 BOHN'S SHILLING SERIES.
44. GERVINUS' INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, trapulated from the Gernan (wilh a Memoir of the Author).
46. CARPENTER'S (DR. W. B.) PHYSIOLOGY OF TEMPERANCE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE, being an Examination of the Effects of the excessive, moderate, and occasional use of Alcoholic Liquors on the Iuman System (or on fine papet, bound in cloth, 2s. Bd.)
46. IRVING WOLFERT'S ROOST, AND OTHER TALES, $l_{s .}$; or, on fine paper, with Portraik, 1s. $6 d$.
47. IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, Vol. 1. Early Life and Adventures. Fine Portsait, 2d. 6d.

## BOHN'S MINIATURE LIBRARY.

Poolscag 12mo. elegantly bound in morocco cloth.
gAREAULD AND AIKIN'S EVENINGS AT HOME. Frontiopieces. 3s: * boURRIENNE'S MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON. Porirait and Frontisp. ss.6d. BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. With a Life and Notes by Scotr, containing all in Southey's Edition. 25 Woodcult, by Harvzy, Fromisy). \&ec. Ss. $6 d$.
————CHEEVER'S LECTURES ON, Prontisp. 2s. 6d.
BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS, in 1 thick Volume, inchuding sercral suppressed Poems not incladed in other editions, Beautiful Fronispiece. 3s. 6d.
——— DON JUAN, complete. Frontifyieces. 2s. Gd.
COLERIDGE'S SELECT POETICAL WORKS. 2 。
6
COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS, with Life by Soutirey, including all the copyright

DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in 1 VoL, with a Portrait, Frontispiece, and Vignette Title. 8s. Bd.
ENCYCLOPADIA OF MANNERS AND ETIQUETTE, comprising an improved edition of Chesterfield's Advice to his Son on Men and Manners. 2 s .
MEBER'S (BP.) \& MRS. HEMANS' POETICAL WORKS. 3 Vols. in 1. Fronts. \&s. 8 d MERRICK'S POETICAL WORKS, complete. Frontispiece. 3s.
JOE MILLER'S JEST BOOK. Frontispiece. 3s.
LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS, viz.-Voices of the Night-Evangelino-Seaside and Fireside-Spanish Students-Translations. Portrait and Prontisp, 2g. 6d. PROSE WORKS, viz,-Outre-Mer-Hyperion-Kavathagh. \&s. 6d.
MILTONS POETICAL WORKS, with Life and Notce by Dr. Stebbing; and Dr. Chanhing's Essay on Multon, Fronlispiece. 3s. 6.
NEW JOE MILLER, a Selection of Modern Jests, Witticisms, Droll Tales, \&e. 2s. $6 d$. OSSIAN'S POEMS, with Dissertations by Macpieason and Dr. Blair. Pronlisp. Ss. POPE'S HOMER'S ILIAD. Essay on Homer. Notes and Essayg. Frontispieaci; 3s., ———ODYSSEY, (uniform). Pronlispiece. Ss.
SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, and Life, in oue volvme. Port. and Prontisp. Ss. 6d. STURM'S REFLECTIONS ON THE WORKS OF GOD. IFrontisp. Ss.
THOMPSON'S SEASONS. With lis Castle of Indolence, 4 beautiful Woodouts. 2s. VATHEK, AND THE AMBER WITCH. 2 vols. in $1.2 s, 6 d$.
e

```
70
```

O.

##  BOAK'S STANDAED LIBRARY.

46. SCHLEGEL'S LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY.
47. LAMARTINE'S HI!,TORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848. 48 \& 60. JUNIUS'S LETTERS, with Fotes, Additions, Easay, Iudex, \&c. 2 Vols.
$49,56,60,65,71$. VASARI'S LIVES OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, AND ARCHITECTS. Translated by Mas. Fostur, with Notes. Complete in 6 Vols., with Lndex.
48. TAYLOR'S (JEREMY) HOLY LIVING AND DYING. Portrail.
49. GCETHE'S WORKS. Vol. IIL. ["Faust," "Iphigenia," "Torquato Tasso,' and "Eigmont."] Translated hy Miss SWanwice. Fith "Guetz von Bu lichingen," tranalated by Sia Waltha Scott.
63, $56,58,61,66,67,75$, \& 82 . NEANDER'S CHURCH HISTORY. Carefi revised by the Risy. A. J. W. Mongison. 8 Vole With Inder.
50. NEANDER'S LIFE OF CHfIST.

67, 64. NEANDER'S PLANTING Of CHRISTIANITY, \& ANTIGNOSTIKÚs, 2 Vola.
59. OREGORY'S (DR.) LETTERS ON THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

62 \& 63. JAMES' (G. P. R.) LOUIS XIV. Complete in 2 Vols. Portraits.
68 \& 70. SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS' LITERARY WORKS, with Memoir, 2 Vols. Port.
69. ANDREW TULLER'S PRINCIPAL WORKS. Portrait.
72. BUTLER'S ANALOGY OF RELIGION, AND SERMONS, with Notes, \&e. Porlrail.
73. MISS EREMER'S WORKS. Translated by Mary Howitr. New Edition, revised. Vol. I. ["The Neighbours," and other Tules.] Post 8ro. Portrait. 3s. Bd.
74. NEANDER'S MEMORIALS OF CHRISTIAN LIFE IN THE EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES (including his "Liyhtin Dark Ylacea"). Post 8vo. Bs. $6 d$.
76. MISS BREMER'S WORKS, by MARY HOWITT. Vol. II. "The President's Daughters." Poriraif.
77 a 80. JOHN FOSTER'S LIFE AND CORRESPONOENCE, edited by J. E. Ryland. In 2 Volumes. Portrail.
78. BACON'S ESSAYS, APOPHTHEGMS, WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS, NEW ATALANTIS, AND HENRY VH., with Dissertation and Nutes. Portrail
79. GUIZOT'S HISTOAY OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, translated from the Freech by A. R. 8cosbs. With Index.
83. MISS bREMER'S WORKS, by Mart Howitr. Vol. III. "The Home, and Sitrife and Peace."
84. DE LOLME ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ENGLAND, or, Account of the Engligh Government; cdited, with Lifo and Notes, by Jona Maceregor, M.P.
65. HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA, from 1792 to the present time; in continuation of CUXE. Portraif of the prosent Emperor.
67 \& 88. FOSTER'S LECTURES, edited by J. E. RyLand. 2 vols.
89. MISS BREMER'S WORKS, ly MARY HOWITT, Val IV. "A Diary; The H _ Yanily; The Solitary; The Comforter; Arel and Ana; and a Letter about Suppers."
90. SMITH'S (ADAM) THEORY OF MOPAL SENTIMENTS: and "Ebsay on the Firat Formation of Lauguayce," with Memoir by Dugali Stewart.
91. $95,96,99,102,103,105$, \& 106. COWPER'S COMPLETE WORKS, Edited by Southry; comprising his Poema, Correspondence, aud Translatione, wilh Southey's Memoir. With 50 Emgravinge om Sleoh. Complete in 8 vols. 8 b

| BOH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 92. DANUBIAN PROVINCES.-RankR's History of Servia, The Servian Revolution, The Insurrection in Bosnia, and The Slave Yrorinces of Turkey. Translated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| by Mrs. Kerb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 93. GOETHE'S ELECTIVE AFFINITIES, SORROWS OF WERTHER, GERMAN EMIGRANTS, GOOD WOMEN; and A NOUVELETTE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94. THE CARAFAS OF MADDALONI: Naples under Spanish Dominion. Translated from the German of Alpred de Roumont. Porifait of Majeriello. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 97, 109, \& 112. CONDE'S HISTORY OF THE ARABS IN SPAIN. Translated trom the Spanish by Mas. Fostre. In 3 vols. with copious Index. Frontispiece |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $98 \& 104$ LOCKE'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS, containing the Essay on the Human Understanding, the Conduct of the Understanding. \&ec, with Notes by J. A. St. Jonm, Eeq. General Index and a Portrait. In 2 Vols. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 700. HUNGARY: ITS HISTORY AND REVOLUTIONS. With a Copiona Memoir 7. - of Kossuri, from new and authentic sources. Portrait of Kostuth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Si \& 113. HISTORY OF RUSSIA to the present time, compiled from Karausin, Tooke, and Segut, by W. K. Kelity. In 9 vols. with Index, Portraits of Calherine the Second, Nicholas, and Mentschikopf. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107 \& 108 . JAMES'S (G. P, R.) LIFE OF RICHARD COEUR DE CION, King of England. New Edition, with Portraits of Richard and Philip $\langle$ ugustus. Complete in 2 vols. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $110 \& 111$ SMYTH'S LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY. NCT Edition, with the Anthor's last corrections, and a General Index. 9 vols. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 112. GOETHE'S WILHELM MEISTER'S APPRENTICESHIP, complete in one Volume. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 115. BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, in a popular form, by Leigh Hont, complete in one Vul. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 116. 117. SMYTH'S LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. New edition, with the Author's last corrections, an additionai Lecture, and a General Index. Complete in two Vols. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 比 * * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BOHNS EXTRA VOLUMES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oniform with the Standard Limater, priee 3s. 6d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1. GRAMMONT'S MEMOIRS OF THE COURT Of CHARLES il. Pmirait. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 \& 3. RABELAIS' WORKS. Complete in \% Vola. Portrait |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. COUNT HAMILTON'S FAIRY TALES. Porirait. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON a complete Translation, by W. K. Kblet, Eeq. Porirait. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. CERVANTES' EXEMPLARY NOVELS, complete. Portrait. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. The heptameron, Tales in the manner of Boceaccio, by Margazet, Quren of Navarre, fing Portrail. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^0] 2 Vols. Vol. 1.
14. REDDING ON WINES. New and Revised Edition, with $\mathbf{g o}$ beantifnl Wooderts.

15 \& 16. ALLEN'S BATTLES OF THE BRITISH NAVY. New Edition. Eularged by the Author. Numerous fine Portraits on Steel. 2 Vols.
17 \& 18. ROME IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Fiflu Edition, in 2 Vols., with 34 fine Slest Engravings, and Index.
19. MAXWELL'S VICTORIES OF WELLINGTON AND THE BRITISH ARMIES, with Engravings on Sleel.
20. LIFE OF WELLINGTON, by "An Old Solmirh," compiled from the materials of Maxwell, and continued by an eminent Author, with an Account of the Funeral. With 18 highly fuished Engravings on Sleel.
21. MARY AND WM. HOWITT'S STORIES OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIFE, with 20 beautiful Steel Eagravings.
?2. BECHSTEIN'S CAGE and CHAMBER BIRDS, including Swret's Warblers. New Edition, greatly enlarged, numarous Plates (or Coloured, 7s. 6d.)
3. NORWAY AND ITS SCENERY, comprising Price's Journal, with large Additions and a Hoad Book. Edited by tros. Forester, Esq. Hilk 22 Ilinitrations, beautifully Engraved on Steel by Lucas.
-\&* The Road Book is sold separstely, price is.
24. CHINA: PICTORIAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND HISTORICAL, with sume aecount of Ava and the Burmere, Siam and Assam. Ilhustrated by nearly 100 Engraviags on Wood.
25. PICTORIAL HANDBOOK OF LONDON, comprising its Antiquities, Architecture, Aris, Manufactures, Trade, Socia, 'Literary, and Scienific Institations, Exhibitions, and Galleries of Art, \&cc. Illwstrated wilh 205 Engravings on Wood, and a large and complete Map.
Chte volume, of which the former editions were published by Mr. Weale at 9 n , containg above 000 pages.
20. MARY HOWITT'S PICTORIAL CALENDAR OF THE SEASONS, exhibiting the Pleasures, Pursuits, and Characteristics of Country Life, for every Month in the Year; and embodying the whole of Aicre's Calendar of Nature. Upwards of 100 Ihustrations.
27. DANTE, tranalated into English Verse by I. C. Wrioht, M.A. Third Edition, carofully revised. Portrait and 34 Illustrations on Steel, after Flaxmans.
$28 \& 29$ MUDIES BRITISH BIRDS, or History of the Feathered Tribes of the British Islands. Fifth Edition, revised by W. C. L. Mabtin, Esq. Complete in 2 Vole, with 52 figures of Birds, and 7 adlitional Plates of Biggs. (Or, with the Plates Coloured, 7s. 6d. per Vol.)
30. TASSO'S JERUSALEM DELIVERED, translated into English Spenserian verse, with a Lite of the Auchor by J. H. Wrrpan. Fourth Edition. 24 Engravings by Thurston on Wood, aud 8 on Steel.
81 INDIA: PICTORIAL DESCRIPTIVE, and HISTORICAL, from the Eariest Times to the Present. Hilustrated by upicards of 100 Engravings on Wood, and Map of Hindoostan.
92. NICOLINIS HISTORY OF THE JESUITS: their Origin, Progress, Doctrines, and Desigas. Portrails of Loyola, Lainez, Xavier, Borgia, Acquaviva, Perre la Choise, Ricci, and Pope Ganganelli.
33. ROBINSON CRUSOE, with Mustration by Stotnasd and Harvey, 12 beantiful Bngravings on Slocl, and 74 on Wood.

## BOHN'S SCTENTIFIC LIBRARY.

12. AGASSIZ AND GOULD'S COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY. New aud Enlarged Edition, with nearly 400 Illustrutions.
13, 19, \& 28. HUMBOLDT'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF HIS TRAVELS IN ANERICA. With General Index.
13. PYE SMITH'S GEOLOGY AND SCRIPTURE. Fifth Edition, with Memoir.
14. OERSTED'S SOUL IN NATURE, \&c. Portrat.
15. STAUNTON'S CHESS TOURNAMENT, rilh Diggrame.

18 \& 20. BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. KIHBY on the Mistory, Habits, and Instincts of Animals; Raited by T. Ryore Joner. In 2 Vols. Many Jllustrations.
21. BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. KIDD On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. 3s. 6d.
22. BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. Wirwelr's Astronomy and General Physics, considered with reference to Natural Theology. Portrait of the Earl of Bridgewater. 3s. $6 d$.
23. SCHOUW'S EARTH, PLANTS, AND MAN, and KOBELL'S SKETCHES from The minehal kingdom, Translated by A. Henyrey, f.R.S., \&e., with Coloured Map of the Geography of Plants.
24. BRIDGEWATER TREATISES. ChalmgRs on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man, with the Author's las Corrections, and Biographical Sketch by the Rev. Dr. Cumming.
25. BACON'S NOVUM ORGANUM AND ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING Complete, with Notes, by J. Dever, M.A.
26 \& 27. HUNPHREY'S COIN COLLECTOR'S BANUAL: a popular introduction to the Study of Coins, ancient and modern; with elaborate Indexes, and numerous highly-finished Engravings on Wood and Sleel, 2 Vols.
29. COMTE'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE SCIENCES, Edited from the 'Cours de Philosophie Positive,' by G. H. Lewes, Esq.
30. MANTELLS (DR.) GEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS, including THE ISLE OF WIGHT. New Edition, with Prefatory Note by T. Rupzre Jones, Esq., numerous beautiful Woodcuts, and a Geological Map.
31. HUNT'S POETRY OF SCIENCE; or, Studies of the Physical Phenomena of Nature. Srd Edition, revised and enlaryed.
32 \& 33. ENNEMOSER'S HISTORY OF MAGIC, Translated from the Germm by Willinai Howitis. With an Appendix of the most remarkahle and best authenticated Stories of Apparitions, Dreams, Second Sight, Predictions, Divinations, Vampires, Fairies, Table Turning, and Spirit Rapping, \&c., by Mary Howrit. In 2 Vols.
34. HUNT'S ELEMENTARY PHYSICS; an Introduction to the Study of Natural Philosophy. New Edition, revised. Numerous Woodeuts and Coloured Frontispiece.
35. HANDBOOK OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE, by an eminent Physician ( 700 pages).
36. STANLEY'S CLASSIFIED SYNOPSIS of the Duteh, Flemish, and German Painters.
37. BRIDGEWATER TREATIEES. Prove on Chemistrv, Mcteorology, and the Function of Digestion. Edited by lin. Grifrith. Coloured Maps.
38. JOYCE'S SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUES. New and Enlarged Edition, completed to to the present state of knowledge by 1)a. Griwpith. (Upwards of 600 pages).
Numerous Woodcuts.
39. STOCKHARDT'S AGRYCULTURAL CHEMISTRY: Or, CHENICAL FIELD LECTURES. Addressed to Farners. Tianslated from the German, with Notes by Prof. Henfrey. To which is added a Pajer on LIQUID MANURE, by
J. J. Mechi, Esq. J. J. Mechi, Esq.

## BOHW'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

Uniform with the Standard Library, at 5s. per volume,
1 to 8. LODGE'S PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES OF GRFam BRITAIN. 8 Vols post 8 vo. 240 Portraits.
9. CRUIKSHANK'S THREE COURSES AND DESSERT, with 50 Illustration 10. PICKERING'S RACES OF MAN, with numerous Portraits (or Coloured 7s. 6 d.) e 11. KITTO'S SCRIPTURE LANDS, AND BIBI_ICAL ATLAS, with 24 Map

SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS AND POEMS, with Life, by Chalmezs. In 1 Vol. 3s. $6 d$.
the same, Embellished with 40 pleasing Steel Engravings, elegantly bound in rad Turkey cloth, gilt edges. 53.
STANDARD LIBRARY CYCLOPEDIA OF POLITICAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, STATISTICAL, AND FORENSIC KNOWLEDGE. 4 Vols. $3 s .6$ d. each.
This work contains as much as eight ordinary octavos. It was first published in another shape by Mr. Charles Knight, under the title of Political Dictionary, at £1 16n. The Com. piler, Mr. George Long, is one of the most competent Scholars of the cay.
STURM'S MORNING COMMUNINGS WITH GOD. Now Edition. 5s.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with Introductory Remarks by the REv. J. Sherman (printed in a large clear type, with head-lines of Contents). 2s. 6 d .
——.- The same, on fine paper, with 8 nev Illustrations by Leech and Grlbert, and a beautiful Frontispiece by Hinchlify. 3s. 6d.
THe wide, wide world, by Elizabeth Wetherell. Complete in 1 Vol, with Frontispiece, gilt edges. 3s. 6d.
The same, Illustrated with 9 highly finished Engravings on Steel, richly bound in cloth, gilt edges. $5 s$.

## BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Uniform with the Standard Library, price 5s., (excepting "Cosmos," Kidd, and Whewell, which are 3s. 6d., and Mantell's "Petrifactions," which is 6s.)

1. STAUNTON'S CHESS PLAYER'S HAND-BOOK, with Diagrams.
2. LECTURES ON PAINTING, by T HE ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

3, 4, 8, \& 15. HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS; or, Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. Translated, with Notes, by E. C. Orte. In 4 Vols., with fine Portrait. This Translation (though published at so low a price) is more complete than any other. The Notes are placed beneath the text. Humboldt's analytica summaries, and the passages hithertosuppressed, are included; and comprehensive Indices subjoined. 3s. 6id. per Volume.
5. STAUNTON'S CHESS PLAYER'S COMPANION, comprising a New Treatise op Odds, a Collection of Match Games, Original Problems, \&c.
6. HAND-BOOK OF GAMES, by VARIOUS AMATEURS and PROFESSORS.
7. HUMBOLDT'S VIE WS OF NATURE, with coloured view of Chimborazo, \&c.
9. RICHARDSON'S GEOLOGY AND PALAEONTOLOGY, Revised by Dr. WEIGET, wotth upwards of 400 Illustrations on Woou.
10. STOCKHARDT'S PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY, Exemplified in Simple Experiments, with up wards of 270 Illustrations.
11. DR. G. A. MANTELL'S PETRIFACTIONS AND THEIR TEACHINGS; A Hand-Book to the Fossils in the British Museum. Beautiful Wood Eugravings. Ss. $6 b$

# 3214 

Dhananjayarao Gadgil Library
||||||||||||| |||||||||||||||||
GIPE-PUNE-003214

## BOHN'S BRITISH CLA'SSICS.

## BURKE'S WORKS.

# Preliminary Volume to the Standard Library Edition of Burke's Works. 

## LIFE

08

## THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE,

Br
JAMES PRIOR, ESQ.

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.
Whith fine 角rutrait,
Printed uniformly with the present Edition, to which il forms an essential accompariment.

Price 3s. 6d.


07

## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

## EDMUND BURKE.

voL. vi.

MISCELLANEOUS SPEECHES, LETTERS, AND FRAGMENTS, ABRIDGMENT OF ENGLISH HISTORY, ETC.

Tatin à General IEntrx.

