





L. C. F. P. R.



THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1774.

THE FOURTH EDITION.



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P R E F A C E.

THE very favourable reception that the Annual Register has been honoured with from an indulgent Public, has made it no less our duty than our interest to exert our utmost endeavours to make our work as worthy of their attention as we are able. The time of publication we are sensible is a point which it is our duty and interest to attend to; and it is never without extreme regret that we have found the publication delayed beyond the beginning of summer. But for the lateness of the present publication we have only one excuse to make—a very severe illness which for several weeks confined the
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the gentleman principally concerned in the work to his bed. This created an unavoidable delay ; but the first efforts of his returning health were employed in endeavours that the diligence and attention in the execution might in some measure compensate for the lateness of the publication.

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER
For the YEAR 1774.

THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

C H A P. I.

Death of the Grand Signior, Mustapha III. His character. Accession of his brother. Preparations for carrying on the war. Insurrections excited by the Porte among the Tartars in the Russian Empire. Armament for the Crimea. State of the Armies on the Danube. Marshal Romanzow crosses that river. Turks defeated in various engagements. Disorder, mutiny, and desertion in the Turkish armies. Grand Vizir abandoned, and invested at Schumla. Proposes a suspension of arms; obliged to sign a peace, upon the terms prescribed by the conquerors. Consternation at the Porte; the peace confirmed. Principal articles of the peace. Grand Vizir dies suddenly on the road to Adrianople. Rejoicings at Peterburgh. The articles fulfilled with good faith, and ambassadors appointed on both sides. Minister appointed by the Porte, to Kerim Kan, one of the despots of Persia.

BY the termination of the bloody war which has so long desolated the borders of Europe and Asia, it is to be hoped, that tranquillity will be fully restored,

as well to the wide dominions of the great belligerent powers, as to those of their lesser neighbours, who without any share in the advantages, generally experience all

the miseries of such a contest. As nothing could be more glorious to Russia than the progress of this war, so nothing can be more happy than its conclusion. A long series of victories are crowned by a peace, which reflects as much honour upon the firmness and wisdom of her councils, as the former did lustre upon her arms.

The losses in lives, and sovereignty, are not the greatest which the Ottoman empire has experienced. She has fatally exposed a weakness which was before unknown; the loss of character and estimation, is not less ruinous to states than to individuals. This mighty empire is indeed considerably fallen, and has bowed less to the prowess of a brave enemy, than under the weight of her own internal disorders.

The late Grand Vizir, after every exertion which abilities and courage are capable of to reclaim a degenerate soldiery, being overborne by their caprice, and licentiousness, fell a victim to the indignation and grief which they excited; having been first obliged, for the immediate preservation of his troops, to sign a peace, which was very unequal to the power and glory of the Ottoman arms. He deserved a better fate, and to govern better men.

It will probably hereafter be a matter of surprize, that in such a situation of affairs, Russia granted a peace upon any moderate terms to its prostrate enemy. We have, however, formerly shewn many causes which rendered a peace very desirable to Russia: nor had these causes been removed or lessened by any late events. The rebellion of Pugatcheff had been long carried

on, and still continued to desolate the southern and eastern provinces of the empire: doubts were also possibly entertained of the temper and disposition which prevailed nearer home. These and other causes seemed to render it prudent, if not necessary, to draw those conquering armies nearer the center, who were attached by their successes to government, and from their long absence, were strangers to domestic parties and cabals. It should also be observed, that there did not seem to be any great cordiality between the dividers of Poland; two of whom, could not refrain from looking separately with an evil eye at the shares obtained by others, and seemed eager to enter into any new scheme of partition, by which they might benefit individually. It seems therefore to have behoved Russia to disengage herself from a weak enemy, who could only be dangerous by keeping her entangled, and to concenter her force in such a manner, as to be prepared at all events against new neighbours, whose power was dangerous and ambition boundless.

The fatal change which so immediately took place in the Turkish grand army, after the specimens it had given of submission to order and discipline, and the vigour and ability shewn by its commanders in the preceding campaign, must naturally excite our curiosity. In this respect, however, it cannot at present be gratified. No details are to be expected from a Turkish cabinet or army; and the Russians, satisfied with their success, have no occasion to enter into a recital of any particulars which might lessen the glory or difficulty of their achievements. Such information can
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only be obtained near the scene of action, and will undoubtedly be hereafter communicated, either by some one of the most curious and intelligent of the European ministers at the Porte, or of those foreign officers who served in the contending armies upon the Danube. For such curious and useful inquiries or details, we have been more indebted to the industry and observation of the French ministers and secretaries, for above a century past, than to those of all the other nations in Europe.

We can only suppose for the present, that the licentiousness, contempt of order, and other evil habits, contracted during a long peace, under a weak, venal, and indolent government, were become so inveterate, that they could not be remedied: that any appearances to the contrary, were rather a part of the disorder, and proceeding from a temporary caprice, than the effect of any real amendment: and that nothing less, than what is nearly an impossibility, a total change in the original constitution and system of government, can restore that falling empire to its pristine state. It is certain that the European provincial troops in the Ottoman service, both horse and foot, gave many striking instances of that valour for which they were ever celebrated; but the lives of these brave men were constantly sacrificed to the cowardice or disobedience of the mob of Asiatics and Constantinopolitans, in which they were involved. The Janizaries also, gave many instances of a desperate courage; but were in other respects so profligate, mutinous, and disorderly, as to render those occasional efforts useless.

Soon after the close of the year, the Grand Signior Mestapha the Third, Emperor of the Turks, departed this life at Constantinople, in the 58th Jan. 21st. year of his age, and the 17th of a reign, which had in its latter part, been the most unfortunate of any in the Turkish annals from the time of Bajazet. His son, Sultan Selim, being then only entered into his 13th year, seemed too young to sustain the reins of government in the present critical situation of affairs. The emperor accordingly, with a wisdom and disinterestedness which does honour to his memory, appointed his brother Abdulhamet to succeed him in the throne. To this prince, under the strongest terms of recommendation, he confided the care of his infant son: a trust rendered sacred by all the ties of gratitude; but precarious from the barbarous maxims of the Ottoman family.

It is a justice due to humanity to rescue the character of the late emperor, from the oblivion or contempt which too generally attend misfortune. If he was not possessed of those great, dazzling, and fatal qualities, which excite the admiration of mankind, and in which, to their misfortune, too many of his ancestors were superiorly eminent, he was blessed in a great degree with those happier ones of humanity, justice, and benevolence. Numberless instances of these occurred during his reign, which would not have been admitted in an eulogium on the most exalted characters. His moderation and clemency with regard to his Christian subjects, notwithstanding their avowed disaffection, and the assistance they gave to a conquering enemy, when the very existence of the

empire was in question, cannot be easily paralleled, in the histories of the most refined civilization, and under the influence of the purest religion. His last act with respect to the succession, shewed a patriotism, which will be more admired than imitated, and a greatness of mind equal to the most renowned of his predecessors.

