome fuppofed works of that philofopher. To this publication he prefixed a difcourfe, in which he treated the Univerfity of Oxford, and fome of its learned members and friends of Mr. Jones, with ridicule and difrefpect. From the perufal of his works, Mr. Jones was little difpofed to agree with Monfieur du Perron, in the boafed importance of his communications; he was difgufted with his vanity and petulance, and particularly offended by his illiberal attack upon the Univerfity, which he refpded, and upon the perfons whom he efteemed and admired. The letter which he addrefTed to M. du Perron was anonymus; it was written with great force, and expreffes his indignation and contempt with a degree of afperity, which the juflgment of maturer years would have difapproved. Profeflbr Biorn Sthal, a Swedifh Orientalift, fays of it, that he had known many Frenchmen fo far mif

taken in the writer, as to ascribe it to some *belefprit* of Paris. Such in their opinion was the brilliancy and correctness of its style. Dr. Hunt," the Laudian¹ Professor of Arabic, at Oxford, who had been contemptuously mentioned by du Perron, addressed the two following letters to Mr. Jones on this occasion:

DEAR SIR, *Ch. Church, Oct. 25, 1771.*

I have now found the translation of all the remains of Zoroaster, mentioned in your list, and think, upon an attentive perusal of it, that the account which Dr. Frazer has given of it is true.

I never told Perron, that I understood the ancient Persian language ; and I am authorized by Mr. Swinton, who was present all the time Perron was with me, to say that he never heard me tell him so. I might perhaps say, that I knew the old Persian *character*, as given by Dr. Hyde; but to a further knowledge of the language I never pretended, nor could I tell him that I did. But for a proof of the veracity of this fellow, I beg leave to refer

you to **page 461.** of his preliminary difcourife, where he feys, that he made me a prefent of a fine *Sanfkifrit*, (or, as he calls it, *Sanfkrotan*) alphabet, and that he promifed Dr. Barton and Mr. Swinton, to fend them alphabets of the feverai Afiatic languages; whereas he neither made me the prefent, nor performed the promife to them. Mr. Swinton fays, he can furnifh us with other inftances of this, Frenchman's veracity, which he has promifed to do in a few days. In the mean time,

I am, &c.

THOMAS HUNT.

DEAR SIR,

Ch. Church, Nov. 28, 1771.

I received the welcome prefent of your excellent pamphlet againft Perron* in due time, and yefterday I was favoured with your kind letter; for both which I return you my hearty thanks. I fhould have thanked you for your pamphlet fooner, but have been, out of town. I have read it over and over again, and think the whole nation, as well as,

* Works, vol x. p. 461.

the Univerfity and its members, are much obliged to you for this able and fpirited defence. I acknowledge myfelf to be fo in a particular manner, and fo does Mr Swinton, who defires his compliments and thanks. But there is one thing which Mr. Swinton feems to doubt of, which is, whether there has been fuch a general deftrudtion of the writings of the ancient Perfians as you imagine there has been. For my own part, till fome better proof can be given of the authenticity of thofe books, which have been produced as the genuine compofitions of that ancient people, than what I have yet feen given, I am inclined to be of your opinion. At leaft, this I am fure of, that if the books, which Alexander, Omar, &c. deftroyed, were no better than thofe which have been publifhed, the world has had no great lofs; witnefs the infufFerable jargon which you have given from their writings in the 38th and 41ft, &c. pages of your letter ; to which, as this bulky performance of Perron* will be but in few

**Mons. Atiquetil du Perron made a voyage to India,
Life—V. I.**

Q

hands, it may not perhaps be amiss to add some others. But, as Mr. Swinton has suggested, that he has some doubts about the fate of the writings of the old Persians, I think

in 1755, for the purpose of acquiring the ancient language of Persia, and that of the Bramins. His ardour for this undertaking was so great, that he engaged himself to the French East-India Company as a private soldier, as affording the speediest means of accomplishing the voyage, but some friends procured his discharge, and a small pension for him from the Crown of France. He arrived at Pondicherry, in 1755, and, after travelling over various parts of India, by the assistance of the Government of Bombay, was enabled to return to Europe in an English vessel, and landed at Portsmouth, in November 1761. He brought with him many Oriental manuscripts, which he afterwards carried to France, and in 1771 published three quarto volumes, containing an account of his travels, and the information which he had obtained in the course of them, under the general title of *Zind-Avesta, Ouvrage de Zoroaster*.

In a discourse addressed to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, in 1789, Sir William Jones speaks of him, as " having had the merit of undertaking a voyage to India in " his earliest youth, with no other view than to recover " the writings of Zeratusht (Zoroaster) and who would " have acquired a brilliant reputation in France, if he had " not sullied it by his immoderate vanity and virulence " of temper, which alienated the good-will even of his " own countrymen." In the same discourse, he affirms, that M. Anquetil most certainly had no knowledge of Sanscrit.

In 1793, M. Anquetil published a work, entitled,

you would do well to confult him, before you publifh your Englifh tranflation.

I am glad you intend to oblige the world with an Englifh tranflation of your letter; and if, among the anecdotes which Mr. Swinton fent you, you will be fo good as to infer that, wherein he fays, that he was prefent all the time that Perron was with me, but does not remember that I ever told him that I underftood the ancient Perfian language, I fhall be much obliged to you. I am fure I never pretended, nor could pretend, to any further knowledge of it, than that of the alphabet, as given by Dr. Hyde.

I am, &c.

THOMAS HUNT.

L'Inde en rapport avec PEurope, which is morq remarkable for the virulence of its invectives against the English, and for its numerous misrepresentations, than for the information which it contains, or the soundness of the reflections which it conveys. In thfi summary of its contents, stated in the title-page, he professes to give a detailed, accurate, and terrific picture of the English Ma*chiavelism in India, and he [address.es](#) his work in a ranging bombast dedication to the manes of Dupleix and Labourdonnais. It does not appear that the temper of MR. A. has been meliorated, although he had then nearly attained his 70th year.

The small volume of poems*, confiding chiefly of translations from the Asiatic languages, with two prose dissertations annexed, was published in 1772. We may be allowed to smile at the solicitude, which Mr. Jones expresses in his correspondence on the subject: of this publication, to avoid the imputation of devoting that time to the Muses, which belonged to his professional studies, whilst we participate with pleasure the effects of his devotion to the objects of his admiration; but his anxiety for his literary reputation, in deferring the publication of his poems until they had received all the improvements which care and attention, afforded by the criticisms of his friends, could bestow, is highly praiseworthy.

On the 30th of April, 1772, Mr. Jones was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and admitted on May the 14th of the same year. He, does not appear to have communicated any paper for the Philosophical Transactions.

* Works, vol. x. p. 195.

From the first entrance of Mr. Jones into the University, until Michaelmas 1768, when he took the degree of A. B., he had kept the terms regularly; from that period to 1773, only occasionally. In the Easter term of that year, during the Encaenia, he took his master's degree. It was on this occasion, that he composed an oration with an intention, which he did not execute, of speaking it in the Theatre. The speech was published ten years after, and exhibits a striking memorial of independent principles, and well-cultivated abilities :—to vindicate learning from the malevolent aspersions of being definitive of manly spirit, unfavourable to freedom, and introductory to slavish obsequiousness; to support the honour and independence of learned men, to display the transcendent advantages of the University of Oxford,—were the topics, which he had proposed to discuss; but on which the limits prescribed to his oration, forbade him to expatiate.

The animation of his language shews, that these topics were ever near his heart : an ar-

derth love of liberty, an enthufiaftic veneration for the Univerfity, a warm and difcriminate eulogium On learned men, who devoted their talents and labours to the caufe of religion, fcience, and freedom, characterife his difcourfe; of which, part has been lately quoted with applaufe by Dr. Parr*.

The kindnefs of a contemporary ftudent has communicated an anecdote in proof of his particular averfion to the logic of the fchpols, that, in an oration which he pronounced in Univerfity-Hall, he declaimed violently againft Burgerfdifcius, Cracanthorpius, and the whole body of logicians in the College of Queen Philippa, his oppofite neighbour. Of his uncommon induftry, many proofs might be enumerated, and among others the copying of feveral Arabic manucripts, of which one was the entertaining romance of *Bedreddin Haffan, or, Aladdin s Lamp*, from a moft elegant fpecimen of Arabian calligraphy.

Nor was he lefs remarked for an affectionate attention to his mother and fifter, who re-

* Notes to Spital Sermon, p. 136.

fided at Oxford ; fuch portion of his time-as he could fpare from his ftudies was given to their fociety, and during his occafional abfence from the Univerfity, he was regular in his correffpondence with his mother.

We may conceive and participate the delight of a fond parent, contemplating the increafing reputation of her fon ; fhe now found her maternal care and anxiety repaid in a degree equal to her moft fanguine expectations, and her affection rewarded by a full me&fure of filial duty and gratitude. The progrefs of the virtues is not always in proportion to literary improvement; and learning, which ought to meliorate the affections, and ftrengthen the principles of duty, has been known to diftort the mind by pride, and engender arrogance. In Mr. Jones, we have the pleafure to fee every moral principle promoted and invigorated by his literary attainments.

In the commencement of 1774, he published his Commentaries on Afiatic Poetry, This work was received with admiration and

applause by the Oriental scholars of Europe in general, as well as by the learned of his own country. It was perhaps the first publication on Eastern literature, which had an equal claim to elegance and erudition. This work: was begun by Mr. Jones in 1766, and finished in 1769, when he was in his twenty-third year: but with the same solicitude which he had exhibited on other occasions, to lay his compositions before the public in the greatest possible perfection, he had repeatedly submitted the manuscript to the examination and critical remarks of his learned friends. Their approbation of it was liberal and general: but the opinion of Dr. Parr on any subject of literature is decisive, and I learnt from a letter, which he wrote to Mr. Jones in 1769, some passages, in which he expresses his admiration of the work.

" I have read your book *De Poefi Afia-*
 " tied with all the attention that is due to a
 " work so studiously designed, and so happily
 " executed. The observations are just and
 . " curious, and equally free from indiscriminate

" approbation, licentious cenfure, and excet-
 " five refinement. Through the hurry of
 " the fir ft compofition, the fame expreffion
 " frequently occurs, and fentences begin in
 " the fame manner, and now and then two
 " words are improperly combined,

" Thefe inaccuracies are very rare, and very
 " trifling. On the whole, there is a purity,
 " an eafe, an elegance in the ftyle, which
 " ihew an accurate and moft perfect know-
 " ledge of the Latin tongue. Your Latin
 " tranflations in verfe gave me great fatis-
 " faction. I am uncommonly charmed with
 " the idy Ilium, called Chryfis. The flow of
 " the verfes, the poetic ftyle of the words,
 " and the elegant turn of the whole poem, are
 " admirable.

" Op the whole, I have received infinite
 " entertainment from this curious and learned
 *' performance, and I look forward with plea-
 " fure, to the great honour fuch a publica-
 *' tion will do our country.⁵¹

It will readily be fuppofed, that in the in-
 terval between the date of the letter and the

publication of the Commentaries, Mr. Jones had not neglected to make the corrections suggested by the criticisms of his learned correspondent; and that such further emendations were adopted, as the growing maturity of his own judgment pointed out.

In the preface to the Commentaries, Mr. Jones mentions and laments the death of Dr. Sumner, in terms which strongly mark his affection for the memory of his respected friend and instructor, who died in September 1771:—

" There never was a man more worthy
 " of being remembered, for his talents, integrity, admirable disposition, amiable manners, and exquisite learning } in the art of
 " instructing, I never knew any master equal
 " to him ; and his cheerfulness and sweetness
 " were such, that it is difficult to say, whether
 " he was most agreeable to his friends or his
 " pupils. In Greek and Latin literature he
 " was deeply versed : and although, like Socrates, he wrote little himself, no one had
 " more acuteness or precision in correcting

" the faults, or in pointing out the beauties of
 " others; so that if fortune or the course of
 " events, instead of confining his talents to a
 " school, had placed him at the bar, or in the
 " senate, he would have contested the prize
 " of eloquence with the ablest orators of his
 " own country, where only this art is suc-
 " cessfully cultivated. For if he did not
 " possess all the qualities of an orator in per-
 " fection, he had each of them in a great de-
 " gree. His voice was clear and distinct, his
 " style polished, his expression fluent, his
 " wit playful, and his memory tenacious; his
 " eyes, his countenance, his action, in short,
 " were rather those of a Demosthenes than of
 " an ordinary speaker; in short, we may say
 " of him what Cicero said of Roscius, that
 " whilst he seemed the only man qualified
 " for the education of youth, he seemed at
 " the same time, the only orator capable of
 " discharging the most important functions of
 " the state."

Those who had the good fortune to re-
 ceive their tuition under Dr. Sumner, will

not think thia eulogium exaggerated, and muft read with pleafure a teftimony. which their own recollection confirms *.

* The following epitaph, said to be composed by Dr. Parr, is infcribed on the monument of Dr. Sumner, at Harrow on the Hill;

H. S. E.

ROBERTUS SUMNER, S. T. P.
Coll. Regal. apud Cantab, olim socius;
Scholae Harroviensis, haud ita pridem,
Archididascalus.

Fuit huic prsestantiffimo viro
Ingenium natura peracre, optimarum
disciplinis artium sedulo excultum,
Usu diuturno confirmatum, et quodam
modo subactum.

Nemo enim

Aut in reconditis sapiential studiis illo
subtilior extitit,

Aut humanioribus Uteris Hmatior.
Egregiis cum dotibus naturae, turn
doctrinae praeditus.

Insuper accedebant

In fententiis, vera ac perfecta elo-
quentia;

In fermone, facetiarum lepos, plane
Atticus,

Et gravitate inſuper afperſa urbanitas;
In moribus, ſingularis quaedam
integritas et fides;

Vitae denique ratio conſtans ſibi, et ad
virtutis normam diligenter
ſevereque exacta,

The dedication of his Commentaries to **the** Univerfity of Oxford, which he pronounced " would be the moft iluftrious of all univerfities, as long as the remained the moft free," was a pleafing proof of his gratitude to his *alma mater*; and he concludes the preface with fome animated thoughts, which I fhall endeavour to convey, with the full confcioufnefs, at the fame time, of the imperfection of my attempt.

" Whether this work will pleafe the French,
 " or their admirers, is to me of little concern,
 " provided it prove acceptable to my country,
 " and to that renowned Univerfity, in which
 " I received my education ; with a view to
 " the honour of both, thefe Commentaries
 " were undertaken and completed ; nor is
 " there any wilh fo near to my heart, as that

Omnibus qui vel amico essent eo,
 vel magistro usi,
 Doctrinae, ingenii, virtutis justum,
 reliquit desiderium.
 Subita, eheu! atque immatura morte
 correptus,
 Prid. Id. Septembu
 Anno Domini M,DCC,LXXI.
 Ætat. ~~sue~~ 41.

•' all my labours, past or future, may be use-
 *ful and agreeable to them. I lament, in-
 " deed, the necessity which compels me to
 " renounce the pursuit of polite literature:
 " but why do I say, lament? let me rather
 " rejoice, that I am now entering upon a
 " career, which will supply ampler and better
 " opportunities of relieving the oppressed, of
 " assisting the miserable, and of checking the
 " despotic and tyrannical.

" If I am asked, who is the *greatest man*?
 "I answer the *best*: and if I am required
 " to say, who is the best? I reply, he that
 " has deserved most of his fellow-creatures,
 " Whether we deserve better of mankind by
 " the cultivation of letters, by obscure and
 " inglorious attainments, by intellectual pur-
 " suits calculated rather to amuse than in-
 " form, than by strenuous exertions in speak-
 " ing and acting, let those consider who bury
 " themselves in studies unproductive of any
 " benefit to their country or fellow-citizens.
 " I think not. I have been long enough en-
 " gaged in preparatory exercises, and I am

" now called to the field. What my fortune
 " may be, I know not; this, however, I
 " know, that the most anxious object of my
 " heart is, after having run my career, to
 " retire, in advanced life, to the ever-beloved
 " retreat of the University; not with a view
 " to indulge myself in indolence, which my
 " disposition abhors, but to enjoy a dignified
 " leisure in the uninterrupted cultivation of
 " letters, which the profession I am preparing
 " to embrace, no longer suffers me to pursue."

At the conclusion of the Commentaries, we find an elegant address to the Muses, in which Mr. Jones expresses his determination to renounce polite literature, and devote himself entirely to the study of the law. He was called to the Bar, in January 1774, and had discovered, as he writes to an intimate friend, that the law was a jealous science, and would admit no partnership with the Eastern muses. To this determination he appears to have inflexibly adhered for some years, notwithstanding the friendly remonstrances and flattering invitations of his learned correspondents. He had about this time an intention of publishing

the mathematical works of his father, and with this view circulated propofals ; but, for what reafon I know not, he abandoned it.

I now revert to his correſpondence, of which I repeat my regret that fo little remains.

Dr. HUNT to Mr. JONES.

DEAR SIR, *Ch. Church, March 2, 1774.*

I return you my hearty thanks for your moſt acceptable preſent of your excellent book on the Afiatic poetry. I ſhould have made you my acknowledgements for this great favour before, but I have been fo entirely engaged in reading the book (which I have done from the beginning to the end) that I have not had time to think of its worthy author any otherwife, than by tacitly admiring, as I went along, his exquisitely fine parts, and wonderful learning. Indeed, fo engaging is the beautiful ſtyle of this admirable performance, and fo ſtriking the obſervations it contains, that it is next to impoſſible for a perſon, who has any taſte for this branch of literature, when he has once taken it into his hand,

to lay it aside again without giving it a thorough
 perusal. I find you have enriched this work
 with a great variety of curious quotations,
 and judicious criticisms, as well as with the
 addition of several valuable new pieces, since
 you favoured me with the sight of it before,
 and the pleasure which I have now had in
 reading it has been in proportion. I hope this
 new key to the Asiatic poetry, with which
 you have obliged the world, will not be suf-
 fered to rust for want of use ; but that it will
 prove, what you intended it to be, an happy
 instrument in the hands of learned and in-
 quisitive men, for unlocking the rich treasures
 of wisdom and knowledge which have been
 preserved in the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and
 the other Oriental languages, and especially
 the Hebrew, that venerable channel, through
 which the sacred compositions of the divinely
 inspired poets have been conveyed down to us*

I hope this will find you well,

and am, &c.

THOMAS HUNT.

P. S. I have seen your proposals for print

ingths mathematical works of my **worthy** friend, your late father, and beg to of the **number** of your fubfcriters.

* Mr. JONES to F. P. BAYER.

March 1774.

I have received a mod elegant copy of . your Treatife on the Phoenician Language and Colonies, and I am at a lofs to decide whether it is moft learned or entertaining. Although I fear, like Diomede, that I fhall give you brafs in exchange for your gold; yet I fend you, as a proof of my gratitude and efteem, my Commentaries on Afiatic Poetry; and it will afford me great fatisfadtion to learn that they pleafe you.—Farewell.

† Mr. JONES to H. A. SCHULTENS.

July 1774.

This letter will be prefented to, **you** by Mr. Campbell, a young gentleman of great modefty and worth, and I recommend

* Appendix, No. 23. † Appendix, No. 24.

him to your particular attention. He intends going to India as a merchant, but, previous to his embarkation, wishes to give some time to the study of foreign languages, European and Asiatic, and particularly the Persian. Any assistance which you may afford him in his studies, or other little affairs, I shall esteem a favour done to myself, and he will consider it a great obligation.

How goes on our Hariri ? Will it ever be published with your elucidations ? My time is employed in the courts; and whatever leisure I can command is exclusively devoted to the study of law and history. I hope you have received my Commentaries, which I sent you.—Farewell.

* H. A. SCHULTENS to Mr. JONES,
' The phoenix of his time, and the
ornament of the age—Health !.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1774.

When I reflect, my dear Jones, upon the fortunate period, which I passed in your hap-

Appendix, No. 25.

py island, I feel the most exquisite delight at the recollection of the pleasure and improvement, which I derived from your society; at the same time, my anxiety for your company excites the most lively regret at our separation. If I cannot altogether conquer it, I can at least alleviate it by corresponding with you.

Nothing but a variety of unusual occupations could have delayed my writing to you so long after my return to Amsterdam; I was moreover apprehensive of interrupting your studies by my intrusion. The receipt of the obliging present of your Commentaries, has removed all my fear on this account, and affords me a most agreeable proof of your remembrance. Accept my sincere thanks for your finished and most elegant work, which I have eagerly read again and again with admiration and astonishment.

As sincere a lover as yourself of the Muses, how much I regret their unhappy lot, that whilst they have so few admirers, one of their most distinguished votaries should be seduced

from their service by the discreditable broils of me Sir! Do they not possess firm chaities and graces as to merit a preference to others, who have no portion but wealth and honour? Is not their beauty so attractive, 'their dress so elegant and enchanting, as to fascinate their admirers to a degree, which makes them despise all others, and feel no delight but in their society? Forgive, my dear Jones, this friendly expostulation.

Two or three copies only of your work have reached us; I beg you will not suffer the inattention of bookellers to deprive us of a larger supply. You will receive shortly a little inaugural discourse which I pronounced here, *On extending the limits of Oriental literature*. It was done too much in haste to be as perfect as it ought to have been, and as I could have made it with more leisure. The office which I hold here is most agreeable to me, but is attended with this inconvenience, that the duties of it allow me no time for the pursuit of other studies; and the attention which I am forced to bestow on grammatical

institutions, on explanatory lectures on the Old Testament, and in disquisitions on the Jewish antiquities, precludes the perusal of Arabic, and still more of Persian authors. . But I submit the more cheerfully to this restraint, as the assiduity of my present exertions will produce more leisure in future; and when I have once committed to paper the mass of lectures which I have annually to repeat, I shall then be at full liberty to employ myself as I please. I have absolutely determined to publish Meidani, but it will require the labour of ten years: you well know, that; without a competent knowledge, not only of the language of the East, but of Oriental history, ceremonies, and manners, it would be madness to attempt it. Whether my labours will ever have the assistance of a midwife, time must shew. Professor Scheidius is employed in publishing Giewhari: the expense of the undertaking far exceeds his means, but he hopes to provide against this difficulty, by publishing one, or more numbers annually, according to alphabetical arrangement, by which

means the fate of each may furnish the expense of the succeeding.