LONDON :
HENRY G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDĖN. MUCCCLVI.

$$
\begin{gathered}
V 3 x<29 \\
A=53.6 \\
32.14
\end{gathered}
$$

## CONTENTTS.

## VOL. VI.

ras
Letrer to the Chairman of the Buckinghamshire Meeting, held 13t/ Apri, 1780, at Aylesbury; on the Duration of Parliaments, and a more equal Representation of the People ..... 1
Tracts relative to the Laws against Popery in Ireland, ..... 5
Letter to William Smith, Esq., dated Jahuary 1795, then Mensber of the Irish Parliament, now one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, on the same subject ..... 49
Second Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, dated May, 1795, on the same subject ..... 56
Letter to Richard Burke, Esq., on the same subject ..... 61
Letter on the Affairs of Ireland, written in the year 1797 ..... 80
Fragments and Notes of Speeches in Parliament:- On the Acts of Uniformity ..... 91
On the Bill for the Relief of Protestant Dissenters ..... 102
On the Petition of the Unitarians ..... 113
On the Middlesex Election ..... 126
On a Bill for Shortening the Duration of Parliaments ..... 132
On the Reform of the Representation in the House of Commons ..... 144
On the Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels ..... 154
A Letter on the same subject ..... 165
On a Bill for repealing the Marriage Act ..... 168
On the Dormant Claims of the Church ..... 172
Hints for an Essay on the Drama ..... 175
An Abridgment of Englibi History, from the Invasion of Julius Ceesar to the End of the Reign of King John. In Three Books : viz.-
BOOK I.
Chap. z. Causes of the Connexion between the Romans and Bri- tons.-Cæsar's two Invasions of Britain . ..... 184
Ceap. in. Some Account of the ancient Inlabitants of Britain ..... ${ }_{\Delta A G I}$ ..... 192
IIx. The Reduction of Britain by the Romans ..... 206
rv. The Fall of the Roman Power in Britain ..... 224
BOOK II.
Casp. 1. The Entry and Settlement of the Saxons, and their Conversion to Christianity ..... 233
11. Establishment of Christianity - of Monastic Institu- tions-and of their-Effects ..... 242
ini. Series of Anglo-Saxon Kings, from Ethelbert to Alfred, with the Invasion of the Danes ..... 253
1v. Reign of King Alfred ..... 257
v. Succession of Kings from Alfred to Harold . ..... 263
vi. Harold-Invasion of the Normans-Account of that People, and of the State of England at the time of the Invasion ..... 272
viI. Of the Laws and Institutions of the Saxons ..... 279
BOOK III.
Chip. i. View of the State of Europe at the time of the Norman Invasion ..... 305
II. Reign of William the Conqueror ..... 311
in. Reign of William the Second, surnamed Rufus ..... 332
1v. Reign of Henry I. ..... 340
v. Reign of Stephen ..... 348
vi. Reign of Henry II. ..... 354
vir. Reign of Richard I. ..... 376
vili. Reign of John ..... 385
ix. Fragment-An Essay towards an History of the Laws of England ..... 412
Report, made on the 30th April, 1794, from the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inspect the Lords' Journals, in relation to their Proceeding on the Trial of Warren Hastings, Esquire ..... 423
General Index to the Six Volumes ..... 529

## INDEX.

'A Becerer, Thomas, vi. 356.
Abolition of negro slavery; v . 521 .
Absentee tax, Irish, v. 437, objections to it, 438.
Accidental things ought to be carefully distinguished from permanent causes and effects, v. 153.
Account, capital use of, what, i.362.

Act of Navigation, i. 401, 407.
Acts of Grace, impolicy of them, ii . 141; of indemnity and oblivion, probable effects of them as a means of reconciling France to a monarchy, iii. 450.
Addison, Mr., the correctness of his opinion of the cause of the grand effect of the rotund questioned, i. 102; his fine lines on honourable political connexions, i. 375.

Address (proposed) to the king, 1777, by members of parliament, T. 460; to the British colonists in North America, 476.
Administration, a short account of a late short one, i. 182; Duke of Cumberland's, in July, 1765, ib.; Lord Chatham's, July, 1766, ib.; Marquis of Rockingham's, 266, ese Rockingham; state of public affairs at the time of its formation, 267 ; idea of it respecting America, 279; remarks on its foreign negotiations, 290 ; character of a united administravol. vi.
tion, 299 ; of a disunited one, ib.; should be correspondent to the legislature, 279.
Admiration, difference between this and love, i. 132; the first source of obedience, ii. 303 ; one of the principles which interest us in the characters of others, vi. 178.
Adrian, first contracts the bounds of the Roman empire, vi. 224.'
Advice, compulsive, from constituents, its authority first resisted by Mr. Burke, iii. 26.
Adviser, duty of one, ii. 548.
Agricola, Julius, character and conduct of, vi. 213.
Aix, the Archbishop of, his offer of contribution why refused by the French National Assembly, ii. 392.

Aix-la-Chapelie, the treaty of, re: marks on it, $\vee .302$.
Alderman, the office of, among the Saxons, vi. 290.
Alfred, notices of, vi. 257 ; character and conduct of 262 ; his care and sagacity in improving the laws and institutions of England, 418.
Allegiance, oath of, remarkable one taken by the nobility to King Stephen, vi. 349.
Alliance, one of the requisites of a good peace, i . 203; the famous Triple Alliance negotiated by Temple and De Witt, v. 301 ; 2 м
alliance between Church and State in a Christian commonwealth a fanciful speculation, vi. 115.

Alliances, Vattell on, iii. 460.
Allies, the, remarks on their policy in respect to France, in 1792, iii. 400, 410.
Ambition, its effects on society, $\mathbf{i}$. 84.

Ambition, one of the passions belonging to society, i. 83; its nature and end, 84 ; misery of disappointed ambition, 233; ought to be influenced by popular motives, 335 ; influence of it, iii. 193; one of the natural distempers of a democracy, 78; necessity and dangerous tendency of violent restraints on it, iii. 78 ; not an accurate calculator, vi. 140.
America, trade of, relieved, i. 182 ; representation of discussed, 260 ; trade of, 278; advantage of to England, 404 ; nature of various taxes there, 247 ; eloquent description of the rising glories of, in vision, 460; its rapidly increasing commerce, 458; temper and character of its inhabitants, 464; their spirit of liberty, whence, 464, 469; proposed taxation of by grant, instead of imposition, 489 ; danger of establishing a military government there, v .472 ; an European power, 290.

Ambrican Colonies:-
The measures adopted by the Rockingham Administration to conciliate the Americans, i. 183; want of attention to their concerns, 260; taxation of, and its consequences, 269 ; power of the British legislature over, asserted, 279; repeal of the Stamp Act, 282 ; speech on American taxation, 283; effects of the tea tax, and reasons for its repeal, 400; policy of Lord Rockingham on the commercial regulations of

America, 412; reasons why England should not tax the colonies, 430, 478; a determination to do so, the prime cause of the quarrel between the two coumtries, 482 ; great importance of adopting a liberal policy towards America, 451 ; basis of Mr. Burke's plan of conciliation, 453; growing population of the colonies, 457; commercial importance of the colonies, 458; their agriculture and fisheries, 461 ; objections to the use of military force for compelling obedience to objectionable laws, 463, ii. 12; causes of American love of liberty, i. 464; available means of repressing disaffection in the colonies, 472; six propositions for conciliating the Americans, 489; objections to Lord North's plan of conciliation, 502, ii. 2; addxess to the king on the conduct of the government towards the colonies, 7.460.
American Stamp Act, i. 189; repealed, 276, 282; its origin and progress, 270 ; reasons of the repeal, political, not commercial, 399, 414; good effects of the repeal, 423.
American taxation, Burke's speech on, i. 382.
Amherst, Sir Jeffrey, i. 194.
Anacharsis Clbots, v. 387.
Ancestors, reverence due to them, ii. 306, iii. 114.

Angles, in buildings, prejudicial to their grandeur, i. 103.
Anglesey, formerly Mona, vi. 210.
Anglo-Saxons, vi. 240.
Animals, proportion not the cause of beauty in, i. 117; their cries capable of conveying great ideas, i. 110.

Anniversaries; festive, advantages of, iii. 387.
Anselm, appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, after the death of Lanfranc, vi. 338; supports

Henry I. against his brother Robert, 342.
Apparitions, singular inconsistency in the ideas of the vulgar concerning them, vi. 200.
"Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs," iii. 337.
Arbitrary power steals upon a people by lying dormant for a time, or by being rarely exercised, ii. 10.

Arcot. See Nabob of ArcoL
Areopagus, court and senate of, remarks on them, ii. 477.
Ariosto, a criticism of Boileau on, vi. 181.

Aristocracy, affected terror of an extension of power by, in the reign of George II., i. 322 ; influence of the aristocracy, 323 ; too much spirit, not a fault of it, ib. ; general observations on it, ii. 410 ; character of a true natural one, iii. 86; regulations in some states with respect to it, 303, 304; must submit to the dominion of prudence and virtue, v. 80; character of the aristocracy of France before the Revolution, ii. 379, $\mathbf{y}$. 380; differs from a despotism only in name, i. 25; a true natural one, an essential part of wociety, iii. 85.
Aristolle, his caution against the delusion of demanding geometrical accuracy in matral arguments, i. 501 ; his observations on the resemblance between a democracy and a tyranny, ii. 396; his distinction between tragedy and comedy, vi. 181; his natural philosophy alone unworthy of him, 251 ; his system entirely followed by Bede, ib.
Armies yield a precarious and uncertain obedience to a senate, ii. 480; on standing armies, iii. 277.
Army commanded by General Monk, character of it, 543.
Army estimates, Burke's speech on those of 1790 iii. 269.

Art, every work of, only great as it deceives, i. 104.
Arthur, King, vi. 238.
Articles of Impeachment against Warren Hastings, iv. 2202 v. 62, and Appendix, 63.
Articles, the Thirty-Nine, vi. 97.
Artist, a true one effects the noblest designs by easy methods, i. 104.
Artois, Comte d', character of him, iii. 428.

Ascendency, Protestant, in Ireland, remarks on, vi. 66.
Asers, race of, origin, character, and conduct of, vi. 234.
Assassination, recommended and employed by the National Assembly of France, ii. 542; the dreadful effects of, in case of war, 542, 543.

Assiento, the, i. 207.
Assignats, French, issues of, 504, 510.

Association, political, advantages of, i. 374, ii. 37; effects of early ones, i. 144.
Astonishment, origin and nature of the passion, i. 88, 149.
Atheism, by astonishment, what, $\mathbf{7}$. 207 ; against our reason, ii. 362; schools of, set up by the French regicides at the public charge, v. 429.

Atheists, modern, contrasted with those of antiquity, iii. 377.
Athenian republic, the, i. 27.
Athenians at the head of the democratic interests of Greece, v. 351.
Athens, the plague of, wickedness remarkably prevalent during its continuance, vi. 141.
Auckland, Lord, his pamphlet on politics, $\mathbf{v}$. 355.
Augustine, introduced Christianity among the Anglo-Saxons, vi. 237; state of religion in Britain when he arrived there, 238.
Aulic council, remarks on, v. 74.
Austria, began in the reign of Maria Theresa to support great armies, v. 250 ; treaty of 1756 $2 \times 2$
with France deplored by the French in.1773, 251; policy as to her subjects, iii. 384.
Authority, the people the natural control on it, iii. 78; the control and exercise of it, contradictory, ib. ; the monopoly of it an evil, 8 . 96 ; the only firm seat of it in public opinion, ii. 27; च. 464.
Avarice, effects of it, iii. 193.
Bacon, Lord, a remark of his applied to the Revolution in France, v. 111.

Bacon, Nicholas, his work on the Laws of England not entitled to authority, vi. 415.
Bail, method of giving it, introduced by Alfred, vi. 260; advantage of it, ib.
Ball, Dr., his notions of the rights of men, iii. 88.
Ball, the Abbe John, remarks on his conduct, iii. 427.
Ballot, all contrivances by it unfit to prevent a discovery of the inclinations, ii. 476.-
Bank paper in England owing to the flourishing condition of commerce, ii. 501.
Bankruptcies, inferences to be drawn from, v. 344,
Bards, origin and eharacter of, vi. 198.

Bartholomew, St., massacre of, ii. 413.

Bases, the three, of the new French government, ii. 443.
Bathurst, Lord, his imagined vision of the rising glories of America, i. 460 .

Bayle, his observation on religious persecution, vi. 29.
Beauchamp, Lord, his Bill, Mr. Burke's vindication of his conduct with respect to it, ii. 140.

Beautiful, the, compared with the sublime, i. 141, 169; efficient cause of, 143.
Beauty, observations on, i. 77, 113;
natural proportion not the cause of it, 114 ; nor customary proportion, 116 ; beauty and proportion not ideas of the same nature, 124; the opposite to beauty not disproportion, or deformity, but ugliness, 124; fitness not the cause of beauty, 125 ; nor perfection, 129 ; how far the ideas of beauty may be applied to faculties of the mind, 130; how far they may be applied to virtue, ib. ; the real cause of beanty, ib. ; beautiful objects small and swooth, 132, 133; and gradually varied, 133; and delicate, 133, 134; and of mild or diversitied colours, 135 ; beauty acts by relaxing the solids of the whose system, 160; of the sex, a perception of, enters into the idea of love, ib.
Becket, Thomas à, vi. 356.
Bede, the Venerable, brief account of him, vi. 250.
Bedford, Duke of, answers to, $\nabla$. 67, 110 ; title by which he holds his grants, 131; the first Earl, who, ib.
Beer, brewed in England, i. 219.
Begums, the East India Company suspect them of rebellion. ii. 20t; plundered by order of Mr. Hastings, 202.
Benares, the capital of the Indian religion, ii. 206; the Rajah's right and title, v. 235; his expulsiou, 256 ; second revolution in, 275; third, 280; Warren Hastings's design on, 244.
Benfield, Mr. Paul, iii. 185,' 211 ; his character and conduct, 146.
Bengal, extent and condition of, ii. 221 ; internal trade of, iv. 55.
Bengal Club, observations on it, iii. 354.

Bernard, governor in Massachusetts, i. 402, 412.
Bigotry, effects of, vi. 39.
Bingham, letter to Sir Charles, on the Irish absentee tax, v. 437.

Biron, Duchesa of, murdered by the French regicides, v. 382.
Bitterness, in description, a source of the sublime, $i$. 111.
Blacklock, the poet, i. 174.'
Blackness, the effects of, on the mind, i. 158.
Boadicea, her charactar and conduct, vi. 212.
Board of Trade and Plantations, ii. 109.

Board of works, cost of it, ii. 89.
Boileau, his criticism on a tale in Ariosto, vi. 186.
Bolingbroke's works, remarks on their character and tendency, i. 2; Burke's letter to him, in vindication of natural society, 6; animadversions on his philosophy, 2; some characters of his style, 5; a presumptuous and superficial writer, ii. 397 ; a remark of his on the superiority of a monarchy over other forms of government, ib.
Borrower, the public, and the private lender not adverse parties with contending interests, $\mathbf{~} .313$.
Boston Port Bill, i. 497, ii. 11.
Botetourt Lond, i. 395.
Bovines, victory of, important advantages of it to France, ri. 400.
Brabancons, mercenary troops in the time of, Henry II., their character, vi، 373.
Bribing, by means of it, rather than by being bribed, wicked politicians bring ruin on mankind, ii. 192.

Bridgewater (Duke of) Canal, v. 31.

Brissot, his character and conduct, iii. 388, 433; preface to his addrees to his constituents, 511 ; appendir to it, 529.
Bristol, Burke's speeches at, i 439; addresses to the electors of, ii. 127.

Britain, invasion of by Casar, vi. 188; sccount of its ancient inhabitanks, 192; invaded by Clau-
dius, 207; reduced by Ostorius Scapula, 208; finally subdued by Julius Agricole, 213; why not sooner conquered, 215 ; nature of the government setuled there by the Romans, 218; first introduction of Christianity in, 229; deserted by the Romans, 231 ; entry and settlement of the Saxons, and their conversion to Christianity, 233.
British colonists in North America, address to. See American Colomiss.
Britons, more reduced than any other nation that fell under the German power, vi. 237.
Brown, Dr., effect of his writings on the people of England, v. 157.
Buche, Captal de, his severe treatment of the Jacquerie in France, iii. 87.

Buckinghamshire meeting, letter to the, vi. 1.
Building, the sublime in, i. 103; management of light in, 108.
Buildings, too great length in them prejudicial to grandeur of effect, i. 104; should be gloomy, to produce an idea of the sublime, 107.
Bullion, trade of, secured, i. 203.
Burgh, Thos., Burke's letter to, rindicating his conduct on Irish affairs, v. 491.
Barke, Mr., his sentiments respecting several leading members of the Whig party, iii. 5 ; and respecting an union of Ireland with Great Britain, 338 ; and respecting acts of indemnity as a means of reconciling France to a monarchy, 450; his animadversions on the conduct of Mr. Fox, 469 ; his pathetic allusion to his deceased son, v. 135 ; declines the poll at Bristol, ii. 170; vindication of his public conduct, i. 256, ii. 127 ; and of his pension, 131.

Burke, Richard, Letter to, on the Catholic Question, vi. 61 .

Burnet, Bishop, his statement of the methods which carried men of parts to Popery in France, ii. 420.
Bute, the Earl of, i. 330; his administration examined, 189; his resignation, 267; his successors recommended by him, ib.; supposed head of the court party called "King's Men," or "The King's Friends," 329.

Cabinet, a divided, consequences of, i. 339.
Cessar, Julius, his policy with respect to the Gauls, vi. 186; his invasion of Germany, 188; and of Britain, ib.
Calais lost by the surrender of Boulogne, v. 133.
Calamity, its deliberations rarely wise, ii. 501; public calamity often arrested by the seasonsble energy of a single man, $\mathbf{v}$. 78.
Caligula undertakes an expedition against Britain; vi. 206.
Calonne, M. de, remarks on his work L'Etat de la France, ii. 456; extracts from it, 507.
Camden, Lord, letter to Right Hon. Edm. Burke, ii. 619.
Campagna, Buon, character of him, iii. 364.

Campanella, curious story concerning him, i. 146.
Canada taken from France, i. 194.
Canada Bills, convention for the liquidation of them, i. 288.
Cannibalism in France, iii. 364.
Canterbury, disputes between the suffragan bishops of the province and the monks of the Abbey of St. Austin, vi. 392.
Cantons, French, origin and nature of them, ii. $445,451$.
Canute, his character and conduct, vi. 268; remarks on his code of laws, 418.
Cape of Good Hope, its importance to England, v. 239
Capital, monopoly of, not an evil, v. 96.

Caractacus conquered, vi. 209.
Care, appearance of, highly contrary to our ideas of magnificence, i. 105.

Carnatic, the, description of, ii. 217, iii. 162, 236; trade of, iv. 39 ; the extent and condition of the country, iii. 161, 163, 175 ; dreadful devastation of it by Hyder Ali Khan, iii. 159.
Castile, different from Catalonia and Aragon, iii. 365.
Castles, great numbers of them built in the reign of Stephen, vi. 353.
Casuistry, origin and requisites of, iii. 81 ; danger of pursuing it too far, ib.
Catholics, Roman, letter on the penal laws against them, iii. 282; Burke's plan for admitting them to the elective franchise, 298 ; tracts on Popery Laws, vi. 5; letter on the same to Richard Burke, 61.
Celsus, his opinion that internal remedies were not of early use, proved to be erroneous, vi. 202.
Cerealis, extract from his fine speech to the Gauls, iii. 319.
Ceremonies, religious, within the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate, vi. 108.
Change and reformation, difference between them, v. 120.
Characters of others, principles which interest us in them, vi. 180.

Charity, observations on, 8. 92; the magistrates must not interfere with it, ib.
Charles 1., defended himself on the practice of his predecessors, ii. 64 ; his ill-judged attempt to establish the rites of the church of England in Scotland, ri. 94.
Charles II., obliged by the sense of the nation to abandon the Dutch war, ii. 23 ; brief character of him, 544 ; his government contrasted with that of Cromwell, iii. 455.

Chatles XII. of Sweden, parallel between him and Richard I. of England, vi. 384.
Charters are kept when their purposes are maintained, ii. 268.
Chatham, Lord, his character, i. 424; his "tesselated" ministry, 425; his administration, 182; portraiture of, 318, 424.
Cheit Sing, Rajah of Benares, nature of his authority, ii. 207.
Chenier, his code, v. 427.
Cheselden, Mr., his story of a boy who was conched for a cataract, i. 155 .