The new prince having taken the necessary measures for the preservation of public order and tranquillity, which, in that empire, is always a matter of moment and difficulty upon such occasions, seemed to turn his attention with great diligence to the carrying on of the war. Numerous levies were accordingly made, and an order being passed that all persons who were guilty of tumults or disorders should be sent to serve on board the fleet in the Black Sea, the terror of that punishment operated so strongly on the profligate, as to produce a surprising effect in preserving the peace of the metropolis. The emperor also issued a rescript signed by himself, commanding the officers, governors of provinces, and military tenants, to act with the utmost diligence in their respective departments for the carrying on of the war, and those whose immediate duty it was, to join the army forthwith, at the head of chosen bodies of the best troops they could procure, and to act with the utmost zeal and valour for the service of the state and religion, and the recovery of those provinces which had been wrested from the empire.

In the mean time there were some disturbances at Adrianople, and other places where the army lay, through the mutiny of some of the Janizaries, who were disfa-

tified with the accession of Abdulhamet, and wanted to place the young Prince Selim upon the throne. Though these commotions were easily quelled, it does not seem impossible, that the discontent which appeared upon this occasion, might have some share in the subsequent ill conduct of the army.

Several actions which took place on the Danube early in the Spring, seemed to indicate a vigorous campaign. Detachments from the contending armies frequently crossed that river, and these expeditions, though productive of no essential benefit, were attended with considerable loss on both sides.

In the mean time, the Porte was not inattentive to the advantages which might be derived from Pugatscheff's rebellion, and was accordingly indefatigable in exciting the various nations of Tartars, who surround or are intermixed with the Russian empire, to increase the internal disturbances. It is not difficult to persuade people, who seem to be born for nothing but war, to take up arms. The Tartars, however, are not now in the condition, which at different periods enabled them to conquer a great part of the world. That overgrown empire which has sprung up among them, has by degrees, either swallowed up, broken, or separated, their different nations in such a manner, as to render an union of arms or councils, or any general and formidable alliance, impracticable. Their being also cut off from the modern improvements in war, arms, and discipline, is an insuperable bar to their becoming again terrible.

They could, however, be troublesome, and increase the confusion already caused by Pugatscheff. The

Porte

Porte accordingly, sent Doulet Gherai, the late Chan of the Crimea, with a considerable sum of money, and attended by several officers of his kindred and friends, among the Nogais and Cuban Tartars, where he was soon joined by above 10,000 men. This body was attacked and routed by a Russian detachment, before any effective junction of these nations could take place. As the Tartars still dream of their ancient glory, and fancy themselves, before trial, to be as invincible now as they were in the days of Tamerlane, they were so much surprized and dispirited by this defeat, that no farther service could be expected from them, and the Tartar Prince found matters so hopeless, that having divided his money among his friends and adherents, he quitted the country. Similar measures were pursued, and attended with similar success, among the Baskirs, Kirgis, and some other tribes, all of whom were ready for insurrection or war; but were unequal to the purpose.

A considerable armament was also prepared at Constantinople, for the support of the Tartars, and their confederates the Cossacks, and other insurgents in the Crimea. In the mean time, such diligence was used in reinforcing the grand army, that it became more numerous than it had been since the commencement of the war, and the Grand Vizir was said not to have less than 200,000 combatants under his command on the Danube.

Nor was the court of Petersburg less diligent to enable Marshal Romanzow to open the campaign with vigour. Though the rebellion of Pugatshcheff seemed a considerable impediment, yet Russia was now

freed from some other material embarrassments. The heavy clouds which hung on the side of Sweden were now dispersed, and it was no longer necessary to keep an army on that frontier; while the Austrians and Prussians so effectually occupied Poland, and overawed the inhabitants, that the Russians were freed from all apprehensions in that country. Marshal Romanzow's army was accordingly rendered very formidable.

After various motions and actions on the Danube, the marshal having received a fresh reinforcement of 10,000 regular troops, and a supply of 30,000 recruits, made the necessary dispositions for passing that river. A large fleet of boats having been prepared for that purpose on the river Argis, under the conduct of General Soltikow, fell down to the Danube, and notwithstanding a considerable opposition both by land and water, that general effected a landing, on the other side near Tutukay, in the night between the 16th and 17th of June. The passage being now secured, the Generals Kamenki and Suwarow also crossed the river at the head of their respective divisions, the whole amounting to about 50,000 men. These were followed in four days by Marshal Romanzow with the remainder of the army, who encamped near Silistria, which he seemed again to threaten with a siege.

In the mean time, there was a continued series of actions between the Russian Generals and different bodies of the Ottoman forces: In one of these, General Soltikow was vigorously attacked by the Pasha of Rutzick, who was at length with difficulty obliged to

quit a well-fought field, after a severe engagement of several hours continuance. In this action, the Arnauts, and other bodies of the Turkish European troops, shewed the greatest courage, and could only be foiled by the discipline and firmness of the Russian infantry, and the excellent management of their artillery. This engagement was remarkable, as being the last in which the Turks acted with the vigour or spirit of men.

June 20. On the same day, the Reis Effendi, having marched at the head of 40,000 men, to oppose the Generals Kamenski and Suwarow, was defeated without a blow, the whole army, both cavalry and infantry, having deserted their colours so shamefully that they equally evaded the danger of being killed or taken. The whole Turkish camp, with a fine train of brass artillery, which had been cast under the directions of the Chevalier Tott, were the rewards of this cheap victory. The Turkish accounts make this runaway army to consist of 70,000 men, and represent the conquerors only as a handful.

From this time, disorder, mutiny, and dismay, seized all the Turkish armies, and they absolutely refused to face the enemy. They plundered the baggage, robbed and murdered their officers, and abandoning their colours, disbanded by thousands, and marched in great bodies towards the Hellespont, committing every kind of outrage by the way. Their arrival in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, was so terrible to the court and city, that when all prayers, promises, and offers of money, were found ineffectual to induce them

to return to the army, the ministers, instead of punishing this lawless crew, were under a necessity of furnishing them with vessels for their transportation to Asia.

The rage of mutiny, or the terror of the enemy, became so universally prevalent, that if some of the Turkish accounts are to be relied on, no less than 140,000 men, either abandoned their colours totally, or refused to act under their officers. Even in the grand camp at Schumla, and under the Vizir's own eye, before matters were arrived at their ultimate state of disorder, he could not restrain the Europeans and Asiatics from cutting each other to pieces. It is also said, that minister was abandoned by his whole cavalry, so that the immense army which he commanded at the beginning of the campaign, was in a few days reduced to nothing.

Such are the fatal but certain effects of luxury, degenerate manners, and a weak and venal government, which upheld for a time by the renown of its former greatness, neglects or despises the virtues which raised it to power and glory. A vast empire tumbling to pieces, under the weight of its vices and profligacy, exhibits a lesson of awful instruction. The great empires of the world have, however, fallen in this manner, without any benefit to their successors from the example.

Marshal Romanzow did not neglect the advantages which the present situation of affairs afforded. He placed the different divisions of the army in such advantageous situations, and possessed himself of such important posts, as totally to cut off all communication between the

the Grand Vizir and his garrisons, magazines, Adrianople, and home; so that he was equally incapable of subsisting where he was and of retreating. Thus was the grand camp at Schumla compleatly invested, and the Turkish empire as it were, enclosed in a net.