I have nothing further to communicate to you, but I most anxiously long to see you. If you have the ambition of your countryman, Banks, to expose yourself to the inclemency of winter by visiting me here, all my fear of the cold will be lost in the hope, that a long and intense frost may detain you. Nothing however can give me more pleasure, either in winter or summer, than to have you for my guest. My wife, whom I married about five months since, is equally anxious to see a man, of whom she hears her husband perpetually talking; (like, as well as my father, who received inexpressible delight in the perusal of your Commentaries, desires to be remembered to you; he entertains the highest respect and esteem for you. Let me know how you are, and whether your mother and sister are well. Do me the favour also to inform them, that I shall ever remember with gratitude the obligations which I owe to their

great politeness and attention to me. Consider me ever as the humble servant of yourself and friends.—Farewell, and love me ever.

P. S. I almost forgot to mention our Damascus prince ; his name, I think, is Joseph Aba\$. I regret that during his residence at this place, he only called upon me two days before his departure for Brussels. I was highly delighted with his liberal, manly, and truly Arabian spirit; neither did he appear deficient in polite literature, but of this you are a better judge than I am. For my own part, I will ever retain a regard for a man, whose conversation so entertained and interested me, under the attack of a fever, that it absolutely prevented the return of it.

* Mr. JONES to H. A. SCHULTENS.

October 1774.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter dated in September, which did, not

* *Appendix*. No. 26.

tiowever reach me, till after my return to London, from a fuuimer exeurfion to the Kentifh coaft.

I am highly gratified by your father's and your approbation of my Commentaries, and I acknowledge the kindnefs of your friendly and polite expoftulation in telling me that ybu cannot bear to fee me defer the caufe of literature. But, my friend* the die is caft, and I have no longer a choice; all my books and manuſcripts, with an ception of thoſe only which relate to law and oratory, are locked up at Orford, and I have determined, for thfc next twenty years at leaft, to renounce all ftudies but thoſe which are connected with my profeffion. It is needlefs to trouble you with my reaſons at leftgth for this determination ; I will only fay, that if I had lived at Rome or Athens, I fhould have preferred the labours, ftudies, and dangers of their orators and iliuſtrious citizens, conne&ed as they were with banifhment and exdc death, to the groves of the poets, or the gardens of the philoſophers. Hera I adopt the fame refo

lation. The Constitution of England is in no respect inferior to that of Rome or Athens; this is my fixed opinion, which I formed in my earliest years, and shall ever retain. Although I sincerely acknowledge the charms of polite literature, I must at the same time adopt the sentiment of Neoptolemus in the tragedy, that we can philosophize with a few only; and no less the axiom of Hippocrates, that life is short, art long, and time swift. But I will also maintain the excellence and the delight of other studies. What! (shall we deny that there is pleasure in mathematics, when we recollect Archimedes, the prince, of geometers, who was so intensely absorbed in the demonstration of a problem, that he did not discover Syracuse was taken? Can we conceive any study more important, than the single one of the laws of our own country? Let me recall to your recollection the observations of L. Craffus and Q. Scævola on this subject, in the treatise of Cicero de Oratore. What do you imagine the goddess of eloquence to possess less at-

tractaristhan Thalia or Polyhymnia, or Have you forgotten the epithets which Ennius bestows on Cethegus, the quinteflence of eloquence, and the flower of the people? Is there a man existing who would not rather resemble Cicero, (whom I wish absolutely to make my model, both in the course of his life and studies,) than be like Varro, however learned, or Lucretius, however ingenious as a poet? If the study of the law were really unpleasant and disgusting, which is far from the truth, the example of the wisest of the ancients, and of Minerva herself, the goddess of wisdom and protectress of Athens, would justify me in preferring the fruitful and useful olive to the barren laurel.

To tell you my mind freely, I am not of a disposition to bear the arrogance of men of rank, to which poets and men of letters are so often obliged to submit. Accept this friendly reply to your friendly exhortation, and believe my assurances, that I entertain the highest value for your esteem, of which I have received so many proofs. I most anxiously ex

pect your differtation. May the Almighty profpet your labouts, and particularly yfaufr laborious talk of Meidani! May the most leaitoefd Seheidius perfevere with refolutkrfi in completing the gigantic Work, which he meditates! I admits his moft laudable induftty ; but after the fate of Meninflu, (I do not fpeak of his works, but of his fdrtunes) no prudent man (for he that is not wife to bimfelf, is wife to no end) will venture to expdfe his veffel to the perils of fhipwreck in fo uncertain a fea. The *mork* is worthy of a lang, but the expenfe of it will equire the fevenue of a king.

My mother and fifter cordially unite with me in congratulations on your marriage, and I beg you to make my compliments to your amiable confort, and moft respectable father. I thank you for your invitation to Amfterdam, and affure you that I fhould be moft happy to avail myfelf of it. In your fociety, I fhould prefer a winter in Holland to the gardens of the Hefperides, nor indulge a wifh for the vales of Tempe, but my legal occu-

m

pations make the summer more convenient for travelling. I promise you therefore to pass some time with you in the July, or August, of the next or following year.

I rejoice to find you pleased with Joseph the Syrian, and equally so that he means to travel through Germany. His history is somewhat long. If I had not exerted myself in my application to some men of rank in London, who have access to the King, he must have passed a life of misery here, or have died most wretchedly.

The bookfeller keeps for you the books
"it
which you desired to purchase. You cannot as yet have received a short letter which I wrote to you in July, -and sent by a young gentleman of the name of Campbell. The son of the king of Spain, Prince Gabriel, did me the honour to send me a most splendid copy of his Sallust, for which I returned my grateful acknowledgments.

You have doubtless heard of the travels of Mr. Bruce, a native of Scotland, into Syria, Arabia, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt. He is

as well acquainted with the coast of the **Red** Sea, **and the** sources of the Nile, as with his **own** house. He has brought with him some Æthiopia manuscripts, and amongst them the Prophecies of Enoch, an ancient book, but to be ranked only with the Sibylline oracles.

Whilst I was writing this letter, a person called upon me with a manuscript, which he had received at Venice from Mr. Montague, a man of family. I immediately perceived it to be a most beautiful and correct copy of Motanabbi, with a letter addressed to myself in Arabic verse, from some person named Abdurrahman, whom Mr. Montague had probably seen in Asia. I owe great obligations to the politeness of the learned Arab, but I by no means think myself worthy of his exaggerated encomiums;—but you know the pompous style of the Orientals. Do not suppose that I have any present intention of reading the poems of Motanabbi; that must be reserved for Oxford, when I have leisure to attend to this, and my other treasures of the same kind. Believe my assurance, that I

certain the higheft efteem for you, and that nothing will give me greater pleafure than to hear from you frequently and at length. Take care of your health, and continue your regard for me.

Mr. HOWARD to Mr. JONES.

SIR,

Paris, September 13, 1774.

As my flay here may be confiderably longer than I at firft propofed, it is a duty incumbent on me to acquit myfelf of a charge committed to my care in the month of June laft by Mr. Montague, at Venice, by tratifmitting to you the manufcript which accompanies* this letter. I fhould indeed have fent it to you much fooner, but the hopes I had of an earlier return to England, was the caufe of my poftponing it, that I might myfelf have had the pleafure of delivering it, which I flattered myfelf might have ferved as an introduction to the honour of your acquaintance, a happinefs which, without compliment, I have long been very ambitious of. But as my affairs are likely to detain me fome time

longer in this city, I cannot with any propriety prefer my own interest to a more material one ; nor ought I longer to injure the public, by depriving them of the pleasure and advantage they may reap from this manuscript's coming to your hands. Mr. Montague loaded me with compliments to you, meant as real testimonies of the esteem he has for you, which I am very unfortunate in not having the pleasure of delivering.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MID. HOWARD.

Mr. JONES to Mr. HOWARD.

SIR,

Oct. 4, 1774.

I cannot express how much I am flattered by the kind attention, with which you honour me. I have just received your most obliging letter, with a fine Arabic manuscript, containing the works of a celebrated poet, with whom I have been long acquainted; this testimony of Mr. Montague's regard is extremely pleasing to me, and I have a most grateful sense of his kindness. I am

Confcious how little I have deferved the many honours I hive lately received from the learned in Europe and Afia; I can afcribe their politeness to nathing but their candour and benevolence. I fear they will think me ftill *left* deferving, when they know that I have *defer ted*, or rather *fufpended*, all literary purfuits whatever, and am wholly engaged in the ftudy of a profeffion, for which I was always intended. As the law is a jealous fcience, and will not have any partnership with the Eaftern mufes, I muft abfolutely renounce their acquaintance for ten or twelve years to come. This manuſcript however is highly acceptable to me, and fhall be preferved among my choicett treafures, till I have leifure to give it an attentive perufah There is a compliment to me written in Arabic verfe in the firft leaf of the book, and figned Abdurrahman Beg; the verfes are very fine, but fo full of "Oriental panegyric, that I could not read theip. without blufhing. The prefent feems to come from the learned Arabian ; but as-hd has not inferted my name in his

verfes, and fpeaks of Oxford, he muft have heard me mentioned by Mr. Montague, to whom therefore I am equally indebted for the prefent. If I knew Mr. Montague's direction, I would fend him a letter of thanks for his indulgence to me, and would alfo return my compliments in Arabic to his Afatic friend, who feems to have fent the book. Before your return to England, I fhall probably be removed to the Temple, where I fhall wait impatiently for the pleafure of feeing you.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

Mr. WADDILOVE to Mr. JONES.

SIR, *SL Ildefonso, Aug. 1, 1774.*

Upon my arrival at Madrid, I delivered your prefent of your Afatic Commentaries to my friend Dr. F^{co} Perez Bayer; he defires me to return you his compliments and thanks for your politenefs to him, and begs your acceptance of a copy of the Infant Don Gabriel's Salluft, which he accordingly

fent to me the night before we left Madrid. As we ihall not be there agafot till next Chriftnas, I fhall have no opportunity of forward ing it to you very foon; whenever any one offers, you may depend upon receiving it, but as this probably will not be before next fpring, I hope you will not defer acknowledging the favour till then. If you fhould wifh to fee the Salluft before you write again to Mr. Bayer, you will find a copy in the Mu feum. If you have had any time to examine the DifTertation upon the Phoenician Language, & c, Dr. F. P.' Bayer will be glad of any remarks upon it, as a new edition of it in Latin will foon be printed. He has a curious collection of Samaritan coins, and is now employed upon that fubject; and if he could be prevailed upon to publifh more of his enquiries into the antiquities of this and other countries, the learned world would be much indebted to him. Cafiri is engaged at prefent in deciphering Moorifh infcriptions, which have been found in different parts of Spain. Some are already engraved, but not

yet published. He reduces, first the characters to the modern Arabic, and then gives a translation and comment in Latin. " Your Sallust is unbound, and you have already the dissertation to add to it.

I am, &c.

R. D. WADDILOVE.

* Mr. JONES to F. P. BAYER.

Oct. 4, 1774.

I can scarcely find words to express my thanks for your obliging present of a most beautiful and splendid copy of Sallust, with an elegant Spanish translation. You have bestowed upon me, a private untitled individual, an honour which heretofore has only been conferred upon great monarchy and illustrious universities. I really was at a loss to decide, whether I should begin my letter by congratulating you on having so excellent a translator, or by thanking you for this agreeable proof of your remembrance. I look forward to the increasing splendour,

which the arts and sciences must attain in a country, where the son of the king possesses genius and erudition, capable of translating and illustrating with learned notes, the first of the Roman historians; how few youths amongst the nobility in other countries possess the requisite ability or inclination for such a task ! The history of Sallust is a performance of great depth, wisdom, and dignity: to understand it well, is no small praise ; to explain it properly, is still more commendable; but to translate it elegantly, excites admiration. If all this had been accomplished by a private individual, he would have merited applause ; if by a youth, he would have had a claim to literary honours; but when to the title of youth, that of prince is added, we cannot too highly extol, or too loudly applaud, his distinguished merit.

Many years are elapsed since I applied myself to the study of your learned language, but I well remember to have read in it with great delight the heroic poem of Alonzo, the odes of Gareilaffo, and the humorous stories

of Cervantes: but I tooft fincerely declare, that I never perufed a more elegant or polifhed composition than the translation of Salluft, and I readily fubfcribe to the opinion of the learned author in his preface, that the Spanifh language approaches very nearly to the dignity, of the Latin.

May the accomplished youth continue to deferve well of his country and mankind, and eftablilh his claim to diftinvtion above all the princes of the age! If I may be allowed to offer my fentiments, I would advife him to {ludy moft diligently the divine works of Cicero, which no man, in my opinion, ever perufed without improving in eloquence and wifdom. The epiftle which he wrote to his brother Quintus, on the government of a province, deferves to be daily repeated by every fovereign in the world ; his books on offices, on moral ends, and the Tufculan queftions, merit a hundred perufals; and his-orations, neai;ly fixty in number, deferve to be translated into every European language; nor do I fcuple to affirm, that his fixteen books of

letters to Atticus, are fuperior to almoft all hiftories, that of Saihift excepted. With reſpect to your own compositions, I have read with great: attention, and will again read, your moft agreeable book. I am informed that you propoſe giving a Latin tranſlation of it, and I hope you will do it for the benefit of foreigners. I fee nothing in it which requires alteration,—nothing which is not entitled to piraife. I much wiſh that you would publiſh more of your treatiſes on the antiquities of Alia and Africa. I am confident they would be moſt acceptable to ſuch as ſtudy thoſe ſubjects. I have only for the preſent to conclude by bidding you farewell in my own name, and that of the republic of letters. —Farewell.

* MR. JONES to G. S. MICHAELIS.

November 1774.

I beg you will do me the juſtice to believe that I have read your books with great attention. I neither entirely admit, nor

reject your opinion on the fables of the Hebrews' ; but until the subject be better-known and explored, I am unwilling to depart from the received opinions concerning them. Your approbation of my Commentaries gives me sincere pleasure. Nothing is more true than that I have renounced the Asiatic sciences and polite literature, and that for twenty years at least I have determined neither to write nor think about them. The-Forum is my lot, and the Law engrosses all my attention. Be assured, however, that I shall ever retain my esteem both for yourself and your Works, —Farewell.

Mr. JONES to Lady SPENCER.

MADAM,

Duke Street

I take the liberty to present your Ladyship with a copy of my poems, and cannot refrain from acquainting you with a plain truth, that the first of them, called *Solima*, would never have been written, if I had never had the honour of knowing your Ladyship.

I am juft come from Harrow, where it gave me inexpressible happinefs to fee Lord Althorp perfectly well, extremely improved, and defervedly beloved by all, as much as by his real friend, and

Your Ladyship's

Moll obedient and faithful fervant,

WILLIAM JONES,

Lady SPENCER to Mr. JONES.

SIR,

Althorp, Jan. 10, 1775.

The continual hurry occasioned by having a house full of company, added to my not having been quite well, has prevented my thanking you sooner for your letter; you cannot doubt of my being much flattered, at your thinking you find any resemblance between my character and that of Solima, and still more at your telling the world you do : I shall always look upon that poem, as a model you have set up for my imitation; and shall only be sorry I do not approach nearer to it, especially after you

have called upon me in so public a manner, to improve myself in the ways of virtue and benevolence. I must decline your second request, of criticising, as I have neither time nor talents for such an office, nor do I think your works require it.

I am delighted with your invention of the Andrometer, and with every body would form one for themselves; it would be of infinite use to numbers of people, who, from indolence and dissipation, rather go backwards than forwards in every useful attainment.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,

Your faithful friend and

humble servant,

G. SPENCER.

* H. A. SCHULTENS to Mr. JONES.

Amsterdam, Jan. 6, 1775.

Although the incessant and extraordinary occupations in which I am at this time engaged, do not allow me to think

even of writing to my friends, I tiapnot refuse a few lines to the moft learned Bjorn ftahl, both for 'the purpdfe of introducing him to you, and ,to lhew, that I, have not forgotten you. You will find our Philarabic Swede, a moft agreeable companion; he has not only travelled much, but is, deeply yerfed in Oriental literature, of which he is very fond. I think I may venture to promife that the fociety of a perfon, who loves what *you ftill* delight in, (for I will not with you fay, what you once delighted in) will be moft acceptable to you * * * * *

* Mr. JONES to C. REVICZKL

London, February 1775.

Do not fuppofe that I have forgotten you, becaufe I write to you fo feldom ; I have not met with any perfon to whom I could entruft my packet, and I have no inclination to rifk my fafriliar letters by the poft. I doubt if this .will ever reach you, and I fear therefore to write to you on any

subject with my usual freedom, as your last letter of January, from Warfaw, was delivered to me opened : it is probable that you will receive this in the same manner, I am so constantly occupied with law and politics, that I have no leisure for literature. I have published two books, and only want a safe opportunity to send them to you. Write to me, I beseech you, for your friendship is my greatest delight. How much I wish that you were in England, or I in Germany, that we might live together !

After all, I could not think of accepting the Turkish embassy. I will live in my own country, which cannot easily spare good subjects: it is scarcely yet free from commotion.—Oh ! how I should rejoice if I could see you here in a diplomatic character: I should not then envy the monarchs of Europe or Asia.—Farewell again and again.

C. REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.

If you are fully sensible of the very great regard I entertain for you, you will then conceive how much pleasure I felt at the receipt of your highly valued letter. Incessantly occupied for a long time, I have been compelled to forego the pleasure of corresponding with you, and I the more readily acknowledge your kindness in writing to me, when I could have no expectation of hearing from you. Though I think it more prudent not to say any thing, the disclosure of which might be attended with unpleasant consequences, I impute the opening of my letter which you mention, rather to accident than design. Your business as a lawyer must necessarily engage your closest attention; I cannot therefore ask you to write to me often, but thus much I wish you to know, that I shall soon have more leisure for corresponding with you, as the late close of the Diet, which lasted for two years (in my estimation

a century) has almost left me at liberty. So much for the affairs of this part of the world. Of what is doing in your country, your letter gives me no information; but I hear from other quarters, of the agitations amongst you in consequence of the commotions in the colonies, which I consider worse than a foreign war. For my own part, I confess to you that I am tired both of my situation and my office, not so much on account of their difficulty as their unpleasantness, and all the consolation I feel arises from the hope that my present troublesome occupation will not last more than a year.

I heartily wish I were in London, and at liberty to sit seriously down to the composition of some political work on the subject of our republic; the task would be no less useful than agreeable, indeed I can conceive nothing more pleasant than such an employment.

If, contrary to my expectations, my wish should be gratified, I hope to find you there, and to enjoy as formerly your society and

converfation. I am anxious to have your laft publication, (the fubject of which you do not mention,) and doubt not that the perufal of it will afford me great pleafure. Farewell, and think of me always with affection.

The preceding correſpondence proves the high degree of eſtimation in which the learning and abilities of Mr. Jones were holden by the literati of Europe; and we find that his reputation had extended into Afia. From the manner in which he mentions his renunciation of the embaſſy to Conſtantinople, it is evident that his attention was ſtrongly fixed upon the political ſtate of his own country.

The *Andrometer*, mentioned by Lady Spencer to have been invented by Mr. Jones, affords a ſtriking ſpecimen of the extent of his views, in the acquiſition of intellectual excellence. It may be defined, *A ſcale of human attainments and enjoyment*; he affumes ſeventy years, as the limit of exertion or enjoyment; and with a view to progrefſive improvement, each year is appro-

priated' to a particular study or occupation. The arrangement of what was to be learned, or practised, during this period, admits of a fourfold division.

The first, comprising thirty years, is assigned to the acquisition of knowledge as preparatory to active occupation.

The second, of twenty years, is dedicated principally to public and professional employment.

Of the third, which contains ten years, the first five are allotted to literary and scientific composition, and the remainder to the continuation of former pursuits.

The last ten, constituting the fourth division, which begins with the sixty-first year, are devoted to the enjoyment of the fruits of his labours ; and the conclusion of the whole is specified to be a *preparation for eternity*.

The Andrometer is to be considered as a mere sketch, never intended for publication. In the construction of it, Mr. Jones probably had a view to those objects, the attainment of which he then meditated* We are not to

conclude, that the preparation for eternity; which stands at the top of the stack was to be deferred until the following year; it is rather to be considered as the object to which he was perpetually to *look*, during the whole course of his life, and which was *exclusively* to engross the attention of his latter years. He was too well convinced of the precarious tenure of human existence, to allow himself to rest the momentous concern of his eternal welfare, on the fallacious expectation of a protracted life; he knew moreover too well the power of habit, to admit a supposition, that it could be effectually refilled or changed at the close of life. Neither are we to suppose, that moral and religious lessons which constitute the occupation of the eighth year were from that period to be discontinued, although they are not afterwards mentioned; but the meaning of Mr. Jones probably was, that they should be seriously and regularly inculcated at an age, when the intellectual faculties had acquired strength and expansion by preceding exercises. That the order of

arrangement in the Andrometer, could never be strictly adhered to in the application of our time, and cultivation of our talents (if it were intended) is evident; but to those who from their situation are enabled to avail themselves of the suggestions which it furnishes, it will supply useful hints for improvement, and serve as a standard of comparison for their progress. With respect to Mr, Jones himself, if his own acquisitions in his thirtieth year, when he constructed the Andrometer, be compared with it, they will be found to rise to a higher degree in the scale.

With these explanations, I present it to the reader; reversing, for the sake of convenience, the order of the scale.

ANDROMETER.

- Ideas received through the senses.
- Speaking and pronunciation.
- Letters and spelling,
- Ideas retained in the memory.
- Heading and repeating.
- Grammar of his own language.
- Memory exercised.
- Moral and religious lessons.
- Natural history and experiments.
- Dancing, music, drawing, exercises.
- History of his own country.
- Latin.
- Greek.
- French and Italian.
- Translations.
- Compositions in verse and prose.
- Rhetoric and declamation.
- History and law.
- Logic and mathematics.
- Rhetorical exercises.
- Philosophy and politics.
- Compositions in his own language.
- Declamations continued.
- I— Ancient orators studied.
- Travel and conversation.
- I— Speeches at the bar or in parliament.
- State affairs.
- Historical studies continued.
- Law and eloquence.
- Public life.
- I— Private and social virtues.
- Hajrits of eloquence improved.
- Philosophy resumed at Miure.

- └─ Orations published.
- Exertions in state and parliament
- Civil knowledge mature.
- I— Eloquence perfect.
- National rights defended.
- The learned protected.
- The virtuous assisted.
- Compositions published.
- Science improved.
- Parliamentary affairs.
- ,— Laws enacted and supported.
- Fine arts patronized.
- Government of his family.
- Education of his children.
- Vigilance as a magistrate.
- Firmness as a patriot,
- Virtue as a citizen.
- Historical works.
- └─ Oratorical works.
- Philosophical works.
- Political works.
- Mathematical works.

i Continuation of former pursuit*,

- Fruits of his labours enjoyed.
- A glorious retirement.
- An amiable family.
- Universal respect.
- Consciousness of a virtuous life.

Perfectipn of earthly happiness*

- Preparation for eternity.