Chester, the county palatine of, oppressed until the reign of Heary VIII, i. 486.
Chesterfield, Lord, his conduct (when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland) with respect to the Roman Catholics, iii. 294.
China, silver sent thither from India, iv. 36.
Chivalry, the age of, gone, ii. 348.
Christianity, conversion of the Saxone to, vi. 242; original introduction of, intb Britain, vi. 242; state of, in France, $\mathbf{y}$. 433.
Church, the, has power to alter her ritea and discipline, vi. 93.
Church Establishment, the, ii. 360; services rendered to, by the disenters, vi. 92; observations on it, ii. 363; eulogy on it, vi. 112, 124; education of its clergy, contrasted with that of the Roman Catholic clergy, iii. 290; convocation of the clergy, a part of the constitution, ii. 28 ; observations on the provision made for the clergy by the State, iii. 190 -196; church property, confiscation of, ii. 376.
Church reform, vi. 92; the Act of Union no impediment to it, 93.
Church of Ireland, anomaly of, v. 73; evils resulting from, 76.
Circumstances, importance of them in all political principles, ii. 282. Citizens, ought to be listened to, in
matters that relate to agriculture, v. 93.
"Civic education," during the French Revolution, ii. 419.
Civil liberty, a substantial benefit, ii. 30 .

Civil list, the, necessity of a revision of, ii. 82, 116 ; debts due on it, request for a supply for discharging them, how made, i. 360 ; plan of economy relative to it, ii. 116.

Civil society, ii. 332; fundamental rules of, ib.; based on religion, 362 ; grand object of it, vi. 29.
Civil vicinity, law of, what, v. 216.
Civil wars, effects of, ii. 11; corrupt the manners of the people, ib.
Clamour, justifiable when it is caused by abuse, vi. 164.
Clarendon, Constitutions of, vi. 360.

Claudins, the Emperor, invades Britain, vi. 207.
Clavering, General, ii. 230.
Clear expression, different from a strong one, i. 320, 321.
Clearness, not necessary for affecting the passions, i. 90.
Clergy, the, a defence of, ii. 415; the Erench, ib.; evils of a poor one, vi. 173; in the National Convention, 319 ; convocation of, a part of the constitution, ii. 28 ; olservations on the provision made by the state for them, 410.

Clergy, Roman Catholic, in France, character of them before the revolution there, ii. 410, 415, 416; laws of William and Anne respecting the Popish clergy in Ireland, vi. 17; review of the state of the clergy in England down to the reign of Henry II., 355.

Cloots, Anacharsis, observations on his conduct, $\nabla .387$.
Cloths, or piece-goods, manufactured in India. iv. 72.

Code for regulating the slave trade, v. 521.

Coercive authority, limited to what is necessary for the existence of a state, vi. 34.
Coke, Lord, ingenious quotation in his reports, i. 4; his observation on discretion in judicature, iv. 334.

Coke, Mr., of Norfolk, opposes the war, iii. 468.
Colonies, commercial, mode of levying taxes in them, a difficult and important consideration, i. 270; only to be held by a community of interests, 508. See Ambrican Colonibs.
Colonies, the, secretary for, ii. 107.
Colonists, import ten times more from Great Britain than they send in return, i. 274, 278 ; character of the British colonists in America, 277.
Colours, cheerful ones unfit to produce grand images, i. 108; as a source of beauty, 168 ; dependent upon light, 107 ; productive of the sublime, 108 ; essential to beauty, 135; effects of black, 158.
Comedy, observations on, vi. 180; Aristotle's distinction between it and Tragedy, 181.
Comines, Philip de, his remarks on the English civil wars, v. 520.
Commerce, British, i. 197.
Commerce and liberty, the two main sources of power to Great Britain, i. 441 ; great increase of, in America, 458, 459.
Common Law, nature of it, vi. 403.
Common Pleas, court of, its origin, vi. 406.

Commons, the House of, observations on its nature and character, i. 347; what qualities recommend a man to a seat in it, in popular elections, 351 ; ought to be connected with the people, 359; has a character of its own, 427 ; duty of the members to
their constituents, 446; a council to advise, as well as an adviser to criminate, ii. 258 ; can never control other parts of the government unless the members themselves are controlled by their constituents, i. 356; duty of a member to his constituents, 445 , 446 ; concise view of its proceedings on the East India Question, ii. 263; cannot renounce its share of authority, 294; in legal construction, the sense of the people of England is to be collected from it, 253; the most powerful and most corruptible part of the British constitution, ri. 135; a superintendence over the proceedings of the courts of justice, one of its principal objects, 154; speech on reform of, 144; its virtue consists in its being the express image of national feelings, ii. 253; difficulties in the way of its reform, 58; consequences of not conceding reform of in time, 64 ; should be temperate to be permanent, 65 ; its powers, 258; its independence of the ministers essential to its existence, 261 ; its interest in the integrity and purity of the peerage, 262.
Commons and waste lands, enclosure of, $\mathbf{~} .339$.
Commonwealths, not subject to the laws that determine the duration of individuals, v. 78, 153 ; moral essences, 153; affected by trifling events, 154.
Communes, in France, their origin and nature, v. 443.
Compurgation, trial by, among the Saxons, vi. 269.
Compurgators, in Saxon law, what, vi. 299.

Concessions to public opinion, to be acceptable should be prompt, ii. 35.

Conciliation with A merica, Burke's Speech on, i. 450.

Conde, Prince of, iii. 434.
Condorcet, character of, iii. 377, 390 ; extract from a publication of his, 373; preceptor to the Dauphin, ib.
Confidence, unsuspecting, in govermment, importance of it, ii. 34; confidence of mankind, how to be mecured, v. 283.
Confiscation of property deprecated, ii. 425, 513.
Confiscations of church and private property, iniquitous, ii. 377, 422, 425.

Connexions, political, held honourable in the commonwealth of an-

- tiquity, i. 374; observations on them, ib.
Conscience, a tender one ought to be tenderly handled, vi. 123.
Consistency, Burke's assertion of, iii. 24.

Constantine the Great, changes made by him in the internal policy of the Roman empire, vi. 229.

Constantinople, anecdote of the visit of an English squire to, $\mathbf{v}$. 264 ; anecdote of the Greeks at the taking of it, 422.
Constituents, in England, more in the spirit of the constitution to lessen than to enlarge their number, i. 259 ; duty to their representatives, ii. 130; compulsive instruction from them first resisted by Mr. Burke, iii. 26; points in which they are incompetent to give edvice to their representatives, vi. 134.
Constitution, the British, ii. 551, iii. $13,46,110$; excellence of, vi. 146 ; powers conferred by, to be used with caution, ii. 28; the people have no right to alter it when once settled, iii. 76;: a change in it, an immense operation, i. 260,368 ; only to be attempted in times of general confusion, 368; no constitution can preserve itself, v. 424; the whole
scheme of the English constitution is to prevent any one of its principles from going too far, iii. 110; was not suddenly formed, 111; commendation of it by Montesquieu, 113; only means of its subversion, what, 501 ; eulogy on it, ii. 306, $\mathbf{~} .137$, vi. 152; danger of disgracing the frame and constitution of the state, 151.
Constitution of France, ii. 308, 465 ; as proposed by the Na tional Assembly, 443, 462, iii. 415 ; compared with that of England, 100 ; reasons for destroying it, v. 257.
Constitutional Society, the, ii. 279.
Conti, de, Prince, observations on his conduct, iii. 432.
Contract, an implied one alway's between the labourer and his employer, $\mathbf{v}$. 86.
Contracting parties, not necessary that they, should have different interests, $\mathbf{\text { v. }} 87$.
Contracts, East India, Warren Hastings' disobedience to the East India Company's orders on, iv. 356, 399.

Contributions, public, should be raised only by the public will, $\mathbf{v}$. 317.

Control, and exercise of authority, contradictory, iii. 78.
Convocation of the clergy, though a part of the constitution, now called for form only, ii. 28.
Conway, General, moves the repeal of the American Stamp Act, i. 417.

Coronation oath, observations on it with respect to the Roman Catholics, iii. 299.
Corporate bodies, ii. 411 ; importance of them, 433.
Corruption in pecuniary matters, the suspicion of it how to be avoided, iii. 184.

Council, the Aulic, v. 74.
County court, the Saxon, vi. 289.

Court Baron, the Saxon, vi. 287.
Cromwell, Óliver, ii. 526 ; brief character of him, 527 ; his conduct in the appointment of judges, ib. ; his conduct in government, 544; his government contrasted with that of Charles II., iii. 455; cross, the form of it not so grand in architecture as the parallelogram, i. 103.
Crown, the, influence of, i. 313; prerogatives of, ii. 259 ; do not extend to the territorial possessions in the East Indies, 264; the succession to, fixed at the Revolution of 1688, 290, iii. 56 ; inheritable nature of it, ii. 293; maintained at the Revolution, 291 ; the only legitimate channel of communication with other nations, iii. 472.
Crown lands and forests, ii. 79.
Crown revenues, object of making them indefinite and fluctuating, i. 359 ; the legal standard of these superseded by an arbitrary one, 364.

Crusades, the, account, vi. 377.
Cumberland, Duke of, i. 182.
Curfew, the origin and policy of it, vi. 325.

Curiosity, the first and simplest emotion of the mind, i. 67; general observations on it, ib.
Custom, observations on it, i. 123; not the cause of pleasure, 124.
Cyprus, account of the conquest of it by Richard I., vi. 378.

Dacca merchants, treatment of, iv. 80.

Danger, and pain, with certain modifications, delightful, i. 80 ; the sense of it an attendant of the sublime, 89; the danger of anything very dear to us removes all other affections from the mind, iii. 26.

Darkness productive of sublime ideas, i. 107 ; Locke's opinion conceming it explained, 155 : con-
sidered as a source of the sublime, 157 ; painful in its own nature, 156 ; the canses of this, 157 ; more productive of sublime ideas than light, ib.
Davis, Sir John, his statement of the policy of the English government wilh regard to Ireland, i. 483.

Day, not so sublime as night, i. 108. Debt, the public, of England, i. 208; the unfunded, ib. ; interest of, the only thing that can distress a nation, 229.
Debt, the public, of France, i. 226. Debts, English laws affecting them, ii. 140; civil, faults of the law with regard to them, ib.
Deceitful men can never repent, ii. 522.

Declaration of right, contains the principles of the Revolution of 1688, ii. 290; framed by Lord Somers, 292; proceeds upon the principle of reference to antiquity, 306.
Defensive measures, though vigorous at first, relax by degrees, iii . 376; necessary considerations with regard to them, v. 423.
Deficit in French revenues, ii. 389.
Definition, difficulty of, i. 54.
Definitions, frequently fallacious, $i$. 53.

Deformity, iot opposed to beauty, but to complete common form, i . 123.

Deity, idea of power the most striking of his attributes, i. 67.
Delamere, Lord, account of his trial, vi. 443.
Delicacy, essential to beauty, i. 134.
Delight, the sensation which accompanies the removal of pain or danger, i. 72; how derived from terror, 147; compared with pleasure, $\mathbf{7 2}$; derived sometimes from the misfortunes of others, 80 ; the attendant of every passion which animates us to any active purpose, ib.

Demacracie Royale, in France, iii. 417.

Democracy, a, character of, i. 27; an absolute one not to be reckoned among the legitimate forms of government, ii. 396 ; a perfect one, shameless and fearless, 397 ; no example in modern times of a considerable one, 396; Aristotle's observation on the resemblance between a democracy and a tyranny, ib.; vice of the ancient democracies, 477 ; the foodful nurse of ambition, iii. 78.
Denmark and Norway, probable consequences of the French Revolution on, iii. 366; non revolutionary, ib.
Departments in France, origin of them, ii. 443.
Depth has a grander effect than height, i. 100.
Description, verbal, a means of raising a atronger emotion than painting, i. 91.
Desirable things always practicable, ii. 121.
Despenser, Lord, i. 189, 252.
Desperate situations produce desperate councils, ii. 524.
Despotic governments, forms of, i. 22.

Despotism, nature of it, i. 314.
D'Espremenil, the illustrious French magistrate, murdered by the revolutionists, v. 381.
De With, v. 301.
Dialogue, advantages and disadvantages of it as a mode of argumentation, v. 358.
Difference in taste, commonly so called, whence, i. 61.
Difficulty, a source of greatness in taste, i. 104; in morals, importance and advantage of it , ii . 437.

Dignitaries, church, generally averse from ecclesiastical reformation, vi. 92.
Dignity, national, no standard for
rating the conditions of peace, v. 167.

Dimension, greatness of, a powerful cause of the sublime, i. 100; necessary to the sublime in building, but incompatible with beauty, 104.
Diogenes, anecdote of him, iii. 2.
Directory (of the church), the, by whom settled, vi. 97 ; rejected at the Revolution, 98.
Disappointment, what, i. 73.
Discontents, public, thoughts on those of $1770, \mathrm{i} .306$; difficulties of inquiring into the causes of, ib. ; thoughts on the cause of the present, ib. ; produced by a system of favouritism, 331.
Discretion, Lord Coke's remark on it, iii. 334.
Discretionary powers of the monarch should be exercised upon public principles, i. 331.
Discrimination, a coarse one, the greatest enemy to accuracy of judgment, v. 90.
Dissent, in what case it may be punished, vi. 108.
Dissenters, services rendered by them to the church, $\mathbf{7} .92$; observations on the Test Act against them, iii. 314; Burke's speech on the Bill for their relief, vi. 102.

Distress, great, never teaches wise lessoris to mankind, ii. 524.
Distrust, remarks on, iii. 438; advantages of $\mathrm{it}, \mathrm{ib}$.
Disunion in government, mischief of $\mathrm{it}^{2}, \mathrm{i}$. 299.
Division in governments, evils of, i. 299.

Divorces, observations on, 7.210 ; frequency of, in France, 211.
Dominica and Jamaica, ports opened, i. 262.
Doomsday book, origin and nature of it, vi. 325.
Double Cabinet, what, i. 315, 340; nature and design of it, 318;
mischievous conduct of it, 340; how recommended at court, 342 ; its operation upon parliament, 347; singular doctrine propagated by it, 372 .
Dowdeswell's motion, respecting the law of libel, vi. 154; his bill respecting powers of juries, vi. 165, 168.
Drama, the, difficulty of this species of composition, vi. 175 ; hints for an essay on it, ib.
Dramatic writing, difficulty of it, vi. 175; origin, 179.

Druids, some account of, vi. 196; the opinion that their religion was founded on the unity of the Godhead, confuted, 203; their temples, 204.
Dryden, his translation of a passage in Virgil, v. 267.
Du Bos, his erroneous theory respecting the effect of painting on the passions, $\mathbf{i}$. 91.
Duchies, English, ii. 71.
Dundas, Right Hon. Henry, letter to, on a negro code, 7.52 I .
Dunkirk, demolition of, i. 290.
Dunning, Mr., brief character of him, ii. 150.
Dupin, M. de la Tour, his account of the state of the army in France, ii. 480 .

Durham, county palatine of, misgoverned until the reign of Charles II., i. 488.
Duties not voluntary, iii. 78.
Duty, people do not like to be told of it, iii. 77; dependent on the will, 78; determined by our lot in life, ii. 197; effectual execution of $i t$, how to be secured, 118.

Ealderman, the office of, among the Saxons, vi. 290.
Erst India Bill, (Fox's,) speech of Burke upon, ii. 173.
East India Compant, i. 253. Importance of making it respon-
sible for the exercise of political power, ii. 178; obligations created by its charter, 177; extent of its territory, 181 ; enumeration of circumstances that would justify the withdrawal of its charter, 180; its proceedings towards native princes, 182; consequences of its rule, 193 ; its commercial policy, 222; its administration of justice, 229; incorrigible, 272; state of its affairs, in 1783, iv. 1; legislative attempts to remedy abuses in its government, 3; proprietors, their power, 6; the court of directors, 8; councilgeneral, 14 ; powers given to go-vernor-general, 16 ; interference of the government into its affairs, objectionable, 17; propositions for remedying evils in its constitution, ib. ; effects of its revenue investments, 33; internal trade of Bengal, 40 ; gifts and presents received by its servants, 157 ; its negotiations with government, i. 253 ; ninth report on affairs of, iv. 1.

East Indies, origin of the extensive British possessions there, ii. 264.
Easter, whence the name derived, vi. 240; disputes about the time of celebrating it promote the study of astronomy, 251.
Ecclesiastical establishment in England, observations on it, ii. 362.
Ecclesiastical estates, defence of, ii. 433.

Ecclesiastical investitures, origin and nature of them, vi. 346.
Ecclesiastical States, the, tendency to revolution, iii. 363.
Economical reform, Burke's plans of, ii. 125, $\mathrm{\nabla}$. 119 ; speech on, ii. 55.

Economy, financial, ii. 57; not parsimony, v. 125.
Economy and war not easily reconciled, i. 214; difficulty of attempting a plan of it, ii. 56 ; ad-
mirable system of it in France, by Necker, 62 ; rules for a proper plan of it, 69 ; things prescribed by the principles of radical economy, 87; political economy had its origin in England, v. 124; description of real economy, 126.
Education, effect of it on the colonists in America, i. 474; description of a good one, ii. 534.
Edward the Confessor, his character and conduct, vi. 270.
Egremont, Earl of, i. 267.
Election, popular, the great advantage of a free state, $i$. 333; essenLial to the great object of government, vi. J32; evils connected with, ib. ; right of, what, i. 357 ; mischief of a frequent election, 366, vi. 135; the charge of it, an important consideration, 137.
Elegance, closely allied to the beautiful, $i .138$.
Elegance and speciousness, i. 188.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., murdered by the French regicides, v. 382.
Elliott, William, Esq., letter to, v. 67.

Emphyteusis, of the Romans, nature of it, vi. 44.
Enclosure of waste lands, v. 339.
Encyclopedists of France, iii. 135.
Energy of the French revolutionists, iii. 437.

England, her advancement, v. 197; her constant policy with regard to France, iii. 369; eulogy on its constitution, v. 138; will always take the greatest share in any confederacy against France, 160; prosperity of, 352; natural representation of the people, what it is, 190.
English History, abridgment of, vi. 184.

Enmity, when avowed, is always felt, 7. 393.
Enchusiasm, excited by other causes besides religion, 7.245.

Eostre, a goddess worshipped by the Saxons, vi. 240.
Epicureans, tolerated by the rest of the heathen world, vi. 109 ; their system of physics, the most rational of antiquity, 250; why discredited, 251.
Equity, criminal, a monster in jurisprudence, i. 353.
Established church, the, vi. 91; ought to be defended, 112. See Church.
Established religion of the state has often torn to pieces the civil establishment, vi. 46; method adopted by the constitution respecting those public teachers who are to receive the support of the state, 96 .
Establishment, legal, grounds of a legislative alteration of it, vi. 94.
Establishments, folly of retaining them when no longer necessary or useful, ii. 84.
Etiquette, advantages of it, v. 298.
Europe, antecedent to the prevalence of the Roman power, vi. 184; at the time of the Norman conquest, 305 ; the original inhabitants of Greece and Italy of the same race with the people of Northern Europe, 185; a commonwealth of nations, $v$. 214.

Example, the only argument of effect in civil life, i. 352; the only security against a corrupt one, what, ii. 37.
Exchequer, the, management of, ii. 91.

Executions, public, effects of, v. 513; observations on them, 515.

Executive government, its power over the laws, i. 331 ; should correspond with the legislature, 332.

Executive magistracy, a necessary element in its constitution pointed out, ii. 470.
Exercise, bodily, a remedy for me-
lancholy or dejection, i. 148; necessary to the finer organs, ib.
Experiments, danger of making

- them on farmers, v. 94.

Expression, a clear one different from a strong one, i. 180.
Eye, the beauty of, i. 136.
Eyre, Sir Robert, (Solicitor-General,) extract from his speech at the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, iii. 58.

Factions, ought to be suppressed by government, vi. 116.
Fame, a passion for it, the instinct of all great souls, $i .427$; the separation of it from virtue, a harsh divorce, ii. 41.
Fanaticism, epidemicel, mischievous tendency of it, ii. 424; may be caused as much by a theory concerning government as by a dogma in religion, iii. 98.
Farmers, danger of making experiments on, v. 94; amount of their usual profits, what ib.; difficulty of their task,' $95,97$.
Fauquier, Governor, on the Stamp Act, i. 422.
Favouritism, a system of, at variance with the plan of the legislature, i. 331 ; in appointments to the executory government at variance with the constitution, ib.
Fayette, La Sae Lafayette.
Fear, cause of it, i. 145; early and provident fear, the mother of safety, vi. 120.
Feeling, the beautiful in, i. 138; enters into the sublime, 112.
Ferrers, Earl, his trial and convic,tion by the Peers, vi. 510.
Finance, new projects of, proceedings of men of sense with respect to them, i. 257.
Finances, importance of them to a state, and difficulty of managing them, ii. 496; three standards to judge of the condition of a state with regard to them, i. 229; ad-
mirable management of the French finances, ii. 69.
Financial reforms, ii. 55; principlés of, 69.
Financier, public, objects of, ii. 498 ; duty of a judicious one in framing a plan of economy, i. 243; in securing a revenue, ii. 498, 514.
Fire, why worshipped by the Druids, vi. 201.
Firmness, a virtue only when it accompanies the most perfect wisdom, i. 310.
Fitness, not the cause of beauty, i. 125; its effects, 127. See Beauty.
Fitzwilliam, Earl, Burke's letter to, on the regicide peace, v. 358.
Flattery, causes of its prevalence, i. 84; corrupts both the giver and receiver, ii. 283; the people deceived by, 76.
Florence, the republic of, how originated, vi. 308.
Florida, taken from Spain, i. 206.
Force, objection to the employment of, for compelling obedience to bad laws, i. 463, ii. 13; its great and acknowledged effect and reputation not impaired by an unwillingness to exert itself, 455; use of it temporary, uncertain, and hurtful to the object which it is designed to preserve, i. 463.
Forest lands, ii. 79; proposal to parliament concerning them, ib.
Foster, Judge, extract from his discourses, vi. 441.
Fox, C. J., his character, ii. 246; remarks upon his political conduct, iii. 473; Mr. Burke's speech on his East India Bill, ii. 173; panegyric of him, 246; Mr. Burke reluctantly dissents from his opinion concerning France, iii. 273; animadverisons on him, v. 446; political principle concerning him, iii. 485; his conduct contrasted with that of Mr. Pitt, iv. 507; Burke's
letter to , on the American War, v. 446.