In this deplorable state, the Grand Vizir made a hopeless attempt to gain time, by proposing a suspension of arms, for the renewal of a congress, and the conclusion of a peace. These were concessions not now to be obtained or expected, and the Grand Vizir was obliged to submit to the terms prescribed by the conqueror. These were, however, very moderate, considering the present state of affairs, Marshal Romanzow having demanded little more, than what the Russians had insisted upon in the two late congresses.

In such a crisis there was no room for chicane or delay. Two Turkish plenipotentiaries having arrived at General Kamenski's quarters, were there met by prince Reppin, and in two short conferences every thing was concluded. It was remarkable, that the conferences were held, whether by accident or design, on the very spot where General Weisman had been defeated and killed in the preceding year. This peace, so glorious to Russia, was signed on the 21st of July, the Grand Vizir only reserving for himself the approbation of his court.

In the letter written by that unfortunate minister to the Porte, he said that himself and the remains of his army were destitute both of military stores and provisions, and were so entirely enclosed and invested at Schumla, that they had no means of subsistence left but

through the Russians. That being thus exposed to the discretion of the conquerors, he had no part left to act but that of demanding a suspension of arms, and of being constrained to sign the terms dictated by them. He gives a striking proof of the representation which he makes of his condition, by observing that he sends the officer, who conveys the letter and the treaty of peace, under a Russian passport.

This letter, and the news that accompanied it, was productive of equal consternation and grief at the Porte. A grand divan was held, consisting of all the heads of the law, the ministers, and the chief military officers; but consultation was now in vain, and they were obliged to submit to conditions which they were not able to dispute. The treaty of peace was accordingly ratified, and the consent of the musti being necessary for that purpose, he immediately issued his fetva, or ordinance, in which he uses the following expressions: "Seeing our troops will no longer fight the Russians, it is necessary to conclude a peace."

The treaty of peace consists of 28 articles, the principal of which are—The independency of the Crimea; the absolute cession to Russia of Kilburn, Kerche, and Jenickala; and of all the district between the Bog and the Dni pier; a free navigation in all the Turkish seas: in which is included the passage thro' the Dardanelles, with all the privileges and immunities which are granted to the most favoured nations. Russia restores all her conquests; but is to retain Azoph and Taganrok.

There are, besides, several stipulations.

Iations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Walachia, as well as those of the Greek islands restored by Russia to the Porte, with the particulars of which we are not acquainted, as no authentic copy of the treaty has yet been published. It is, however, known, that they acquire some new privileges and securities. The Tartar Chans of the Crimea, are to render no farther duties for the future to the Grand Signior, than those which they owe to him as the Supreme Caliph of the Mahometan religion.

The grief which infected the seraglio, and the members of government, upon this disastrous conclusion of the war, did not extend its influence any farther. The people in general were so tired of the miseries of the war, and so dispirited by the continual losses and disgraces which they suffered, that they considered peace, at whatever price it was purchased, as a happiness. The Grand Vizir alone was unable to brook the grief and indignation which these disgraces excited, and died suddenly on his return to Adrianople. We have not sufficient information on which to found any opinion, with respect to this general's conduct in the course of the campaign. Whether by continuing too long in the camp at Schumla, or by any other oversight, he contributed to the misfortunes which overwhelmed the army, or whether they proceeded entirely from the disobedience and cowardice of the soldiers, remains yet to be determined. The ability which he shewed upon former occasions, seems, however, to countenance the latter opinion.

The situation of the Grand Vizir at Schumla, naturally reminds us

of that in which Peter the Great found himself on the banks of the Pruth, in the year 1711. They both lay at the mercy of their enemies, and the fate of their respective countries in a great degree depended upon the event. They both also escaped better than could have been expected, considering the hopelessness of their situation, and the nature of the enemy in whose power they lay. The consequences were in other respects materially different. Peter escaped from danger, only to become more terrible; while the vizir, though he saved his army, fell a victim to the disgrace. The interests and future safety of the Ottoman empire were sacrificed on the banks of the Pruth, to the sordid venality of one minister, and the stupid ignorance of another; while Marthal Romanzow has obtained very considerable advantages for his country. It might be said, in the language of astrology, that the star of Russia was now predominant, and determined to wipe off the disgrace on the Pruth, with every circumstance of exultation and triumph on the Danube.

Nothing could exceed the joy and festivity which prevailed at Petersburg, upon the confirmation of this happy peace. The empress ordered that eight days should be devoted to public feasts and rejoicing; rewards were distributed as usual, in the magnificent spirit of that court; and, that even the wretched might partake of the public joy, the doors of the prisons were set open to all, who were not charged with high treason. Even those miserable outcasts of mankind, who languished unknown and unpitied in the frozen wilds of Siberia,

Siberia, were thought of in this season of benevolence, and an order was issued, that all those who, since the year 1746, had been condemned to that natural prison (which, like the other world, admits of no escape) should be released.

The articles of peace were fulfilled with great good faith on both sides; and the ratifications being exchanged, the Porte nominated Abdul Kerim, the Begler Beg of Romelia, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburg; whither, it is said, he is to proceed with a prodigious train, of not less than 1300 persons: Prince Repnin is also appointed ambassador to the Porte on the part of Russia. The Grand Signior gave orders that all the slaves who had been made in Servia, Georgia, Walachia, Moldavia, the Morea, and other provinces, by the Turks and Tartars during the war, should be discharged and set at liberty, himself paying a compensation of 100 piasters to the owners for each slave. Above 3000 Turkish prisoners who were dispersed in Russia, were also restored to their country. The Greek inhabitants of Walachia, sensible of the part they had taken in the war, seemed afraid to trust to the Turkish faith or clemency, notwithstanding the stipulations that were made in their favour; and it is reported that a great number of them, to the amount of 3000 families, are preparing to emigrate into the Russian dominions.

Whilst pacific measures were pursuing on the Danube, the Captain Batha, with the armament which had been fitted out for the

Crimea, after some small encounters with the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, which was much inferior in strength and number, made an effective landing on that Peninsula of the troops under the command of Dowlet Gherai, to the amount of twenty thousand men. These forces having joined the Tartars were engaged in battle with the second Russian army, under the command of Prince Dolgorouki, when the messengers on both sides arrived, with an account of the conclusion of a peace. Upon this unexpected advice the engagement immediately ceased, and the contending generals and armies, with uncommon temper, withdrew to their respective camps. It appears that Dowlet Gherai, had already been so successful, as to have made some considerable acquisitions in the Crimea, all of which he has since relinquished in pursuance of the treaty.

Some small engagements between the Russians and Turks in the Mediterranean, were of little consequence when they happened, and are of none at present. The crowd of Greek Banditti, particularly Albanians and Dulcignotes, who had joined the Russians in this war, merely for the sake of plunder, have since its conclusion infested all the seas of the Archipelago with the most cruel piracies. These barbarians not only plunder the ships of all nations without distinction, but murder the crews in cold blood, with the most savage inhumanity. The French have particularly suffered, and some frigates of that nation have been sent out to exterminate those miscreants.