I HAVE mentioned that Mr. Jones was called to the bar in 1774, but he declined practice; from this period however he seems to have been fully sensible of the necessity of devoting himself exclusively to his legal studies. The ambition of obtaining distinction in his profession could not fail to animate a mind always ardent in the pursuit of the objects which it had in view, nor was he of a temper to be satisfied with mediocrity, where perfection was attainable. His researches and studies were not confined to any one branch of jurisprudence, but embraced the whole in its fullest extent. He compared the doctrines and principles of ancient legislators with the later improvements in the science of law; he collated the various codes of the different states of Europe, and collected professional knowledge wherever it was to be found. If the reader recollects the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Jones in the prosecution of his Oriental studies, the extent and depth of his attainments in the literature of Asia, and the high reputation which he had acquired from

them, he will readily applaud his resolution and perseverance in renouncing his favourite pursuits. That he acted wisely, will be admitted, but the sacrifice of inclination to duty, affords an example of too great use and importance to pass without particular observation.

In 1775, for the first time, he attended the spring circuit and sessions at Oxford, but whether as a spectator, or actor, on that occasion, I am not informed. In the following year, he was regular in his attendance at Westminster-Hall.

The only part of his correspondence of this year which I possess, is a letter to his friend Schuitens, and I insert it as a memorial of an incident in his life.

* Mr. JONES to H. A. SCHULTENS.

December, 1716.;

Behold me now no longer a free man⁵ me, who ever considered perfect liberty superior to every thing ! Under the

* Appendix, No, 32.

impreflion of the moft eager defire to fee you, I promifed to vifit Amfterdam this year, but I am detained in London by various and hnportant occupations. The fact is, that I am appointed one of the fixty commiffioners of bankrupts. It is an office of great ufe, but little emolument; it confines me however to London during the greateft part of the year. Add to this, my necettary ftudies, my practice at the bar, and the duty of giving opinions on legal cafes fubmitted by clients. However, I read the Grecian orators again and again, and have tranflated into Englifh the moft ufeul orations of Ifaeus. How go on Meidani and Hariri ? Continue, I befeech you, your labours upon them, with due regard however to your health.

* * * * *

Notwithftanding the increafing application of Mr. Jones to the duties and ftudies of his profeflion, and his attention to political transactions, the philofophical difcoveries of the times did not efcape his obfervation. The hopes and fears of the.nation were at this

period anxiously engaged in the event of the unfortunate contest,' which had taken place between the mother country and her colonies, and whilst the justice of the war, and the expectation of a successful conclusion of it, were maintained by one party, by another their sentiments were, opposed, and their measures arraigned and condemned- But it is no part of my plan to invade the province of the historian by discussing the questions of those times. These cursory remarks are chiefly Introduced as preliminary to the insertion of two letters from Mr. Jones to Lord Althorp, with whom he continued to cultivate that friendship which had so naturally been formed between the tutor and the pupil. I add also a short letter to Schultens, in answer to one which Mr. Jones had received from him, requesting him to assist by his own contributions a new publication, then on foot in Holland, and complaining of his finances in a style calculated to console his friend for renouncing the haunts of the Muses, for the ttorpy but more produftiye field of the law.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP.

Temple, Nov. 13.

As I have a few minutes of leifure this evening, can I employ them better than in writing to my friend? I haften, my dear Lord, to impart to you the pleafurc I received to-day, from feeing a feries of experiments exhibited by Mr, Walfh on the American eel, by which he clearly proved that the animal has a fenfation wholly diftind from any of the five fenfes. When he announced the propofition to be demonstrated, I thought it might poffibly be true, but could not conceive how a new fenfe could be made perceptible to any fenfe of mine, as I imagined it would be like talking to, a deaf man of harmonic founds, or to one who had no palate, of nectarines and pine-apples; but he produced the fulleft conviction in me, that his pofition was in a degree juft; His firft experiment was by fixing four wires, about two inches in the water where the fifh was fwimming, one in each

quarter of the elliptical trough ; each of these wires communicated with a large glass of water placed on a table at a little distance, though the distance signified nothing, for the experiment,, had the wires been long enough, might have been conducted in another room; while the four glasses remained separate, the gymnotus (for that is his technical name) was perfectly insensible of the wires, but in the very instant when a communication was made by an instrument between any two of the glasses, he seemed to start, and swam directly to the wires which were thus joined, paying no attention to the others till a junct

14

tion was made between them also. This could not be sight, because he did not see the wires while they were insulated, though they were equally conspicuous ; it could not be feeling (at least not like our feeling) because the water was not in the least agitated; still less could it be hearing, and least of all smell, or taste. It was therefore a distinct electrical sense of feeling, or power of conceiving any stronger conductor than the water around

him, for which reason he did not perceive the wires till their junction, because they were at the extremities of the tub, and so little in the water, that they were less powerful conductors. Several other experiments were exhibited with equal success; one of them only I will mention. A triangular instrument of brass was held over the tub, and one of the legs placed gently in the water, to which the fish was wholly inattentive, though he swam close to it ; but when the other leg was immersed to complete the circulation, he instantly started. It is by this faculty that the wonderful animal has notice of his prey, and of his enemies. These are pleasant amusements, and objects of a just curiosity when they fall occasionally in our way ; but such experiments might have been exhibited at Paris, Madrid, or Peterburgh, where the philosophers, who are discovering new senses in other animals, are not permitted to use their own freely ; and believe me, my dear Lord, it is not by electrical experiments, nor by triangular instru-

meats, nor by conductors of wire, that we shall be able to avert the black storm which hangs over us. Let you and me, therefore, be philosophers now and then, but citizens always; let us sometimes observe with eagerness the satellites of Jupiter, but let us incessantly watch with jealousy, the satellites of the King. Do you hear any certain intelligence concerning America? Mr. Owen Cambridge has just informed me, that a New York Gazette is brought over, in which the late uncertain accounts are confirmed in their full extent, with this important addition, that three counties of Maryland have offered not only submission, but assistance to General Howe* This may, or may not be true.—Farewell.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP

November 22.

I rejoice, my dear friend, that you have acquired that ingenuous, distrust, which Epicharmus calls *a fine of wisdom*. It is certain that doubt impels us to enquire,

and enquiry often ends in conviction. You will be able when you come to London, to examine with the minutest *scrupulosity*, as Johnson would call it, the properties of that singular animal, who is, in the rivers of South America, what Jupiter was feigned to be among the gods, *a darter of lightnings* and should be named instead of gym-notus. He certainly has (if an academic may venture to affirm any thing) a mode of perception peculiar to himself; but whether that perception can properly be called *a new sense*, I leave you to determine: it is a modification indeed of feeling, but are not all our senses so? I desire however, that in this and in every thing, you will form your own judgment. As to the of our noble Constitution, which has happily presented itself to your imagination, the very idea fixes me with rapture. No my dear Lord, never believe that any thing is impossible to virtue; no, if ten such as you conceive such sentiments as your letter contains, and express them as forcibly, if you retain these senti-

meats, as you certainly will, when you take your place in parliament, I will not despair of seeing the most glorious of fights, *a nation freely governed by its own laws*. This I promise, that, if such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore Our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause, such talents as I have, and, even if I were oppressed with sickness, and tormented with pain, would start from my couch, and exclaim with Trebonius, " If you mean to " ad worthily, O Romans ! I am well." The speech, you find, was composed and delivered without my news about Maryland, it is * λόγιος μάλα μοναρχικὸς καὶ στρατιωτικὸς,* and breathes a deliberate firmness. Lord Chatham spoke with a noble vigour for a veteran orator, and your bishop pronounced an elegant harangue; I wish Lord Granby had more courage as a public speaker; airmen speak highly of him, but he will never be eloquent, till he is less modest. Charles Fox poured forth with amazing rapidity a conti*

* Too despotic and military.

nued invective against Lord G. Gertname, and Burke was so pathetic, that many declare they saw him shed tears. The ministers in both houses were fullen and referred, but Lord Sandwich boldly contradicted the Duke of Richmond on the state of the navy. I grieve that our senate is dwindled into a school of rhetoric, where men rise to display their abilities rather than to deliberate, and wish to be admired without hoping to convince. Adieu, my dear Lord; I steal these few moments from a dry legal investigation; but I could not defer the pleasure of answering a letter, which gave me inexpressible delight.

* H. A. SCHULTENS to Mr. JONES.

May 1777.

I know not how to express my delight at the receipt of your short, but very friendly and obliging letter. I take shame to myself at having so long delayed the acknowledgement of it, and you might

indeed juſtly cenſure me, for an apparent forgetfulneſs of your kindneſs towards me. This would indeed be a moſt ſerious accuſation, which I cannot in any degree admit ; I wiſh I could as fairly exculpate myſelf from the charge of negligence. You have now, my friend, my confeſſion, but you will pardon me in conſideration of my promiſe to be more attentive in future. I ſhall indeed plead occupations fo iriceſſant, that they ſcarcely allow me time to breathe, and have often compelled me to defer writing to you, when I moſt ſeriouſly intended it; you will the more readily admit this apology, when I tell you, that for five months I have never once thought of Meidani.

I have now a little reſpite, and mean ſoon to reſume my work, which has been ſo long interrupted; the ſingular kindneſs of the ſuperintendants of the library at Leyden, by permitting me to take home for my uſe, and retain as long as I pleaſe, not only the manuſcript of Meidani, but any others which I may want, will much diminifh the weight of

my labour. With this assistance, I shall proceed as fast as my other employments allow to copy the manuscript, finish the indexes (which are absolutely necessary to such a work), and add whatever is wanted to render it as elegant and complete as possible;—it gradually advances. I most heartily wish it were in my power to bestow upon this favourite occupation, those hours which I am obliged most reluctantly to give to my various public and private lectures; but I foresee that it will still require three or four years of hard labour to collect such an ample stock of materials, as will enable me to deliver my lectures fluently without much previous study, or “to shake them out of a bag,” as the phrase is. In the mean time, Hariri lies untouched, the Arabic poets are neglected, and the soft and elegant literature of Persia, which above all I sincerely regret, remains unexplored; such however is the ardour with which you have inspired me, that I am determined, if I enjoy life and health, at all hazards, and at the risk of singularity,

devote myself to the acquisition of it. I almost however despair of publishing Hariri. I had determined to give the text only from the best procurable manuscripts, annexing to it the translation of my grandfather, which is complete. This I should be able to accomplish with little sacrifice of time; and without neglecting other business, I could give the public an useful work. But there are some, to whose judgment as well as inclination I owe much deference, who disapprove of this plan, and advise me not to publish the work, without extracts from Tēbrizi and other grammarians, nor even without my own annotations. Though I do not agree with them, I must submit to their authority, at the necessity of protracting the publication, till I can give it as they wish.

Scheidius has lately published the first part of Jaohari's Lexicon, consisting of about two hundred pages. He calculates that the whole work will not be comprised in less than ten volumes, of a thousand pages each. Opinions about it are various. He

himself foresees so little impediment in completing this immense undertaking, that here he talks of publishing Phiruzbadi, &c. ; but others consider the obstacles so insuperable, that they think it never will be finished, unless it should rain gold upon him. This is all relating to the Arabic that is now going on amongst us, excepting a glossary to Hariri, Arab Shah, and the Goran, which Mr. Wilmot, a young, but learned theologian has undertaken. It will be very useful to beginners who from the difficulty and expense of procuring Golius, are deterred from the study of the language. Latin and Greek literature receive more encouragement here. This neither excites my envy nor surprise; but I should be still more reconciled to it, if some small part of this patronage were to overflow upon the Orientalists. Ruhnkenius is at work upon Vettius Paternus, Burmannus on Propertius, Wyttenbach on Plutarch, Tollius upon the Homeric Lexicon of Apollonius; an edition of which has been published by Villoison in France. The epistolary

of Phateris, respecting the author of which your countrymen, Boyle and Bentley, had such a controversy, will soon be published. Have you seen the very elegant Essay of Ruhnkenius on the Life and Writings of Lbnginus?*' Many copies have been sent to England;—if you wish to have one, I will take an opportunity of procuring it for you. In the course of a few weeks, a critical miscellany will appear, and it is intended to publish two or three numbers of it annually. This publication has a double view ; to notice the best new books on every subject which relate to learned antiquity, and to introduce occasionally new and unpublished compositions. The authors are unknown, or, rather, wish to be so; for some of them will certainly be discovered by their superior erudition, and uncommon elegance of style. I am sufficiently acquainted with them, to affirm confidently that the work will please you. With some of the persons concerned in it ; I am intimately connected, and they have requested me to recommend **to them**

some London bookfeller, to whom a few copies may be sent for sale; For this purpose I have thought of Elmfley, who will probably have no objection to try the success of the work in England, by taking twenty or even fewer copies. I wish however in the first place to mention the business to you, that Elmfley, or some other by your intercession, may be the more readily induced to undertake it. There is also another favour of more importance, which my friends, through my agency, anxiously hope to obtain from you; the circumstance is this: upon their expressing a wish that their miscellany should contain extracts from Oriental authors, particularly Persian and Arabic, I recommended to them, as there are but few works of this nature, and still fewer worthy of notice, that they should leave a space for short dissertations, under the heads of traditions, or essays, or any other title, by which they may be communicated, as a means of promoting these studies. I promised, for my own part, to contribute some biographical memoirs from

Eben Chah Khan, if they should have no thing better to infer. They approved my advice, and earnestly entreated me to prevail upon you to furnish them with some essays of this kind ; adding, that they would prove the greatest ornament and recommendation of this part of the work, and that if I really enjoyed your friendship, which I was perpetually asserting, I could not fail of obtaining this favour from you. You see, my friend, to what I have been led, by bonding of your regard for me, I have yielded the more readily to their felicitations, in the hopes of retrieving by it, in, some degree, the heavy loss which we sustained in you. I therefore most earnestly entreat and beseech you, by your ancient love of the Oriental muses, who so feelingly and fondly regret you not to omit any convenient opportunity of gratifying our wishes. Examine your *thelves* you will find many things ready, and sufficiently perfect for publication, Whatever you send, will be most acceptable, and it shall appear in our miscellany with or with

out your name, as you may think proper. If you have any thing in English, and want time to turn it into Latin, I will readily undertake the translation of it, and submit it to the examination of others who are better scholars than myself, that your reputation may suffer no impeachment from it. Nothing shall be added, omitted, or changed; but it shall appear exactly as you send it; to wit, if you think it necessary, I will pledge my word. I hope it will not be inconvenient to you to favour me with an early reply to this letter, and I rely upon your obliging acquiescence in our request.

I congratulate you upon your new office, as an introduction to something more honourable and lucrative; and as to the loss of your liberty, I regret it rather on my account, than on yours. No one, not even an Englishman, can object to service for the public good, which is the just recompence of virtue and merit. To me, however, your confinement is grievous; for, if I was disappointed in the expectation of seeing you,

when you were your own master, I can scarcely now indulge a distant hope of that pleasure. Do not however leave me in despair: you have fifty-nine associates; some interval of leisure may occur, and if it should, do not neglect it, but run over and make us happy by the enjoyment of your company and conversation. It is not from want of inclination that I do not pay you another visit; the recollection of the pleasure I had in your society, is so strongly impressed upon me, that I have nothing more anxiously at heart, than to fly over to you with all speed, that I may again enjoy it. Neither is it want of time, that detains me; for my office, which exclusively occupies me for nine months, leaves me at liberty the remaining three. What is it then? I will tell you the truth, nor blush to reveal to my friend, "that, when my purse is heavier, I shall find the journey to you lighter*."

The soil of Oriental literature in Holland,

* An Arabic proverb, adapted to the situation of the author.

as elfewhere, is barren; it produces only the mere cnpveniences of life, but no fuperflui- ties whatever, I muft therefore defer all hope of accomplifhing a journey to England, without fome unexpected improvement of my orcumftances. I fhall however bear my lot, whatever it may be, with patience. Having inentioned this fubject to you,. I will ad4 fomething in which you may effen- tially ferve me. With a view to improving my fortune, and procuring that affluence which, though it may he difpenfed with is maft acceptable, to thofe who poffefs it, I have determined to undertake the charge of a pupil, to receive him into my houfe, and fuperintend his morals and education. I am particularly anxious, however, that he fhould be of your country, not only becaufe the fyftem of private education is little known or followed hers, but becaufe it would be more agreeable to me to part with my liberty to an pnglihman, (you fee how openly I fpeak,) from whom I might expert a more fubftan- tial yccompence. My paper will not allow

me to say much more. Oblige me with a few lines in reply; I am certain you will willingly assist me as far as you can, and you may depend upon the strictest attention on my part, to any request from you which I can possibly execute. My wife sends her best compliments to your excellent mother and sister. Farewell, my dear Jones; and continue to honour me with your esteem.

H. A. SCHULTENS.

* * * * *

At an interval of more than twenty-five years from the date of this letter, I cannot but acknowledge a disposition to sympathize with the feelings of the learned writer, and participate the regret which he expresses, at the deprivation of the society of his friend, from his want of means to defray the expense of a journey to England. At this period, Schultens enjoyed an extensive reputation, and was perhaps the object of envy to many, who, without any claim to distinction, possessed that opulence, which, with all his indefatigable labours in cultivating and

promoting literature, he had not been able to procure. We feel the more for him, because his complaints, (if the confidential communications of his circumstances authorize the expression,) are neither deficient in dignity, nor resignation. In truth, the tract of literature which he had chosen to cultivate, was more calculated to produce a harvest of celebrity than profit.

* Mr. JONES to H. A. SCHULTENS.

July 1777.

I should have great pleasure in complying with your kind and friendly request, by furnishing my contribution to the new work which is soon to appear amongst you, and would exert myself for this purpose, but the absolute want of leisure makes it impossible. My law employments, attendance in the courts, incessant studies, the arrangement of pleadings, trials of causes, and opinions to clients, scarcely allow me a few moments for eating and sleeping, I thank you sincerely for your very entertainment

ing account of your own occupations, and of what going on in your country. If I should hear of any wealthy English gentleman, who wishes to send his son as a pupil to Holland, to study literature, you may rely upon my recommendation of your merits, as well as upon my assistance on all occasions. I must however at the same time tell you, that an opportunity of this nature is very uncertain.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP.

MY DEAR LORD, Bath, Dec. 28, 1777,

I told you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you in London, that it was doubtful whether I should pass my vacation at Amsterdam or at Bath; the naiads of the hot springs have prevailed, you see, over the nymphs of the lakes, and I have been drinking the Waters for a month, with no less pleasure than advantage to my health; the improvement of which I ascribe, however, in great measure, to my regular exercise on the downs, and to abstinence from any study that requires too much exertion of the mind. I should have feared indeed in

Holland from town to town, and a little voyage would have diffipated my bile, if I had any: but that fcheme I muft ptoftpons till another winter, and have fent an tecufe to my Dutch friend who expected me.

As I came hither entirely for the purpofe of recreating my exhausted fpirits and ftrengthening my ftomach, I have abftained with fome reluctance from dancing, an amufement which I am as fond of as ever, but which would be too heating for a water-drinker ; and as for the idler diverfions of a public place, they have not the recommendation of novelty, without which they cannot long pleafe. You, my dear friend, are in the mean time relaxing yourfelf, from the fceverer purfuits of fcience and civil knowledge, with the healthy and manly exercctfe of the field from which you will return with a keener appetite to the noble feaft which the Mufes are again preparing for you at Cambridge. And here, by way of parenthefis, I muft tell you that I joined ft finall party of hunters the other morning,

and was in at the death of a hare; but I muſt confeſs, that I think hire-hunting a very dull exerciſe, and fit rather for a Huntsman than a mighty hunter, rather for Diana than Orion. Had I the taſte and vigour of Actæon, without his indiſcreet curioſity, my game would be the stag or the fox, and I ſhould leave the hare in peace, without ſending her to her many friends. This hereſy of mine may ariſe from my fondneſs for every thing vaſt, and my diſdain for every thing little, and for the ſame reaſon I ſhould prefer the more violent ſport of the Afriatics, who incloſe a whole diſtriſt with toils, and then attack the tigers and leopards with javelins, to the ſound of trumpets and clarions. Of muſic, I conclude, you have as much at Aſthorpe, as your heart can deſire; I might here have more than my ears could tear, or my mind conceive, for we have with us La Motte, Fiſcher, Rauzzini; but as I live in the houſe of my old maſter, Evans, where you remember, I am ſatisfied with his harp, which I prefer to the Theban lyre, as much

as I prefer Wales to ancient. or *modorn* Egypt.

I was this morning with Wilkes, **who** thewed me a letter lately written to him from Paris, by Diderot ; as I have you know a quick memory, I brought away the fubftance of it, and give it to you in a tranflatipn al-raoft literal:—" Friend Wilkes, it delights " me to hear that you ftill have fufficient " employment for your active mind, without " which you cannot long be happy. I have " juft read the feveral fpeeches which you " have delivered on the fubject of your pre- " fent war againft the provincials ; they are " full of eloquence, force, and dignity. I " too have compofed a fpeech on the fame " fubject, which I would deliver in your fe- " nate, had I a feat in it. I will wave for " the prefent, my countrymen, all confider- " ation of the uftice or injuftice of the mea- " fures you are purfuing; I well know that " to be an improper topic at the time whenr " the public welfare is immediately concerned. " I will not even queftion at prefent your:

" **power to reduce** an exasperated and desperate people; but confider, I entreat you, that you are furrounded by nations by whom you are detested ; and fay, for Heaven's fake, how long you will give them reafbn to laugh at the ridiculous figure you are making. This is my harangue; it is fhort in words, but extenfive in meaning."—So far, my dear Lord, we have no reafon to cenfure the thoughts or expreffions of the learned Encyclopedift j what follows is fo profligate, that I would not tranfcribe it, if I were ftot fure, that you would join with me in condemning it, " As to 'yourfelf, (he adds,) be cheerful, drink the bed wines, keep the gayeft company, and fhould you be inclined to a tender paffion, addrefs yourfelf to fuch women as make the lead refiftance; they are as amufmg and as interefting as others. One lives with them without anxiety, and quij;s them without regret."—I want words, Diderot, to exprefs the bafenefs, the folly, the brutality of this fentiment. I am no cynic,

but as fond as any man at Paris of cheerful company, and of such pleasures as a man of virtue need not blush to enjoy; but if the philosophy of the French academicians be comprised in your advice to your friend Wilkes, keep it to yourself, and to such as you. I am of a different feel. He concludes his letter with some professions of regard, and with a recommendation of a young Frenchman, who told Wilkes some speeches of Diderot, to the Empress of Russia, which you shall hear at some other time* I am interrupted, and must leave you with reluctance till the morning.