France, affairs of, in 1790, iii. 272, 348; its influence on other European states, 395 ; its movemente in 1792, 397; probable consequences of, 398; Burke's propositions for aiding the king of, in 1792, 402; condition of, in 1793, 407; ite government fundamentally monarchical, 431.
France, and England, relative position of, i. 1.92; credit. of; 228 ; properous state of it before the Revolution, iv. 333 ; from its vicinity always has been, and always must be, an object of our vigilance with regard to its power or example, iii. 270; barbarous treatment auffered by the king and queen at the Revolution, ii. 343 ; apostrophe to the queen, 348; chivalry of France extinguished by the Revolution, ib.; remarks on its population, 399 ; brief review of its condition before the Revolution, ib., 401 ; degraded office to which the king was appointed by the Revolutionista, 472, 531 ; state of things there during the Revolution, iii. 8; character of the king's brothers, 428; the, liberties of Europe dependent on its being a great and preponderating power, 360, 446; observations on the mufferings of the queen, v. 381 ; charactar of the aristocracy before the Revolution, ii. 407, v. 380 ; character of the government, 228, 244.
Franchise and office, difference between them, iii. 305; effect of separating property from it, 308.
Francis, Mr., ii. 230.
Franklin, Dr., conjectures on his risit to Paris, 7.455 ; his extreme reserve, iii. 30.
Freedom, religious, vi. 63 ; the great contests for it in England, chiefly
on the question of tazation, $i$. 464 ; but in the ancient commonweal ths chiefly on the right of election of magistrates, or on the balance among the several orders of the state, 464 ; character of civil freedom, ii. 30 ; our best securities for it obtained from princes who were even warlike or prodigal, v. 377.
Freethinkers in England, ii. 361.
French Directory, the, characters of the members of it, v . 307; their conduct to the foreign ambassadors, 386.
French monied interests at variance with the landed interests, ii. 380 ; literary cabal, their plan for the destruction of Christianity, 382, 419 ; Frenchmen naturally more intense in their application than Englishmen, 557; mischievous consequences of this, ib. ; French emigrants in England capable of being serviceable in restoring the monarchy to France, iv. 424.
French nobility, the, i. 432.
French republican constitution of the National Assembly, i. 446, 453, 590; compared with that of England, 530.
French Revolution, the, character of, v. 208; its objects, 244; not to be compared with the English one of 1688 , iii. 278 ; refections on, ii. 277, iii. 350; particulars of, 518, v. 120 ; characterized as one of docrine and theoretic dogma, iii. 350, 352; its fundamental principle, 353.
French revolutionists, the, description of, iii. 432.
Friends of the liberty of the press, society of, iii. 479; a club formed under the auspices of Mr. Fox, ib. ; origin and character of it, ib.
Friends of the people, society of, iii. 473; origin and proceedings of, ib. i a seditious petition of theirs, 499.

Frugality, founded on the principle that all riches have limits, ii. 85. Fyzoola Khân, treatment of, by Warren Hastings, r. 29.

Gage, General, letter from, i. 420. Galgacus, the Caledonian chief, vi. 214.

Gaming, the passion for it inherent in human nature, ii. 74; a general spirit of it encouraged by the revolutionists in France, 463; not unpleasant, 525; they who are under its influence treat their fortunes lightly, iii. 107.
Garrick, an anecdote of him, $\mathbf{v}$. 386.

Gauls, their character in remote times, vi. 186, 194; their early incursions into Greece and Italy, 186; reduced at last under the Romans by Caius Cessar, ib.; policy of Cæsar with regand to them, ib.
Gavelkind, a Saxon law, vi. 304.
General warrants condemned, i. 182.

Generation of men and of brutes, $\mathbf{i}$. 75.

Genera, difficulties it has to contend with, v. 99.
Genghiz Khân, his conquests, r. 256.

Genoa, republic of, how originated, vi. 308.

George II., some of the great measures of his reign, $i .321$; his character, ib.
George III., state of the nation, and proceedings of government, at his accession, i. 317.
Germanic custumary, the source of the polity of every country in Europe, v. 214.
Germans, of Scythian original, vi. 302; brief acconnt of their manners and institutions, vi. 234.
Germany, irruption of the Romans into, vi. 187; critical situation of, in 1791, iii. 357; how likely to be affected by the Revolution
in France, ib.; the ontlines of the constitation of England originated there, vi. 281.
Gibraltar, importance of it to England, iii. 395.
Girondists, in France, iii. 418.
Glastonbury Abbey, its extraordinary wealth and splendour, $\mathbf{v}$. 246.

Go-betweens, what, iii. 97; the world governed by them, ib.
God, contemplation of the idea of, its effect on the mind, i. 97; Scripture images of, 98.
Goddess of Reason in Prance, $v$. 427.

Good fame of every man ought to be protected by the laws, vi. 158.
Gothic custumary, the source of the polity of all the nations in Europe, v. 214. Soe Germanic.

Government, originates with the people, i. 347; legitimate objects of, ii. 332, v. 107; its duty to foster and protect the interests of every part of the empire, ii. 52; evils of subdivisions in, 75; the great use of, restraint, v. 83; forms of a free one not altogether incompatible with the ends of an arbitrary one, i. 313; project of government devised in the coart of Frederic, Prince of Wales, considered, i. 315; nature and design of it, ib.; name of it, 329 ; important ends of a mixed government, 331, v. 317 ; folly of hazarding plans of government, except from a seat of authority, $i$. 148; government a practical thing, ii. 29, 333; character of a free one, 30 ; an eminent criterion of a wise one, 64; reform in it should be early and temperate, 65 ; without means of some change, is without the means of its conservation, 295; difficulty of framing a free one, 385; the particular form of it to be determined by the circumstances and habits of a country, iii. 36 ; a
theory concerning it may be the cause of fanaticism as much as a dogma in religion, 98 ; the establishment of one, a difficult undertaking for foreign powers to act in as principals, 414; not subject to the lawa that regulate the duration of individuals, v. 78, 153 ; Restraint, the great purpose of it, 83, 122; policy of it in times of scarcity, 99 ; important problem concerning it, 107 ; perishes only through its own weakness, 109; impossible without property, 256; ought to attend much to opinions, vi. 115; stands on opinion, 144.

Government, British, in India, iv. 126.

Governments, various forms of, $\mathbf{i}$. 22.

Grace, Acts of, impolicy of them, ii. 141.

Gracefulness, much the same thing as beauty, i. 137; an ides belonging to pasture and motion, ib.
Granaries, England not favourable for, v . 98 ; public, danger of erecting them, ib.; only fit for a state too small for agriculture, 99.

Greece, situation of, in remote times, vi. 185; its original inhabitants, of the same race as the people of Northern Europe, ib.; situation of it from a remote period, 172.
Greek Church, character of its clergy, iii. 290.
Green cloth, court of, its origin, ii. 82 .
Grenville, Mr., portraiture of, i. 406.

Grenville, Lord, eulogy of him, v . 111.

Grief, nature of $\mathbf{i t}, \mathbf{i} .73$; distinct from positive pain, ib.
Guadaloupe, commerce of, i. 195.
Guienne, William Duke of, engages in the crusside, vi. 339.
Guilt, when gigantic, ofen overpowers our ideas of justice, iii. 454. vol. Vi.
"Habeas Corpus," remarks upon the suspension of $i t$, ii. 2.
Habit and use, not the causes of pleasure, i. 123.
Hale, Sir Matthew, Cromwell's declaration to him when he appointed him judge, ii. 526; defect in his history of the common law, vi. 413; causes of it , ib .

Halifax, Earl of, i. 267.
Hallmote, the Saxon, vi. 287.
Happiness, civil, what, v. 85.
Hardicanute, Prince, vi. 269.
Hardwicke, Lord, his declaration on rules of evidence, vi. 479.
Harold II., King, vi. 272.
Harrington, his opinion on the government of a state without property, v. 256.
Hastings, Warrbe :censured by the Court of Directors for his conduct towards the Rohillas, iv. 128 ; resignation of his office, 129, 385; his manœuvre to resume it, 129, 387; his disobedience to the Court of Directors, 144 ; his unlawful receipt of monies and presents as governor-general, 158, 368 ; his corrupt traffic for office, 199; letters from, to the Court of Directors, 207, v. 63.
Articles of charge exhibited against him:
the Rohilla war, iv. 220; King Shaw Allum, 229 ; Rajah of Benares, 235 ;-designs to ruin the Rnjah, 244; his expulsion of the Rajah, 256; effects another revolution in Benares, 275; a third revolution, 280; his treatment of the princesses of Oude, 288; his conduct towards the prince of Farruckabad, 342; to the Rajah of Sahlone, 355 ; his disobedience to the orders of the Court of Directors, relative to contracts; 356, 398; his treaty with the Ranna of Gohud, 408; his mismanagement of the revenues of

2 N

Bengal, 412; misdemeanours in Oude, 424; his treatment of the Great Mogul, 506; his libels on the Court of Directors, 526 ; the Malleatta war and peace, $\mathbf{v}$ 2; appendix to the eighth and sixteenth charges, 63 ; report from the committee on the inspection of the Lords' Journals in relation to their, proceedings on his trial, with the appendix, iv. 451 ; his conduct in the treaty with the Mahrattas, ii. 189 ; his treatment of the Nabob of Oude, 197; his treatment of the Begums, 204; arrests of the Rajah of Benares, iv. 261; gives orders for the seizure of the treasures of the Begums, 289; authorizes the Nabob of Oude to seize upon and confiscate to his own profit the landed estates of his parents, kindred, and principal nobility, 291 ; endeavours to stifle an inquiry into his proceedings, 327 ; regulations of the East India Company with respect to the violation of their orders by Mr. Hastings, 357 ; his conduct with regard to the allowance to Sir Eyre Coote, 363; and to Bri-gadier-General Stibbert, 364; and to Sir John Day, 366 ; and to the government of Fort William, ib.; and with regard to the supply of grain at Fort St. George, 363; charged with the violation of the orders of the East India Company, in the case of Munny Begum, 372 ; and of the phousdar of Houghly, 376 ; and in the case of money which he admitted he had privately received, 377 ; tenders his resignation by Mr. Lauchlin Maclaine, 385 ; Edward Wheler, Esq., is appointed in his room, 386 ; Mr. H. denies that his office is vacated, 387; General Clavering presides in council as governor-general of Bengal, on the presumed resig-
nation of Mr. H., ib. ; his irregular proceedjings subsequent to his resignation, 388 ; decision of the judges on the proceedings of General Clavering, 3ラ9; his conduct with regard to the sur-geon-general, 398; and to Archibald Fraser, Esq., 399; he appoints R. J. Sullivan to the office of resident at the Durbar of the Nabob of Arcot, 406; recommends a treaty with the Ranna of Gohud, 408; his conduct with regard to the landed estates of Bengal, 412; permits his own Banyan to hold farms to a large amount in different districts, in violation of his own regulation's, 415 ; changes the system of the coilection of the public revenue, and the administration of civil and crimiual justice, by provincial councils throughout the provinces, 420; refuses to relieve the distress of the Nabob of Oude, 427; illegally assumes the delegation of the whole functions of the council, for the purpose of entering into a treaty with the Nabob of Arcot, 433; unnecessarily burdens the Nabob of Oude with the maintenance of troops, to the destruction of British discipline, 436 ; receives unlawful presents from, and makes unjustifiable demands on, the Nabob of Oude, ib. ; urges the capital punishment of Almas Ali Khân, on his simple allegation of offences, 469 ; establishes in the government a system of disreputable and ruinous interference, 477; attempts to abandon the British army to tho discretion of the Nabob of Oude, 481 ; gives order for the imprisonment of Mahomet Reza Khân, without proofs of his guilt, 494; appoints Munny Begum to be guardian to the Nabob of Bengal, 495; endeavours to aggrandize
the power of the Mahrattas, 523; the Mogul delivered up to them through his instrumentality, 506; he libels and asperses the Court of Directors, 526 ; forces the Mahrattas into a war by repeatedly invading their country, v. 2; concludes a dishonourable treaty of perpetual alliance with them, 14; his conduct with regard to the rights of Fyzoola Khân, 29; demands 5000 horse from Fyzoola Khan, 39; his conduct with regard to the treaty of Chunar, 46; consequences of the treaty, 50.

Havannah, conquest of, i. 194 ; imports from, 195.
Hawles, Sir John, his political opinions, iii. 49, 56 ; extract from his speech at the trial of Doctor Sacheverel, 56.
"Heads for Consideration," 1792, iii. 394.

Heathenism intolerant, vi. 108.
Height, less grand than depth, i. 100.

Helvetii, remarkable emigration of them related by Cæsar, vi. 194.
Helvetius, M., ii. 358.
Henry I., reign of, vi. 340.
Henry Il., 'reign of, vi. 354; condition of the clergy during his reign; 356; prerogatives claimed by, 362.
Henry IV. of England, his conduct relative to the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, ii. 76.
Henry IV. of France, brief character of him, ii. 407.
Hii, or Columkill, brief account of it, vi. 249.
Hillsborough, Lord, i. 398.
Hindostad. Vee India.
" Hints for a Memorial," to be delivered to M. de M. M. (French Minister), iii. 345.
History, moral lessons to be drawn from it, ii. 4ll, 414, iii. 456; caution with regard to the atudy of $\mathrm{it}, 456$.

History of England, by Burke, vi. 184.

Hobbes, a remark of his on war, i. 10.

Hoche, General, attacks Ireland, v . 281.

Holland, its desire for a connexion with France, iii. 368; how far revolutionary, ib.
Holland, Sir John, extract from his speech at the trial of Doctor Sacheverel, iii. 64; his thoughts on the rights of the people, ib.
Holy Land, the, condition of, at the time of the crusades, vi. 377.

Homer, his art in framing similitudes, 1.59 ; a simile from the Iliad, 71 ; his representation of discord, obscure and magnificent, 93; no instance, in the lliad, of the fall of any man remarkable for great strength touches us with pity, 167; has given to the Trojans more of the amiable and nocial virtues than to the Greeks, 168; the passion he desires to saise with regard to the Trojans, is pity; admiration with regard to the Greeks, ib. ; his masterly representation of the grief of Priam at the death of Hector, iii. 26 ; observation on his representation of the ghosts of heroes at the sacrifices of Ulysses, vi. 200; his works first introduced into England by Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, 249.
Honest men, no safety for them but by believing evil of evil men, iv. 362.

Horace, the truth of an assertion in his Art of Poetry discussed, i. 91; a passage from him in confirmation of Mr. Burke's theory of the sublime, 98 .
House of Commons, reform of, to be attempted with great caution, vi. 2; limitation of its powers, 130. Soe Commons.

House of Lords. See Lords.

Household, the royal, has strong traces of feudality, ii. 82.
Howard, the philantbropist, his character, ii. 142.
Howe, Lord, ii. 18; his character, v. 124.

Howe, General, ii. 18, จ. 454.
Hudibras, humorous lines from, applicable to the modern Whigs, iii. 67.

Hume, Mr., his account of the secret of Roussean's principles of composition, ii. 441; his remarks

- on John Ball, iii. 377.

Humility, true, the basis of the Christian system, ii. 536; humanity cannot be degraded by it, v. 167.

Hundred Court; the, among the Saxons, vi. 289.
Hundreds, the, in England, v. 289.

Husbandry labourers, classes of, $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\text { v. }}$ 91.

Husbandry, classification of labourers in, v. 96.
Hyder Ali Khản, iii. '159; scheme of the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot to expel him from his territory, iij. 157 ; dreadful devastation caused by him in the plains of the Carnatic, iii. 160.
Hypmthra of the Greeks, what, vi. 205.

Imagination, what, i. 58 ; qualities and powers of, ib.; no bounds to men's passions when they are influenced by it, iii. 98 .
Imitation, the passion of, i. 82; its source and use, ib.; its influence on society, 83 .
Impeachment, powers and proceedings of parliament, in cases of, vi. 428 ; the great guardian of the purity of the constitution, i. 350; report of committee upon the impeachment of. Warren Hastings, vi. ${ }^{423 \text {; law and practice, in }}$ impeachmēnts, 427 ; articles of impeachment, iv. 220.

Impey, Sir Elijah, iv. 270, 297.
Imprisonment for debt, cruelty of the law, ii. 140.
Inconsistency, Burke's defence against the charge of, iii. 24.
Indecision, the natural accomplice of violence, iii. 97.
Indemnification, one of the requisites of a good peace, i. 207.
Indemnity, how far it should be granted to the French Revolutionists, iii, 452; acts of, probable effects of them as means of reconciling France to a monarchy, iii. 452.

Independence of mind, always more or less influenced by independence of fortune, vi. 137.
IndIA:-
Importance of governing it well, ii. 175; affairs of, iii. 129; extent of the British territory in, ii. 181 ; population of, ib.; character of its population, 182 ; British government in, iv. 126; treatment of its princes by the Company, ii. 184; consequences of British rule, 194; revenues of, iii. 213 ; connexion of Great Britain with in, iv. 29 ; mode of carrying on trade with, 30 ; consequences of this, 46; eleventh Report of committee of Commons on, iv. 207 ; appendixes to same, ib.
India Bill, Burke's speech on Fox's, ii. 173.

Indifference, pleasure, and pain, three states of the mind, i. 68.
Indolence, the prevailing characteristic of the fashionable class of mankind, vi. 177.
Industry, dangers of discouraging it, vi. 43.
Infidels never to be tolerated, vi. 112.

Infinite, artificial, consists of succession and uniformity of parts, i. 101, 151.

Infinity, effect of, on the mind, $i$. 101 ; artificial, ib., 151; a source
of the sablime, 101 ; in pleasing objects, a cause of pleasure, 104.

Influence of the Crown, operation of it, i. 313.
Inheritance, Saxon laws of, vi. 302; excellency of the principle of it in the British constitution, ii. . 307.
Innovations, to innovate is not to reform, v. 120.
Insolvency, who ought to suffer in a case of, ii. 385.
Institutions, soundness of the materials, of more importance than the fashion of the work, in political institutions, $\mathbf{~} .75$; not subject to the laws that regulate the duration of individuals, 78 ; how to be established, 79 ; benefits of them, vi. 88 .
Interest of a debt, the only thing that can distress a nation, i. 229.
Interests of the labourer and the employer, not opposite, v. 87.
Interference of foreign States, ii. 531.

Interference in the affairs of nations, when justifiable, ii. 300; justified by Vattell, iii. 458.
Intolerance, mischief of it, vi. 110.
Irbland:-
Early history of, ii. 575; English policy towards, i. 483, iii. 322; Jaws affecting the Roman Catholics in, vi. 5 ; remarks on, 18, 49, 56 ; consequences of, 42; remarks on the condition of, $\mathbf{v}$. 452; probable consequences of a separation between England and Ireland, vi. 85 ; trade of, objections to Lord North's scheme for regulating it, ii. 43; taxation of, 46 ; danger of a proposed tax upon it, i. 245; early and unin-terrupted participation in the laws and institutions of England, i. 483; two letters to the merchants of Bristol, relative to the trade of Ireland, ii. 43; Mr. Burke's defence of his conduct
with regard to it, 132;-recent plan for the government of Ireland, iii. 283; the true revolution there, when, 322 ; state of religion there before the grant of Pope Adrian, vi. 36; nature of the grant, ib. ; letter on the affairs of, in 1797, 80; importance of Ireland to Great Britain, 85; reduction of it by Henry 11., 365 ; previous condition. of. it, $\mathbf{3 6 6 ;}$ nature of the country, ib. ; motives which led Adrian IV. to commission Henry II. to reduce it, 365.
Irish absentee tax, v. .437; objections to it, 439.
Irish affairs, vindication of Burke's conduct in relation .to, v. 492, 510.