The conclusion of peace has already

ready presented the inhabitants of Constantinople with a spectacle, which was before equally unheard of and unexpected: Russian frigates of war, which had made their passage from the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles, riding at anchor in their harbour. Some Russian trading vessels, with commodities from the ports on the Black Sea, have since arrived at that capital.

The Porte in its present temper, has condescended to appoint a minister to treat with Kerim Kan, one of the present conquerors, or spoilers of Persia. This usurper has long been troublesome in the neighbourhood of Bassora, to which he lays some claim as sovereign of Persia, and the Porte under its present apprehensions of a war, by this negotiation, recognizes him in that title, in hopes thereby of evading the former claim.

Thus has ended the long and bloody war between those great empires, in which the one has reached the summit of glory, and the other has fallen to the lowest state of humiliation and disgrace,

though without any proportionable loss of territory. It is not impossible that this may be the last war between them for many years. Russia has gained her grand point, of a free navigation in the Turkish seas, and has so effectually restrained the Tartars, as not only to secure her wide extent of frontier, but to render them useful, instead of dangerous neighbours. These people will of course become her subjects, before they well know it; any farther conquests on that side, would be useless, if not prejudicial. On the other hand, nothing less than a total, and not very probable, change of system in the Ottoman government, can enable that empire to encounter Russia in her present state of greatness. The enmity arising from a rivalry in power and in glory, is now at an end; and it is very possible that new interests may take place, and new connexions be formed among their neighbours, which may render it good policy in both empires to forget former animosities, and to unite in support of a common cause.

C H A P. II.

Rebellion of Pugatscheff. Great rewards ineffectually offered for securing his person. Declares himself a protector of the sect of Poma, and of religious liberty in general. General Bibikow marches with an army to reduce the rebels. Pugatscheff defeated, and the siege of Orenburgh raised. The rebels repeatedly defeated; and Pugatscheff at length obliged to fly for refuge to the Bashirs. The rebellion still continues, and the most horrible cruelties are exercised by the Impostor. He attacks the city of Casan; but is defeated and closely pursued by a Russian detachment. The rebels are at length finally defeated and ruined, and Pugatscheff having crossed the Wolga, is obliged to kill his horse for subsistence. Some Cossack prisoners, to save their lives, discover his retreat, and deliver him up to Count Panin. He is brought in an iron cage to Moscow. Poland. Great debates upon the subject of the permanent council. Continual encroachments by the Austrians and Prussians on the remaining Polish territories. Engagements between the Prussians and Poles. The permanent council, with the system of future government, and all matters relative to the king, the revenues, and the military, are at length finally concluded upon by the delegation. Affair of the limits still unsettled. Condition of Dantzick.

THE rebellion of Pugatscheff was of longer continuance than could have been expected, considering the numberless defeats which his party received. Over those waste and wide regions, whose exact boundaries are scarcely known, and in whose general display, the extensive kingdoms of Casan and Astracan appear only as provinces, are scattered a number of small nations, frequently distinct in religion, manners, or language, and so separated by deserts, and other natural impediments, that though in general, and in some degree, they are under one controuling government, it frequently happens that they have very little knowledge of each other. Such situations, such a difference of people, all extremely ignorant, with such boundless scenes of action, afford opportunities for adventure, imposture, escapes from pursuit, and a renewal of rebellion

or war, which are unknown in confined countries and among civilized nations.

We have shewn in our last volume, that soon after the commencement of Pugatscheff's rebellion, the court of Petersburg had published a manifesto, to caution the people against the artifices and pretences of that impostor. At the same time, a reward of 100,000 rubles, together with the decorations of all the Russian orders of knighthood, was offered to any person who would secure him, whether alive or dead. Though this was an immense sum of money in such remote countries, and the favour of the court, with the proposed honours, would have been temptations, almost irresistible, in any; yet so high are certain principles of honour held among rude nations, that of the many thousand barbarians to whose custody he was of necessity obliged at all times to intrust

intrust his person, and in the various situations and opportunities which misfortune, defeat, flight, solitude and darkness, presented during the course of his adventures, not one could be found base enough to accept of those rewards at the price of the proposed treachery.

The rebels were attended with considerable success in the beginning of the troubles, and by their great superiority in number, cut off some detachments of the regular forces which were assembled hastily to oppose them. Some Russian officers of name perished in these encounters, and the rebels cruelly massacred all those who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. They possessed themselves of several places which were of some note in those countries, and for a long time besieged Orenburgh, the capital of the province of that name. We find by the subsequent detail, that they were possessed of a considerable train of artillery, though no notice is taken of the means by which it was obtained. It does not appear upon the whole, that Pugatichoff, though artful and bold in his designs, had any great talents as a soldier, nor was endued with those heroic qualities, which however savage in the exertion, have wonderful effects upon mankind, and had often been productive of extraordinary revolutions in that part of the world.

Pugatichoff, besides assuming the name and character of Peter the third, did not want discernment to see how much it might advance his designs, to blend religious pretences, or prejudices, with the political motives that might operate, towards the bringing on of a revolution. A heresy, or what

was so called, which broke out in Russia many years before, afforded ample scope for this design. It seems that a priest named Foma, had been burnt alive at Moscow in the year 1715, for attempting to introduce, what he called a reformation in the Russian religion. It happened in this, as it usually does in similar cases, that the flames which consumed the Martyr, had a very different effect with respect to his opinions, which survived him, and still do, with great vigour. The adherents to these doctrines are in some of the provinces numerous, and it is with the greatest reluctance, that they submit to an outward compliance with the established forms of the national church.

To allure these people, and all others who found themselves moved with a spirit of reformation, to espouse his cause, Pugatichoff issued a manifesto, in which he declared himself, not only a supporter and protector of the doctrines of Foma; but also of religious liberty in general. To fascinate the imaginations of an ignorant people, a portrait of the supposed martyr, with an axe by which his hands were chopped off before he was burnt, were carried at the head of the army. An impostor, who called himself Foma, was also procured, who preached daily to the people, laying before them the doctrines of his predecessor, and expatiating in the most pathetic terms, upon the iniquity of the punishment which he suffered, and the cruelty of the torments which he endured. After thus working upon the passions of the people, he proceeded to explain to them the illegality of the present government,

ment, and to expatiate on the enormities of the court, particularly shewing the iniquity of the present war with the Porte, by which, besides its injustice, the empire was desolated, and thousands of men every day slaughtered. These sermons inflamed the minds of the hearers to such a degree, that they departed from them with violent outcries, declaring themselves for God, Peter the third, and Foma.

The court was so much alarmed at this rebellion, that though so remote from its seat, it was thought necessary to draw several regiments to the vicinity of the capital. In the mean time, General Bibikow was sent at the head of 15,000 men to reduce the rebels; and as the season of the year admitted it, they were mostly, with their artillery and baggage, conveyed by sledges. Several small engagements, of which we know nothing, but that the rebels were generally, if not always, worsted, took place in the beginning of the year. The siege of Orenburgh, however, still continued, until the spring was far advanced, when Prince Gallitzin, who commanded under General Bibikow, having marched to its relief, Pugatscheff placed himself with the bulk of his forces, at a fortified post called Tatischezwa, which he possessed, about 24 miles from that town, and full in the way which the prince must pass to its relief.