* * * * * * *

An apology, I trust, will not be thought necessary for introducing that passage in Diderot's letter, which Mr. Jones reprobates in terms of asperity and indignation suitable to the rectitude of his own mind. His remarks upon it will serve to explain, if it be at all necessary, certain expressions in his letters, which may be thought to border upon a levity, that never entered into the composition—

v. i. X

fiction of his character. His mind was never tainted with vice, nor was the morality of his conduct ever impeached. He valued the pleasures of society, and enjoyed them as long as they were innocent, whilst he detested the principles and practice of the debauchee and sensualist, and, like his favourite Hafez, could amuse his leisure hours with poetical compositions in praise of love or beauty, without sacrificing his health, his time, or his virtue. His censure of Diderot is equally a proof of his own abhorrence of vice, and of his anxiety to impress it strongly on the mind of his friend and late pupil *.

* Of Diderot, thus casually introduced to the notice of the reader, it may not be irrelevant to give a short account. His works I have never read, nor, from the character of the man, have any wish to peruse them. Diderot (I take my information from the Abbe' Barruel) was one of the gang of conspirators against the Christian Religion. He not only professed Atheism, but made a boast of it, and inculcated it in his writings. He was invited to Russia, by the Empress Catharine, who at first admired his genius, but soon found sufficient reason in his conduct and principles to send him back to France.

There were moments in which this professed friend and admirer of Voltaire, notwithstanding his avowed impiety, seems to have been compelled by the force of

In 1778, Mr. Jones published a translation of the speeches of Iphigeneia, in causes concerning the law of succession to property at Athens, with a prefatory discourse, notes critical and historical, and a commentary.

The works of Iphigeneia had long been neglected; the subject of them was dry, and his technical language, as Mr. Jones observes, was unintelligible to the herd of grammarians and philologists, by whom the old monuments of Grecian learning were valued

truth to pay homage to the New Testament. An acquaintance found him one day explaining a chapter of it to his daughter, with all the apparent seriousness and energy of a believer. On expressing his surprise, Diderot replied, "I understand your meaning but after all, where is it possible to find better lessons for her instruction?" The devils believe, and tremble.

At the close of a life of profligacy and impiety, consistent with the sentiments expressed in his letter to Wilkes, Diderot shewed some signs of contrition, and even went so far as to declare an intention of publicly recanting his errors. But the barbarity of his *philosophic friends* interfered to prevent it, and they resolved as far as they could, that he should die without repentance. Under the pretence that a change of air would promote his restoration to health, they secretly removed him into the country, and never left him until he expired, in July 1784.

from deftrudtion. To refcuc them from obfcurityy and to prefent them to the ftudent of our Englifh laws in his native language, was a tafk which required the united qualifications of clafjical erudition and legal knowledge, and which he difcharged with equal pleafure and fuccefs.

" There is no branch of learning, from
 " which a ftudent of the law may receive
 " a more rational pleafure, or which feems
 " more likely to prevent his being difgufted
 " with the dry elements of a very compli-
 " cated fcience, than the hiftory of the rules
 " and ordinances by which nations, eminent
 " for wifdom, and illuftrious in arts, have
 " regulated their civil polity: nor is this the
 " only fruit that he may expect to reap from
 " a general knowledge of foreign laws, both
 " ancientand modern; for whilft he indulges
 " the liberal curiofity of a fcholar in examin-
 " ing the cuftoms and inftitutions of men,
 " whose works have yielded him the higheft
 " delight, and whose adlions have raifed his
 " admiration, he will feel the fatisfa&ion of

“ a patriot, in observing the preference due
 “ in most instances to the laws of his own
 “ country above those of all other states ; or,
 “ if his just prospects in life give him hopes
 “ of becoming a legislator, he may collect
 “ many useful hints, for the improvement
 “ even of that fabric, which his ancestors have
 “ erected with infinite exertions of virtue and
 “ genius, but which, like all human systems,
 “ will ever advance nearer to perfection, and
 “ ever fall short of it,"

I quote the preceding observations from
 his prefatory discourse, which is written with
 uncommon elegance, and particularly interest-
 ing, not only from the information which
 it contains respecting the author whose works
 he illustrated, but for its critical remarks on
 the comparative merits of the Grecian ora-
 tors, and for his dissertation on the Attic
 laws of succession, and the forms of pleading
 in the Athenian courts. It was no small
 credit to Mr. Jones to have successfully ac-
 complished what Sir Mathew Hale, " to
 " whose learning and diligence the present

" age is po lefs indebted, than his eontempd-
 " raries were to his wifdom and virtue,"
 had unfuccefsfully attempted.

The works of Ifæus are dedicated to Earl Bathurft; and Mr. Jones takes occafion in the epiftle dedicatory to inform the public, that, although he had received many fignal marks of friendfhip from a number of illuftrious perfons, Lprd Bathurft had been his greateft, his only benefactor; that, without any follicitation, or even requeft on his part, his Lordfliip gave him a fubftantial and permanent token of regard, rendered ftill more valuable by the obliging manner of giving it, and literally the fole fruit which he had gathered from an mediant courfe of very painful labour. He adds his further acknowledgements for the more extended intention* of his Lordfhip, although he had not then derived any benefit from them.

This was the only publication of Mr. Jones, in 1778; which, however it might tend to increafe his reputation, did not perhaps much advance his profeffional fuccefs.

He had however every reason to be satisfied with the proportion of business that fell to his share, during the circuits which he regularly attended.

Mr. Jones had transmitted a copy of his translation to Edmund Burke; and the following letter contains his acknowledgement of the favour. The opinion of a great orator on any subject connected with that of his constant meditations, will not be read without interest.

MY DEAR SIR,

March 12, 1779.

I give you many thanks for your most obliging and valuable present, and feel myself extremely honoured by this mark of your friendship. My first leisure will be employed in an attentive perusal of an author, who had merit enough to fill up a part of yours, and whom you have made accessible to me with an ease and advantage, which one so many years diffused to Greek literature as, I have been, could not otherwise have. Ifazus is an author of whom I know nothing

but by fame; I am fure that any idea I had from thence conceived of him, will not be at all leaned by feeing him in your tranflation. I do not know how it has happened, that orators have hitherto fared worfe in the hands of the tranflators, than even the poets; I never cQuld bear to read a tranflation of Cicero. Demofthenes fuffers I think fome-what lefs;—but he fuffers greatlyj fo much, that, I muft fay, that no Englifh reader could well conceive from whence he had acquired the reputation of the firft of orators. I am fatisfied that there is now an eminent exception to this rule, and I fincerely congratulate the public on that acquifition. I am, with the greateft truth and regard, my dear Sir,

Your moft faithful and obliged
humble fervant,

EDMUND BURKE,

Of the incidents in the life of Mr. Jones during the years 1778 and 1779, I have no particular information; we may fuppofe his time and attention to have been principally

engrossed by his professional duties **and** **ftu-**
 ^dies, and the political circumstances of **the**
 times. His own letters, always **inttrefting**,
 and often instructive, with those of his cor-
 respondents, contain all that I know of him
 during this period; the latter afford addi-
 tional evidence of the esteem in which his
 learning, abilities, and principles were held
 by men of high reputation in the rank of
 literature.

Mr. SWINNEY to Mr. JONES.

Mera of Constantinople, January 1, 1178.

SIR }

So high an opinion do I en-
 tertain of your humanity and politeness, as
 to persuade myself you will readily pardon
 the liberty I have taken, of sending you a
 Persian and Grecian manuscript. If, on pe-
 rusal of one or the other book, you shall
 meet with a single passage that may contri-
 bute either to your instruction or amusement,
 my purpose will be fully answered.

Among the real curiosities I have seen at

Canftarjtinople, is a public mufcum, erected at the fole expence of a moft learned Grand Vifir, whofe name and title was Rajib Pacha. This collection contains about two thoufand Arabian, Perfian, and Turkifh manuſcripts, which, the learned fay, contain vaſt ſtores of erpdition. It is not improbable but I may be able, on ſome favourable occaſion, to procure you a copy of the catalogue; and then, ſhould you be diſpoſed to have any of the manuſcripts copied, I intreat you will confer the honour upon me, of executing the commiſſion. People affure me, but Iijfare not fay whether with good authority or no, that the entire Decades of Livy, and the complete Hiſtory of Curtius, are contained in that very precious repofitory: if ſo, who knows but majeſty itſelf (ſo fuperlatively happy are we in a monarch .who favours the arts and ſciences!) may graciouſly qondeſcend to command a copy of them?

Be pleaſed to accept of my warmeſt wiſhes for your health, proſperky, and very long life: and believe me to be (what I fincerely

am) a lafting admirer of your abilities; and at the fame time, dear Sir, &c.

SIDNEY SWINHEY.

Dr. STUART to Mr. JONES.

MY DEAR SIR;

*2d October, 1778**

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your molt obliging letter. It is impoffible for me to exprefs the value in which I hold the favourable sentiments you have conveyed to me; and above all, the attainment of cordiality and friendship which accompany them. The efforts of that long letter, or dissertation, into which my performance was about to entice you, is a matter of infinite regret to me; but I hope that the object which then engaged more particularly your attention, and which was fo worthy of it, is now within your reach; that the fates are to comply with your defires, and to place you in a fcene where fo much honour and fo many laurels are to be won and gathered.

It affects me with a lively pleafure, that your tafte has turned with a peculiar fondnefs

to **the** ftudies of law and government on the great fcale of hiftory and manners. They have **been** too long in the management of enquirers, who were merely metaphyficians, or merely the retainers of courts. Their generous and liberal nature has been wounded and debafed by the minutenefs of an acute but ufelefs philofophy, and by a mean and flavifh appetite for practice and wealth. It is now fit that we ihould have lawyers who are orators, philofophers, and hiflorians.

But while I entreat you to accept my befl; thanks for your excellent letter, and exprefs my approbation of thofe ftudies of which you are enamoured, permit me, at the fame time, to embrace the opportunity of making known to you the bearer of thefe lines. Dr. Gillies, of whom you may have heard as the translator of Lyfias, has been long my warm Friend: and I have to recommend him to you as the poffeffor of qualities which are ftill more to his honour than extenfive learning and real genius. Men who leave their cpm-patriots behind them in the purfuits of fcience

and true ambition, are of the same family, and ought to be known to one another.

Do me the favour, my dear Sir, to continue to afford me a place in your memory, and believe me that I shall always hear of your prosperity, your reputation, and your studies, with a peculiar and entire satisfaction.

I am now, and ever, yours, &c.

GILB. STUART,

P. S. In January or February, I am to send into the world a new work, in which I treat of the *public law*, and the *Constitutional History* of SCOTLAND. And, wherever you are, I am to transmit you one of the first copies, by Mr. Murray, of Fleet-Street.

Dean TUCKER to Mr, JONES.

DEAR SIR;

Gloucester, September 21, 1778.

When you first honoured me with your acquaintance, perhaps you was not aware what a troublesome correspondence you, was bringing yourself into. Be that as

it may, I will now beg leave to avail myself of the permission which you kindly granted me of consulting you on some points. Several copies of my last treatise have been in the University upwards of a fortnight; and it is probable that by this time some have vouchsafed to read it. What therefore I wish to know is, whether, in the judgment of those who have given it a perusal, I have confuted Mr. Locke's system in such a manner, that they are convinced his must be *wrong*, whatever else may happen to be *right*. If this is not the case, that is, if I have not totally confuted Mr. Locke, I need proceed no farther, for mine can have no chance to be true, if his is still supposed to be the only true one; and I shall very willingly give up the pursuit. But, if I have demolished his scheme, I have so far cleared the way to make room for my own; and, in that case, I have one or two points to consult you about.

I am,

J. TUCKER.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP

Temp'e, Oct.13 1773.

My dear Lord, captain, and friend, (of all which titles no man entertains a j lifter idea than yourfelf,) how fhall I 'eat-' prefs the delight which your lettfer from Warley camp has given me ? I cannot fuf- ficiently regret, that I was fo long deprived of that pleafure; for, intending to be in Lon- don foon after the circuit, I had neglected to leave any directions here about my letteis; fo that yours has lain almoft: a month Upon my table, where I found it yefterday oh my return from the country, I ought indeed to have written firft to you, becaufe I was a rambler, you ftationary: and becaufe the pen has been my peculiar inftrument, as the fword has been yours this fummer: but the agitation of forenfic bufinefs, and the fort of fociety in which I have been forced to live, afforded me few moments of leifure, except thofe in which nature calls for perfedt repofe, and the fpirits exhausted with fatigue require

immediate reparation. I rejoice to see that you are a votary, as Archilocus says of himself, both of the Muses and of Mars; nor do I believe that a letter full of more manly sentiments, or written with more unaffected elegance, than yours, has often been sent from a camp. You know, I have set my mind on your being a fine speaker in next parliament, in the cause of true constitutional liberty, and your letters convince me that I shall not be disappointed. To this great object, both for your own glory and your country's good, your present military situation will contribute not a little: for, a soldier's life naturally inspires a certain spirit and confidence, without which the finest elocution will not have a full effect. Not to mention Pericles, Xenophon, Cæsar, and a hundred other eloquent soldiers among the ancients, I am persuaded that Pitt (whom by the way I am far from comparing to Pericles) acquired his forcible manner in the field where he carried the colours. This I mention in addition to the advantages of your present situation.

ation, which you Very juftly point out: nor can I think your fummer in' any reſped: fiifelefsly ſpent, ſince our conſtitution has a good defence in a well-regulated militia, officered by men who love their country: and a militia ſo regulated, may in due time be the means of thinning the formidable (landing army, if not of extinguiſhing it. Captain * * * is one of the worthieſt, as well as talleft men in the kingdom; but he, and his Socrates, Dr. Johnſon, have ſuch prejudices in politics, that one muſt be upon one's guard in their company, if one wiſhes to preferve their good opinion. By the way, the Dean of Glouceſter has printed a work, which he thinks a full confutation of Locke's Theory of Government; and his ſecond volume will contain a new Theory of his own: of this, when we meet. The diſappointment to which you allude, and concerning which you ſay ſo many friendly things to me, is not yet certain. My competitor is not yet nominated: many doubt whether he will be; I think he will not, unleſs the Chancellor

should prefer it strongly. It is still the opinion and wish of the bar, that I should be the man, I believe, the minister hardly: knows his own mind. I cannot legally be appointed till January, or next month at soonest, because I am not a barrister of five years standing till that time: now many believe that they keep the place open for me till I am qualified. I certainly wish to have it, because I wish to have twenty thousand pounds in my pocket before I am eight-and-thirty years old; and then I might contribute in some little degree towards the service of my country in Parliament, as well as at the Bar, without selling my liberty to a patron, as too many of my profession are not ashamed of doing; and I might be a Speaker in the House of Commons in the full vigour and maturity of my age; whereas, in the low career of Westminster-Hall, I should not perhaps, even with the best success, acquire the same independent station, till the age at which Cicero was killed. But be assured, my dear lord, that if the minister be offended'

at the style in which I have spoken, do speak, and will speak, of public affairs, and *on that account should refuse to give me the judge's tip, I shall not be at all mortified, having already a very decent competence, without a debt, or a care of any kind. I will not break in upon you at Warley unexpectedly; but whenever you find it most convenient, let me know, and I will be with you in less than two hours.

DEAN TUCKER to Mr. JONES.

DEAR SIR, *Gloucester; December 31, 1778.*

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that your packet and letter arrived safe last night; for both which, I am very much obliged to you. I cannot say that your remarks have wrought much conviction in me, (in some places they have,) but they have had what I esteem a better effect, that is, they will make me more cautious and circumspect in some of my expressions; and they will oblige me to bring more proofs and illustrations of some points than I thought were

needful. In all these respects, your friendly remarks have done me much greater service than unmeaning compliments; and as to your differing so widely in opinion from me, your frank declaration of this difference proves you the honest man, and the more to be esteemed. I am, &c.

ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI to
Mr. JONES.

SIR} *Warsaw,* *Nov. 26, 1778,*

It is the fate of those who, like you, are an ornament to the literary world, to be known to those who are perfectly unknown to them; each is entitled to call to them for light, and this I hope will be a sufficient apology for my intruding upon you, and interrupting those studious hours which you consecrate with so much success to the instruction of your readers,

I was happy enough of late to hit upon **your** Essay **on** the Poetry of the Eastern nations, and your History of the Persian Lan-

guage. I found that you had made up in these two works a quarrel of a very old Handing between erudition and taftej you have brought them to meet together in fuch a friendly manner, that one who had never read but your writings, would be apt to think they always went hand in hand,

I have been applying myfelf fince a few years to the ftudy of Eaftern languages; though I cannot flatter myfelf with having made as yet any confiderable progrefs in that branch of learning. Your molt excellent Grammar of the Perfian language, which gave birth to Mr. Richardfon's one of the Arabic, executed upon the fame plan, are the agreeable guides which I follow in that difficult journey; to them I owe to be refcued out of the hands of Erpenius, Guadagnola, and the reft of thofe Unmerciful gentlemen who never took the leaft trouble about clearing the road, or plucking put one fingle thorn from the many with which the paths of the ftudy of Eaftern language are covered—Give me leave to be ftill more beholden to

you; and as you learned men are the leading stars of the unlearned, I beg you'll bestow a few moments of your leisure upon answering some questions which may perhaps appear very trifling in the eyes of a man of your extensive knowledge,

I have always been at a loss to form any conjecture upon the following subject, which is, by what chance so many words from other European languages, or at least used in our European languages, are got into the Persian: as for instance, *jivan*, pudder, mader*, the English, *bad*, the German, *dochter*, *der*, *bendy* together with a deal of our Slavonian, especially in the arithmetical numbers, which, even in the manner of pronouncing them, are exactly the same, such as *pendfed*, *fchefhed†*, &c. I should be greatly obliged to you likewise, if by your means I could be informed, whether the Dictionary of Meninski, proposed to be reprinted at Oxford, is already come out; whether it contains a great many additions which are not

* Youth, father, mother.

†

500 and 600.

to be found in the edition of 1680; lastly whether Mr. Richardfon has published the second volume, English and Arabic, of his Dictionary. As to our poor countryman, Meniniki, he has not met with the reward which he had a right to expect*; after having waisted his health and fortune in the finishing of his work, he died unnoticed at Vienna; and his daughter ended her life in the same city a few years ago, very ill used by those who had advanced money to her father, for the publishing of his work. You live in a country where such a fin would be

* From the short account given of Meninski in the Biographical Dictionary, it appears, that he was no less distinguished for his extensive erudition and profound knowledge of languages, particularly Oriental, than by the propriety of conduct, and abilities displayed by him in various official situations to which he had risen by his merit. His first station was that of first interpreter to the Polish embassy at the Porte, and from this he was gradually advanced to the rank of a counsellor of war to the Emperor at Vienna, and first interpreter of Oriental languages. He died at Vienna at the age of 75, in 1698, eighteen years after the publication of his famous and useful work, the Oriental Thesaurus. The compilers of this account do not notice the circumstances mentioned by Prince Czartoryski.

ranked among the mortal ones. Baron Re-
 viczki, fojuftly and honourably mentioned in
 your works, has been refiding here for feveral
 years, as minifter of the Court of Vienna:
 we have often made the wifh, that fomething
 could tempt you to take our part of the
 world in your way. If that fhould ever
 happen, I would confider it as a moft agreea-
 ble circumftance for me, if you could be pre-
 vailed upon to accept of my houfe during
 your ftay, and confider it as your own. I
 know what advantages we might reap from
 fo ufeul and agreeable an interco'urfe, and
 would make it our bufinefs not *to* let time lay
 heavy upon your hands. I muft (before I
 end) exprefs to you the fenfe of pleafure
 which I felt as a Pole, in reading that paflage
 of your preface which concerns our country;
 it bears the ftamp of humanity and fpirit.
 Now, after having repeated my excufes for
 having been fo forward and perhaps fo tedious,

I am, wi||i all poffible regard, &c.

ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI,

General of Podolia.

Mr. JONES to PRINCE ADAM
CZARTORYSKI,

Lamb's Buildings, Temple, London, Feb. 17, 1779.

Nothing could be more honourable to me than your letter, nothing more flattering than the sentiments which you express in it; but I am so little used to converse or correspond with Princes, and have so long been accustomed to the plainness of the ancients, that I should address your Highness with more facility in Latin than in any modern idiom. 'Yet as you not only perfectly understand my native language, but even write it (I speak sincerely) with elegance, I will try to answer you in English, with Roman simplicity.

It gives me great pleasure that my juvenile compositions have been at all [useful](#) or entertaining to you. **What** higher reward can a writer desire, than the approbation of such a reader? In supposing, however, that you interrupt my studious hours which *I* am consecrating to literature, allow me to say, that,

unhappily for me, you are a little miftaken. My laft four years have been fpent in forenfic labours, which, however arduous, are no lefs pleafing than reputable, and would be perfectly congenial with my temper and difpofition, if they did not wholly preclude me from refuming my former ftudies. It is poffible, however, that I may foon fucceed to a high judicial office in Bengal, where the vacations will give me leifure to renew my acquaintance, which I now am obliged to intermit, with the Perfian and Arabian claffics. Should my appointment take place, I fhall fet a high value on your correſpondence, and will not fail to fend both your Highnefs, and my friend, Baron Reviczki, (to whom I will write very foon,) fome wreaths of flowers from the banks of the Ganges.

In anfwer to your queftions, I muft inform your Highnefs, that the projeft of reprinting Meninfki here is entirely dropt; but Richardfon is indefatigable, and advances as expeditioufly as poffible with the fecond part of his dictionary. How fo many European

words crept into the Perfkn language, I know not with certainty. Procopius, I think, mentions the great intercourfe, both⁷ in war and peace, between the Perfians and the nations in the north of Europe and Afia, whom the ancients knew by the general name of Scythians. Many learned kiveftigators of antiquity are fully perfuaded, that a very old and almoft primaeval language was in ufe among thefe northern nations, fr6m which not only the Celtic dialects, but even the Greek and Latin, are derived; in fact we find and in Perfian, nor is fo far removed from dockter, or even and nomen from nam, as to make it ridiculous to fuppofe, that they fprang from the fame root. We npiuft confefs that thefe re-fearches are very obfcure and uncertain; and you will allow, not fo agreeable as an ode of Hafez, or an elegy of Amr'alkeis. How happy fhould I be, my dear Prince,' if on my return from India, I could vifit Poland, accept the kind invitation of your Highnefs, and enjoy the promifed pleafure of your con-

yerfation and friendfhip. My good genius forbids me wholly to defpair of that happinefs ; and the fperata voluptas fuavis amiditiæ, which enabled Lucretiufc to endure any toil, and to fpend the ftarry nights, as he fays, in contemplation, ihall have a fimilar effect on, &c,

WILLIAM JONES.