Irish Catholics, laws against, iii. . 284.
Irish church, the, remarks on, vi. 73; evils resulting from it, 75.

Irish language, names of the letters of it taken from the names of several species of trees, vi. 367.

Irish toleration bill, thoughts on, $\mathbf{v}$. 486.

Isocrates, remark of his, in one' of his orations against the Sophists, i. 3.

Italy, situation of; in remote times, vi. 185; in 1791, iii. 362; the original inhabitants of the same race as the people of Northern Europe, vi. 185; its situation from a remote period, 186 ; exposed to French power, iii. 395:

Jacobinism, the revolt of talents against property, v. 207, vi. 58; principles of, 52; objects of its attack, 59; by establishment what, v. 207.
Jacobins, their character, v. 190, vi. 53; their object, iii. 493; supposed number in England, $\mathbf{v}$. 190.

Jacquerie in France, insurrection and subjugation of it, iii. 87.
Jamaica and Dominica, ports opened, i. 183.
Jekyl, Sir Joseph, his thoughts on
${ }^{3}$ the Revolution of 1688, iii. 58,
. 62; extract from his speech at the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, iii. 61, 62; his character, 60.
Jews, a source of great revenue to William the Conqueror, vi. 323.

Job, a passage in that book amazingly sublime, i. 93 ; the noble description of the war-horse, the wild horse, and the naicorn and leviathan, i. 95.
John, reigu of, vi. 385 ; contest between him and the barons, 397.

Joy and grief, i. 73.
Judge, duty of one, vi. 496 ; judges ought to be the last to feel the necessities of the state, ii. 117 .
Judgment, and wit, difference between them, i . 58 ; ought to regulate the reports of the senses, iii. 125; a coarse discrimination, the greatest enemy to an accurate judgment, $\mathbf{v .} 90$.
Judicature of France, ii.;475.
Juries, power of, in prosecutions for libels, vi. 155 ; should take the law from the bench, 162 ; not an institution suddenly formed, 160; not instituted by Alfred, 260.

Juridical act different from a legislative one, vi. 128.
Jurisprudence, historical, its study much neglected, vi. 413; nature and importance of the science, ii. 367; character of it in France, v. 206; state of the study of it in England, vi. 413; whole frame of it altered since the Conquest, 415.

Jury, trial by, among the Saxons; vi. 299.

Justice, the standing policy of civil society, ii. 426.

Keppel, Lord, eharacter of, $v$. 146.

Kilkenny, statutes of, prove the ancient existence of the spirit of the Popery laws, iii 320.
King, the things in which he has an individual concern, i. 343; his extensive power, ii. 554.
Kings, naturally lovers of low company, ii. 106; in what sense the servants of the people, ii. 302.
King's Friends, the, a faction so called, i. 315; their proceedings, 316; their character, 329; the origin of, 342; consequences of their acts, 371.
Knight-errantry, origin of it, vi. 351.

Labour, an article of trade, v. 88; a remedy for melancholy, i. 149; necessary, why, 148; called by the ancients instrumentum vacale, v. 88; is that on which a man is most to rely for the repayment of his capital, ib. ; ancient classification of $\mathrm{it}, \mathrm{ib}$.
Labourer, and employer, an implied contract always between them, r. 86; his first and fundamental interest, what, 88.
Labouring classes, the, happiness of, $\mathbf{v .} \mathbf{8 5}$.
Labouring poor, impropriety of the expression, v. 84.
Lacedæmonians, at the head of the aristocratic interests of Greece, iii. 351.

La Fontaine has not an original story, vi. 91.
Lafayette, iii. 418, 433.
Lally Tolendal's Letter, ii. 346.
Lancaster, duchy of, original use of, ii. 76; conduct of Henry IV. relative to them, ib.
Landed interests, conduct of the French republic with regard to them, iii. 353.
Landed property, the firm basis of every stable government, $v$. 342.

Landed estatee of the Crown, remarks on, ii. 75.
Lands and foreats, Crown, objections to them, ii. 79.
Landisfern, brief account of it, ri. 249.

Lanfranc, charecter of him, $\mathbf{i}$. 331.

Langrishe, Sir Hercules, letter to, on the Catholic question, iii. 298; recond letter to, vi. 56.
Lengton, Stephen, his appointment to the see of Canterbury through the influence of the pope, vi. 393, 396 ; oath administered by him to John, on his absolution, 395.

Lauderdale, Earl of, Burke'a reply ton V . 110.
Law, evils of, i. 38 ; remarks on the study of it among the Americana, 467; origin and progress of, an interesting object of inquiry, vi. 412.
Law of neighbourhood, what $v$. 216.
"Law Suit," observations on that comedy, vi. 180.
Lawful enjoyment, the gurest method to prevent unlawful gratification, iii. 308.
Law's Mississippi echeme, character of it, ii. 511.
Lawe, can reach but a little way. i. 331 ; their severity tempered by trial by jury, 353 ; superseded by occasions of public necessity, ii. 101 ; bad ones, the worst sort of tyranny, 148 ; cannot wholly influence manners, $V$. 108 ; civil laws not all merely positive, 216 ; two things necessary to the solid eatablishment of them, vi. 20; equity and utility the two foundations of them, 22; ought to be in unison with manners, 106; written in England in the native language until the Norman Conquest, 417; writen in other northenn nations in Latin, ib. ; reason of this difference, ib .; of Eng-
land, their sources not well laid open, 412; alterations in, subsequent to the Conquest, 417; heterogeneous character of, ib.; Sexon, 294; character and objects of, 295.
Laws of England, essay towards the history of them, vi. 412.
Laws of Cenute the Great, remarks on them, vi. 418; review of the sanctions of the ancient Saxon laws, 419; sources of them, 421.

Lawyers in the French National Assembly, ii. 315.
Learning, an attention to it neceseary to Christianity, vi. 247; contributed, in the early ages, to the influence of the clergy, 358.
Lechmere, Mr., his thoughts on the British constitution, iii. 46, 61; extract from his speech at the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, iii. 46, 48, 61.
Legislative right not to be exercised without regard to the general opinion of those who are to be governed, iii. 27; a legislative act different from a juridical one, vi. 128.

Legislation, important problem in it, v. 107.
Legislators, bound only by the great principles of reason and equity, and the qeneral sense of mankind, ii. 333 ; character of a wisa legislator, 430; his duties; 7 . 108, vi. 19 ; the mode of proceeding of the ancient legislators, ii. 454.

Legislature, true end of it what, iii. 27,55 ; rights of it, with regard to the succession of the crown, 64.
Leland, Doctor, his able refutation of infidelity, Ni .111.
Length, too great, in buildinge, prejudicial to grandeur of effect, i. 10 H

Letters (Burke's) to the Sheriffs of Bristol, ii. 1 ; his two letters
to gentlemen in Bristol respecting Ireland, 43; to an Irish peer, on laws against the Catholics, iii. 282 ; to Sir Hercules Langrishe, on Irish Catholics, 298, vi. 56; to William Elliot, Esq., on the Duke of Bedford's attack, v. 67; on the Regicide Peace, 152; to the Empress of Russia, 434; to Fox, on the American war, 446; to the Marquis of Rockingham, 454.
Levellers, ii. 322.
Libel, power of juries in prosecutions for, vi. $15 \pm$; bill, for defining the powers of juries, 165 ; parts of it, what, 158.
Libelling, not the crime of an illiterate people, vi. 157.
Liberty, cannot long exist amongst a corrupt people, ii. 40; description of, vi. 63.
Liberty and commerce, the two main sources of power to Great Britain; i. 441 ; mistakes about liberty, 30 ; cannot long exist where the people are generally corrupt, 40 ; necessity of regulating it, 282 ; how men are qualified for it, 556 ; Mr. Burke's declaration of his ideas concerning it, iii. 28 ; difficulty of a contrivance fitted to unite public and private liberty, 113; review of the causes of the Revolution in favour of it , in the reign of King John, vi. 411.
Light, all colours dependent upon it, i. 106 ; produces an idea of greatness, ib .; when excessive, resembles darkness in its effects, 107 ; light and riant colours unfavoursble to the sublime, 108.
Limerick, treaty of, observations on it, v. 168.
Literary cabal, in France, ii. 338.
Liturgy, of the Established Church, alteration in it, vi. 97.
Loans, remarks on, v. 313.
Locke's remark on wit and judgment, i. 58 ; on the church, vi. 100 ;
an opinion of his concerning pleasure and pain, considered, $i .70$; his opinion concerning darkness considered, 155.
Longinus, a remark of his on the effect of sublime passages in the works of orators and poets, is 84.

Lords, House of, jurisdiction of, in cases of impeachment, vi. 427 ; its laws and rules of proceeding, 428 ; affected alarm at a supposed intrenchment by it on the balance of the constitution in the reign of George II., i. 322 ; influence of it, ib: the feeblest part of the constitution, iii. 500.
Loudness, a source of the sublime, i. 109.

Louis XIV., his conduct at the peace of Ryswick, reason given by him for the revocation of the edict of Nantz, vi. 25; his dislike to his minister Louvois, ii. 471.

Louis XVI., cause of French hostility to him, ii. 531 ; his financial reforms, 59 ; his character, v. 257 ; barbarous treatment experienced by him at the Revolution, ii. 342, 343, 347, 531 ; nnjustly called an arbitrary monarch; degraded office to which he was appointed by the revolutionists, 469 ; not the first cruse of the evils by which he suffered, v. 249 ; character of his brothers, iii. 428.

Louisiana relinquished to Spain, i. 206.

Love, forsaken, the feelings connected with it, i. 75 ; its origin and nature, 113; distinct from lust, ib.; generally described by diminutive epithets, 132, 160; the physical cause of it, what, 160.

Lucretíus, passages from him illustrative of the theory of the sublime, i. 98, 177.
Luxury, some good consequencea
of it, i. 299 ; a tax on it, the only contribution that can be called voluntary, v. 318.

Macartney, Lord, iii. 165 ; his statemente on the Nabob of Arcot's affairs not credible, 166.
Machiavel, an observation' of his on war, i. 10; a maxim of his, $\mathbf{v}$. 383.

Madmen, singular fact concerning them accounted for, i. 102.
Magna Charta, observations on it, ii. 305 ; iii, 315 ; origin and nature of it, vi. 402; objects and provisions of, 405; events which led to it, 410.
Magnanimity, in politics, often the truest wisdom, i. 509.
Mapnificence, a source of the sublime, i. 105.
Magnitude, in buildings, necessary to the sublime, in 103.
Mahomet's conquests, v. 256.
Malirattas, the, V. 2.
Majority, in a commonwealth, what, iii. $8 \dot{2}$; not true, that in all conquests the decision will be in their favour, vi. 122. See Multitudes.
Malesherbes murdered by the French revolutionists, $7.3 \leqslant 1$.
Malmesbury, Lord, v. 281, 294, 299, 305, 307.
Malvoisins, what, vi. 350.
Man, proportion not the cause of beauly in, i. 118; becomes in his progreas through life a creature of habit and opinions, ii. $3 \downarrow$; a relipious animal, 362.
Manilestoes, on what occasion commonly made, iii. 410; matters usually contained in them, ib .
Manilla, ransom, reunarks on it, $i$. 286.

Mankind, division of, into separate societies, i. 26.
Manners, while they remain entire, correct the vices of law, ii. 11 ; corrupted by civil wars, ib.;
maintained in Europe for ages, by the spirit of nobility and of religion, 350; in England, influenced by France, 352; had done alone in England what institutions and manners together had done in France, iii. 356; statesmen ought to know what appertains to them, v. 108; of more importance than laws, 208 ; laws ought to harmonize with them, vi. 106.

Mansfield, Lord, his declaration on rules of evidence, vi. 481.
Manufactures, English, v. 334.
Mara, an ancient Saxon goddess, vi. 240.

Maratta, invaded by the East India Company, ii. 188; treaty with them, ib.
Marie Antoinette, queen of France, her fortitude under ill treatment, ii. 347; animated description of her in youth, 348.
Marriage, importance of the Christian doctrine concerning it, v. 209 ; endeavours of the French National Assembly to desecrate it, 209 ; speech on marriage act, vi. 168; restraints upon it in the reign of King John, 404.
Marriage Act, royal, remarks on, vi. 168; principles npon which it is founded, 169.
Massacre of SL. Bartholomew, ii. 413.

Mathematical and metaphysical reasoning different from moral, vi. 133.

Matrimony, its ohjects, vi. 169.
Mazarin, Cardinal, not lored by Louis XIV., ii. 471; saying of his on settling the match between Louis XIV. and a daughter of Spain, ib.
Mediterranean Sea, importance to England of keeping a strong naval force there, 208.
Merchants, English, first consulted, i. 183; evidence given by them
to parliament, respecting America, 280, 285; qualities of them, what, ii. 227.
Mercy, not opposed to justice, iii. 453, v. 519 ; consists not in the
weakness of the means, but in the benignity of the ends, v. 466.
Merioth, John, letter to, on Burke's conduct on Irish affairs, v. 510.
Metaphysician, nothing harder than the heart of a thorough-bred one, v. 141 .

Middlesex election, speech on, ri. 126.

Migration in early times, caused by pasturage and hunting, vi. 192; and by wars, 193.
Militia, probable origin of it, vi. 374.

Military life, observation on it, v. 319.

Military officer, the qualifications of an able one, v. 320.
Milton, his admirable description of death, i. 90 ; his celebrated portrait of Satan, 92; his fine description of the Deity; 107; example from him of the beautiful in sounds, 140; of noble paintings, 179.
Ministerial appointments, qualifications for, i. 334.
Ministers, conduct of several during the French Revolution, iii. 379; British to be controlled by the House of Commons, 506; observations on their duty in giving information to the public, v. 240.

Minority, advantages possessed by a discontented one over the majority, v. 190; conduct of the, in 1793, iii. 467; Burke's defence against the attacks of, $\mathbf{v}$. 67.
Mint, the management of, ii. 90.
Military force, objections to the employment of, for enforcing bad laws, i. 463.
Misletoe, why venerated by the Druids, vi. 202.

Mixed government; a, i. 33.
Moderate men, the, in France, iz. 556.

Modes of life, advantages of them, 427 ; injustice of disturbing them, ib.
Modesty, excellence of it, i. 129, Y. 81 ; ought to be regulated, ib.
Mogul Empire, charter granted by it to the East India Company, ii. 264.

Mogul, the Great, conduct of the East India Company towards, ii. 184 ; sold by them, ib. ; treaty with him alleged to be broken by him, 187.
Mona, (the Island of Anglesea, the principal residence of the Druids in the beginning of the reign of Nero, vi. 210 ; reduced by Suetonius Paulinus, ib.
Monarchy, preferred by Bolingbroke to other goveraments, ii. 397; one of its characters, to have no local seat, iii. 429.
Monasteries, advantages of the early ones, ii. 428; character of, in remote times, vi. 242.
Monckton, General, i. 194.
Money, the value of it how to be judged, v. 312.
Monied companies, dangerous to tax great ones. $\cdot \mathrm{i}$. 258; ought to be allowed to set a value on their money, v. 313.
Monied interests, when formidable to a government, ii. 380.
Monk, General, character of an army commanded by him, ii. 543.

Monopoly of authority, an evil of capital, a benefit, v . 96 ; trade in the interior of India, iv. 85.
Monsieur, brother of Louis XYI., iii. 427.

Monson, Colonel, ii. 230.
Montesquieu, his remarks on the legislators of antiquity, ii. 455; his thoughts on the Euglish consti-
tution, iii. 113; character of him, ib.
Moral duties, not necessary that the reasons of the practice of them should be clear to all, i. 4.
Moral order of things, the view of great disasters in.it, attended with similar advantages to those which we derive from a contemplation of miracles in the physical, ii. 353 ; moral reasoning different from mathematical, iii. 16; moral questions never abstract, vi. 123.
Morality, public, want of in public men, i. 295; consequences of this, 298.
Mortality, a general one, always a time of remarkable wickedness, vi. 141.

Mounier and Lally, ii. 546.
Multitudea, ehoutings of a great one, a cause of the sublime, i. 109; a majority of the multitude, cold by the head, not the people, iii. 92.

Music, observation conceming the beautiful in it, i. 140.

Nabob of Arcot, the Subah of Deccan and other provinces sold to him by the East India Company, ii. 186; some account of, iti. 116; Burke's speech on Mr. Fox's motion for the production of papers relating to him, 122; his debts, 197.
Nabob of Oude, treatment of him by the East India Company, ii. 197.

Nantz, edict of, reason assigned by Louis XIV. for the revocation of it, and observations on it, vi. 25.

Naples, how likely to be affected by the Revolution in France, iii. 363.

Nation, state of it in 1770, i. 306; speculation of the ministry on the cause of $\mathrm{it}, 308$; animadversions on them, 309.
"Nation, Present State of the," animadversions on a pamphlet oo called, i. 185; purpose of it, 189.

National Assembly, of France, iii. 93; corresponds with the Revolution Society of London, ii. 279; character of it, 315,435 ; studies recommended by it to the youth of France, 535; endeavours to imitate Rousseau, ib.
Natural power in man, the senses, the imagination, aud the judgment, i. 54.
Natural Society, vindication of, i. 2; what it is, 7.
Natural state of society, inconveniences attendant on, i. 6.
Nature, state of, inconveniences of it, i. 7.
Nature, the social, impels a man to propagate his principles, V : 245.

Navigation, of Great Britain, i. 199; Act of, observations on it, 264.

Navy, the great danger of economical experiments upon it, i. 241.
Navy Pay Office, proposed reform of, ii. 95.
Necessity, invincible, remarks on it. จ. 310.
Neckar, Mons., his financial reforms, ii. 62 ; his estimate of French debt, 389.
Negro slavery, abolition of, $\mathbf{\nabla} .521$.
Negro slaves, remarcs on all attempts to excite an insurrection among them by proclamation in the colonies, v. 468.
Negro Code, sketch of it in 1792, v. 521.

Neighbourhood, law of, what, v. 216.

Netherlands, French influence there, iii. 369.

Neutrals in politics, iii. 435.
Newfoundland, view of the trade with it, i. 222.
New Spain. See Spain, New.
Newspapers, powerful influence of
them, in producing the Revolution in France, iii. 356.
Night, a source of the sublime, i. 89, 108.
Noailles, Vicomte de, iii. 434.
Nobility, the French, ii. 407; character of, ib. ; clamour against them, an artifice, 409.
Non-Intervention, principle of, falsely applied by European powers, iii. 400.
Norman Conquest, extraordinary facility of it, vi. 272 ; attempt to account for it, 273; the great ere of the English laws, 422.
Normandy, reunion of it to the crown of France, vi. 391.
Normans, the, their invasion of Britain, vi. 272; state of Europe at the time, 305.
North, Lord, observations on his character, v. 117, 496.
Nouvelle Eloise of Rousseau, v. 540, 541.
Nova Scotia, province of, ii. 112.
Novelty, the love of, the first and simplest emotion of the human mind, i .67 ; the danger of in dulging a desire for it in practical cases, iii. 12.
Nundcomar,'Rajah, hanged, ii. 355.
Oak, the, why venerated by the Druids, vi. 201.
Oath, purgation by, among the Saxons, vi. 299.
Oath, coronation, the, iii. 310.
Obscurity necessary to produce terror, i. 88; why more affecting than clearness, 90.
Observations on the conduct of the minority in 1793, iii. 469.
Obstinacy, though a great and very mischievous vice, closely allied to the masculine virtues, $i$. 427.

October 6 1789, the moming of, in

- France, ii. 343.

Office, men too much conversant in it, have rarely enlarged minds, i. 407, 409.

Officers, military, nature of the fortitude required of them, v. 322.
Offices, taxes on, ii. 66 ; the meanest, why held in feudal times by considerable persons, 82.
Opinion, popular, an equivocal test of merit, v. 118; the generality of it not to be judged of by the noise of the acclamation, 191; public opinion, the basis of authority, 463, vi. 144.
Opinions, men impelled to propagate their own, by the social nature, v. 245 ; frequently guide and direct the affections, 275 ; the most decided often stated in the form of questions, 372; the interest and duty of government to attend much to them, vi. 114.
Opium, sale of, in India, iv. 84.
Oppression, the poorest and most illiterate, proper judges of it, iii. 326.

Orange, the Prince of, his declarations, iii. 65.
Ordeal, purgation by, among. the Saxons, vi. 299.
Oude, Nabob of, his treatment by the East India Company, ii. 197; princesses of, treatment of, by Warren Hastings, iv. 288, 424

Pain, pleasure, and indifference, the three states of the mind, $i$. 68 ; difference between the removal of it and positive pleasure, 70 ; \& source of the sublime, 112; cause of it, 145; how a cause of delight, 147.
Pain and pleasure, each of a positive nature, i. 68.
Paine, Thomas, v. 68 ; remarks on his character, 395.
Painting, its effect on the passions, i. 90 .