This advantageous position, did not deter the prince from attacking the rebels. A bloody engagement accordingly ensued, in which they were totally defeated, with the loss of 2000 men killed, 3000 taken prisoners, and 36 pieces of cannon.

The loss on the prince's side was comparatively inconsiderable, not amounting to above 200 men killed, and 600 wounded. Pugatscheff himself escaped with difficulty.

In consequence of this victory, the inhabitants of Orenburgh were freed from the hardships they had undergone, during a long blockade and siege of five months, which, however unskillfully conducted, must have been to them sufficiently distressing. Nothing could give greater joy, than the news of this victory did at Petersburg; where it was looked upon as decisive, and the rebellion to be totally extinguished. The rewards which were conferred upon the governor of Orenburgh, and upon every other person who had distinguished himself against the rebels, sufficiently spoke the sense in which this matter was considered by the court.

Pugatscheff, though overthrown, was not yet totally ruined. We find him again in a few days at the head of a considerable body of men on the borders of the Yaick; where he was again engaged by Prince Gallitzin, and so entirely defeated, that he was accompanied only by fourteen men in his flight. In this action most of his principal adherents were taken, including the members of a kind of chancery which he had established. A third action was, however, said to have happened soon after, and to have been attended with similar consequences. In one of these defeats, the impostor is said to have escaped only by the swiftness of his horse, and to have fled alone towards the country of the Baskirs, who being Mahometan Tartars, and but little influenced by the rights of succession to the throne, and still less by the

the religious principles or prejudices which united Pugatscheff's people, it was expected would have delivered him up.

In the mean time, General Bibikow having died near Orenburgh, the command in chief of the forces devolved upon Prince Gallitzin, who continued with great diligence his pursuit of the insurgents and their chief. We scarcely hear any thing of the operations on either side for a long time after, and the rout which the pursuers or the pursued followed in those trackless regions is equally unknown. Some of the rebels had retired into the interior parts of Siberia, where they excited fresh troubles, and alarmed government, on account of the mines. Their chief was alternately heard of on the borders of those vast rivers, the Wolga, the Yaick, and the Ilik, and was said, at times, to have gained some advantages over the imperial troops.

His misfortunes operating upon the natural barbarity of his temper, the impostor grew dreadfully cruel. His rage was principally directed to the nobility, whom he slaughtered, without mercy, or respect to age or condition. It was said, that above a thousand of that order, including both sexes, and all ages, became victims to his implacable vengeance. Among those the most pitied and lamented, was a fine venerable old gentleman, of an 110 years of age, and a near relation of Field Marshal Count Panin's, who had long retired from the world, and lived privately upon his estate near Casan. The clergy partook of the cruelties exercised upon the Noblesse, and the estates of both were totally destroyed

wherever he came. The ravages were so cruel, that the losses sustained by the Counts Soltikow and Schuwalow, were estimated at near 200,000 rubles each: and several proprietors of mines suffered much greater losses.

In the mean time, the command of the army employed against the rebels devolved upon Count Panin, and Pugatscheff having appeared suddenly before the city of Casan, the garrison, under the command of governor Brand, and the Commandant Potemkin, had scarcely time to retire into the fort, where they were immediately attacked by the rebels. The attack continued for eight hours with great fury, nor could the fort have held out much longer, when fortunately, Colonel Michellson, and Major Dure, who commanded a detachment of Count Panin's army, having heard of the march of the rebels, had pursued them with great expedition, and arrived just at this interesting crisis to its relief. These officers attacked July 15th. the rebel army without hesitation, and the garrison having made a vigorous sally at the same time, this double attack soon threw it into disorder, and a general rout ensued.

Though these officers kept the rebels in constant pursuit, such was the nature of the country and the service, that it was considerably more than a month before they could again come up with them. At length, after a toilsome march through the deserts of Saratoff, they overtook them between Cariezyn and Astracan, where the rebels were totally defeated, Aug. 25th. with the loss of their artillery, ammunition and baggage, Pugatscheff

Pugatscheff himself hardly escaping, with a small train of about a hundred men, who seemed still willing to persevere in sharing his desperate fortunes.

This engagement was, however, final: and the rebels were now so totally broken and dispersed, that though the neighbouring countries were generally in their interest, they were not able after to assemble or make any head. Pugatscheff himself swam across the Wolga, and wandered for several days in the neighbouring deserts, enduring every misery, that a want of food, and of all the other necessaries of life, are capable of producing. In this situation, after living for some time upon roots, and other spontaneous productions of the earth, he was reduced to the necessity of killing his horse to support nature.

That virtue, which had hitherto baffled the hopes of reward, was not proof against the fears of death. Some of the Cossacks of Yaick, who were taken prisoners, offered, on condition of obtaining a pardon, to find out their chief, and deliver him up alive. This offer was most willingly accepted, and the Cossacks having set out with a Russian officer and some hussars, they in a few days brought Pugatscheff, bound hand and foot, to Count Panin's head-quarters.

This wretched man, in his present deplorable state, preserved a melancholy but unconquerable silence. He was conveyed to Moscow in an iron cage, and such measures used, as prevented the possibility of his destroying himself. He for some days refused all sustenance; but his keepers found means to compel him to eat. In

his subsequent examinations at Moscow, he is said, either to have counterfeited madness, or to have been in reality a wretched enthusiast, he still persevering in his pretensions to the empire, and resting thereon his whole plea of defence.

It is, however, to be remembered, that facts transpire with great difficulty through the walls in which such examinations are taken, and that the reports given out for the gratification of the people, only wear the momentary colour, which at the time, it is thought necessary to give them. In a letter written by the empress, upon this occasion, to the French king, after informing him that the author of the revolt was in her power, she says, "I shall keep his depositions secret, that they may not aggravate the disgrace of those who set him on." This resolution undoubtedly argues both good sense and magnanimity; but shews at the same time, that Pugatscheff was only an instrument, and that the sources of the rebellion were to be traced elsewhere.

The insurgents now returned every where to their duty. The revolted provinces were already completely ruined, so that the inhabitants required little further punishment than what they had brought upon themselves. Some examples were necessarily made, in those places which were most remarkable for their disaffection; but we do not find, that the severities were excessive, nor the victims to justice numerous. In the mean time, a general famine prevailed in those desolated countries, and government was at great expence and trouble in sending corn and meal,

meal, from its magazines at Moscow and other places, to prevent the people from immediately perishing. As these resources were unequal to the supplying of whole countries, for any length of time, with provision, other methods have been since devised to prevent the progress of the famine.

Thus has the empress Catherine conducted and concluded a dangerous and most extensive war, which involved a great part of Europe and Asia in its operations, with the highest honour to herself, and the greatest glory and advantage to her country; while, at the same time that she was so deeply engaged with an enemy who for many ages had been deemed invincible, and had so long continued the scourge and terror of the Christian world, she was also equal to the opposing and surmounting of an obstinate and alarming rebellion, which preyed upon the very vitals of the empire. In the former instance, she has outstripped the glory of Peter the Great, by wiping off the disgrace which he met with upon the Pruth, and succeeding in the only point in which he was foiled.