Dr. STUART to Mr. JONES.

MY DEAR SIR,

Feb. 12, 1779,

I beg you to accept my new work, as a mark of my bell obfervance. The fubjefts are very important, very curious, and very new, but the materials upon which I was to operate were very impejrfeft. Indeed, I fear much, that a propriety of intention is all my merit, and from that, I think, I am to draw little glory; for it is common to me with writers who are the weakeft and moft trifling. Yet, if your eye can trace any evidence in this trifle to oppofe my apprehenfions, I fhail be very happy. All the humility of my doubts will go away. In two repetitions, I expofe myfelf very much to cenfure,

I have attacked the *nobile officium* of the coujft of feffion; and I have vindicated the freedom of the Scottifli government from the mif-representations of Dr. Robertfon, the hiftoriographer of Scotland. With a thoufand people, thefe things are the greateft of all crimes. It is in England, and not in this country, that I am to find thofe readers who will be perfectly impartial. I entreat you to accept my moft fincere wifhes for your proſperity, and that you will believe me, with the moft entire refpect, my dear Sir, &c.

GILB. STUART.

Dr. STUART to Mr. JONES.

Dr. Stuart preſents his bell compliments to Mr. Jones.

I beg to have the pleaſure to ſubmit to your infpection a ſmall Treatiſe, which I have publiſhed a few years ago, as an introduction to an extenſive work on the laws and conſtitution of England, which I have long meditated, and have in part executed. If you like my ideas, I ſhall account myſelf

extremely fortunate. If they do not strike you as of importance and interesting, I shall think that I have employed my leisure without advantage. Your line of study has led you to enquire into the history of English manners and jurisprudence. The little work which accompanies this note, is perfectly within this line; and as I have the most entire confidence in your penetration and candour, I should be happy to know your opinion of it. I should then be in a state to form a resolution, whether I ought to give order and method to the materials I have collected in the view of prosecuting a subject, which I may perhaps have undertaken without having properly consulted my forces. You will do me the favour to excuse this trouble.

* C. REVICZKI to Mr. JONES.

Warsaw, March 17, 1779.

I lately received through Mr. ——— your two last learned publications; a most agreeable and convincing proof

of your affectionate remembrance of me. The fingular erudition with which your works abound, not only delighted me exceedingly, but almoft excited my inclinatinp to refume thofe ftudies which I had almoft forgotten. Prince Adam Czartoryfki, who has cultivated Oriental literature not unfuccefsfully, had already afforded me an opportunity of perufing your life of Nadir Shah. He particularly pointed out the paffages in the difTertation, in which you make fuch honourable mention of me, and for which I am indebted to your partiality alone. I regret the lofs which the republic of letters muft fuffer from your defertion, and determination to devote yourfelf to the altar of Themis: but I truſt that Melpomene, under whofe aufpices you were born, will compel you to return to your allegiance. I am heartily tired with a refidence of feven years on the banks of the Viftula: but the termination of the German war will, I hope, reftore me to a more plealing fituation. How much more agreeable would it be to me, if

fortune would allow me to gratify my inclinations, by passing my days in England, near you ! But to whatever place my destiny may lead me, my affection for you will continue unabated. Farewell.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP

Temple, Feb. 4, 1780.

The public piety having given me this afternoon what I rarely can obtain, a short intermission of business; can I employ my leisure more agreeably than in writing to my friend ? I (shall send my letter at random, not knowing whether you are at Althorp or at Buckingham, but persuading myself that it will find you without much delay. May I congratulate you and our country on your entrance upon the great career of public life ? If there ever was a time when men of spirit, sense, and virtue, ought to stand forth, it is the present. I am informed, that you have attended some country meetings, and are on some committees. Did you find it necessary or convenient to speak on the state of the

nation ? It is a noble fubject, and, with *your* knowledge as well as judgment, you will eafily acquire habits of (eloquence; but *habits* they are, no lefs than playing; on a mufical infrument, or handling a pencil: and as the beft muficians and fineft painters began with playing fometimes out of tune and drawing out of proportion, fo the greateft orators rtiaft begin with leaving fome periods unfinished, and perhaps with fitting down in the middle of a fentence. It is only by continued ufe that a fpeaker learns to exprefs his ideas with precifion and foundnefs, and to provide at the beginning of a period for the conclufion of it; but to this facility of fpeaking, the habit of writing rapidly contributes in a wonderful degree. I would particularly imprefs this truth upon your mind, my dear friend, becaufe I am fully convinced that an Englifhman's real importance in his country, will always be in a compound ratio of his virtue, his knowledge, and his eloquence; without all of which qualities little real utility can refult from either of them apari ; and I am no

less persuaded, that a virtuous and knowing man, who has no natural impediment, may by habit acquire perfect eloquence, as certainly as a healthy man who has the use of his muscles, may learn to swim or to fence. When shall we meet, and where, that we may talk over these and other matters ? There are some topics which will be more properly discussed in conversation than upon paper, I mean on account of their copiousness; for believe me I should not be concerned, if all that I write were copied at the post-office, and read before the King in council. * * *

* * * At the same time I solemnly declare, that I will not enlist under the banners of a party; a declaration which is I believe useless, because no party would receive a man, determined as I am, to think for himself. To you alone, my friend, and to your interests, I am firmly attached, both from early habit and from mature reason, from ancient affection unchanged for a single moment, and from a full conviction that such affection was well placed. The views and wishes of all

other men, I will analyze and weigh with that fufpiciA and flownefs of belief, which my experience, fuch as it is, has taught me; and to be more particular, although I will be jealous of the *regal* part of our conftitution, and always lend an arm towards retraining its proud waves within due limits, yet my mod vigilant and ftrenuous efforts fhall be directed againft any oligarchy that may arife; being convinced, that on the popular part of every government depends its real force, the obligation of its laws, its welfare, its fecurity, its permanence. I have been led infenfibly to write more ferioufly than I hadl intended; my letters fhall not always be fo dull: but with fo many public caufes of grief or of repentment, who can at all times be gay?

* * * * *

In the memoirs of Mr. Jones, the year feventeen-hundred-and-eighty forms an , interesting sera, in which his occupations were diverfified, his profpedis extended, and his hopes expanded, more than at any former

period Of his life. His professional practice had greatly increased, and suggested the fair-est hopes of progressive enlargement, and augmented profit: but as his views were more particularly directed to the vacant seat on the bench of Fort William, in Bengal, and as, from the kindness of Lord North, he was authorized to expect the early attainment of it, he was less solicitous to procure an augmentation of business, which, in the event of success in his India pursuits, he must altogether abandon. In this date of suspension, the political events of the times, received a more than ordinary share of his attention: he did not however enrol himself with any party; but looking up to the constitution and liberty of his country, as the objects of his political adoration, he cultivated an extensive acquaintance with men of all parties, and of the first rank and talents, without any sacrifice of principle or opinion.' No man had ever more right to apply to himself the character of nullius addictus jurare in verba "magistri." With respect to the American

war, he early adopted Sentiments upon it unfavourable to the justice of the British cause, and this opinion, once formed, would naturally acquire strength from the protraction of the contest, which he lamented with the feelings of a true patriot and friend to humanity. These reflections dictated a very animated and classical Ode to Liberty, which he composed in Latin, and printed in March ; it strongly displays his genius, erudition, feelings, and political principles *.

Sir Roger Newdgate having declared his intention of vacating his seat in parliament, as representative of the University of Oxford, Mr. Jones was induced by a laudable ambition, and the encouragement of many respectable friends, to come forward as a candidate. The following letters will explain his hopes, his conduct, and disappointment on this occasion.

* Works, vol. x. p. 393. This ode was published under the title of *Julii Melesigoni ad liberfatem*. The assumed name is formed by a transposition of the letters of *Gulielmus Jonesius*.

Mr. GARTWRIGHT to Mr. JONES.

SIR;

May 8, 1780.

It is with pleasure I observe the public papers mention you as one of the candidates to represent the University of Oxford at the ensuing election. As a literary society, the rank you hold in the republic of letters ought certainly to point you out as one of the first objects of her choice. But it is not merely upon this principle that I feel myself interested in your success: exclusive of that veneration with which I look up to superior talents, I have an additional motive (which indeed ought to supercede every other) in the very high opinion I have formed of your integrity. If in this opinion I should be mistaken, your own writings have greatly contributed to mislead me, You will perceive, Sir, my reason for troubling you with this letter is to desire that when you make out a list of your friends upon this occasion, my name may be admitted into the number. I

am, Sit, with truth, your very fincere well-wifher, &c.

EDMUND CARTWRIGHT.

[Mr. JONES to the Rev. E. CART
WRIGHT.

Lamb's Buildings, Temple, May 16, 1780.

DEAR SIR;

Since my friends have declared me a candidate for the very honourable feat which Sir Roger Newdigate intends to vacate, I have received many flattering teftimonies of regard from feveral refpedtable perfons; but your letter, dated May 8th, which I did not receive till this morning, is, without a compliment, the faireft and moft pleafing fruit of the competition in which I am engaged. The rule of the Urfiverfity, which is a very noble one, forbidding me to follicit votes for myfelf, I have not been at liberty even to apply to many perfons whom it is both a pleafure and honour to know. Your uniblicited approbation is a great reward of my paft toil in my literary career.

and no small incentive to future editions. As to my integrity, of which you are pleased to express a good opinion, it has not yet been tried by any very strong temptations; I hope it will resist them if any be thrown in my way. This only I may say (and I think without a boast) that my ambition was always very much bounded, and that my views are already attained by professional success adequate to my highest expectations. Perhaps I shall not be thought very unambitious, if I add, that my great object of imitation is Mr. Selden, and that if I could obtain the same honour which was conferred on him, I should follow him, devote the rest of my life to the service of my constituents and my country, to the practice of an useful profession, and to the unremitting study of our English laws, history and literature. To be approved by you, and such men as you (if many such could be found), would be a sufficient reward to, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

- Permit me to add an ode printed (but not published) before the present compilation,

and at ar time then I (hould have been certainly made a judge in India, by the kindnefi of Lord North, if any appointment had taken place. It proves fufficiently that no views or connexions can prevent me from declaring my honeft fentknents when I think they may be ufeful to my country.

. Mr. BURROWS to Mr. JONES.

Haddeley near Barnet, May 23, 1780.

SIR,

For the firft time I am forry I did not take all my degrees. I fhould have been happy to e given the teftimony of an individual to a merit, which I have long confidered as the reproach, as well as ornament of this age and country: I muft add, it would have given me particular pleafure to have expreffed my gratitude to one who has fo much contributed to my inftrudtion and amufement.

* * * * *

I moft heartily wifh you fuccefs, as the republic feems in danger of taking fome

harm from the weaknefs of her friends, and the vigour of her foes, and never in any time of her life flood in more need of the attracting and repelling powers of men of ability. I muft own too,, I have an additional reafon for wifhing you featedk in the Britifh parliament, "as I fliall take great fatifadtion in feeing the dull of all denominations convinced, that men of wit and learning are as capable of excelling in public bufinefs, as they call it, as the moft illiterate of them all.

I am, &c.

. BURROWS.

Mr. JONES to Dr. MILMAN.

SIR,

Mayzo, 30, 1780.

Although I have not yet the honour, to which I have long afpired, of your acquaintance and friendfhip, yet I am perfuaded that the bond which ought in this crifis to unite all honeft men is, *idem fentire de republica*; and my friend, Mr. Milles, paving imparted to me the contents of your refterday's note, I beg leave to affur^you*

that I never imagined it possible, in this metropolis, at the busiest time of the year, for professional men to attend a committee of canvassers, and never thought of soliciting the attendance or exertions of my friends, any farther when might be consistent with their engagements and avocations. Accept, Sir, my very warm and very sincere thanks (and when I have the honour of being known to you, you will find that my warmth and my sincerity are perfectly undiminished for the sentiments which you express to Mr. Milles in regard to me. Whatever be the event of the competition in which I am engaged, I shall certainly reap the most pleasing fruit from the kindness of many excellent persons, by whom it is an high honour to be esteemed.

This only I can say, that my friends having nominated me, I have nothing to do but to *glee right onward*, as Milton says, to a poll. The voyage will probably last a twelve month at least; and though I began to

after the Monfoon, yet I am by no means in
 jjefpair of reaching the port with flying pen-
 nons, how unfavourably foever fome few
 breezes may blow. Without an allegory, it
 will neceffarily take up much time for my
 friends to canvafs nine hundred voters, a
 great majority of whom is difperfed in vari-
 ous parts of the kingdom. As to my com-
 petitors, I know them both, and refpedl the
 benevolence of Sir W. Dolben as much as I
 admire the extenfive erudition and fine tafte
 of Dr. Scott: but their political principles
 are the reverfe of mine.

* H. A. SCHULTENS to Mr. JONES.

Ley den, June 2, 1780.

Although increafing, and, at
 this particular time, inceflant occupation re-
 luctantly compels me, in fome meafure, to
 forego the pleafure of correffponding with my
 friends, yet the fubjedt of your laft letter ap-
 pears to me fo important, that I am deter-
 mined to hazard an immediate anfwer to it in
 three words, rather than, by waiting for a

more favourable opportunity, run the risk of exciting a suspicion of *any* want of regard and affection for you, by an apparent inattention to your interest. I should be as happy to promote it as my own, although I am unfortunately deficient in the means of doing it.

The situation for which you are canvassing, my friend, is most honourable and important; and if it be attainable by merit, not favour, I know no person more worthy of it than yourself, none who has higher pretensions to genius, none who possesses a greater extent of useful knowledge, nor a more powerful and commanding eloquence, none who exceeds you in love for liberty and your country, none more capable of applying a remedy to the disastrous situation of affairs by wise counsels, prudence, fortitude, and integrity; none therefore to whose care our alma mater (allow me to evince my affection to the University by this expression) can more safely trust her interests and prosperity.

Have you however no apprehension that

your exultation for liberty, which is so generally known, may in these unpropitious times, injure the success of your cause? Will those upon whose votes your election depends, allow the University to be represented in parliament by Julius Melefigonus? My countrymen have adopted an opinion, that, in the present situation of affairs, no man who publicly avows his attachment to liberty, can be employed in the administration.

, This you will say is no concern of mine; be that as it may, no exertions on my part shall be wanting to promote your success, and I wish you would inform me how they can be directed to your advantage. Have I the power of sending a vote in your favour? I much doubt it. Shall I apply to any of my friends at Oxford who are well disposed towards me; for instance, Messrs. Kennicot, White, and Winstanley? Write to me without delay, and inform me what I shall do, that I may convince you of my zeal and sincerity to serve you.

I am at present at Leyden, having suc-

ceeded my father, who died about fix months ago, in the profeflbrfhip of Oriental literature. I have much to fay upon this fubjeft, and hope fhortly to write fully to you about it. I long to know how you are, as well as that beft of women your mother, and your fifter, (to whofe friendfhip I am fo much obliged). Prefent my affectionate regards to them. Farewell, and remember me.

Some catalogues of my father's library, which is to be fold in September, have been forwarded, I think, to Elmfield, and I have ordered one to be fent to you.

Mr. JONES to Dr. WHEELER.

MY DEAR SIR;

September 2, 1780.

The Parliament being fuddenly diflblved, I muft beg you, as one of my beft and trueft friends, to make it known in the Univerfiity, that I decline giving the learned body any further trouble, and am heartily forry for that which has already been given them. It is needlefs to add, what you well know, that I fhould never have been the firft to have troubled them at all. I

~~always thought~~ a delegation to parliament
~~from so respectable~~ society, a laudable object
~~of true~~ ambition; but I considered it as a dis-
~~tant~~ object, as the reward of long labour and
 meritorious service in our country; and I
 conceived, that, had I filled a judge's seat in
 India, with the approbation of my country-
 men, I might on my return be fixed on as a
 proper representative of the University. Had
 not that happened which you know, I should
 not more have thought of Honour now, than
 of asking for a peerage. As to principles
 in politics, if my success at Oxford, at any
 future time, depend upon a change of them,
 my case is hopeless: I cannot alter or con-
 ceal them without abandoning either my
 reason or my integrity; the first of which is
 my only guide, and the second my chief
 comfort in this passage through life. Were
 I inclined to boast of any thing, I should
 certainly boast of making those principles
 my rule of conduct, which I learned from
 the best of men in ancient and modern times;
 and which, my reason tells me, are condu-
 cive to the happiness of mankind. As to

men, I am certainly not hostile to the *minif*
ters, from whom I have received obligation
 but I cannot in conscience approve their
measures.

Mr. JONES to Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

DEAR SIR,

September 4, 1780,

Permit me again to express
 (what I can never express too often, or too
 warmly) my very sincere thanks for your
 kind letter,, dated May 8, and to assure you,
 as I may with the greatest truth, that I am
 just as much obliged to you as if your kind-
 nesses had been attended with the most bril-
 liant success; but as my strength in the great
 elective body of our University, (which
 strength, all circumstances considered, was
 very respectable,) lay chiefly among the non-
 resident voters, it would be unpardonably
 ungrateful in me were I to give my friends
 the trouble of taking long journeys, with-
 out a higher probability of success than my
 late enquiries have left me room to expect
 I therefore decline giving any farther trouble

to the learned body, and am heartily fony for that which has already been given them, though not originally by me or my friends. I am perfectly confcious that had I been fo fortunate as to fucceed at Oxford, I fhould not have advanced, nor wifhed to advance, a fingle ftep in the career of ambition, but fhould cheerfully have facrificed my repofe and peace of mind to fuch a courfe as I conceived likely to promote the public good; and this confcioufnefs cannot but prevent me from being in the leaft deprefled by my failure of fuccefs. I fhould never repent of this little ftruggle, if it had produced no other fruit than the teftimony of your approbation. The hurry of the general election to a profeffional man, has obliged me to fufpend till another long vacation, two little works, which I hoped to finifh in the remainder of this. The firft is a treatife *On the Maritime Jurifprudence of the Athenians*, illuftrated by five fpeeches of Demofthenes in *commercial* cafes; and the fecond, a differtation *On the Manners of the Arabians before*

the Time of Mahomet, illustrated by the seven poems, which were written in letters of gold, and suspended in the temple at Mecca, about the beginning of the sixth century. When they are printed, I shall be proud in submitting them to your judgment, as their excellence is well known.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP.

Sept. 4, 1780.

The intelligence which you so kindly sent me, my dear Lord, and which was perfectly unexpected, has suspended for a short time my excursion to Italy; for though I have not received any positive returns for election business, yet there will be some contests in Wales, where I may *possibly* be employed; and, though the whole system of election-laws, and of elections themselves, (I always except the Grenville judicature) is quite repugnant to my ideas of the constitution, yet it would be thought unprofessional to be absent from England at such a time; nor ought indeed any Englishman to be ab-

fent when the queftion to be decided is,
 " Whether his country fhall be free in form
 " only, or in fubftance." I have therefore
 poftponed my expedition for a fortnight at
 leaft, in which time all the borough eledions
 will, I fuppofe, be over; and by that time, I
 fhall be able to form a tolerable judgment of
 the counties. In the feveral counties through
 which I lately paffed, I received (what I did
 not afk or defire) much praife from many
 worthy men for my plan to prevent the *ne-
 ceffity* of making a ftanding army *perpetual* ;
 but the uniform objection which I heard
 was, " the plan is legal and constitutional,
 " but this is *not the time for it*" Lord
 Mansfield himfelf thought otherwife, when
 he faid in the Houfe of Lords, that no time
 was to be loft in giving ftrength to the civil
 power; but let the objectors beware, left by
 refufmg to adopt fuch a plan while they are
 able, becaufe they think the time improper,
 they fhould not, when the proper time fhall
 come, be allowed to adopt it. We had fome
 entertaining cafes on the circuit, particularly

a singular indictment for alarming a village on the coast of Pembrokefhire, with a report that a hostile ship of war was approaching. The profecutors were two magiftrates (one of whom was an Indian ——) who were angry at having been *made fools of*, a point however which they could not eafily have proved, inafmuch as they were fools already made. I defended the profecuted man with fuccefs, and mingled in my fpeech many bitter reflections on the ftate of this country at the time of the alarm, and on the attempt, becaufe the Englifh laws were not relieved in India, to import the Indian laws into England, by imprifoning and inditing an honeft man, who had done no more than his duty, and whose, only fault was fear, of which both his profecutors were equally guilty. On my return through Oxford, I was convinced by undoubted authority, that although I had been continually gaining ground, and had collated no fewer than ten or twelve votes on the circuit, yet I had no chance of fuccefs againft Sir W. D., and any attempt

to fhake Mr. Page would have been not only confummate rafhnefs, but even inconfilient with my repeated declarations.

Let me requeft you to give my very fincere thanks to Dr. Preedy for his kind promife and affiftance, afluring him (which is very true) that I am juft as much obliged to him, as if his kindnefs had been attended with fuccefs, and defiring him to thank his friend Dr. Ruding in the fame terms, and with the fame fincerity. Muft I add this trouble to that which you have already taken? I will make no apologies after a friendfliip of fifteen years, uninterrupted even for a fingle moment. How fhall I conclude? by wifhing you *profperity* in the Greek, or *health* in the Roman form? No man, my dear Lord, wifhes you both more ardently than I do. Farewell.

Mr. JONES to Dr. WETHEREL.

SIR;.

SEpt.

c, mo.

It having been fuggefted to me by a moft respectable friend, that it

would be proper, and was in fact the due form, to apprise you and the Vice-Chancellor as soon as possible, of my being no longer a candidate for the University, I sent to the houses of those gentlemen who honoured me with forming my committee, thinking it more regular, that they should make the declaration of my having declined a poll; but as they are out of town, I am necessitated to trouble you with this letter. If Dr. Scott should stand the poll, I am ready to perform my promise of giving him my vote, as I am no more his competitor. Since I have taken up my pen (which it was by no means my intention to do) I cannot help saying that the conduct of some of my friends in respect of me gives me surprise, and (for their sakes rather than my own) uneasiness. If I have not been able to prove my attachment to my fellow-collegiates, it is because they never called for my service; if they had, they should have found that no man would have exerted himself with more activity to serve them; nor was I deficient in zeal, I well re

member, when you in particular required my exertions. I am conscious of having deserved **very well** of the college; and if any of its members are, so unkind as to think otherwise, I will shew my sense of their unkindness by persisting till my last hour in deserving well of them. After this, I should little have expected that my letters, couched in the most sincere and affectionate terms, and absolutely unexceptionable, if they had been fairly represented, would have been repeated by detached sentences (which might have made no small alteration in the sense) in several companies in the University. Still less should I have expected to find myself charged With *misrepresenting* (a serious word!) facts, of which I would, if necessary, make a deposition, and with writing what it must have appeared from strong internal evidence, that I could not have written; because it contained a mistake as to the number of our lay-fellows, which I (who know and esteem Mr/ Ray) could never have made, Least of all could I have expected to be accused of with-

ing to *bvrrerturn* a conftitution, which I prize, becaufe I underftand it, and which I would facrifice tiny life to *preferve*. All thefe charges, God and my confcience enable me to bear with the cooled indifference, and with little abatement of that refpect with which I ever have been, &c.