Painting and poetry, when the pleasures arising from either spring from the pleasures of imitationand when from those of sympathy, i. 83.
Pandulph, the Pope's legate, his
politic dealing with King John, - vi. 395 ; parallel between his conduct to King John, and that of the Roman consuls to the Carthaginians in the last Punic war, 897.

Papal power, uniform steadiness of it in the pursuits of its ambitious projects, vi. 394.
Papal pretensions, origin of them, vi. 346.

Papal States, how likely to be affected by the Revolution in France, iii. 363.
Paper money of the National Assembly of France, ii. 510.
Papers, private, seizure of condemned, i. 182.
Parliament, remarks on it, ii. 259; power of dissolving it, the most critical and delicate of trusis vested in the Crown, i. 259; a security provided for the protection of freedom, v. 474; on the duration of, vi. 1, 132 ; disadvantages of triennial parliaments, 137.
Parliamentary control, importance of it, i. 333.
Parliamentary disorders, ideas for the cure of them, $i$. 185.
Parliamentary reform, thoughts on, i. 366 ; short parliaments, vi. 132. See Commons, House of.

Parliaments, short, thoughts on, $i$. 365.

Parliaments of France, character of, ii. 476.
Parsimony, a leaning towards it in war may be the worst management, i. 214 ; parsimony is not economy, v. 126; a short-sighted one injurious, 312.
Party divisions, inseparable from a free government, i. 185 ; the part which a good citizen should take in them, ib. ; character of a party, 375 ; mischievous tendency of them, v. 131.

## The Passions:-

Joy and grief, i. 73 ; those which
belong to self-preservation, 74;
those which luelong to society, 75; those which beloug to self-preservation turn upon pain and danger, ib. ; those which belong to generation, 76 ; final cause of the difference between those that belong to self-preservation, and those which regard the society of the sexes,ib. ; the social passions, 78; sympathy, ib. ; imitation, 82; ambition, 83; uses of the passions, 85; those caused by the sublime, 88 ; terror, its effect on the mind, ib ; - effects of painting and poetry on the passions, 90 ; difficulty of inquiring, into their causes, 91 ; how influenced by words, 178 ; an indulgence of them incompatible with freedom, ii. 555 ; strong ones awaken the faculties, v . 191 ; do not always awaken an infirm judgment, 278 ; passions which interest men in the characters of others, vi. 178.
Pasturage and hunting weaken those ties which attach men to any particular habitation, vi. 193.
Paulus, observations of his on law, vi. 23.

Peace, requisites of a good one, i. 203; a judgment may be formed. of what it is likely to be, from the steps that are made to bring it about, v. 165; a good ground of it never laid until it has been nearly concluded, 172; an axrangement of it in its nature, a permament settlement, 236.
Peerage, the, servility of, to the eourt, i, 323.
Peers, House of. See Lords, House of.
Penal laws, evils of suffering them to remain inoperative, vi. 104.
Penal statute, of Willian III., against the Papists, repeal of it, ii. $145,149$.

Pension, Burke's defence of his, $v$. 110.

Pensions, state, reasons for, ii. 102; paymaster of, 97.

People, the, not always blamable in time of public disorders, i. 110; temper of them the chief study of a statesman, 307 ; generally fifty years behindhand in their politics, 311 ; a connexion with their interests, a necessary qualification of a ministry, 334 ; sense of them how to be ascertained by the king, 337; ought to have the power to protect their represe:itatives, 356; liberty cannot long exist where they are generally corrupt, ii. 40 ; the prey of impostors, 523 ; danger of an abuse of it, iii. 414; people of England love a mitigated monarchy more than even a good republic, 66; danger of teaching them to disregard their moral obligations to their governors, 77 ; the natural control on authority, 78; idea attached to the phrase, 82; the duty of government to attend to their voice; v. 463; generally right in their disputes with government, i. 310 ; have no interest in disorder, ib.; the source of power, ii. 122; in what sense so, 288.
People of France, who are the, iii. 414; dangerous tendency of a power capable of resisting even their erroneous choice of an object, vi. 3; points in which they are incompetent to give advice to their representatives, 134.
Perfection, not the cause of beauty, i. 129.

Perry, Rt. Hon. Edm., letter to, 1778, v. 486.
Persecution, religious, indefensible, vi. 28; an observation of Mr. Bayle on it, 29 ; general observations on it, 67.
Persecutor, a violent one, frequently an unbehever in his own creed, v. 415.

Peters, Hugh, remarks on his sermon, ii. 338.

Petition of Right, recognises the inheritable nature of the English crown, ii. 305.
Philosophical inquiries, how to be conducted, and use of them, Preface to Sublime and Beautiful, i. 49.

Physic, the profession of it, in ancient times, annexed to the priesthood, vi. 202.
Physiognomy hase a considerable share in the beauty of the human species, i. 136.
Picts, the, vi. 224 ; Picts' wall, ib. Pilgrimages, early advantages of them, vi. 247.
Pilgrim's Progress, remark on, i. 61.

Pitt, Wm., remarks on his conduct, iii. 506; his admirable teclaration on the war with the French republic, $\quad$. 185'; eulogy of his speech on the war with France, 266.

Place Bill, proposed remedy for parliamentary disorders; i. 367.
Placemeri, thoughts on their having seats in parliament, i. 365.
Plagues, in Athens and in London, wickedness remarkably prevalent during their continusnce, vi. 141.

Pleasure, the manner in which its removal affects the mind, i. 68,69 .
Pleasure and pain, observations on them, i. 68.
Pleasure, pain, and indifference, three states of the mind, i. 69 ; each of a positive nature, 70 ; pleasures which belong to society, 75.
Poetry, its effects on the passions, i. 91 ; more powerful than painting, in moving them, 90 ; the rationale of this, 169 ; not strictly an imitative art, 177; does not depend for its effect on the raising of sensible images, 170 ; this exemplified, 174; affects rather by sympathy than imitation, 177; descriptive poetry operates chiefly by substitution, ib .

Poland, character of the revolution .there, iii. 101; atate of, previous to the revolution, 103 ; contrasted with the revolution in France, 359, 367 ; partition of, 7.251.
Policy, a refined one, the parent of confusion. i. 454; inseparable from justice, ii. 426.
Political connexion, held honourable in the ancient commonwealths, i. 374; an injudicious or mischievous system not necessarily of short duration, iii. 375.

Political economy had its origin in England, 7.124.
Political parties, edrantages of, i. 373.

Politician, the, business of, $i$. 378.

Politics, different in different ages, i. 311; ought to be adjusted to human nature, 380; masuitable to the pulpit, ii. 286.
Polybius, anecdote concerning him, iii. 328.

Poor, the labouring, their poverty owing to their numbers, 7.84 ; proper compassion for them, what, ib., 321.
Pope, the, treatment of him by the French Revolutionists, v. 286 ; his disputea with Henry 1., vi. 346; his motives for giving Henry II. a commission to conquer Ireland, 367.
Popery, laws affecting it, in Ireland, v .5 ; remarks on them, vi. 19, 50 ; their consequences, 42.
Popery Laws, (Ireland,) tracts on, vi. 5 ; letter on, to W. Smith, 49.

Popular election, essential to the great object of govemment, vi. 132 ; evils connected with it, ib.; the great advantage of a free state, i. 333; remarks on, vi. 133.

Popular opinion, an equivocal test of merit, $v .117$.
Population, increase in, not compa-
tible with bad government, ii. 399 ; rapid increase of it in America, $i$. 456; state of it, a certain standard by which to estimate the effects of a government on any country, ii. 399; review of the state of it in France, ib.; effects of peace and war on it compared, v . 322.
Portugal, out of the road of French politics, iii. 366.
Power, idea of, its effect on the mind, i. 94; all sublimity a modification of it, 95 ; incompatible with credit, 258 ; the civil power, when it calls in the aid of the military, perishes by the aid it receives, 342 ; arbitrary power steals upon a people, by being rarely exercised, ii. 10; persons possessed of power ought to have a strong sense of religion, 365; difficulty and importance of managing it well, iv. 280; not easily abandoned, 364 ; dissensions in the commonwenlth mostly concerning the hands in which power is to be placed, iii. 77; necessity of teaching men to restrain the immoderate desire and exercise of it, ib. ; active power never placed by wise legislators in the hands of the multitude, 78 ; danger of a resumption of it by the people, 82 ; not always connected with property, 372; the possession of it discovers a man's true character, v. 246; men will make the greatest sacrifices to obtain it, vi. 140.
Pownall, Governor, i. 263.
Prejudice cannot be created, vi. 52.

Prerogative, remarks on the exercise of it, ii. 28.
Prerogative of the Crown, the, growth of, i. 313; means employed to effect this, ib.
Presbyterianism, remarks on it, iii. 444.

Prescription, part of the law of
naturc, ii. 422 ; the most recognised title in jurisprudence, vi. 80.
Present state of the nation, observstions on, i. 185.
Preservation; self, the passions which belong to it, i. 74.
Price, Dr. Richard, his sermon on the Prench Revolution, ii. 285; olservations on it, $283,302,326$, 352 ; declarations of, vi. 125.
Price of commodities, how raised, v. 90 ; danger of attempting to raise it by authority, 89.
Priestley, declarations of, as to the church, vi. 125.
Primogeniture, law of, iii. 69; right of, impolicy of taking it away, ib., vi. 7.
Principal of a debt, cannot distress a nation, i. 229.
Principalities, English, ii. 71 ; evils resulting from them, 74 ; proposed reform of them, 78 ; proposal of Mr. Burke to unite them to the Crown, 74.
Privations, all general ones great, i. 99 .

Probert, John, ii. 72.
Profit, an honest and fair one, the best security against avarice and rapacity, ii. $10 \overline{5}$.
Property, necessity of securities for it in a republic, ii. 446 ; influence of, i. 325; laws affecting, among the Saxons, vi. 302; how affected by the laws against Popery in Ireland, 42 ; ought to predominate over ability in the representation, ii. 324; importance of the power of perpetuating it, 324 ; not inseparably connected with pewer, iii. 372.
Proportion, what, i. 118 ; not the cause of beauty in vegetables, 114; nor in animals, 117 ; nor in the human species, 118 ; whence the notion of it arose, 122 .
Prosperity, discovers the real character of a man, ii. 533 ; a constant prejudice in favour of it, iii. 425.

Protestant ascendency, vi. 66 ; ob-- servations on it, 64 .

Protestant. Association, animadversions on it, ii. 143.
Protestant, in what sense the state was declared so, at the Revolation, iii. 308 ; Protestantism not then undefined, 309.
Protestants, errors of the early ones, ii. 145 ; misconduct of those in the sonth of France at the Revolution, 444.
Provisions, trade of, danger of tampering with it, v. 83.
Prudence, the first in rank of the political and moral virtues, iii. 16 ; its fules and definitions seldom exact, never universal, . 158; its decisions differ from those of judicature, iv. 514 .
Prussia, policy of, iii. 441.
Psalms, abound in instances of the union of a sacred awe with our ideas of the Deity, i. 98.
Public affairs, state of them previous to the formation of the Rockingham administration, $i$, 266.

Public men, want of public morality in, i. 295; desiderata in, 298 ; not all equally corrupt, ii. 38.

Public opinion, the duty of statesmen to consider it, i. 307, ii. 63 , จ. 464.
Public service, means of rewarding it necessary in every state, ii. 102.

Punishment, considerations necessary to be observed in inflictingit, iii. 454; inflicted by the Saxons, vi. 301 ; remarks on the nature of it, ib.
Punishments, modes of, anong the Saxcns, vi. 301.
Purgation by ordeal and oath, among the Saxons, vi. 296.
Purveyance, and receipt in kind, what, ii. 84; taken away by Charles II., ib.; and afterwards revived, ib.

Pythagoras, his discipline contrasted with that of Socrates, vi. 198; silence why enjoined by him, ib.

Quakerism, aristocratic, vi. 125.
Queen of France. See Marie Antoinette.

Ransom, by auction, (in American taxation, method of it impracticable, i. 502.
Raymond, Count of Tholouse, engages in the crusade, vi. 337.
Reason, sound, no real virtue without it, ii. 535; never inconves nient but when it comes to be applied, vi. 24; the standard of, i. 53; its influence in producing the pasaions, i. 79.
Reasoners, men often the worst reasoners for having been ministers, i. 235.

Reflections on the French Revolution, ii. 277, 519.
Reform, practical, difficultien attendant upon, ii. 437.
Reform in parlianent, to be approached with great caution, vi. 3 ; should be slow, ii. 439 ; short parliaments, vi. 132. Seo further, Parliamentary Reform and Commons' House.
Reform, economical, speech on, ii. $55 .{ }^{\circ}$
Reform in representation of the House of Commons, vi. 144.
Reformation, different from change, v. 120 ; observations on it, ii. 439, vi. 1.

Reformation, the, observations on it, ii. 144; effects of is, iii. 350 .
Reformations, in England, have all proceeded upon the principle of reference to antiquity, ii. 306.
Reformers, English, conduct of them, ii. 420.
Regicide, by establishment, what, จ. 207.
Regicide Commonwealth, 2, what, v. 207.

Regicide Peace, the, thoughts on, vol. v.
v. 452, 358; three letters on, 152, 231, 261 ; fourth letter on, 358.

Religion, a principle of energy, i. 466 ; among the most powerful causes of enthusiasm, v. 245; the basis of civil society, ii. 362 ; paramount to all human laws, vi. 32; the Christian, overcame all opposition, 194; the magistrate has a right to direct the exterior ceremonies of it, 108 ; writers against it never set up any of their own, i. 5 ; effects of it on the colonists of America, 474; respected in England, ii. 26 ; a strong sense of it necessary to those in power, 33 ; mischievous consequences of changing it, except under strong conviction, iii. 443.
Religious ceremonies, vi. 108.
Religious freedom, vi. 61.
Religious persecution, indefensible,' vi. 104.

Religious opinions, not the only cause of enthusiasm, v. 245.
Remarks on the policy of the allies in 1793 , iii. 410.
Rent derived from land, should be returned to the industry whence it came, ii. 430.
Repetition of the same story, effects of it, iii, 356.
Report of the Committee of the Commons, in relation to precedents and the course of proceedings in impeachment, vi. 423.
Representation, virtual advantages of, iii. 334 ; personal, objections to, vi. 146.
Representation of America in the British parliament, impossible, i. 260 ; ought to represent the ability as well as the property of a state, ii. 324; comparison between the representation of England and that of France in the National Assembly, 458 ; natural, what, v. 190.
Representation to his Majesty, on 20
the speech from the throfe, ii. 249.

Representative, his duty to his constituents, i. 446, ii. 66.
Republic, the Athenian, i. 31.
Republican government, remarks on, iii. 36.

- Republics, ancient, ii. 453.

Resemblance, pleasing to the imagination, i. 59.
Resolutions, moved by Burke, respecting America, i. 510.
Responsibility, nature bf it, ii. 472, v. 354.

Revenue, great importance of it to a state, ii. 497; demands great ability for its management, $\mathrm{ib}_{\text {. }}$; of France, ib.
Revenues of the Crown, object of the alterations in, i. 360 ; of William the Conqueror, vi. 319.
Revolution, the French, character of, V .210 ; as it affected other nations, 231, 302; not to be compared with that of 1688 , iii. 278; general observations on it, ii. 308; characterized as a revolution of doctrine and theoretic dogma, iii. 350 ; as relates to foreign states, v. 231.

Revolution of 1688, diminished influence of the Crown at that time, how compensated, i. 314; brief remarks on it, iii. 278 ; principles of it in the Declaration of Right, ii. 290; grounds of it, iv. 432.

Revolution Society, the, ii. 283; corresponds with the National Society of France, 280 ; its origin and character, ib .
Revolutionists, the French, described, v. 246, 435.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, an excellent observation of his on taste, iii. 114.
Rich, the, trustees for the poor, v . 84.; their duties stated, ib.; dependent on the poor, ib.; need the consolations of religion, iv. 234.

Richard I., brief account of his
reign, vi. 376; parallel between him and Charles XII. of Sweden, 384.

Richelieu, Cardinal, hated by Louis XIII., ii. 471.

Rider's Almanac referred to, $\quad$. 360.

Rights, presumed, their effects of great weight in deciding on their validity, iii. 92.
Rights of men, theory of, animadversions on it, ii. 331, iii. 94; the rights of men often sophistically confounded with their power, ii. 335.
Rioters of 1780, Burke's letters on their execution, v. 513, 515.
Robespierre, his character, iii. 434, v. 397.

Rochefoucault, Cardinal, and Duke . of, ii. 386.
Rochford, Lord, his conduct with regard to Corsica, i. 340.
Rockingham Administration, the, account of, i. 182; Marquis of, Burke's letter to, on the proposed secession of the minority in the House of Commons, v. 454; state of public affairs at the formation of his Administration, i. 267; character and conduct of it, 272; ideas of it with regard to America, 283; his Lordship's conduct in American affairs, i. 412, 416; Burke's letter to, v. 454.
Rohilla war, iv. 220.
Roland, character of him, iii. 513.
Rollo, a Danish chief, vi. 273.
Roman Catholics, legislative proceedings affecting them, ii. 143; in Ireland, laws affecting them, vi. 5; remarks on, 18, 49; consequences of, 42 ; Mr. Burke's defence of his parliamentary conduct with regard to them, ii. 143; letter on the penal laws against them, iii. 282; mode of education necessary for their clergy, 288; condition of the clergy before the restraints on marriage, 290; mischievous ef-
fects of placing the appointment of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy in the hands of the LordLieutenant, 289.
Roman empire, politics of, vi. 216; fall of, in Britain, 224.
Roman politics, under the emperors, different from those which actuated the republic, vi. 216; procurators under the emperors, why invested with greater powers than the legates, 219 ; military ways, origin, nature, and extent of them, 221 ; nature of the revenues, 222.
Romans, methods by which they held their dominion over conquered nations, vi. 218.
Rome, ancient, examples from its history to show the danger of an attempt to feed the people out of the hands of the magistrates, $v$. 100; destroyed by the disorders of continual elections, vi. 139; and by its heary taxes, 223; bounds of the empire first contracted by Adrian, 224 ; the third great change after the dissolution of the commonwealth, what, 228.

Rota, in the French Republic, remarks on it, iii. 373.
Rotund, grand effect of it, i. 102; accounted for, ib.
Rousseau, ii. 358, 535; Mr. Hume's account from himself of the secret of his principles of composition, 441 ; the leaders in the National Assembly endeavour to imitate him, iii. 535; vanity his prevailing passion, 536; brief character of him, 537 ; totally destitute of taste, 539 ; his reprehensible ideas on the passions in the Nouvelle Eloise, 540 ; character of his style, ib.
Royal establishments, ii. 70; evils resulting from them, 73.
Royal household, expenses of, ii. 82.

Royal wardrobe, ii. 89.
Royal Marriage Act, remarks on, vi. 168.

Royalists of France, iii. 422.
Russell, Baron, the first, his claracter, v. 131. See Bedford.
Russia, treaty made with, i. 183; how far liable to revolution, iii. 367 ; the emperor of, his charac'ter, $\mathbf{v}$. 289; Burke's letter to the empress of, 434.
Russian treaty of commerce, i. 289.
Rufus, William, character of, vi. 332 ; his reign, 334.

Sacheverel, Doctor, impeachment of him carried on by the. Whigs for the purpose of stating the principles of the Revolution, iii. 44 ; extracts from his trial, 48.
Salaries, public, observations on a tax upon them, ii. 67; objections to the taxing of, 68; reasons for making them liberal, 104:
Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, Palestize reduced by him, vi. 380 ; defeated by Richard I., 379.
Sallust, remarks on his finely contrasted characters of Cæsar and Cato, i. 130.
Salt, monopolized by the French government, i. 231.
Salt, monopoly trade in, in Bengal, iv. 103.

Saltpetre, monopoly trade in, in Bengal, iv. 123.
Santerre, his brutal conduct to Louis XVI., v. 426.
Saracens, their character and operations, vi. 306.
Sarum, Old, ii. 83.
Saunders, Sir Charles, i. 194.
Saville, Sir George, his character, ii. 149; his act for the repeal of a penal statute of William III., 149.

Saxons, wholly altered in England since the Conquest, vi. 415; sources of them, 421; the question, whether the crown was elective or hereditary, discussed, 202
vi. 284 ; settlement of, in Britain, 233 ; worship of, 239; conversion of to Christianity, 242; sketch of their history, 253; their laws and institutions, 279, 294; condition of, in 1791, iii. 367.
Scarcity, thoughts and details on, v. 83; policy. of government in time of, 99 .
Scotland, beneficial effects of its union with England, ii. 47 ; remarks on the Church of Scotland, iii. 309.