The ancient country called Poland, under whatever modern names it is now placed, or in whatever new divisions arranged, has had the negative good fortune, for some time, not to excite the solicitude of mankind, by the representation of any particular or striking calamities. However irretrievably ruined it may be considered as a state, this cessation from blood and rapine, after the long series of miseries it has undergone, must be regarded, exclusive of all other consequences, as a great present blessing to the individuals of which it

was composed. Under whatever rulers they are now oppressed, they will be covered under some form of government, if not of law, from violent and discretionary outrage, and relieved from that constant weight of misery and terror, which attends a state of insecurity in life, property, and honour.

We have shewn last year, that the establishment of a new government, under the name of a Permanent Council, was one of the great objects in view with the partitioning powers; and it was consequently much urged, and closely attended to, by their ministers at Warsaw. The delegation, who supplied the place of the diet, were greatly averse to this novel system of government, and neither the general threats of the whole, nor the personal violence of the Prussian minister, could carry it into execution in its original form, nor render it acceptable in any. Various modifications were proposed on both sides, and various means used on one, to gain over a majority of the delegation in its favour: upon those hinges turned all the negotiations and intrigues at Warsaw. It is not easy to comprehend, at this distance, what part the King, and those who were particularly attached to his interests, took in the course of this business; nor is it clear, by the accounts which have been transmitted, that their conduct was uniform in that respect. They seem, however, latterly, to have at least acquiesced in the views of the interfering powers.

The debates ran so high upon this subject in the delegation, and altercations were carried on with such heat and bitterness between some of the members and the sovereign

reign ministers, that the latter, more than once, quitted the assembly in a rage; and the Prussian envoy made a declaration, that if the affair of the Permanent Council was not finally determined by a very near day, which he then specified, his master would consider the delay or refusal as a declaration of war. This threat, however, produced no effect for the present, and the debates were as violent, and the results as fruitless, as before.

In the course of these discussions, some of the delegates, after lamenting in the most pathetic terms the deplorable situation of their country, displayed, with great eloquence and strength of reasoning, the fatal tendency of this establishment, in any of its proposed forms; and shewed, that the evils, which were its natural and inevitable consequences, must be as ruinous in the event as those with which they were immediately threatened in case of non-compliance. To evade, however, that power which they could not resist, other designs were sketched out, and other schemes of government proposed, some of which it was hoped, without being so inimical to the state, might give satisfaction to the three courts, by answering in a certain degree their general purposes. Among these, the most feasible seems to have been the proposal of a Permanent Diet in the place of the Permanent Council. This diet was to be composed of members elected every two years by the different palatinates; was to be supposed always existing, except during the times of election; and was to regulate its sittings from time to time by adjournment, as the nature of pub-

lic affairs should render it expedient or necessary. This accommodation scheme was totally rejected by the ministers of the partitioning powers, and the same menaces were thrown out as before.

In the mean time, the continual encroachments which, in contempt of the late treaties, were made by the Austrians and Prussians upon the remainder of the Polish territories, not only increased the ill blood between the delegates and the ministers of those powers, but rendered the former desperate as to every hope, that any treaty or accommodation could procure quiet or safety to their country.

These powers, indeed, wrested the sense of the treaties to every purpose, which cupidity, power, and injustice, could suggest. They not only claimed the whole of all those rivers which had been assigned as boundaries, together with their opposite banks, but they also insisted, that strait lines should be drawn from the heads of those rivers to their determination as boundaries, and that all the country, included in their curves and deviations from those strait lines, should be considered as their property. In the same manner they laid claim to all towns, places, and districts, which had at all been specified in the lines of division, and to these assigned such limits as they found convenient.

As the weakness which submits to one act of oppression is always sure to bring on numberless others, so these encroachments, carried on under some colour or claim of right, were succeeded by the seizure of whole districts, without the appearance or even pretence of any. The

Prussian officers, early in the spring, took down the Polish arms in the city of Pofna, (situated upon the river Warta, and the capital of a palatinate of the same name, in the province of Great Poland) and placed the arms of their master in their place. This insult and encroachment was quickly followed by others. A considerable district was seized in Great Poland; the peasants of Samogitia, who were ready for any change of masters, were encouraged to rise against their lords, and to declare for a foreign government; and in Cujavia, a written mandate was issued, forbidding the inhabitants of the districts of Kalisch, and Inowroclaw, from paying any obedience to their sovereign, or any money into his treasury; for both of which they were promised full indemnification and protection, and ordered to keep the money, until Prussian commissaries should be sent to receive it.

The regimentary Krazewski, who commanded in Great Poland, opposed these encroachments with great resolution, and not only refused to quit his station, according to the peremptory orders which he received from the Prussian officers; but had the courage to take down their eagles in several places, and to restore the Polish arms. This hardiness was productive of some small engagements; but the Prussian officers seemed uncertain how to proceed till the arrival of new orders. These being at length arrived, general Lossow marched at the head of a considerable detachment, and summoned Krazewski to deliver the cities of Kompiela and Slupza to the Prussian troops. This order being as peremptorily refused as it was issued, brought on

a very warm engagement, in which the June 27th, Prussians lost two officers of rank, and general Lossow narrowly escaped being killed. The Poles fought desperately; but being in no degree of equality as to strength or number, the whole party was either killed or taken: Krzewski is said to have died of his wounds. These violences, which seemed so contrary to the late treaties, threw every thing afresh into confusion, and excited the greatest dismay among the people, as well as grief and despondency in all those, who were capable of feeling for the miseries of their country. They also afforded an opportunity to the delegates to refuse proceeding upon the affair of the Permanent Council, or any other business, till some security was obtained, and it was known what farther claims were to be made, and when violence was to cease.

The Austrians were equally industrious, and made similar encroachments on the side of Podolia; but, meeting with no opposition, the effusion of blood was thereby prevented. During these transactions, the great general of Poland, count Branicky, who had resided for some time as minister, though without a public character, at Petersburg, made heavy complaints to that court of the conduct of the Prussians; and was so effectual in his representations, that the Empress herself wrote a letter upon the subject to the king of Prussia. This letter was couched in such terms, as shewed that the Empress was not at all indifferent to those transactions. The King declared in his answer, that he had acted nothing but what was consistent with

with justice, and his incontestible rights, and that he wished for nothing more, than to have the limits settled upon such a just and solid footing, as would prevent all complaints. This powerful mediation prevented, for the present, any further hostilities.

We soon afterwards find that the affair of the permanent council was resumed in the delegation, and that they also proceeded to the establishment of those principles on which the future system of government was to be founded: particularly with respect to the powers which were to be allotted to the king, his particular revenues, those of the republic in general, the number of troops which were to be supported, and the authority which was to be vested in the Great Generals of Poland and Lithuania. The joint and distinct interests, privileges, and rights, of those two countries, which, under various restrictions, form one commonwealth, together with the degrees of authority they were respectively to possess, and the proportions they were to bear in the common expence, rendered this business complex and difficult. The parts which had been rended from each of those countries increased the difficulty, as new calculations and degrees of proportion became necessary in every instance, and the uncertainty of what was still to remain to either seemed to render the whole an inexplicable chaos.