Mr. JONES to Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

DEAR SIR,

Sept. 8, 1780.

Your laft favour I have this infant received, and am obliged to anfwer it in the greateft hafte. I hope you have by this time received my letter, in which I informed you that I had declined a poll at Oxford, but was as much obliged to you and my other friends as if your kindnefs had been attended with the ,moft brilliant fuccefs. I faw an advertisement alfo in the paper, that Dr. Scott had declined.

I have been told, that the very ode to which you are fo indulgent, loft me near

twenty votes; this, however, I am unwilling to believe." I am, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

The conduct of Mr. Jones, throughout the business of the election, displays his characteristic integrity and manly principles. To have succeeded, would have been most honourable to him; his failure was attended with no disgrace. From the letters written or received by him on this occasion, a much larger selection might have been made, and many persons of the first respectability named, as the unfolicited supporters of Mr. Jones. It was greatly to his credit, that with no other influence than that of his character and abilities, he should have been deemed worthy of being nominated a candidate to represent the University of Oxford, one of the most distinguished in the world for science and virtue. His affectionate attachment to this seat of learning, and his respectful veneration for it, were known and admitted, as well as the spirit of independence which at all times, and under all circumstances, marked his cha-

acter. His opinion respecting the effect of his Ode to Liberty, on the disposition of some of the voters, countenances the suspicions of his friend Schultens; it is certain, however, that if he had succeeded in his election he would have employed all the superior talents which Schultens justly ascribes to him. with zeal and assiduity, in discharging the duties of a senator. To obtain it was his highest ambition, and he would have cheerfully sacrificed to it (to repeat his own words) " not only an Indian Judgeship of six thousand a year, but a Nabobship with as many millions.⁰

Notwithstanding the various occupations attending the Oxford election, Mr. Jones found time to publish a small pamphlet, intitled, *An Enquiry into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots, with a constitutional Plan of future Defence.* This publication was suggested by the unfortunate necessity of calling in military assistance to suppress the riots, which, from the second to the eighth of June of that year, had desolated the capital. He

had unhappily been, as he observes, & vigilant and indignant spectator of those abominable enormities: he had also been; with a mixed sensation of anguish and joy, the vigorous and triumphant exertions of the executive power; and though he admitted the necessity of those exertions, he deplored it.

Impressed with the fullest "conviction, " that the common statute laws of the realm " then in force, give the civil state in every " county a power, which, if it were perfectly " ly understood and continually prepared, " would effectually quell any riot or insurrection, without assistance from the military, and even without the modern Riot-Act," he undertook to demonstrate it; and the labour of less than a month, produced the occasional tract which he published in July,

Of the plan which he then proposed, it is sufficient to say, that during late years the *principle* of it has been advantageously adopted; and that while the internal peace of the country has been preserved, its defence against external aggression has been no less

consulted by the armed associations which, under different names, have been legally established in every county of Great Britain.

On the ninth of September of this year, Mr. Jones met the freeholders of Middlesex assembled for the purpose of nominating two representatives in the new parliament. The circumstances of the meeting afforded him no opportunity of addressing them on the general state of the nation; but he satisfied himself with drawing up a discourse, containing the purport of what he would have spoken, if an opportunity for this purpose had occurred.

This speech is strikingly characteristic of his principles and feelings; he condemns in unqualified terms the American war, and the conduct of the late parliament, in supporting it. He takes a summary review of the state of the nation, and delivers his opinion upon it without reserve, in that strong language which was so often heard in the parliamentary debates of 1780, and read in the petitions from the associated counties. I shall select from it two passages only, which have

no reference to the political difcuflions of that period; one, in which Mr. Jones exprefles his feritiments on the African flave trade, and the fecond containing an honourable declaration of that conduct which he would have purfued, if good* fortune had placed him in the Houfe of Commons.

" I pafs with hafte by the coaft of Africa,
 " whence my mind turns with indignation at
 " the abominable traffic in the human fpc-
 " cies, from which a part of our countrymen
 " dare to derive their moft inaufpicious
 " wealth. Sugar, it has been faid, would be
 " dear if it were not worked by *Blacks* in the
 " Weftern iflands; as if the moft laborious,
 " the moft dangerous works, were not carried
 " on in every country, but chiefly in England,
 " by free men; in fail they are fo carried on
 " with infinitely more advantage, for there is
 " an alacrity in a confcioufnefs of freedom,
 " and a gloomy fullen indolence in a con-
 " fcioufnefs of flavery; but let fugar be as
 " dear as it may, it is better to eat none, to
 " eat honey, if fweetnefs only be palatable;

" better to eat aloes or coloquitttda than Vio-
 " late a primary law of nature, imprefled on
 " every heart not imbruted by avarice, than
 " rob one human creature of thofe eternal
 " rights, of which no law upon earth can
 " juftly deprive him.

" Had it been my good or bad fortune, to
 " have delivered in the great afsembly of re-
 " prefentatives the fentiments ^{far} which this
 " bofom contains, I am fenfible that my *pub-*
 " *lic* courfe of fpeaking and voting rauft
 " have clalhed in a variety of inftances with
 " my private obligations; and the conflict of
 " interfering duties conftitutes, in my opi-
 " nion, the niceft part of morality, on which
 " however I have completely formed my
 " fyftem, and truft that no views of xntereft
 " will ever prevent my practice from coincid-
 " ing with my theory."

Profeffions of this nature are fometimes
 made and forgotten, when the end, which
 they were meant to ferve, has been attained ;
 but fincerity was ever a prominent feature in

the character of Mr. Jones, and he was more disposed to overstep the bounds of prudence by adhering to it, than to violate what he always deemed a primary law of morality.

In the autumn of this year, I find Mr., Jones at Paris. He had in the preceding summer made a short excursion to that capital ; but the occurrences of these journeys are not of sufficient importance to engage the reader's attention. I recollect to have heard him mention, in answer to a question which I once put to him, whether he had *ken* Monfieur du Perron at Paris, that this gentleman studiously avoided meeting him during his residence there.

The following letters written by Mr. Jones after his return to England are interesting, as descriptive of his occupations and sentiments, and as announcing his intention of writing an important historical work, which he never found time to execute.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORR

I thought myself peculiatt
unfortunate laft Friday in my way to London;
at Chatham, where I had the pleafure indeed
of feeing Lady Rothes reftored to peifed
health, I fought in vain for Mr, Langton
among the new ravelines .and counterfcarps ;
and at Dartford I had the mortification to
find, that you, my dear Lord, were not in
camp, where I was not without hope of pafs-
ing an evening, which I am perfuaded would
have been equally agreeable to us both. After
a very tedious and uncomfortable paflage, I
arrived at Margate on Wednefday night,
having been out of England a month ex-
actly, half of which time I fpent at Paris.
In this interval I have *feen*, not indeed fo
many men or fo many cities as the hero of
the Odyfley, but a fufficient number of both
to have enlarged very confiderably the fphere
of my knowledge. I have heard much and
thought more; but the refult of all I have
heard and thought is, that the war, which I

have invariably and deliberately condemned as no less unjust than impolitic, will continue very long to defolate the country of our brethren, and exhaust our own. The principal object of my late excursion has been completely answered; and I had more success than I at first expected in one or two subordinate pursuits, professional and literary, I attended some causes at the *palais*, and have brought with me the works of a most learned lawyer, whose name adds merit I shall have the honour of making known to our countrymen. I obtained access also to a fine manuscript in the royal library, which has given me a more perfect acquaintance with the manners of the ancient Arabians; and how little however I may value mere *philology*, considered apart from the knowledge to which it leads, yet I shall ever set a high price on those branches of learning, which make us acquainted with the human species in all its varieties. Paris itself, and all the roads to it are so perfectly known to you, that an account of my journey would be superfluous;

and as to politics, I would rather converse than write on a subject so very serious; not that I have any apprehensions, as you well know, of the least danger, or even inconvenience, to myself; but many incidents happen to letters, and in times like these, the post is hardly to be trusted. This however I will say, that as it is my fixed design, if I live to see a peace, to write an impartial history of the war, I was desirous in France to be acquainted with as many of the American leaders as I could meet with; and the same desire would have carried me to Amsterdam, if the season had not been so far advanced. All the intelligence that I collected, and all the observations that I made, you should have heard on Friday evening had you been in camp, and shall hear in the course of conversation when we meet. I rejoice to hear since my return, that Lord Spencer is much better. Farewell, my dear Lord, you are more fully assured than formal words can express, how sincerely I am, &c.

Mr. JONES to Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

DEAR SIR,

Nov. 12, 1780.

You have so fully proved the favourable opinion, which you do me the honour to entertain of me, that I am persuaded you acquit me of any culpable neglect in delaying for more than two months to answer your very obliging letter. The truth is, that I had but just received it when I found myself obliged to leave England on very pressing business; and I have not long been returned from Paris. The hurry of preparing myself for so long a journey at such a season, left me no time for giving you my hearty thanks, which I now most sincerely request you to accept, both for your **kind** letter, and for the very elegant sonnet*,

*** SONNET.**

To Sir WILLIAM JONES,

**On his being a candidate to represent the University of
Oxford in Parliament, 1780.**

In Learning's field, diversified and wide,
The narrow beaten track is all we trace:
How few, like thee, of that unmeasured space
Can boast, and justly boast, no part untried!

with which you have rewarded me abundantly for my humble labours in the field of literature. I give you my word that your letters and verses have greatly encouraged me in proceeding as expeditiously as I am able, to send abroad my *seven Arabian poets*; and I propose to spend next month at Cambridge, in order to finish my little work, and to make use of a rare manuscript in the library of Trinity College; my own manuscript, which was copied for me at Aleppo, is very beautiful, but unfortunately not very correct. You may depend on receiving a copy as soon as it can be printed.

How happy I shall be if I should be able

Yet rest not here alone thy honest pride,
 The pride that prompts thy literary chace;
 With unremitting strength and rapid pace
 'Tis thine to run, and scorn to be denied!
 Thy early Genius, spurning Time's controul,
 Had reach'd, ere others start, the distant goal.
 Marking the bright career that thou hast run,
 With due regard thy toils may Oxford see,
 And, justly proud of her superior son,
 Repay the honour that she boasts in thee.

Poems by Edmund Cartwright, M. A. 1803. p. 111.

to wait upon you in Leicefterfhire, dr to fee you in London, and affure you in perfon that I am,

With the greateft fincerity, &c,

W. JONES,

From the public occurrences in which Mr. Jones was engaged, I now turn to a domeftic calamity, the death of his mother, which involved him in the deepeft affliction. If, as a parent, fhe had the ftrongeft claims upon the gratitude and affection of her fon, the obligations of filial duty were never more cheerfully and zealoufly difcharged than by Mr, Jones. To her able inftruction he was indebted for the firft rudiments of literature; fhe directed his early ftudies, formed his habits and his tafte; and, by the clofeft attention to economy, was enabled to promote his progrefs in learning by fupplying the funds for this purpofe. From the period of his obtaining a fellowfhip, he had declined receiving any affiftance from her purfe; and as his profeffional profits increafed, his own

was ever at her disposal. During his residence at Oxford, the time which he did not employ in study or college duties, was devoted to her: his attention was equally the result of principle and affection. She was the confidant of his plans, hopes, and occupations, and he invariably consulted her on all occasions, where his more important interests were concerned. The kindness, as well as the sincerity of his affection, was shewn in numberless instances, which never failed to attract the observation of his friends and associates, although they are too minute to be particularized, and the satisfaction which he derived from the distinction to which his abilities had raised him, was redoubled from the consideration that his mother participated in it. I regret that none of his letters to his mother have been preserved, as they would have exhibited an amiable and striking part of his character.

* I transcribe the following memorandum from the hand-writing of Mr. Jones:

Anno Ætatis 33.

Resolved

The remaining correpondence of this year between Mr. Jones and his friends, is not important: I feled from it only two letters, which cannot fail to pleafe, although they may not be particularly interefting,

Resolved to team no more *rudiments* of any kind, but to *perfect* myself in,

First, 12 languages, as the *means* of acquiring accurate knowledge of the

I. HISTORY

of

1. Man.

2. Nature.

II. ARTS.

1. Rhetorick.

2. Poetry.

3. Painting.

4. Music.

III. SCIENCES.

1. Law.

2. Mathematics.

3. Dialectic.

N. B. Every species of *human* knowledge may be reduced to one or other of these divisions. Even *law* belongs partly to the History of Man, partly as a science, to dialectic.

The 12 languages are,

Greek,

Latin,

Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese,

Hebrew, Arabic,

Persian,

Turkish,

German, English.

Mr. JONES to the Bifhop of St. ASAPHf

MY LORD,

November 23, 1780.

Had I not been prevented by particular bufinefs from writing to your lordfliip on Tuefday evening and yefterday, I would have informed you before, that we had done ourfelves the honour (and a very great one we fhall ever efteem it) of electing your lordfhip a member of our club *. The eledion was of courfe unanimous, and it was carried with the fincere approbation and earnefts of all prefent. I am forry to add, that Lord Camden and the Bifhop of Chefter were rejected. When Bifhops and Chancellors honour us with offering to dine with us at a tavern, it feems very extraordinary that we fhould ever rejed fuch an offer; but

* Generally known by the name of the *Turk's-Head Club*, held in Gerrard Street, Soho. The establishment of this club was first proposed by Sir Joshua Reynolds to Burke and Johnson, and the original members of it were the friends of these three. The number of members was gradually increased to forty, comprehending men of the most distinguished characters, and eminent for their learning, talents, and abilities.

there is no reaſoning on the caprice of men. Of our club I will only ſay, that there is no branch of human knowledge, on which ſome of our members are not capable of giving information, and I truſt that as the honour will be ours, fo your lordſhip will receive ſome pleaſure from the company once a fortnight, of ſome of our firſt writers and critics, as well as our moſt virtuous ſenators and accompliſhed men, I think my ſelf highly honoured in having been a member of this ſociety near ten years, and chiefly in having contributed to add ſuch names to the number of our friends as thoſe of your lordſhip and lord Althorp. I ſpoke yeſterday in Weſtminſter-Hall for two hours and a half, on a knotty point of law, and this morning for above an hour, on a very intereſting public queſtion; to-morrow I muſt argue a great cauſe, and am therefore obliged to conclude with affuring

Your lordſhip, that I am,

With the higheſt, &c-

W. JONES.

The Bifhop of St. ASAPH to Mr.
JONES.

DEAR SIR,

November 27.

You was prevented by Sir Jofhua Reynolds in your kind intentions of giving, me the earlieft notice of the honour you have done me— I believe Mr. Fox will allow me to fay, that the honour of being eledted into the Turk's-Head Club is not inferior to that of being the repreftentative of Weftminfter or Surry. The electors are certainly more difinterefted, and I fhould fay they were much better judges of merit, if they had not rejected Lord Camden and chofen me. I flatter myfelf with the hopes of great pleafure and improvement in fuch a fociety as you defcribe, which indeed is the only club of which I ever wifhed myfelf a member.

Though I am much flattered with hearing from you, I was delighted with the caufe of your delaying to write. Your talents have found means, by their own weight, to open

the way to public notice and employment, which could not long be fhut againft them. Your pleadings for the *nephew* againft the *daughter* promife fomething very curious in the particulars of the cafe, which feems to call for great abilities to defend it.

I would not neglect the firft opportunity of anfwering your very obliging letter, though it being, early poft day, I am forced to write in a greater hurry than I could wifh.

I am, &c,

J, ST. A.

After an interval of fix years, we find Mr. Jones retracing his favourite haunts with the Arabian mufes. He devoted the leifure hours of the winter of 1780-1 to complete his tranflation of feven ancient poems of the higheft repute in Arabia*. Literature, po-

* At the beginning of the seventh century, the Arabic language was brought to a high degree of perfection, by a sort of poetical academy, that used to assemble at stated times in a place called Ocadh, where every poet produced his best composition, and was sure to meet with the applause that it deserved : the most excellent of these poems were transcribed in characters of gold upon

litics, professional studies and practice, all had a share of his attention; but the principal object of his hopes and ambition was the vacant seat on the bench in India, to which he looked forward with increasing anxiety. The marriage of Lord Althorp with Miss Bingham, daughter of Lord Lucan, was too uninteresting an event to pass unnoticed by Mr.

-K.-

Egyptian paper, and hung up in the 'Temple of Mecca, whence they were named Mozahebat, or *golden*, and Moallakat, or *suspended*: the poems of this sort **were** called Casseidas or Eclogues, seven of which are preserved in our libraries, and are considered as the finest that were written before the time of Mohammed.

Essay on the Poetry of the Eastern nations.
Works, vol. x. p. 341.

It may be satisfactory to the reader who does not possess the works of Sir Wm. Jones, to read his metrical imitation of a passage in the 4th Eclogue.

But ah ! thou know'st not in what youthful play,
Our nights, beguil'd with pleasure, swam away;
Gay songs, and cheerful tales, deceiv'd the time,
And circling goblets made a tuneful chime'
Sweet was the draught, and sweet the blooming maid
Who touch'd her lyre beneath the fragrant shade;
We sipp'd till morning purpled every plain;
The damsels slumber'd, but we sipp'd again;
The waking birds, that sung on every tree
Their early notes, were not so blythe as we.

Jones; **and** he celebrated the nuptials of his **friend in a** very poetical ode, under the title of **the Muse recalled***. This composition, **the** didate of friendship, and offspring of genius, was written in the course of a few hours. His poetic talents were also exerted in a cause ever nearest to his heart, that of liberty: he retring the lyre of Alcaeus, and produced a short ode in the genuine spirit of the patriot and poet, whom he imitated. These were his amusements. The result of his professional studies was an Essay on the Law of Bailments, He divided and treated the subject under the distinct heads of analysis, history, and synthesis; and intimates an intention, if the method used in this treatise should be approved, and on the supposition of future leisure, to discuss in the same form every branch of English law, civil and criminal, private and public; and he concludes the Essay with the following just and elegant reflections.

* Works, vol. x. p. 381. f Works, vol. x. p. 389.

" The great fyftem of j urifpradeftee, like
 " that of the Univerfe, confifts of many fub
 " ordinate fyftems, all of which are con-
 " nected by nice links and beautiful depen-
 " dencies ; and each of them, as I have fully
 " perfuaded myfelf, is reducible to a few
 " plain *elements*, either the wife *maxims* of
 " national policy and general convenience,
 " or the *poftive* rules of our forefathers,
 " which are feldom deficient in wifdom or
 " utility; if L A W be a *fcience*, and really
 " deferve fo fublime a name, it muft be
 " founded on principle, and claim an ex-
 " alted ranlyin the empire of *reafon*; but if
 " it be *merely* an unconnected ferief of de-
 " crees and ordinances, its ufe may remain,
 " though its dignity be leffened; and he will
 " become the greateft lawyer who has the
 " ftrongeft habitual, or artificial *memory*. In
 " practice, law certainly employs *two* of the
 " mental faculties; *reafon* in the primary
 " inveftigation of points *entirely new*, and
 " *memory*, in tranfmitting the reafon of fage
 " and learned men, to which our own ought

" invariably to yield, if not from a becoming
 "modefty, at least from a just attention to
 " that object, for which all laws are framed,
 " and all societies instituted, THE GOOD OF
 " MANKIND."

Nothing can more strongly evince the predilection of Mr. Jones for his professional studies, and his anxiety to acquire a knowledge of the general principles and practice of law, than a work which he undertook about this period, the translation of an Arabian poem on the Mohammedan law of succession to the property of intestates*. The subject of the original is dry, the diction obscure; it exhibits no rhetorical flowers, no poetical ornament; and even the partiality of Mr. Jones for Eastern literature could never have induced him to engage in a work of this nature, if he had not thought it connected with objects of information and utility. In the expectation of obtaining the situation of an Indian judge, this law tract probably recommended itself to his notice,

* Works, vol. viii. p. 183.

as he could not but foresee that a knowledge of Mohammedan law would be essential to the performance of the duties of that station.

The reader will recollect how much the public attention was occupied in the year 1782, with the attempts to procure, by constitutional means, a reformation of parliament. It would have been surprising if Mr. Jones had remained an idle spectator on an occasion, which of all others was most interesting to his feelings. Led by his professional studies to an enthusiastic veneration for the principles of the constitution of his country, he was anxious that the form of it should in all respects correspond with them; " but, as the " form in a course of years is apt to deviate " widely from the spirit, it became (in his " opinion) expedient almost every century " to restore its genuine purity and loveliness." These sentiments he expressed in a speech to the inhabitants of the counties of Middlesex and Surry, the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, at
Life—V. I. A A

fumbled at the London Tavern on the 28th
 of May, 1782, to confider on the means
 of procuring a reformation of parliament.
 The firft refolution adopted by the meeting,
 and in which he expreffed his mod fincere
 concurrence, was, that petitions ought to be
 prepared for a more complete rcpresentation
 of the people; and the pofition which he
 endeavoured to imprefs upon the minds of
 his audience was this, that the fpirit of our
 conftitution requires a representation of the
 people, nearly equal, and nearly univerfal.
 This fpeech has long been before the public,
 and I fhall therefore only notice his declara-
 tion in the advertifement prefixed to it, that,
 " what offence the publication might give,
 " either in part, or in the whole, was the
 " laft and leaft of his cares: his firft and
 " greateft was to fpeak on all occafions what
 " he conceived to be juft and true ;" and
 the conclufion, in which he tells his audience
 that " the people of England can only expect
 " to be happy, and moft glorious, while they
 " are the freeft, and can only become the

" frfiet, when they fhali be the moft vir-
 " tuous and moft enlightened of nations/'
 .It was about the fame period that he com-
 pofed a very fpirited ode, in imitation of Cal-
 liftratus, which has appeared in a variety of
 periodical publications, and is publifhed in
 his works*.

In the fummer of this year, Mn Jones
 again vifited France, in the intention of pro-
 ceeding thence to America. The obje&t of
 this journey.was profeffional, to procure the
 reftitution of a very large eftate of a client
 and friend, which had been attached by an
 order of the States, who had threatened the
 confifcatipn of the property, unlefs the owner
 appeared in perfon to claim it. This obje&t
 is mentioned by Mr. Jones in his correspond-
 ence, and his own evidence WM be cohclu-
 five againft fome furnifes and infinuations,
 which were propagated refpecting the mo-
 tives of his intended journey. The irrefolu-
 tion of his friend, increafed by indifpofition,
 prevented the execution of the plan; and

* Vol. x. p. 391.