Scripture, indefinite nature of subscription to it, vi. 100.
Scriptures, the, description of, vi. 101.

Scythians, what part of Europe inhabited by them, vi. 185.
Secretary for the Colonies, ii, 107.
Selden, his observations on witnesses, vi. 499.
Self-preservation, the passions which belong to it, i. 74; the sublime, an idea belonging to it, 112. See Passions.

Senate, none in French constitution, ii. 468.
Seuses, the, sources of the sublime, i. 74 ; general remarks on them, 54; ought to be put under the tuition of the judgment, iii. 125.
Serpent, why an object of veneration, vi. 202.
Shakspeare, his description of the king's army in Henry IV. an example of the sublime, i. 105.
Shelburne, Lord, animadversions on a passage in his speech, i. 262.
Shaw Allum, ir. 229.
Sheridan's attack on Burke, iii. 281.
Sheriff, office of, amongst the Saxons, vi. 291.
Sheriffs of Bristol, Burke's letter to, ii. 513.
Short account of a short administration, i. 182.
Short parliaments, vi. 132 ; objections to, 137.
Silence, why enjoined by Pythagoras and the Druids, vi. 198.

Silk, Bengal trade in, iv. 60.
Silures of ancient Britain, vi. 209.
Silver sent to China from India, iv. 36.

Sinecures, mode of dealing with them, ii. 100.
Sirach, Son of, fine example of the sublime, from his Book of Wisdom, i. 106.
Slave-trade, abolition of, iii. 517 ; thoughts on it, v. 521 ; proposed code for regulating it, 524.
Slavery, its effects upon the minds of freemen, in the same state, $i$. 467 ; definition of, vi. 103.
Slaves, not so beneficial to their masters as freemen, v. 93.
Smallness, as a source of beauty, $i$. 166; why essential to love, i. 167.

Smelling, the idea of, enters into the sublime, i. 111; the cause of this, 164.
Smells, remarks on, i 111; taste and smell, their agreement, 141.
Smith, Sir Sidney, observations on his conduct, v. 273; his claims on the British nation, ib .
Smith, William, letter to, on the laws affecting Roman Catholics in Ireland, vi. 49.
Smoothness, why beautiful, i. 161 .
Snuff-taking, effects of, i. 124.
Social nature, impels a man to propagate his principles, v. 245.
Society, the passions which belong to, i. 75; natural, what, 78; inconveniences attendant on a natural state of, 7; institutions arising out of political society and civil government, 8 ; fundamental rules of, ii. 332; based on religion, 362; notion of, how first taught, i. 79; its continuance under a permanent covenant, ii. 367; socięty and solitude compared, i. 78 ; great object of it, what, Vi . 29.

Socrates, his discipline contrasted with that of Pythagoras, vi. 198.
Solitude, pleasures of, it 78; some-
thing may be done in it for the benefit of society, v. 79.
Somers, Lord, the Declaration of Right framed by him, ii. 292.
Sophia, the Princess, why, named in the Act of Settlement as the root of inheritance to the kings of England, ii. 297.
Sophis, St., church of, anecdote of the Greeks assembled there when Mahomet II. entered Constantinople, v. 422.
Sound, a source of the sublime, i. 109; grand effect of a single one repeated at short intervals, ib.; Intermitting one, productive of the sublime, 110; the beautiful in sounds, 140.
Sounds, sweet, a source of the beautiful, i. 140.
Spain, condition of, in 1791, iii. 364 ; how likely to be affected by the Revolution in France, ib., 396; not a aubstantive power, 397.

Speciousnese and elegance, i. 138.
Speech, by Mr. Burke, on American taxation, i. 382 ; on his arrival at Bristol, 439; to the electors of Bristol on being elected, 442; on moving the resolution for the conciliation with the colonies, 450; on economical reform, ii. 55; at the Guildhall in Bristol, relative to his parliamentary conduct, 127 ; in parliament on Mr. Fox's East India Bill, 173; on the Nabob of Arcot's debts, iii. 116; on the army eatimates, 269 ; at Bristol, 1780, on declining the poll, ii. 170; on the Acts of Uniformity, vi. 91; on the bill for the relief of Protestant Dissenters, 102; on the petition of the Unitarians, 113; on the Middlesex election, 126 ; on a bill for shortening the duration of parliaments, 132; on the reform of the representation in the House of Commons, 144; on the powers of juries in prose-
cutions for libels, 154; on the bill for repealing the Marriage Act, 168 ; on the Bill for restraining dormant claims of the church, 172.

Spelman, 'difficulties overcome by him in the study of the law, vi. 414.

Spirituous liquors, beneficial effects of them, $\mathbf{v}$. 106.
Spon, Mr., his curious story of Campanella, i. 146.
Spring, the, why the pleasantest of the seasons, i. 104.
Stability, one of the requisites of a good peace, i. 203.
Stafford, Lord, extract from his trial, vi. 443.
Stamp Act, American, origin and progress of it, $i .270$; opposed, 272; repealed, 273 ; motives for the repeal, 275; good effects of the repeal, 282.
Standing army in France, iii. 277.
Stanhope, General, extract from his speech at the trial of Doctor Sacheverel, iii. 50; his thoughts on the English constitution, ib.
Starry heaven, why productive of the idea of grandeur, i. 105.
State, the, ambiguity of the phrase, iii. 302 ; meaning of the term, ib. ; important considerations respecting the question of vesting in it some one description of citizens, 304.
States, varieties in their progress to perfection and decay, v. 153; not necessarily subject to the laws which determine the duration of individuals, ib.; those which bound their efforts only with their being, must give laws to those which will not push their opposition beyond their convenience, 157.
States-General of France, ii. 315; instructions to them, 554.
Statesman, a, his primary duty, is - 307 ; should be governed by cir-- cumstances, ri. 114; should
chiefly study the temper of the people, i. 307; character of an able one, ii. 427, v. 108 ; differ from professors in the universities, vi. 114.

Stephen, King, vi. 348; reign of, ib.
Stonehenge, grand, why, i. 104 ; observations on it, vi. 199.
Stones, rude ones, why objects of veneration, vi. 202.
Strafford, Earl of, a protestation of the House of Commons on his trial, vi. 431, 499; remarks on his prosecution, 502.
Sublime, the, sources of, i. 74; the passion caused by, 88; compared with the beautiful, 141, 169; efficient cause of, 143; the strongest emotion of the mind, 74 ; its cause, ib.; its nature, 88 ; an idea belonging to self-preservation, 112; in all things abhors mediocrity, 107 ; why produced by visual objects of great dimensions, 149.
Sublime and beautiful, an inquiry into the origin of our ideas of them, i. 52 ; stand on very different foundations, 132; how produced, 147.
Subscription to the XXXIX. Articles, remarks on, vi. 97.
Succession, effects of, in visual objects, explained, i. 153 ; the principle of hereditary succession recognised at the Revolution, ii. 293. See Uniformity.

Suddenness a source of the subblime, i. 109.
Suffering, all must be prepared for it who aspire to act greatly, v. 165.

Sullivan, agent of the Nabob of Arcot, iii. 155.
Sully, M. de, an observation of his on revolutions in a state, i. 310.
Superstition, the religion of feeble minds, ii. 429; nature of it, 430.
Surplus produce, nature and application of it , ii .431.

Sweden, its revolutionary tendencies, iii. 366.
Sweetness, its nature, i. 162; relaxing, 163.
Switzerland, an object with the, French Revolutionists in 1791, iii. 361.

Sympathy, its effects on the distresses of others, i. 79, 80; observations on it, $\mathrm{\nabla} .272$.

Taille, the, nature of it, i. 231.
Tanistry, what, vi. 283.
Tallien, the regicide, his brutal conduct, v. 426.
Tanjore, province of, iii. 177.
Taste, the standard of, i. 52 ; definition of, 53 ; agreement of mankind in matters of, 56; various qualities of, 63; dependent upon the judgment, 65 ; discourse concerning it, 52; want of it, whence, 64 ; a wrong or bad one, what, ib. ; a good one, 65; taste and smell, their agreement, 141; taste and elegance of no mean importance in the regulation of life, ii. 539.
Tax, Irish absentee, objections to it, v. 437.

Tax upon salaries, remarks upon it, ii. 66.
Taxation, British, v. 328 ; lighter in England than in any other great state of Europe, i. 232.
Taxes, in France, i. 232, ii. 390; mode of levying them in commercial colonies, an important and difficult consideration, i. 247; nature of several in America, 248 ; remarks on laxes on offices, ii. 66 ; on different establishments, 67 ; the great contests for freedom in England, chiefly upon the question of taxing, i. 464 ; remarks on English taxes, v. 329.

Tea-tax, Burke's speech on, i. 386.

Teas, consumption of, in America, i. 400.

Temple, Sir William, v. 301.
Terror, its effects on the mind, $i$. 88,145 ; often the source of delight, $80 ;$ a cause of the sublime, 88 ; produces an unnatural tension of the nerves, 147; how the cause of delight, ib.
Test Act, observation on it, iii. 314.

Thanes, origin and character of them, vi. 286.
Theatrical entertainments, remarks on them, ii. 353, v. 209 ; made

- an affair of state by the French regicides, v. 248.
Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, character of him, vi. 249.
Third Estate in France, ii. 314.
Thirty-nine Articles, the, relief from them proposed, vi. 97 ; objections to this, 98.
Thoughts on French affairs, iii. 347.
Thoughts on scarcity, by Burke, v. 83.

Thoughts on the present discontents, i. 306.

Tiers Etat, in France, how composed, ii. 314.
Time blends the conquered with the conquerors, iii. 319.
Tithes, remarks on, vi. 173.
Tithing court, the Saxon, vi. 288.
Tithings, in England, vi. 289.
Toleration, Burke's notions on, iii. 445, vi. 104.
Toleration Bill, Irish, thoughts on, v. 486.

Toleration in England, what, ii. 421; ought to be tender and large, iii. 309 ; not opposed to Christianity, vi. 96 ; not afforded by the heathens, vi. 108.
Touch, a source of the ides of beauty, i. 134.
Toulon, fleet of, injudicious meaBures of the English government with regard to it, iii. 439, 440.
Townshend, Charles, portraiture of, i. 426 ; character of, ib.

Trade, state of, in England, during the French war, $\mathbf{y}$. 345; laws
affecting that of Ireland, ii. 44; sometimes seems to perish when it only assumes a different form, i. 217; state of, 220; quickly and deeply affected by taxes, 275 ; state of it, how to be judged of, 7. 345.

Trade, Board of, origin and operations of it, ii. 109.
Trade and Plantations, Board of, ii. 109.

Tragedy, the effects of; i. 81 ; gene-' ral remarks on it, vi. 179.
Transmigration of souls, origin of the doctrine, vi. 200.
Treasurer's staff, Lord Coke's remarks on the use of it; ii. 119.
Trent, Council of, effect of its regulations respecting seminaries, iii. 291.

Triangle, the form of it, the poorest in effect of all visible figures, $i$. 104.

Triennial parliaments, disadvantages of them, vi. 136.
Trinoda necessitas, in Saxon law, what, vi, 304.
Tucker, Dean, on the Stamp Act, i. 421.

Turkey, power sought there with avidity notwithstanding the known danger of its tenure, vi. 140.
Tyranny, augmented by contumely, ii. 210 ; ought to be punished, 355 ; the desire of it often lurks in the claim of an extravagant liberty, iii. 41.

Ugliness, oppgsite to beauty, but not to proportion and fitness, nor to sublimity, i. 137.
Uniformity of parts and succession necessary to our idea of artificial infinite, $\mathrm{i}, 102$.
Uniformity, Acts of, speech upon, vi. 91.

Union, political, adrantages of, i. 375.
Unitarians, speech on the petition of, vi. 113.
Unity, why requisite to vastness, ${ }^{\text {A.' }}$ 150.

Universal, nothing universal can be rationally affirmed on any moral or political subject, iii. 16 .
Use to be attended to in works of art i. 105; use and habit not the cause of pleasure, 125.
Use and beauty, the ideas of, not necessarily connected, i. 125.
Utility not the cause of beauty, i. 125.

Vanity, nature and tendency of it, ii. 536.

Variation, beautiful, why, i. 165; gradual, essential to beauty, 133 ; the cause of this, 165.
Vastness, a cause of the sublime, it 100; unity, why necessary to it, 150.

Vattell on Alliances, iii. 460.
Vegetables, proportion not the cause of beauty in, i. 114.
Venice, republic of, its regulations with respect to offices of state, iii. 303; how originated, vi. 308; acquires the island of Cyprus, 377; the only state in Europe which derived any advantage from the crusades, 378.
Verbal description a means of raising a stronger emotion than painting, i. 91.
Viee, a transition to it from virtue seldom suddenly made, i. 296.
Vices, obscure and vulgar ones often blended with great talents, ii. 536.

Vicinity, civil law of, what, 7.216.
Vindication of natural society, i. 6.
Virgil, his description of Fame obscure and magnificent, $\mathbf{i . 9 3}$; the combination of images of a tremendous dignity in his description of the mouth of hell, 99 ; a passage from him illustrative of the sublime effect of the cries of animals, 111; and of smells, 112; examples of fine painting,

- 178, v. 121.

Virtue, progress of a transition from it to vice, in public men, describ-
ed, i. 296; will spread as well as vice by contact, ii. 40 ; enumeration of those virtues which cause admiration, i. 130; enumeration of the softer virtues, ib .; how far the idea of beauty may be applied to it, ib. ; humility the foundation of virtue, ii. 536 .
Virtue, public, cannot grow under confinement, ii. 497.
Virtues of the mind, i. 131.
Visual objects of great dimensions, why sublime, i. 149 ; effect of succession in them explained, 153.

Voice of the people, the duty of statesmen to regard it, i. 307, ii. 62.

Voltaire, ii. 358.
Voters, in England, more in the spirit of the constitution to lessen than to enlarge their number, i . 259.

Wages, the rate of them has no direct relation to the price of provisions, T. 86.
Wales, abortive attempt to increase the revenue from, ii. 73; injudiciously and mischievously governed by England for two handred years i. 485; alteration of the system in the reign of Henry VIII., i. 486; principality of, ii. 72; English policy towards, i. 485.

Wales, Frederick, Prince of, project of government devised in his court, i. 315; considered, 317; nature and design of it, 320; name of it, 329.
Walpole, Mr., (afterwards Sir Robert,) extract from his speech on the trial of Doctor Sacheverel, iii. 51 ; forced into war with Spain by the people of England, v. 192 ; remarics on his character, 194.

War_justifiable when intended to preserve political independence and civil freedom, v. 205 ; can-
not long be carried on against the will of the people, 189 ; effects of that with France, on the English people, 318 ; civil, effects of, ii. 10; the original cause of it often very far from being the principal purpose, i. 296; economy not easily reconciled with it, 214 ; labourers and manufacturers not capable of understanding the grounds of it, iii. 492; war of England with the French Republic, a war with an armed doctrine, $7.164 ;$ general observations on it, 122 ; the power of making it, why put under the discretion of the Crown, ii. 471 ; principle of the law of nations with regard to it, vi. 41 ; the sole means of justice, $\nabla .213$.
Warrants. See General Warrants.
Warren Hastings, Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inspect the Lords' Journals, vi. 423. See Hastings.
Wars in the early periods of society, i. 9. See War.
Warwick, Earl of, extract from his trial, and observations on it, vi. 444.

Washington, 叉. 391.
Waste lands and commons, enclosure of, \%. 340.
Water, why venerated by the Druids, vi. 201.
Weakness, human, seldom pitied by those who applaud prosperous folly or euccessful guilt, ii. 92.
Wealih, internal, consists in useful commodities as much as in gold and silver, $i .223$; a certain standard by which to estimate the character of a government, ii. 400; can never rank first in England, v. 345; ought always to be subservient to virtue and public honour, 159 ; remark of a foreigner on the display of it in the shops in London, 345.

West Indians, always indcbted to English merchants, i. 196.
West Indies, relative position of, politically, v. 239; their value to England, i. 196.
Whigs, an appeal from the new to the old, iii. 1; opinions of the former, 68; the great connexion of them in the reign of Queen Anne, i. 375 ; the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverel carried on by them for the purpose of stating the true principles of the Revolution, iii. 45; principles of the New Whigs, 44; another statement from their writings, 68 ; their opinion with respect to the power of the people over the commonwealth, ib.
Wickham, Mr., British minister in Switzerland, 7.174.
Wilkes, Mr., his contest with the court party, i. 351 ; cause of, ib. ; pretence for punishing him, 353; remarks on his expulsion from the House of Commons, vi. 127.
Will and duty, contradictory terms, iii. 78; our duty not dependent on it, 79.
William the Conqueror, account of his reign, vi. 311; his distribution of the land, 317 ; his reformation of the church, 318; his revenues, ib.; character of his reign, 331 ; extraordinary facility of his conquest of England accounted for, 273; reasons assigned for his numerous followers, 310.

William II., (Rufus, vi. 332.
William III., his elevation to the throne an act not of choice, but of necessity, ii. 292 ; his judicious appointment of able men to the episcopal bench, 527 ; the spiritual address of the Commons to him respecting the war against France, iii. 45; origin of that war, ₹. 195; singular address with which he conducted it, 199 ;
'address of the House of Lords respecting it, 301.
Wintoun, Lord,'extracts from his trial, vi. 437.
Wisdom of the Son of Sirach, example of the sublime from it, $i$. 106.

Wishes, vehement, the discovery of them generally frustrates their accomplishment, v. 166.
Wit and judgment, difference between them, i. 58.
Wittenagemote, the Saxon, vi. 291.
Words, mischiefs arising out of, vi. 71; their power over the mind, i. 170, 172; not necessary that they should raise images to affect the mind, 173; how they influence the passions, 178 ; the best means of communicating the affections of the mind, 169 ; affect
us in a manner very different from natural objects, painting, or architecture, ib. ; three sorts of them, 170 ; general words before ideas, 171; effect of them, 172; aggregate words do not necessarily operate by presenting images to mind, ib. ; exemplified in the case of Blacklock, 174 ; and of Saunderson, ib. ; the only means by which many ideas have been presented to the mind, 178.

Works, Board of, its cost, ii. 89.
Writers, when they act in a body, have much influence on the public mind, ii. 384.

Zeal, novelty not the only source of, v. 79.
Zisca, John, v. 111

THE END.

# BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY. 

## a Serifs of Litrgal Prose Translations of the Greee and Latim Classics WITE NOT BA AND INDEXES. <br> Oniform wila the Standard Libraky, 5s. each (exeept Thucydides, Asehylut, Firgil, Horace, Cicero's Opficos, Demosthenef, dppendix to Eischylus, dristolle's Organon, all of which are $3 s$. Ud. each volume).

1. Herodotus. By the Rev. Fixmby Cary, M.a. Prontispiece.

2 \& 3. THUCYDIDES. By the Rev. H. Dale. In 2 Vols. (3s. 6d. eaci). Frontispiece. 4. PLato. Vol. I. By Cary. [The Apology of Soctates, Critc Phædo, Gorgies, Protagotas, Phedrus, Theretetus, Euthyphron, Lysis.] Frontis, Ath.
5. LIVY'S HISTORY OF ROME, literally translated. Vol. I., Bools 1 to 8.
6. Plato. Yol. I. By Davis. [The Republic, Timeus, and Critius.]
7. LIVY'S HISTORY OF ROME. Vol, II., Books 9 to 26.
8. SOPHOCLES. Tlic Oxford Translation, revised.
9. ESCHYLUS, literally tranelated. By an Oxomian. (Price 3s. bd.)
$9^{2}$ mous editio Appendir to, containing the new readiriss given in Hermann's postlu10. ARISTOTLE'S RHETORIC AND POETIC. With Examination Qnestions.
11. LIVY'S HISTORY OF ROME. Vol. IIL., Books 27 to 30.

12 \& 14. EURIPIDES, literally translated. From the Text of Dindorf. In 9 Vols.
13. VIRGIL By Davidson. New Edition, Revised. (Price 3s. 6d.) Frontispiece.
15. HORACE. By Saart. New Edition, Revised. (Price 3s. 6d.) hrontispieco.
16. ARISTOTLE'S ETHics. By Proy. R. W. Brownt, of King's College.
17. CICERO'S OFFICES. [Old Age, Friendship, Scipio's Dream, Paradoxes, \&ce.]
18. PLATO. Vol. III. By G. Burgess, M.A. [Euthydemas, Symposium, Sophistes, Politicus, Lachen, Parmenides, Cratylas, and Meno.]
19. LIVY'S HISTORY OF ROME. Vol. IV. (which eompletes the work).
20. CeSAR AND HIRTIUS. With Inder.
21. HOMER'S ILIAD, in prose, literally translated. Frontispiece.
22. Homer's Odyssey, Myxins, Efigrays, and Battle of the Froge and Mice.
23. PLATO. Vol. IV. By G. Buggrs, M.A. [Philebus, Charmides, Laches, The Two Alcibiades, and Yen other Dialogucs.]
24, 25, 232. OVID. By II. T. RIIET, B.A. Complete in $\$$ Vols, Prontispieces.
28. LUCRETIUS. By the Rev.J.S. Warson. With the Mctrical Version of J. M. Good.