The decisive intervention of those powers, whose breath prescribed the fate of Poland, and who were equally enabled to admit of its having any form of government, or none, was, however, sufficient to remove all difficulties; and we

accordingly find that the delegation, during the months of August and September, had nearly gone through the great business before them. In the mean time the diet, which was to have met on the 6th of May, was prorogued from one period to another, and has not yet met, that every thing might be settled by the delegates, and the approbation of the partitioning powers received as a final ratification, before the holding of that assembly.

The establishment, modes, and departments, of the permanent council, were first decided upon and signed Aug. 8th. by the delegation. This council is to be composed of forty members, and is to include three estates, the king, the senate, and the equestrian order. The members are to be chosen at the diets, and the majority to be decided by ballot; their power to continue only from one diet to another. The king is always to be chief of the council; the senate comprehends the great officers, or ministry, and the members chosen from that body; and the equestrian order are to be as nearly equal as the odd number 39 will permit. The proportional numbers for Poland and Lithuania are also specified.

This council is to compose four particular departments, of which the first is to take cognizance of all those concerns which usually came before the marshals of the crown, or of Lithuania; the second is charged with whatever relates to the police, and all the inferior departments are to bring in their reports to it; the third comprehends the military, the whole immediate power of which is vested in the

grand general, under the obligation of bringing in all his reports and accounts at stated times to be examined; the fourth have the care of correspondence with foreign powers.

It was proposed in the delegation, that the Dissidents should be eligible to admission in the permanent council; but, though it might have been hoped that their common sufferings and calamities would have united all parties and persuasions, prejudices were, notwithstanding, still so strong, that this proposal was almost universally rejected. When we recollect, that two of the great partitioning powers had no other colour or pretence for meddling in the affairs of Poland, but merely to protect the Dissidents, and restore them to their rights as citizens; when we recollect their declarations and public documents, and that the armies they poured into the country, the long wars that ensued, and the deluges of blood that have been shed, had no other avowed cause or foundation; can we refrain from amazement, or repress our indignation, at seeing that those people were only used as a stale for ambition and rapacity; and that now, when every thing has succeeded to the wish of those powers, and that their fiat is become an inevitable law to the unfortunate Poles, the cause of the Dissidents is laid aside and forgotten. That the Poles should have retained some resentment towards them, as being in some measure the occasion of the devastation at first, and then the partition of their country among foreign powers, is not so much to be wondered at.

The other principal matters,

which have been settled by the delegation, are said to be the following. That the republic grants the king, as an indemnity for the loss of his revenues, an annual income of five millions of Polish florins (amounting to near 300,000*l.*) in which sum is included the million of florins destined for the support of his guards. That she also engages to pay his debts, amounting to seven millions of florins. That she bestows on him, in hereditary possession, four starosties, (which are governments of castles, with the districts belonging to them) to be transmitted to his family for ever; and besides orders a reimbursement of such money as the king had advanced for the use of the state. It was also agreed, that the fixed revenues of the republic should be enhanced to 33 millions of Polish florins, and that the army should consist of 30,000 effective men.

We must here observe, that if we are not misinformed as to the value of the Polish florin, which we estimate at 1*s.* 2*d.* this great revenue, amounting to near two millions sterling, must have been rather beyond the ability of Poland even in its best times. It is also to be observed, that the delegation have made a most ample provision for the king by this arrangement, the articles of which are so much in his favour, as to leave little room to doubt, that his interests were particularly supported by the partitioning powers. This circumstance may perhaps afford a clue to the facility with which the affair of the permanent council, and other matters, had of late been carried through that assembly. Indeed it is no wonder, in so general a wreck,

a wreck, if even the most disinterested struggled for the parts which they might obtain from the fury of the waves; and that individuals should endeavour to console themselves by some private gratification, for the share they endured in the public loss and calamity.

The interest which the King of Prussia has taken, upon this occasion, in the distresses of the inhabitants of Poland, is too curious a circumstance to be overlooked. That monarch, by M. Benoit, his minister at Warsaw, has put an absolute negative upon the establishment of an army of 30,000 men, as a cruel and intolerable oppression, and a burden which it is not proper to lay upon the people in their present state. The more we reflect on the nature of his own government, the more we must admire the compassion and benevolence which operate in this instance.

We must, in justice to the Empress of Russia, take notice, that, since the cessation of the sword in Poland, her conduct with respect to that country has been infinitely more just, moderate, and temperate, than that of the other powers. Instead of new and endless claims, and continually harrassing and pillaging the people, she has, with respect to herself, been governed by the late treaties; and to others, been their mediatrix and advocate; and there is little room to doubt, that she has been the means of preventing greater violences than those which have already excited the surprize of mankind. It is as little to be doubted, that the present partition of Poland was far beyond the original intention of that princess, and that she was led, by various means and insensible degrees, into

those fatal measures which have terminated in its ruin.

Some time after the conclusion of the peace with Turkey, the Empress of Russia remitted 250,000 rubles to the King of Poland, as a compensation for that part of his domains which fell into her hands. This was the first compensation that had been heard of in the affairs of Poland, and will probably be the last.

Nothing can be more fully descriptive of the condition of the governed, in those countries which have been ceded to the partitioning powers, than the conduct of the Jews. These people, who for many ages have composed a very great part of the inhabitants of Poland, are daily retiring in numerous bodies from those territories which are possessed by the Austrians and Prussians, and flying for refuge and protection to the provinces which belong to Russia. Yet the Russian government was never considered, even comparatively, as a mild one.

Commissaries were appointed by the delegation early in the year, to settle the limits between the territories of the republic and those of the partitioning powers, in so precise and accurate a manner, as would for the future prevent all ground, and even possibility of dispute upon that subject. Though these commissaries held frequent meetings with those who were appointed for the same purpose by the courts of Vienna and Berlin, the claims of the latter were so exorbitant, that they as continually broke up without effect; and the affair of the limits seems now as remote from any prospect of adjustment, as it was on the first day of the conference.

As an unlimited toleration in religious matters is at present one of the leading principles of the court of Peterburgh, and that both policy and justice required every security and satisfaction, in that respect, should be granted to the new subjects in Poland, the Empress has accordingly erected a bishoprick in the Latin Ritual at Mohilow, to whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction all the Roman Catholics in her vast dominions are to be subject. The suffragan bishop of Wilna has been appointed to this new bishoprick, and ten thousand peasants allotted for the support of his pastoral dignity.

No material alteration has taken place in the affairs of Dantzick. The city is mouldering to ruin, and the distresses of the inhabitants heightened by the uncertainty of their extent and termination. However weak and remiss the part taken by those powers, who were engaged by treaties or interest in its preservation has been, their representations, or the jealousy with which it was supposed they must have

been actuated, though but faintly expressed for the present, has probably hitherto preserved it from that immediate violence, which would at once have decided its fate.