Mr. Jones, after having procured a passport from Franklin, the American minister at the court of France, returned to England through Normandy and Holland.

For other details relating to his life, during the years 1781 and 1782, I refer to his correspondence.

Mr, JONES to Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

DEAR SIR,

May 1, 1781.

I take the liberty to fend you (as my *Arabian* poets are not yet ready to wait upon you) a paraphrase of a Greek fragment, which came into my head this spring in my way to Wales*. I make no

* In his journey through life, Mr. Jones seldom overlooked the opportunities of gathering the flowers which chance presented for of displaying, for the entertainment of his friends, the stores which he had collected. A variety of poetical compositions was produced by Kim during his circuits, to enliven the intervals of legal labour. Of these a few have been preserved, and amongst them the following elegant song, the offspring of genius and innocent gaiety. It was written by Mr. Jones, some years before the period of his life at which I am now arrived, when he was a very young man, during one of his first circuits, for the express purpose of being sung

doubt of your continuing to cultivate **the**
Mufes, by whom you are fo highly favoured*

at a kind of fete champetre, which the barristers held on
the banks of the Wye.

Fair Tivy, how sweet are thy waves gently flowing,
Thy wild oaken woods, and green eglantine bow'rs,
Thy banks with the blush-rose and amaranth glowing,
While friendship and mirth claim these labour less hours!
Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want,
More sweet than the pleasure which *prospects* can give;
Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,
Love can alone make it blissful to live.

How sweet is the odour of jasmine and roses,
That Zephyr around us so lavishly flings !
Perhaps for Bleanpant * fresh perfume he composes,
Or tidings from Bronwithf auspiciously brings;
Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want,
More sweet than the pleasure which *odours* can give:
Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,
Love can alone make it blissful to live.

How sweet was the strain that enliven'd the spirit,
And cheer'd us with numbers so frolic and free !
The poet is absent; be just to his merit;
Ah! may he in love be more happy than we;
For weak is our vaunt, while something we want,
More sweet than the pleasure-the *muses* can give:
Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,
Love can alone make it blissful to live.

* The scat of W. Brigstocke, Esq.

† The seat of Thos Lloyd, E q.

and hope you will from time to time tranf
mit the fruit of their favours to, &c.

WILLIAM JONES.

How gay is the circle of friends round a table,
Where stately Kilgarran? o'erhangs the brown dale;
Where none are unwilling, and few are unable,
To sing a wild song, or repeat a wild tale!
Yet weak is our vaunt, wfyile something we want,
More sweet than the pleasure *that friendship* can give:
Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,
Love can alone make it blissful to live.

No longer then pore over dark gothic pages,
To cull a rude gibberish from Neatham or Brooke;
Leave year-books and parchments to grey-bearded sages;
Be nature and love, and fair woman, our book;
For weak is our vaunt, while something we want,
More sweet than the pleasure *that learning* can give:
Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,
Love can alone make it blissful to live.

Admit that our labours were crown'd with full measure,
And gold were the fruit of rhetorical flow'rs,
That India supplied us with long-hoarded treasure,
That Dinevor†, Slebeck‡, and Coidsmore|| were ours ;
Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want,
More sweet than the pleasure *that riches* can give:
Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,
Love can alone make it blissful to live.

* Aruin of a castle on the banks of the Tivy.

† Seat of Lord Dinevor's, near Landelo, in Carmarthen.

‡ Seat of——Philips, Esq. near Haverford West,

|| Seat of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. near Cardigan.

From the Bifhop of St. ASAPH to
Mr. JONES.

DEAR SIR,

May 28, 1781.

You have my beft and ear-
Heft thanks for your ode in the true Grecian
tafte and fpirit. I remember to have feen a
fragment of Alcseus, but I cannot find it in
Ariftides, of whom I have only Cantern's
fmall edition. The feed you found thpre you
have quickened by the warmth of true genius
into a noble production, I cannot help ob-
ferving that Alcaeus, like other good poets
and patriots, was condemned for life to be
in the minority, I am, &c.

J. ST. ASAPH.

Or say, that, preferring fair Thames to fair Tiyy,
We gain'd the bright ermine robes, purple and red;
And peep'd thro' long perukes, like owlets thro' ivy,
Or say, that bright coronets blaz'd on our head ;
Yet weak is our vaunt, while something we want.
More sweet than the pleasure that *honours* can give;
Come, smile, damsels of Cardigan,
Love can alone make it blissful to live.

I hope you will not forget, that when you have leifure, your friends at Twyford will be very happy to fee you.

Mr, BURKE to Mr. JONES.

I do not know how I can juftify myfelf in the liberty I take with ypu, but confiding in your humanity and condefcenfion, I beg, if you have leifure for it, that you would be fo kind as to breakfast with me, and aflift, me with your opinion and advice on the conduct of the Bengal Bill. The natives of the Eaft, to whofe literature you have done fo much juftice, are particularly under your protection for their rights. I have the honour to 'be, with the higheft efteem and regard, dear Sir,

Your moft faithful and obedient
humble fervant,

EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. JONES to H. A. SCHULTENS.

June, 1781.

You are not ignorant of my sentiments on this most abominable war ; the enclosed imitation of an ode of Alcaeus will clearly prove my detestation of tyranny, my zeal and exertions in the cause of liberty. Literature, which is, and ought to be, ever connected with humanity, will never, I trust, be degraded by a fratricidal war between the learned, particularly those who pursue the same studies. Do you therefore, though a native of Holland, preserve that affection for me, which I, an Englishman, have, and shall ever retain for you.

I have translated into English, without the omission of a single line, the seven *suspended* poems of our Arabs, and mean to publish the whole with notes, and a dissertation on the ancient monuments of Arabia, in the next summer vacation.

I possess the Commentary of Tabriz and

I have been obligingly furnished from Trinity College, Cambridge, with the Paraphrase of Zouzini, and his short and excellent notes. At Oxford, we have the notes and Persian version of Sadi, the Scholia of Anvari, and the fine edition of Obeidollah; but I am anxious to inspect all editions and commentaries. Your illustrious grandfather, for whose memory, as in duty bound, I preserve the greatest respect, pronounces these poems worthy of immortality, and says, if I do not mistake, that he transcribed the manuscript of Nahafi, at Leyden, for his own use. I also observed in the copious catalogue of the Schultensian library, (one copy of which I delivered to my friend Hunter) these words, " 6990, The seven Moallakat " Arabic, most beautifully written." Has this been purchased by any one? at what price will it be disposed of? I lament that I did not buy it, but being *tied up* at that time myself, by various important occupations, I could not bestow a thought on the *suspended* poems.

Affitt me, I befeech you, in **the** name of **the** Mufes, with materials for perfecting my work j colled from your ftores any notes, or various readings which you may poffefs, and communicate them to me. I have mentioned in my preliminary difcourfe, your Philarabic family*, and have more to fay about it **both**

* Albert Schultens the grandfather, and J. J. Schultens, the father of the person to whom this letter is addressed, were both distinguished for their knowledge of Oriental, particularly Arabic, literature. The former **was** a German divine, born at Groningen, and taught Hebrew and the Oriental languages at Leydeft, with great reputation for many years before his death, which happened in 1741. He composed many works which shew profound learning and just criticism. *Biog. Brit.* He translate^d and explained the fifty dissertations of Hariri, although he sent abroad but few of them, and published *Ancient Memorials of Arabia*, which Sir William Jones notices in an anniversary discourse delivered before the Asiatic society, in Calcutta, as the most pleasing of all his works. Of J. J. Schultens his son, I have little information. In Reiske's correspondence, published by his widow, there is one letter from him dated Herborn, 1748, which manifests no ordinary zeal in the writer for the . promotion of Arabic literature. I have no account of any publications by him, excepting two academical dissertations. The learning and labours of H. A. Schultens, are sufficiently apparent from his own **letters add** those of Mr. Jones.

true and honourable. I wish particularly to know whether any of the seven poems, excepting those of Amr'olkais and Tarafa, will be published in Holland. You shall receive my book, which will be elegantly bound by Baumgarteh.

My mother, whom I most tenderly loved, was ever in my opinion the bell of women; I trust she is now the happiest. But my affliction for her loss is inconsolable. I shall be most happy to hear that you and your wife are well, and the early gratification of my wishes will be an additional pleasure.

Mr. JONES to Mr. GIBBON.

Lamb's Buildings, June 30th, 1781.

DEAR SIR,

I have more than once fought, without having been so fortunate as to obtain, a proper opportunity of thanking you very sincerely for the elegant compliment which you pay me, in a work abounding in elegance of all kinds.

My Seven Arabian Poets will see the light

before next winter, and be proud to wait upon you in their English drefs. Their wild productions will, I flatter myfelf, be thought interefting, and not venerable merely on account of their antiquity.

In the mean while, let me request you to honour me with accepting a copy of a Law Trad:, which is not yet publifhed: the fubjeft is fo generally important, that I make no apology for fending you a profeffional work.

You muft pardon my inveterate hatred of C. O&avianus, bafely furnamed Auguftus. I feel myfelf unable to forgive the death of Cicero, which, if he did not promote, he might have prevented. Befides, even Mecse-nas knew the cruelty of his difpofition, and ventured to reproach him with it. In fhort, I have not *Chriftian* charity for him.

With regard to Afatic letters, a neceffary attention to my profeffion will compel me wholly and eternally to abandon them, *unlefs* Lord North (to whom I am already under no fmall obligation) fhould think me worthy to concur

in the *improved* adminiftration of juftictf in Bengal, and fhould appoint me to fupply the vacancy on the India Bench. Were that appointment to take place this year, I fhould probably travel, for fpeed, through part of Egypt and Arabia, and fhould be able, in my way, to procure many Eaftern trails of literature and jurifprudence. I might become a good *Mahomedan* lawyer before I reached Calcutta, and, in my vacations, fhould find leifure to explain, in my native language, whatever the Arabs, Perfians, and Turks, have written on fcience, hiftory, and the fine arts.

My happinefs by no means depends on obtaining this appointment, as I am in eafy circumftances without my profeffion, and have flattering profpects in it; but if the pre-fent fummer and the enfuing autumn elapfe without my receiving any anfwer, favourable or unfavourable, I fhall be forced to confider that filence as a polite refufal, and, having given fincere thanks for paff favours, fhall entirely drop all thoughts of *Afia*, and,

" deep as ever plummet founded,-fhall drown
 " my *Perfian* books." If my politics have
 given offence, it would be manly in minif-
 ters to tell me fo. I fhall never be *perfonally*
 hoftile to them, nor enlift under party ban-
 ners of any colour; but I will never refign
 -my opinions for *inter eft*, though I would
 cheerfully abandon them on *conviSiion*. My
 reafon, fuch as it is, can only be controlled
 by better reafon, to which I am ever open.
 As to my freedom of thought, fpeech, and
 action, I fhall ever fay what Charles XII,
 wrote under the map of Riga, " Dieu me
 l'a donnee; le diable ne me l'otera pas." But
 the fair anfwer to this objection is, that my
 fyftem is purely fpeculative, and has no rela-
 tion to my feat on the bench in India, where
 I fhould hardly think of inftructing the Gen-
 toos in the maxims of the Athenians. I be-
 lieve I fhould not have troubled you with
 this letter, if I did not fear that your attend-
 ance in parliament might deprive me of the
 pleafure of meeting you at the club next
 Tuefday ; and I fhall go to Oxford a few

days after. At all times, and in all places,
I (halt ferer be, with undiflembled regard,
dear Sir, your much obliged and faithful
femrnt,

W. JONES,

The Bifhop of St. ASAPH to Mr.
JONES.

BEAR SIR ;

Noo. 3, 1781.

A letter from you is always
welcome, come fooner or later; yet I cannot
help rejoicing at that ceafelefs hurry of bufi-
nefs, which occafioned your delay in writing,
and made me lofe a very valuable vifit.
Riches and reputation, after fhewing a little
coynefs at firft, are now making their ad-
vances at a very great rate, and will foon be
as lavifh of their charms as yoti could wifh ;
yet I know you think too liberally, to let
either your friends or your liberty fuffer by
their engroffing you too much,

I thank you for the nuptial ode which,
notwithftanding its incorrectnefs, which you
need not complain of, is the mod genuine

imitation of Pindar I have ever seen. I don't know, whether I can assent to your criticism on the word *relete*, that it is never used in a good sense. Were it left to me, I would use it in no sense. It has but little meaning. It was never naturalized in conversation, or in prose, and I think makes no figure in verse.

I have another present of value to thank you for,—your essay on the Law of Bailments. To own the truth, your name to the advertisement made me impatient, and I had sent for it and read it before. It appears to me to be clear, just, and accurate, I mean as clear as the subject will permit. My want of law language and perhaps of a legal understanding, made me feel great difficulty in following you through your very ingenious distinctions and consequences, of which I thought I could perceive the solidity. I foretell that this will be your last work. For the future your business and the public will allow you to write no more.

Though I fear it will not be consistent

with your employment in Westminster-Hall,,
 I cannot help telling you, that for as many
 days as you can spare between this time and
 the meeting of parliament you will find a
 warm bed, and a hearty welcome at Chilbol-
 ton. Mrs. Shipley and her daughters de-
 fire their compliments, and join in the invi-
 tation. I am, &c.

J. ST. ASAPH.

Mr. JONES to Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

DEAR SIR;

Dec. 20, 1781.

Since I received your obliging
 letter an interval of six months has elapsed,
 but in all that interval, I have either been
 deeply engaged in professional labours, or
 confined by illness: I have enjoyed no rest.
 At this moment I am slowly recovering from
 a febrile inflammatory disorder; yet your let-
 ter and your fine presents have remained con-
 stantly on my mind, and I now take up my
 pen to thank you most warmly for the plea-
 sure which they have given me; I hope my
 Mend Watson has seen the noble wreath of

laurel which your animated muse has woven for him. I entreat you to send me the two others, which I long to see. The few copies which were printed of the Latin ode are so dispersed, that I have not one for myself, and would print a few more, if a learned friend of mine had not engaged to publish it with notes, historical and critical, for want of which, it is in some parts obscure. *YOU* may depend on receiving one of the first copies that can see the light, and my seven *Arabian* poets will wait upon you as soon as the European dresses are finished. I take the liberty to enclose an ode composed without preparation, and almost without any premeditation : it is the work of a few hours. In truth, when I attended the wedding, I had no thought of writing, but the young ladies would not hear of an excuse: you must therefore make all due allowance for poetry by compulsion.

I am, &c.

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP.

January 5, 1782.

O la bell a cofa ilfar nlente ! This was my exclamation, my dear Lord, on the 12th of laft month, when I found myfelf, as I thought, at liberty to be a rambler, or an idler, or any thing I pleafed: but my *mal di gola* took ample revenge for my abuſe and contempt of it, when I wrote to you, by confining me twelve days with a fever and quinfey: and I am now ſo cramped by the approaching feffion at Oxford, that I cannot make any long excurfion. I encloſe my tragical ſong of " a ſhepherdefs going," with Mazzanti's muſic, of which my opinion at preſent is, that the modulation is very artificial, and the harmony good, but that Pergoleſi (whom the modern Italians are ſuch puppies as to undervalue) would have made it more pathetic and *heart-r endings* if I may compoſe ſuch a word. I long to hear it fung by Mrs. Poyntz. Pray preſent the encloſed, in my name, to Lady Althorp. I

hope that I fhall in a fhort time be able to
think of you, when I read thefe charming
lines of Catullus*:

And soon to be completely blest,
Soon may a young Torquatus rise ;
Who, hanging on his mother's breast,
To his known sire shall turn his eyes,
Out-stretch his infant arms awhile,
Half ope his little lips and smile.
(Printed Translation.)

What a beautiful picture! can Domini-
chino equal it? How weak are all arts in
comparifon of poetry and rhetoric! Inftead
however of *Torquatus*, I would read Spen-
cerus. Do you not think that I have dis-
covered the true ufe of the fine arts, namely,
in relaxing the mind after toil? Man was
born for *labour* ; his configuration, his paf-
fions, his reftlefsnefs, all prove it ; but labour
would wear him out, and the purpofe of it

The original is quoted by Mr. Jones ;—
Torquatus volo parvulus,
Matris e gremio suw
Porrigens teneras manus,
Duke rideat ad patrem,
Semi-hiante labello.

fee defcated, if he had, not intervals of pleasure; and unless that pleasure he innocent, both he and society must suffer. Now what pleasures are more harmless, if they be nothing else, than those afforded by polite arts and polite literature? Love was given us by the Author of our being as the reward of virtue, and the foil of care; but the base and sordid forms of *artificial*, (which I oppose to *natural*,) society in which we live, have encircled that heavenly rose with so many thorns, that the wealthy alone can gather it with prudence. On the other hand, mere pleasure, to which the idle are not justly entitled, soon fatigues, and leaves a vacuity in the mind more unpleasant than actual pain. A just mixture, or interchange of labour and pleasures, appears alone conducive to such happiness as this life affords. Farewell. I have no room to add my useless name, and still more useless professions of friendship.

* * * * *

The sentiments expressed in this letter do

credit to the heart and underftahoding of Mr. Jones; they exhibit the pure feelings of an uncorrupted mind; but in giving them to the public, I deem it a duty to obfervc, that though a juft mixture of labours *and* pleasures, (fuch innocent pleafures as Mr. Jones defcribes, and fuch only as he ever enjoyed,) is greatly conducive to the happinefs of this life, the true foundation of real happinefs muft be fought in a higher fource. In the unpremeditated effufions of friendly corre-fpondence, expreffions are not to be fcrupuloufly weighed, nor rigoroufly criticifed; but I feel a confidence, which the reader, if he perufes the whole of thefe memoirs, will participate with me, that Mr. Jones would have himfelf approved the obfervation which I have made upon his letter.

In March of this year, a propofal was made to Mr. Jones, to become a mertiber of the fociety for constitutional information, and it appears from a letter which he wrote to the fecretiry of the fociety, in reply, that he readily accepted it. To prove that he was

riot regardless *the* objects of *the* society's institution a short time afterwards he addressed a second letter to the secretary, for the express purpose of confuting some doctrines in the writings of the celebrated Fielding, which he thought dangerous to the constitution of England; I infer both from a periodical publication of 1787, in which they have been preferred.

Mr, JONES to Mr. THOMAS YEATES,
SIR; *Lamb's Buildings, April 25, 1782,*

It was not till within these very few days; that I received, on my return from the circuit, your obliging letter, dated the 18th of March, which, had I been so fortunate as to receive earlier, I should have made a point of answering immediately. The society for constitutional information, by electing me one of their members, will confer upon me an honour which I am wholly unconscious of deserving, but which is so flattering to me, that I accept of their offer with pleasure and gratitude. I should indeed long

ago have testified my regard for so useful an institution by an offer of my humble service in promoting it, if I had not really despaired in my present situation of being able to attend your meetings as often as I should ardently wish.

My future life shall certainly be devoted to, the support of that excellent constitution, which it is the object of your society to unfold and, elucidate ; and from this resolution long and deliberately made, no prospects, no connexions, no situation here or abroad, no fear of danger, or hope of advantage to myself, shall ever deter or allure me.

A form of government so apparently conducive to the true happiness of the Community, must be admired as soon as it is understood, and if religion and virtue, have any influence in human beings, ought to be preserved by any exertions, and at any hazard. Care must now be taken, lest by reducing the regal power to its just level, we raise the aristocratical to a dangerous height ; since it is from the people that we can deduce the

obligation of our laws, and the authority of
magistracy

On; the people depend the welfare, the
security, and the permanence of every legal
government ; in the people must reside all
substantial power; and to the people must all
those, *in* whose ability and knowledge we
sometimes wisely, often imprudently confide,
be always accountable for the due exercise of
that power with which they are for a time
entrusted.

If the properties of all good government
be considered as duly distributed in the dif-
ferent parts of our limited republic, good-
ness ought to be the distinguished attribute
of the crown, wisdom of the aristocracy, but
power and fortitude of the people.

May justice and humanity prevail in them
all!

I am, Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

W. JONES.

Mr. JONES to Mr. THOMAS YEATES.

LamVs Buildings , Temple, June 7, 1782.

I lately met with fome dangerous doctrine concerning the confitution of England, in the works of an admired Englifh writer; the doctrine fo dangerous, that an immediate confutation of it feems highly neceffary, and the writer fo admired, that his opinions, good or bad, muft naturally have a very general influence. It was the opinion, in fhort, of the late ingenious Henry Fielding, that " the confitution of this " ifland was nothing fixed, but juft as variable as its weather," and he treats the contrary notion as a ridiculous error: now if this doctrine be well founded, our fociety will foon, I imagine, think it wife to difbelieve themfelves, fince it is hardly confident with the gravity of fenfible men to collect and impart information like the makers of almanacks, upon any thing fo uncertain as the weather; if on the other hand, the error be palpably on the fide of Mr. Fielding, you

will not only proceed with afliduity in your laudable-defign of rendering our conftitution univerfally known, but will be at leaft equal in'ufefulnefs and true dignity to any fociety that ever was forrtied. His words are thefe, in the preface to his tf act, " On the Ihcrease "of Robberies," dedicated to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke: " There is nothing fo " much talked of and fo little underftood in " this country, as the conftitution. It is a " word in the mouth of every man; and " yet when we come to difcourfe of the .mat- " ter, there is no fubjed on which our ideas " are more confufed and perplexed. Some, " when they fpeak of the conftitution, con- " fine their notions to the law; others to the " legiflature; others, again, to the govern- " ing or executive part; and many there " are who jumble all thefe together in one " idea. One error however is common to " them all; for all feem to have the concep- " tion of fomething uniform and permanent, " as if the conftitution of England partook " rather of the nature of the foil than of the

" climate, and was as fixed and constant as
 " the former, not as changing and-variable
 " as the latter. Now in this word, the con-
 " stitution, are included the original and
 " fundamental law of the kingdom, from
 " whence all powers are derived, and by
 " which they are circumscribed; all legisla-
 " tive and executive authority, all those mu-
 " nicipal provisions, which are commonly
 " called laws; and lastly, the customs, man-
 " ners, and habits of the people. These
 " joined together do, I apprehend, form the
 " political, as the several members of the
 " body, the animal economy, with the hu-
 " mours and habit, compose that which is
 " called the natural constitution." , '

He adds a paragraph or two of elegant, but idle allusions to the Platonic philosophy* as if we lived under the polity of Plato, not in the days of William the Norman. Now of all words easy to be comprehended, the easiest, in my humble opinion, is the word constitution; it is the great system of public in contra-distinction to private and criminal

law, and comprises all those articles which Blackstone arranges in his first volume, under the rights of persons, and of which he gives a perspicuous analysis. Whatever then relates to the rights of persons, either absolute rights, as the enjoyment of liberty, security, and property, or relative, that is in the public relations of magistrates and people, makes a part of that majestic whole, which we properly call the constitution. Of those magistrates some are subordinate, and some supreme; as the legislative or parliament, which ought to consist of delegates from every independent voice in the nation; and the executive or the king, whose legal rights for the general good are called prerogative. The people are the aggregate body or community, and are in an ecclesiastical, civil, military, or maritime state.