27, 90 31, 8 34. CICERO'S ORATIONS. By C. D. Yongr. Complete in 4 Vols. (Vol 4 containa alao the Rhetorical Yieces.)
28. PINDAR. By Dafsom W. Tureze. With the Metrical Version of Moork, Front.
29. PLATO. Vol. V. By G. Bungrs, M.A. [The Lawe.]

33 \& 86. THE COMEDIES OF PLAUTUS, By H. T. Rirey, B.A. In 3 Vuls.
35. JUVENAL PERSIUS, \&c. By the Rby. L. Fvars, M.A. With the Metrical Version of Giryord. Prontispiece.
37. THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY, translated chiefly by G. Burars, A.M., with Metrical Versions by various authors.
38. DEMOSTHENES. The Oynthiac, Philippic, and other Public Orations, with Noteg, appendices, ke., by C. Rana Kennedt. (8s. 6d.)
1.

## B OHN＇S CLASSICAL LIBRARY．

> 39. SALLUST, FLORUS, and VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, with copious Notes, Biographical Notices, and Index, hy the Ref. J. S. Watson, M.A.
> 40. LUCAN'S PHARSALIA, with copions Notes, by H. T. Riley, B.A.
> 41. THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS and TYRTAUS, by the Rev. J. BANEs, M.A. With the Metrical Versions of Chapman. Frontispiece.
> 42. CICERO'S ACADEMICS, DE FINIBUS and TUSCULAN QUESTIONS, by C. D. Yonge, B.A. With Sketch of the Greek Philosophy.
> 43. ARISTOTLE'S POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, by E. WALYORD, M.A., with Notes, 4- Yyses, Life, Introduction, and Index.
> 44. DIC = NVジ, LAERTIUS. LIVES AND OPINIONS OF THE ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS, with Notes by C. D. YoNGE, B.A.
> 45. TERENCE aud PH/EDRUS, by H. T. Rimgx. To which is added Syarr's Metrical Version of Phedrus. frondispiece.
> 46 \& 47 . ARISTOTLE'S ORGANON, or, Logical Treatiges, and the Introduction of Porphyry, with Notes, Aualysis, Introduction and Index, by the Rer. 0. f. Owen, M.A. 2 Yols., 3c. 6d. per Yol.
> 48 \& 49. ARISTOPHANES, with Notes and Extracts from the best Metrical Versions, by W. J. Hiccus, in 2 Vols. Fronlisyiace.
> 50. CICERO ON THE NATURE OF THE GODS, DIVINATION, FATE, LAWS, REPUBLIC, 86. , translated by C. D. Yonge, B.A.

51 APULEIUS．［The Golden Ass，Death of Socrates，Floride，and Defence or Discourse ou Magicj．，To which is added a Metrical Version of Cupid and Psyche；and Mrs．Tighe＇s Psyche．Froutispiacs．
62．JUSTIN，CORNELIUS NEPOS and EUTROPIUS，with Notes and a General Judex，by the Her．J．S．WATson，M．A．
53 \＆68．TACITUS．Vol．I．The Annals．Vol II．The History，Germania，Agri－ cola，\＆c．With Index．
54．Pi＿ATO．Vol VI．，completing the work，and containing Epinomis，Axiochus，Eryxias， on Virtue，on Justice，Sisyphus，Demodocus，and Definitions；the Treatise of Timæus Locrus on the Soul of the World and Nature；the Lives of Plato by Dio－ gencs Laertius，Hesychias，and Olympiodorus；and the Introductions to his Doc－ trinet by Alcinous and Albinus；Apuleius on the Doctrines of Plato，and Remarks on Plato＇s Writings by the Poot Gray．Edited，with Notes，by G．Burges，M．A．， Trin．Coll．，Camb．With general Index to the 6 Volunes．

65，66，67．ATHENAEUS．The Deipnosophists，or the Banquet of the Learned，trans－ lated by C．D．Yongt，B．A．，with an Appendix of Poetical Fragments rendered into English verse by various Authors，and a general Index．Complete in 3 Vols，

69．CATULLUS，TIBULLUS，and the VIGIL OF VENUS．A literal prose transla－ tion．To which are added Metrical Yersions by Lami，Ghannosb，and others． Arontispiece．

60．PROPERTIUS，PrtroniUs Abbiter，and Joranngs Srcundus，literally trang－ lated，and nccompanied by Poetical Versions，from various sources；to which are added the Love Epistles of Akistanetus．Edited by W，K．Kxile．
61．THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO，translated，with copious Notes，by W．Fal－ coner，M．A．，and H．C．Hasiliton，Esq．In 3 Vols．Vol．I．
62．XENOPHONS ANABASIS，or Expedition of Cyrus，and MEMORABILIA，or Memoirs of Socrates，translated by the Rev．J．S．Watisui，with a Geograplical Commentary by W．F．Ainsworts．Frontispiece．
69．－J．S．Watson． 2．

## BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

64 \& 67. PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY, translated, with copinus Notes, by the late Joun Bostoce, M.D., F.R.S.; and H. T. Hin.by, Esq., B.A. Vols. 1 and a.
65. SUETONIUS. Lives of the Cæams, and other Works Tromson's translation revised by T. Fonketta.
66. DEMOSTHENES ON THE CROWN, AND ON THE EMBASSY, by C. RANY KEMNRDI.
68. CICERO ON ORATORY AND ORATORS, by the Ret. J. S. Watsoin, M.A., writh General Index.
**This volume completes the Classical Library edition of Cicero.
69. PLINY'S NATURAL HISTORY, translated, with copious Notes, by Bostoce and filex. Vol. 3.
70. GREEK ROMANCEs. Heliodorna, Longas, and Achilles Tatios,

## BOHN'S ANTIQDARIAN LIBRARY.

## Uniform trith the Standamd Limeary, price bis.,

1. BEDE'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, \& THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE.
2. MALLETS NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES. By BIspop Percy. With Abstract of the Erbyggia Saga, by Sir Waltar Scomr. bdited by J. A. Blacewele.
3. WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY'S CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.
4. SIX OLD ENGLISH CHRONICLES: viz., Asser's Life of Alfred; the Chronicles of Etheiwerd, Gididas, Nennius, Geofiry of Monmonth, and Richard of Cirencester.
5. ELLIS'S EARLY ENGLISf METRICAL ROMANCES. Revised by J. Obctaid Hallivkll. Complete in one vol., Illuminated Frondiopiece.
6. ChRONICLES OF THE CRUSADERS: Richard of Devizel. Geoffrey de Vinsauf. Lord de doinville. Complete in 1 volume. Frestispiece.
7. EARLY TRAVELS IN PALESTINE. Willibald, Sewnif, Benjamin of Tudela, Mandeville, la Brocquiere, and Maundrell. In one volame. Writh Mrap.
8, 10, \& 12. BRAND'S POPULAR ANTIQUTTIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, By Nie Howay Ellia. In 8 Vole.
O A 11. RONER OF WENDOVER'S FLOWERS OF HISTORY (formerly deribed to Mathew Paris.) ln 2 Vols.
8. KEIGHTLEYS FAIRY MYTHOLOGY. Enlarged. Mrontispioce by Cbuisshank. 14,16, \& 16 . SIR THOMAS BROWNE'S WORKS. Blited by SImom Wrixim. Portrail. In 8 Vols. With Index.
17, 19, 81. MATTHEW PARPSS CHRONICLE, containing the History of Eingland from 1236, tranelated by De. Giles, with Inder to the whole, inclading the portion pullished under the name of Boozaz or WENDOvBH, in 3 Vols. (See 9 al ll). Purtrait.
9. YULE-TFOE STORIES. A collection of Standinavibn Tales and Traditiong, edited by B. Thorpr, Eaq.
$20^{\circ}$ \& 23. ROGER DE HOVEDEN'S ANNALS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, from A. H. $7 ; 32$ to 4.D. 120h. Translated and edited by H. T. Kibex, Eaq., B.A. In 2 Vols.
10. HENRY OF HUNTINGDON'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH, from the Roman Inraion to llenry II.; with The Acts of King Stephen, tc. Translated and edited by T. Honkstrg, Esq., M. 8 8
 ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF OFIOSIUS, with a literal translation. Notes, and an Anglo-Sanou Grummar and Glossary, by B. Thorpr, Esq.
24 \& 25. MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER'S FLOWERS OF HISTORY, especially buch as relate to the affairs of Britain, from the beginning of the world to A.D. 1307. Translated ly C. D. Yonge, B.A. In 2 Vols.
11. LEPSIUS'S LETTERS FROM EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, and the PENINSULA OF SINAI. Revised by the Author. Transtated by Leonoza and Joanka B. Horner. With Maps and Coloured View of Moumt Barkal.
27, 28, \& 30. ORDERICUS VITALIS. His Ecclesiastical History of England and Normaudy, translated, with Notes and the Introduction of Guizot, by T. Fonester, M.A. In 3 Vols.
12. INGULPH'S CHRONICLE OF THE ABBEY OF CROYLAND, with the Continuations by Peter of Blois and other Writers. Translated, with Notes and an Index, by H. T. Miley, B. A.
13. LAMB'S SPECIMENS OF ENGLISH DRAMATIC POETS of the time of Elizabeth; including his Selections from the Garrick Plays.
14. MARCO POLO'S TRAVELS, the translation ot Marsden, edited, with Notes and lntroduction, by T. Wischt, M.A., E.S.A., \&c.
15. FLORENCE OF WORCESTER'S CHRONICLE, with the Two Continuations; comprising Annals of English History, from the Departure of the Romaus to the Reign of Wdward I. Trauslated, with Notes, by T. Monbsibr, Esq.
16. HAND-8OOK OF PROVERBS, comprising the whole of Ray's Collection, and a complete Alphabetical Lnder, in which are introduced large Additions collected by Heney. G. Нohn.

## BOHXS PHILOLOEITO-PHLOSOPHICAL LIBRARY.

## Uniform with the Standard Library, price Es. por Volume.

1. TENNEMANN'S MANUAL of the HISTORY of PHILOSOPHY, revised aud continued by J. R. Morkici.
2. ANALYSIS and SUMMARY of HERODOTUS, with aynchronistical Table of Events, Tubles of Weights, Money, \&c.
3. TURNER'S (DAWSON W.) NOTES TO HERODOTUS, for the use of Students. With Mnp, Appendices, and Index.
4. LOGIC, or the SCIENCE OF INFERENCE, a popular Manal, by J. Devir.
5. KANT'S CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON, translated by MEIELejohn.
6. ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY OF THUCYDIDES, by T. WHRELER, New Edition, with the addition of a complete Index.

## 



## BOHW'S SHILLHG SERIES.

## Those marifed *, being Double Folumes, are 1s. 6d.

1. EMERSON'S REPRESENTATIVE MEN.
2. IRVING'S LIFE OF MAHOMET.*
3. THE GENUINE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF EENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
4. WILLIS'S PEOPLE I HAVE MET.*
5. IRVING'S SUCCESSOFS OF WAAHOMET."
6. ——_ـ_ LIFE OF GOLDSMITH.*
7. $\longrightarrow$ - SKETCH-BOOK."
8. ——— TALES OF A TRAVELLER.*
9.     - TOUR ON THE PRARRES.

10 \& 11. - CONQUESTS OF CRANADA AND SPEIN. 2 Vols.*
$12 \& 13 .-$ LHE OF COLUMBUS. 2 Vols.*
14. - - COMPANIONS OF CCLUMBUS.*

I5 \& 16. TAYLOR'S EL. DORADO; or, Pielures of the Gota Region. \& Vale 17. IRVING'S ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE:* 18. ——— KNICKERBOCKER.*
19. …
20. $\sim$ CONQUEST OF FLORIDA.*
21. - ABBOTSFORD AND NEWSTEAD.
22. - SALMAGUNDI.*

23 - BgAcEBRIDGE HALL.*
24. ASTOR1A (Portrait of the Author). 2 Vols. in 1.2 g.
26. LAMARTINE'S GENEVIEVE; or, The History of a Servant Girl. Translated by A. R. Scoble. ${ }^{-}$
26. MAYO'S BERBER ; or', The Mountaineer of the Atlas. $\Delta$ Tale of Morocco. 27. WILLIS'S LIFE HERE AND THERE; or, Sketches of Society and Adrentare.* 28. GUIZOT'S LIFE OF MONK, with Appendix and Portraic.*
29. THE CAPE AND THE KAFFPRS: A Diary of Five Years desidence, with Advice to Emigrants. By H. WakD. Plate aud Sap of the Seal of War. $\mathrm{ma}_{\text {s. }}$
30. WILLIS'S HURRY-GRAPHS; or, Sketchers of Socnery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from Life.*
31. HAWTHORNE'S HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. A Romance.
32. LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS; with Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Great Exhibitoon. By CYRC'S REDDING. Numerous Illusirations. $2 s$. 33. LAMARTINE'S STONEMASON OF SAINT POINT.*
34. GUIZOT'S MONK'S CONTEMPORAARIES A Series of Biographit Studies on the English Levolution. Porlrail of Edward Lord Clarendon.

## 35. HAWTHORNE'S TWICE-TOLD TALES.

36. ——_ـ_ The same, Second Seriea.
37.     - SNOW IMAGE, and other Tales.
38.     - SCARLET LETTER.
39. EMERSON'S ORATIONS AND LECTURES.
40. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or, Life among the Lovily; with Introductory Remarles by the REV. J. SHERMAN.

## 41. THE WHITE SLAVE. A new picture of American Slave Life.

43. DAYS OF BATTLE; or, Quatre Bras and Waterloo. By an ENGLISBWOMAN, resideat at Brussels in June, 1816, (author of Rome in the Nineteenth Century) 68

## BOHN'S SHILLING SERIES.

44. GERVINUS' INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, trapalated from the Gernan (with a Memoir of the Author).
45. CARPENTER'S (DR. W. B.) PHYSIOLOGY OF TEMPERANCE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE, being on Examination of the Effects of the excessive, moderate, and occasional use of Alcololic Liquors on the IIuman Syatem (or on fine papet, bound in cloth, 2s. 8d.)
46. IRVING WOLFERT'S ROOST, AND OTHER TALES, $1_{s,}$; or, on fine paper, with Portrait, ls. 6 .
47. IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, Vol. 1. Early Life and Adventures. Fine Portrait, 2e. 6 d.

## BOHN'S MINIATURE LIBRARY.

## Foolstag 12mo. elegantly bound in morocco cloth.

BARBAULD AND AIKIN'S EVENINGS AT HOME. Frontiopieces. 3s: -

## boURRIENNE'S MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON. Porirait and Frontisp. ss.6d.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. With a Life and Notes by Scotr, containing all in Southey's Edition. 25 Woodcult, by Harvzy, Fromisy). \&ec. Ss. $6 d$.
————CHEEVER'S LECTURES ON, Prontisp. 2s. 6d.
BYRON'S POETICAL WORKS, in 1 thick Volume, inchuding sercral suppressed Poems not incladed in other editions, Beautiful Fronispiece. 3s. 6d.
—— DON JUAN, complete. Frontispieces. 2s. 6d.
COLERIDGE'S SELECT POETICAL WORKS. 2 。
6
COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS, with Life by Soutiry, including tall the copyright

DRYDEN'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in 1 VoL, with a Portrait, Frontispiece, and Vignette Title. 8s. Bd.
ENCYCLOPADIA OF MANNERS AND ETIQUETTE, comprising an improved edition of Chesterfield's Advice to his Son on Men and Manners. 2 s .
MEBER'S (BP.) \& MRS. HEMANS' POETICAL WORKS. 3 Vols. in 1. Fronts. 2s. bí HERRICK'S POETICAL WORKS, complete. Frontispiece. 3s.
JOE MILLER'S JEST BOOK. Frontispiece. 3s.
LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS, viz.-Voices of the Night-Evangelino-Seaside and Fireside-Spanish Students-Translations. Portrait and Frontisp, 2s. 6d. PROSE WORKS, viz,-Outre-Mer-Hyperion-Kavathagh. \&s. 6d.
MILTONS POETICAL WORKS, with Life and Notce by Dr. Stebbing; and Dr. Chanhing's Essay on Multon, Fronlispiece. 3s. 6.8.
NEW JOE MiLLER, a Selection of Modern Jests, Witticisms, Droll Tales, \&e. 2s. Gd. OSSIAN'S POEMS, with Dissertations by Macpiceson and Dr. Blair. Pronlisp. Bs. POPE'S HOMER'S ILIAD. Essay on Homer. Notes and Essayg. Frontispiese: 3 s., ———ODYSSEY, (uniform). Pronliopiece. Ss.
SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, and Life, in oue volvme. Part. and Prontisp. 8s. 6d. STURM'S REFLECTIONS ON THE WORKS OF GOD. ${ }^{\text {I Frontisp. Ss. }}$
THOMPSON'S SEASONS. With lis Castle of Indolence, 4 beawtiful Woodeuts. 2s. VATHEK, AND THE AMBER WITCH. 2 vols. in 1. 2s, $6 d$.


[^0]:    

    BARBAULD'S (MRS.) SELECTIONS FROM THE SPECTATOR, TATLER, GUARDIAN, AND FREEHOLDER. In 2 Vols. 3s. Bf. per Volume.
    BRITISH POETS, from Mirton to Kink: Whitr, Cabinet Edition, comprising, in a very small but remarkalily clear type, as much matter as the sixty volumes of Johnson's Poets. Complete in 4 Vols. Frontispiecor. 14s.
    CARYS TRANSLATION OF DANTE Extra cloth. 7t. 6d.
    CATTERMOLE'S EVENINGS AT HADDON HALL 24 exquisite Engravings on Stecl, from Designs by himself; the Letter-Yrebs by the Banonkss de Calabrkila. Post svo, 7s.6d.
    CHILLINGWORTH'S RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS. 2s. 6d.
    CLASSIC TALES; comprising The Vicar of Wakefteld, Elizabcth, Paul and Virginia Gulliver's Travels, Sternc's Sentimental Journey, Sorruws of Werter, Theodosius and Constantia, Castle of Otranto, and Russelas. 12mo. 7 Poriraiks. 3s. 6d.

    DEMOSTHENES. Translated by Laland. Portrait. 3s.
    DICKSON AND MOWBRAY ON POULTRY, Edited by Mas, LoUDON, Illus trations by Harvey (including the Covin-Clina Fowl). Ss.

    HORACE'S ODES AND EPODES, translated literally and rhytlimically, by the RET. W. SEWMLL. 3a. 0d.

    IRVING'S (WASHINGTON) WORKS. Complets in 10 Fols., 21 15s., or 3s. 6d per Vol.
    JOYCE'S SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUES. Greatly Improved Edition, with Questions, ece. by Pinnock. (Uprards of 600 pages). Woodculs. 5s.
    JOYCE'S INTRODUCTION TO THE ARTS AND SCIENCES. 5r.
    LAMARTINE'S HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION, 4 vols., post 8ro., new Edition, with a Generad ladex, and 5 additional Portraifs, viz., Lamartine, 'Hulleyrand, Lafayette, Ney, aud Louia XVII. Cloth.
    LAMARTINE'S THREE MONTHS IN POWER. Scwred, 2s.
    LAMARTINES POETICAL MEDITATIONS AND RELIGIOUS HARMONIES. with Biogrnphical Sketch. Portrait. Cloth, 3s. 6d.
    LAWRENCE'S LECTURES ON COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, ZOOLOGY, AND THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. Pruntispiece and Plates. 6.
    LILLY'S INTRODUCTION TO ASTROLOGY. A New and Improved Edition, by ZadEink, with his Gramman of Astrology, and Tabies of Nutivities. 5s.

    LOUDON'S (MRS.) ENTERTAINING NATURALIST, \& Description of more than five Hundred Animals, with Indexes of Scientitic and Popular Names. Filh
     7s. 6d.

    LOWTH'S LECTURES ON THE SACRED POETKY OF THE HEBREWS. 3. $6 d$.

    MICHELET'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
    MILLER'S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY, Third Reyised and Improved Edition, 4 Volumes, at \&s. 6d. per Volume.
    MITFORD'S (MISS) OUR VILLAGE. 2 Vols., New Edition, with Woodeuts and beawdiful 4rondisyieces on Sted, gilt cloth. Each Vol. 5s.

    NORWAY. A Road Book for Tourista in Norray, tith Hints to Engligh Sparfomen and Anglers, by Thonas Fonestse, Esq. Limp cloth. $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{p}}$,

    PARKES' ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. New Edition, ravieed, Et, 6