This constitutional or public law is partly unwritten, and grounded upon immemorial usage, and partly written or enacted by the legislative power, but the unwritten or common law contains the true spirit of our con-

stitution: the Written **till** often most unjustifiably altered the form of it: the common law is the collected wisdom of many centuries, having been used and approved by successive generations, but the statutes frequently contain the whims of a few leading men; and sometimes of the mere individuals employed to draw them; lastly, the unwritten law is eminently favourable, and the written generally hostile to the absolute rights of persons.

But though this inestimable law be called unwritten, yet the only evidence of it is in writing preserved in the public records, judicial, official, and parliamentary, and explained in works of acknowledged authority. Positive acts of the legislature may indeed change the form of the constitution; but as in the system of private law, the narrowness or rigour of our forensic rules may be enlarged or softened by the interposition of parliament, (for our courts of equity are wholly of a different nature,) so all legislative provisions, which oppose the spirit of the

constitution, may be corrected agreeable to that very spirit, by the people or nation at large, who form as it were, the high court of appeal in cases of constitutional equity; and their fees must be collected from the petitions which they present, expressed with moderation and respect, yet with all the firmness which their cause justifies, and all the dignity which truly becomes them.

I am, Sir,

Your very faithful humble servant,

W. JONES.

Mr. JONES to the Bishop of St. ASAPH.

Wimbledon Party Sept. 13, 1782.

MY LORD,

If your Lordship received my letter from Calais, you will not be much surpris'd to see the date of this, and the place where I now am writing, while Lady Spencer is making morning visits. Mr. and Mrs. Poyntz have this instant left us. Lord Althorp being in Northamptonshire, I must give myself some consolation for my disap-

pointment in missing me, by scribbling a few lines to him, as soon as I have finished these with which I now trouble your lordship. My excursion to the United Provinces (which has been the substitute for my intended expedition to the United States) was extremely pleasing and improving to me; I returned last Monday, and finding all my friends dispersed in various parts of England am going for a few days, into Buckinghamshire, whence I shall go to Oxford, and must continue there till the Sessions. Should your lordship be in Hampshire any time in October, and should it be in all respects convenient to you, I will accept this year, with great pleasure, the obliging invitation to Chilbolton, which I was unfortunately prevented from accepting last year. I lament the unhappy dissensions amongst our great men, and clearly see the vanity of my anxious wish, that they would have played in tune some time longer in the political concert.

The Relays about the India judgehip have,

it is true," greatly injured me; but with my patience "and affiduity, I could easily recover my lost ground. I must however take the liberty here to allude to a most obliging letter of your lordship from Chilbolton, which I received so long ago as 11th November, but was prevented from answering till you came to town, It was inexpressibly flattering to me, but my intimate knowledge of the nature of my profession, obliges me to assure you, that it requires the *whole man*, and admits of no concurrent pursuits; that, consequently, I must either give it up, or it will engross me so much, that I shall not for some years be *able to enjoy the society of my friends, or the sweets of liberty*. Whether it be a wise part to live uncomfortably, in order to die weakly, is another question; but this I know by experience, and have heard old practitioners make the same observation, that a lawyer who is in earnest, must be chained to his chambers and the law for ten or twelve years together., In regard to your lordship's indulgent and flattering prediction, that my

Effay on Bailment would be my laft work, and that for the future, buftnefs and the public Would allow me to write rio more, I doubt Whether it will be accqmplifhpd, whatever may be my practice or ftuation; for I have already prepared many tracts on jurifprudence; and when I fee the volumes written by Lord Coke, whofe annual gains were twelve or fourteen thoufand pounds, by Lord Bacon, Sir Matthew Hale, and a number of judges and chancellors, I cannot think that I should be hurt in my profeffional career, by publifhing now and then a law trct upon fome interesting branch of the fcience; and the fcience itfelf is indeed fo complex, that, without *writing*, which is *the chain of memory*, it is impoffible to remember a thoufandth part of what we read or hear. Since it is my wifh therefore to become in time as great a lawyer as Sulpicius, I fhall probably leave as many volumes of my works, as he is faid to have written. As to politics, I begin to think, that the natural prppensity of men to diffent from one another, will pre

vent them, in a corrupt age, from uniting in any laudable design; and at present I have nothing to do but to *rest on my ears*, which the Greek philosophers, I believe, called *trigmon*, a word which Cicero applies in one of his letters to the same subject.

My bell respects to the ladies, for whom I would certainly have bought some Virginia nightingales, if my western expedition had taken place, since I was informed by the captain, with whom I should have failed, that they might have been kept in the cabin without any danger.

Mr- JONES to Mr. Baron EYRE.

DEAR SIR,

Oct. 2, 1732.

I have been in England about a fortnight, and was made happy by learning in John Street, that you had long been restored to health from the illness which confined you, to my inexpressible concern, at the time when I set out for the Continent. The cause of my return is, in few words, this; I ought to have foreseen, what I never-

thelefs cld not expect that the fatte timidity or Imbecility, which made thy unhappy friend declare, that he neither could nor would go to Virginia without me, would make him declare, when he saw the fails and the waves, that he neither would nor could go at all. A dread of some imaginary danger so enervated him, that he kept, His Bed, and wrote me word; that if he staid a week longer at Nimtes, he should lose his reason or his life. My expostulations had some little effect, but there was still dependence, I found, on a man who had none, he confessed, upon himself; and when I discovered that his ship, with even tolerable accommodation, would fail till September, so that I could not keep my word with my friends in England, by returning from America before the new year, I came back through Normandy about the middle of August, and having a few weeks to spare, made a very pleasant and improving excursion into Holland, Which I traversed from South to North. The detail of my expedition may not perhaps be

unentertaining. to you, when I have the pleasure of, converfing with you at leifure; and ! am not without hope of enjoying that pleasure, if you continue at Rufcojqube, before the term begins. I fitay here till the Seflions are over/and would immediately after take my charibe of finding you in Berkshire, but am called upon to kteep an old promife of vifiting the Bifhop of St. Afaph near Andover, and muft fpend a day or two with thy friend Pdyntz, I can eafily conceive how little time you eah have to write letters, yet if you could find a moment to let me know how long you proppfe to remain in the country, I would hot be in your neighbourhood without paying my refpe&s to you, and I would indeed have taken JRufcombe in my way to Oxford if I had not been engaged to make a vifit in Buckinghamfliiret As to myfelf, I find fuch diftradion among my political friends, that I fhould be glad (if I had no other motive) to be fixed in India, at the diftance of 16,000 miles from all their animofities, but I am unhappily

more unfetted than ever; for ***** writes me word, that he has nothing more at heart than *to open some* situation for me in India, What this means I know not, but it looks like some new plan, which may probably hang undecided from session to session. On the whole I greatly fear, that it would have been happy for me, and perhaps for millions, if India had never existed, or if we had known as little of it as of Japan.,

Mr. JONES to Lord ALTHORP.

MY DEAR LORD,

Oct. 5, 1782.

Your friendly letter caught me in Buckinghamshire, before I came to college, where I have been for some days sole governor, and almost sole inhabitant of Alfred's peaceful mansion, till Mr. Windham surprised me agreeably, by coming with a design of passing some time in this academical retreat. You, in the mean while, are taking healthful and pleasing exercise in Norfolk, where Mr. Fox, I understand, is also shooting partridges; and you are both ready.

no doubt, to turn your firelocks againft the Dutch, ffiould they make their appearance in your fields: when I was in Zealand they expected us, and if they if and upon the ceremony of the firft vifit, we fhall not, I imagine, meet very foon.

la regard to my expectation of feeling a little good attained for our miferable country, I am not apt to be fanguine, but rather inclined to fear the worft than to expedt the beft. I rejoice, however, at the *diftruft* conceived by many honeft men of thofe now in power; my opinion is, that[^]iwirfhould always be diftrufted, in whatever hands it is placed. As to America, I know not what ***** thinks: but this I know, that the fturdy tranfatlantic yeomanry will neither be dragooned nor bamboozled out of their liberty. His principles in regard to our internal government are, unlefs I am deluded by his profeffions, fuch as my reafon approves, and which is bkter, fuch as I know to be approved in clear terms fry our *recorded* confitution.' The friends of ***** were too monarchical, and thofe of

**** far too ariftocratical for *me*; and if it were poffible to fee an adminiftration too democratical, I fhould equally diflike it There muft be a mixture of all the powers, in due proportions weighed and meafured by the laws, or the nation cannot exift Without mifery or fhame. I may write all this confidently with good manners and with friendfhip, becaufe I know the excellence of your underftanding and foundnefs of your principles ; and independently of my prefumption that all your actions muft be wife and juft, I fee and applaud the motive which muft have induced you to refign an office; which you were not at firft much inclined to accept. I am confident alfo, that you would as little endure a Swedifh *monarchy*, as a Venetian *ariftocracy*. I enclofe a little *jeu d'efprit** which I wrote at Paris. It was.

* The *jeu d'efprit* mentioned here, is the dialogue between a Farmer and Country Gentleman on the Principles of Government. In Dr. Towers' 'Tinct on. the Rights of Juries, the following paſſage relating to it Occurs; .

" After a Bill of Indictment had been found againſt
" the Pean of St, Asaph, for the publication of the

printed here by a society, who, *if they* **will** flee clear of party, will do more good to Britain, than all the philosophers and antiquaries of Somerset House. But to speak the truth, I greatly doubt, whether they, or any other men in this country, can do it substantial good. The nation, as Demosthenes said will be fed like a consumptive patient, with chicken-broth and panada, Which will neither suffer him to expire, nor keep him wholly alive. As to myself, if my friends **are** resolved to assail one another, instead of concurring in any great and laudable effort for the general safety, I have no course left, but to act and speak rightly to the best of my understanding; but I have an additional motive for wishing to obtain an office in India, where I might have some prospect of contributing to the happiness of millions, or

" edition which was printed in Wiles, Sir William
 " Jones sent a letter to Lord Kenyon, then Chief Jus-
 " tice of Chester, in which he avowed himself to be the
 " author of the dialogue, and maintained that every po-
 " sition in it was strictly conformable to the laws and
 " constitution of England." p. 117.

at leaft of alleviating their mifery, and loring my country effentially, whilst I *benefited* my fellow-ereatures.

When the leffions are over, I fhall haften to Chilbolton, and perform an old promife of paffing a few days with the baft of Bifhogs; after which I fhall take Midgham, and-Baron Eyre's at Rufecombe, in my way to London, where I muft be at the beginning of the term. A Perfian book is juft printed here, laid to have been compofed by Tamerlane who confeffes, that he governed men by four grpat arts, bribing, dividing, *amufing*, and *keeping in fufpence*. How far it may be an object with modern Tamerlaties, or fultans of India, to govern me, I cannot tell ; hot as I cannot be *bribed*, without lofing my fenfes, nor divided, without lofing my life, I will neither be amufed *nor kept* long in *fufpence* ; and indeed, I have fo high an opinion of Lord Afhbtirtoq, who never profeffes more than he means, that I dp not fufpect any artifice in that bufinefs.

MR. JONES to Lady SPENCER

MADAM,

Chilbolton, Oct. 21, 1782.

Though I wrote so lately to your Ladyship, and cannot hope by any thing I can now say to make amends for the dulness of my last letter; yet, as some of the ladies here are this moment writing to St. James's Place, I cannot prevail on myself to decline joining so agreeable a party, especially as the very favourable accounts which were last night received of Lord Spencer's health have given me spirits, and made me eager to offer my sincere congratulations. Yes; I rejoice with the truest sincerity, that his Lordship's health is so likely to be re-established, for I cannot name a man of rank in the nation, in whose health the public and all mankind, as well as his family and friends, are more truly interested. I have passed my time at Chilbolton so agreeably, that ten days have appeared like one; and it gives me concern that the near approach of the term will oblige me to leave so charming and im-

proving a society at the end of this week; after which I shall hope to find my friends at Midgham in perfect health; and then farewell, a long farewell to all my rational and interest-

ing pleasures, which must be succeeded by the drudgery of drawing bills in equity, the toil of answering cases, the squabbles of the bar, and the more vexatious divisions and conflicts of the political world, which I vainly deprecated, and now as vainly deplore. How happy would be, if statesmen had more *music in their souls*, and could bring themselves to consider, that what harmony is in a concert, such is union in a state; but in the great orchestra of politics, I find so many musicians out of humour, and instruments out of tune, that I am more tormented by such dissonance than the man in Hogarth's print, and am more desirous than ever of being transported to the distance of five thousand leagues from all this fatal discord. Without a metaphor, I lament with anguish the bitterness and animosity with which some of my friends have been affailing

others; as if empty altercation could be the means of procuring any good to this afflicted country. I find myself in more instances than one, like poor Petrarch, wishing to pass my days

Fra* magnanimi pochi; a chi 'l beri piace,
Di lor chi m' assecura ?

To vo gridando *pace, pace, pace,*

—but I shall not be heard, and must console myself with the piping hope, that your Ladyship, and the few friends of virtue and humanity, will agree in this sentiment

WILLIAM JONES.

From the Dukes of DEVONSHIRE to
Mr. JONES.

Plimton Oct. 28, 1782.

MY DEAR MR. JONES,

I am very happy that the fear of losing a privilege, which you are so good as to say is precious to you, has induced you to write to me, for I assure you, that your letters give me very great pleasure, and

that they, as well as the few times In which we meet, make me regret very much, that the turn of your public engagements take you fo milch from foeieties wherte you are wifhed for,

I agree with you, that]the political world is ftrangely torn. If you had been in parliament at this crifis, you would have felt yourfelf in an uncomfortable fituatipn, I confefs; but I cannot think, that with the good Whig principles you are bleffed with, private friendfhips or connexions would have prevailed on you to remain filent or in active.

Chi vuol Catone amico,
Facilmente Tavra: Sia fido a Roma.

This I think would have been the teft of your political friendfhip.

I am rejoiced that there is a chance of your returning to poetry, I had a very valuabl g prefent made me by Dr. Blagden, phyfician to the camp, of your ode in imitation of Calliftratus. I wifh I underftood Greek, that I might read fooiething Mr! Pa-

radice, has written at the top of it. I will attempt to copy it; and after the various characters I have, in days of yore, seen you decipher, I will not despair of your making out Greek, though written by me.

Αἱ Χάριτες, τέμενος τι λαβὼν ὅπρ' ἐκείνη
Ζητῶσαι, ψυχὴν εὐρον Ἰωνίου*.

I fhall expert to fee the poem fomething fooner than the reft of your friends; and I aflure you, the having fo feldom the pleafure of meeting you, does not diminish the fincerity, with which I fhall ever retain that title.—If you are ftill at Chilbolton, pray give my love to the family there, and tell Mifs Shipley to write to me.

My feal is a talifman, which if you cant fend me the explanation of, I fhall be much obliged to you,

* * * * *

' In the beginning of. 1783, Mr. Jones published his tranflation of the feverf Arabian

* *The* Gracos, seeking a shrine.that would never decay, found the soul of Jones.

poems which he had finished in 1781. It was his intention to have prefixed to this work, a discourse on the antiquity of the Arabian language and characters, on the manners of the Arabs in the age immediately preceding that of Mohammed, and other interesting information respecting the poems, and the lives of the authors, with a critical history of their works; but he could not command sufficient leisure for the execution of it. Some of the subjects intended for this dissertation, appeared in a discourse on the Arabs, which he composed some years afterwards, and from the manner in which it was written, it is impossible not to regret the irrecoverable loss of the larger discussion which he originally proposed. The poems present us with a curious specimen of the manners of the natives of Arabia, and on this account, must be particularly interesting to those, who consider the study of human nature in all its varieties, as an instructive subject of contemplation. " They exhibit (to use the words of Mr. Jones) " an exact picture of the vir-
Life—V. I. DD

"tues and vices of the Arabs in the age of
 " the feven, poets, their wifdora and their
 " folly, and fhew what may be conftatttly
 " expected from men of open hearts, and
 " boiling paffions, with no law to control
 " and little religion to refrain them."

The period was now arrived, when Mr. Jones had the happinefs to gain the accomplifhmerit of his moft anxious wiifhes. In March 1783, during the adminiftration of Lord Shelburne, he was appointed a judge of the fiipreme court of judicature at Fort* william at Bengal, on which occafion the honour of knighthood was conferred upoa him; and, in the April following, he married Anna Maria Shipley, the eldeft daughter of the Bifhop of St. Afaph. I have remarked the early impreffion made upon the affections of Sir William Jones by this lady, and the honourable determination which he formed upon that occafion, and if I fhould have fucceeded in imparting to my readers any portion of that intereft, which I feel in his perfonal concerns, they will fee him with oleafure

receiving the rewards of principle and: affection.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, of whose respectable character and highly literary reputation it is unnecessary to remind the public, possessed too enlightened an Understanding not to appreciate the early distinguished talents and virtues of Sir William Jones, and their friendship was cemented by an union of political principles, and the zealous admiration each felt for the constitution of their country. The Bishop, in the choice of a son-in-law, had every reason to indulge the pleasing hope that he had consulted, as far as human foresight can extend, the happiness of his beloved daughter; nor were his expectations disappointed.

For his appointment to India, Mr. Jones was indebted to the friendship of Lord Ashurst: in October 1782, I find a letter from his Lordship to Mr. Jones, with the following words: " You Will give me credit " for not being indifferent about the important stake still left in India, or your part

" cular intereft in it, in which I confider
 " that of the public fo materially involve."
 The intelligence of his fuccefs was commu-
 nicated to Mr. Jones, in the following letter
 of congratulation, to which I fubjoin one
 from the celebrated Franklin on the fame oc-
 cafion.

MY DEAR SIR,

March 3, 1783.

41 It is with little lefs fatisfaction
 to myfelf than it can give you, that I fend
 you the inclofed, and I do aflure you there
 are few events, in which I could have felt fo
 fenfible a mortification, as in that of your
 finally miffing this favourite object. The
 weather fuggefts to me as no flight topic of
 congratulation, your being relieved from fuch
 a journey, and under fuch circumftances, as
 your laft favour intimates you had in contem-
 plation for Wednefday but when I confider
 this appointment as fecuring to you at once,
 two of the firft objects of human purfuit,
 thofe of ambition and love, I feel it a fub-
 ject of very ferious and cordial congatula-

tion, which I desire you to accept, and to convey accordingly.

I am, with every good wish, dear Sir,
Your faithful humble servant,

ASHBURTON.

DEAR FRIEND,

Passy, March 17, 1783.

I duly received your obliging letter of Nov. 15. You will have learned how much I was then and have been continually engaged in public affairs, and your goodness will excuse my not having answered it sooner. You announced your intended marriage with my much respected friend Miss Anna Maria, which I assure you gave me great pleasure, as I cannot conceive a match more likely to be happy, from the amiable qualities each of you possess so plentifully. You mention its^t taking place as soon as a prudent attention to worldly interests would permit. I just now learn from Mr. Hodgson, that you are appointed to an honourable and profitable place in the Indies;

fo I expect now faon to bear of the wedding, and to receive the profile. With the good Bifhop's permiffion, I will join, my bfeffing with his ; adding my wiflies that you may return frothi that corrupting country, with a, great deal of money honeftly acquired, and with full as much virtue as you carry out with you.

The engraving of *my* medal, which you fapw was projected before the peace, is but juft finifhed. None are yet ftruck in hard metal, but will in a few days. In the mean time, having this good opportunity by Mr, Penn, I find you one of the Epreuves. You will fee that I have profited by fome of your ideas, and adopted the mottos you were fo kind as to furnifh.

I am. at prefent quite recovered from my late tftaeft, and flatter myfelf that I may in the enfuing fummer be able to undertake a trip to England, for the pleafure of feeing once more my dear friends there, among whopi the Bifliop and his fiunily ftand for moft in my eftimation and affection.

I thank you for your good wishes respecting me. Mine for your welfare and prosperity are not less earnest and sincere; being with great truth, dear Sir,

Your affectionate friend,
and most obedient servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

* * * * *

I have mentioned the literary production of Sir William Jones in the order in which they were published. I observe however two compositions which had escaped my attention; an abridged History of the Life of Nadir Shah, in English, and a History of the Persian Language, intended to be prefixed to the first edition of his Persian Grammar*.

* The reader will peruse with pleasure the following lines from the Arabic, written by Sir William Jones, in 1733, and addressed to Lady Jones.

While sad suspense and chill delay
Bereave my wounded soul of rest,
New hopes, new fears, from day to day,
By turns assail my laboring breast.

A longpl might be formed of works which he Meditated at different periods. He had projected a Treatise on Maritime Contracts; and with a view to the completion of this work, he commiffioned a friend to purchase for him the Collections of Heiriccius, containing the Difflertations of Stypman and Kerrick, with any other works that could be procured on the fame fubjeft. It was alfo his intention to republifh Lyttleton's Treatise on Tenures, from the firft edition of 1482, with a new tranflation, explanatory notes, and a commentary; and to prefix an Introductory Difcourfe on the Laws of

My heart, which ardent love consumes,
Throbs with each agonizing thought\
So flutters with entangled plumes>
The lark in wily meshes caught.

There she, with unavailing strain,
Pours thro' the night her warbled grief:
The gloom retires, but not her pain ;
The dawn appears, but not relief.

Two younglings wait the parent bird,
Their thrilling sorrows to appease:
She comes—ah! no: the sound they heard
Was but a whisper of the breeze.

England- He had made a considerable progress towards the completion of his work, which still exists, but not in sufficient degree of advancement for publication.

I have remarked the extraordinary avidity with which he availed himself of every opportunity to acquire knowledge: but I have omitted to mention his attendance during a course of anatomical lectures, by the celebrated Hunter: and amongst other sciences which he diligently and successfully cultivated, I have still to mention the Mathematics, in which he had advanced so far, as to read and understand Newton's Principia.

The review of the various acquisitions of Sir William Jones in science and literature, will be introduced in another place; and having brought to a close that portion of his life, which was passed in England, I must now prepare the reader to transport himself with him to Hindustan.