The measures which are pursued, though slower, are not less certain in the effect. New canals are made, and new channels of trade opened. Clogged by every possible discouragement and difficulty in its ancient course, it will naturally fly to the new for refuge. The rich will, before it is too late, abandon their old seats, and the multitude, worn down by exaction and oppression, and every day thinned by the recruiting officers, who surround them like vultures, dwindle to nothing. Thus, very probably, in a few years, will its name be the only memorial left of this great and free city, which had for so many ages held its rank among the first in Europe; and this destruction will be accomplished without the aid of war, pestilence, earthquake, or famine.

C H A P. III.

Germany. Austrian troops enter the Venetian Dalmatia. Difference between the Court of Vienna and the Regency of Hanover. Prussia. Helvetic Body. Sweden. Denmark. Death of the French King. Succeeded by his Grandson. Happy Effects of Inoculation. Changes in the Ministry. Dukes of Orleans and Chartres in disgrace; but are soon recalled to Court. The ancient Parliament of Paris restored, but under many Restrictions. War in Corsica.

GERMANY, though the great and fruitful field of political causes and effects, has not, during the present year, been productive of any great or novel subject for

observation. The two great powers, whose wings overshadow that empire, proceed uniformly in the military system, which they have constantly pursued since the late peace.

Reviews,

Reviews, encampments, new manœuvres, and proposed improvements in artillery or discipline, keep the mind awake with all the splendour and apparatus of war, and its image constantly in view; nothing remains wanting, but chance, caprice, or ill humour, to furnish it with life and efficacy.

Whilst the great potentates are occupied by these dangerous amusements, the lesser princes are immersed in dissipation and pleasures. The free cities and towns, which were the nurseries of liberty, arts, and opulence, are, in respect to power and consequence, dwindling to nothing, and their remaining immunities becoming every day more precarious. In this state of things, a particular combination of circumstances is only requisite, to occasion such a revolution in the Germanic system, as would give a new colour to the affairs of Europe.

It appears by the muster-roll, delivered at the conclusion of the foregoing year to the council of war at Vienna, that the Austrian and Imperial armies at that period amounted to 235,000 effective men. Yet the business of recruiting is still carried on with as much industry as ever. Such armies will of course disturb the slumbers of their neighbours; and their present movements rather shew an indecision with respect to the objects of employment, than the smallest disposition to rest in idleness.

A handful of these troops was sufficient, in the course of the summer, to throw the sage republic of Venice into the utmost consternation and terror. General Whelau, without any previous declaration or notice, marched into the Venetian Dalmatia, at the head of only six hundred men, where he took possession of several towns and dis-

tricts, and compelled the inhabitants to take oaths of fidelity and allegiance to their Imperial Majesties. Such violations of the law of nations are now grown so fashionable, that it is probable that ancient code, the slow aggregate and result of the wisdom and experience of mankind to lessen the miseries of war, will be totally obliterated.

It however appears that, thro' some inattention, or unavoidable delay, the limits between the Austrian and Venetian Dalmatia were not so precisely defined by former treaties as to cut off all possible room for future altercation; and that some matter of this nature was now brought up, to authorize the present invasion. It is indeed a common, though unjust and dangerous policy, for powerful and ambitious states, in their intercourse with the weaker, still to reserve some trifling claim or pretension undecided, which is suffered to lie dormant, until the favourable conjuncture arrives that it can be revived with advantage: when the colour of right derived from a matter of small consequence, serves to hide the enormity of that injustice, which is extended to objects of the greatest.

The republic, according to established and ancient custom, has endeavoured to cover weakness, indolence, and irresolution, by negotiation and intrigue. The loss of these districts, however, if attended with no other consequences, would have been considered by her as a matter of no great importance. But this violence was apprehended to be only a prelude to greater; and she trembled for other claims, or new arrangements of dominion without any, which were of a much more alarming nature. If things

proceed in their present course, it will become no great matter of surprize to see the common train of an ambassador sent to dispose or take possession of a kingdom.

The nature of some disputes and jealousies which have taken place between the court of Vienna and the regency of Hanover, has not yet been exactly ascertained, nor authentically explained. It appears however, that the Directorial Envoy of Austria, at the assembly of the plenipotentiary ministers of the empire, held at Regensburg, read a rescript from his court, which contained a number of grievous complaints against that of Hanover. Among these, that government was charged with seeking every opportunity of framing leagues, and fomenting factions among the states of the empire, in order to thwart and oppose the views of the imperial court. That this prejudice and dislike to their Imperial Majesties, and opposition to their interest, had manifested itself in numberless instances, although the house of Hanover, upon obtaining the electorate, had solemnly engaged to preserve a good understanding with that of Austria. That their Imperial Majesties, though singularly disgusted at the repeated opposition, and frequent molestation they had experienced in various transactions, sought, notwithstanding, by amicable representations made, even in London, to divert the electoral court from its conduct and principles; but that these endeavours having hitherto been fruitless, they now found themselves under a necessity of declaring, that their conduct with respect to that court for the future, should be suited to that which it had practised.

To these general complaints some specific charges were added, which seemed of little moment, and related to the visitation of the chamber of the empire, and to some imposts laid on in Hanover, upon goods belonging to the subjects of their Imperial Majesties. The Hanoverian ministers in their reply, delivered both in London and at Regensburg, declared, that these charges were received with the greatest amazement by his Britannic Majesty, as he had on every occasion endeavoured to preserve the greatest harmony, and to cultivate the strictest friendship with the court of Vienna. That when the Hanoverian minister opposed the motions made by the imperial ministers in the affairs of the German diet, he did it only from a truly patriotic principle; that every one who has a vote at the diet, has a right to oppose any motion which is contrary to his opinion; that differing in opinion is by no means an argument of any breach of harmony; that his Britannic Majesty would not reproach any person who differed from him in opinion, and therefore could expect no reproach on that account; and that it is not at all consistent with the rights of the empire, that his Imperial Majesty should resent any such difference of opinion. As to the affair of the imposts in the electoral dominions, it was said, that the favour shewn to the imperial subjects, by their being at any time free from them, depended merely on the generosity of the elector; but was by no means to be considered as an engagement or obligation. Thus the matter seems to rest at present.

The movements of the Austrian troops

troops on the Turkish frontiers during the war, did not excite greater speculation than those which have taken place since the peace, on the side both of Poland and Transylvania. It has been even reported that they have seized some districts in Moldavia and Walachia: and it seemed to have been believed for a time, that the Ottomans were by treaty to make a cession to the court of Vienna, of some considerable territories on this side of the Danube. As the motives which might have induced such a cession seem, however, to be entirely extinguished by the peace, the doubtful conduct of that court still remains to be explained.

The King of Prussia, exclusive of his military occupations, is principally taken up with an attention to his new dominions, and to the forming every scheme for rendering them of the greatest possible advantage. For this purpose canals are made, trading companies formed, new sources of commerce sought, and the earth explored for its hidden riches. Among his other establishments, one cannot be too much praised, which is the appointment of good schoolmasters, with suitable stipends, in the principal villages, that the peasants may be at no expence for the education of their children. This warlike prince did not neglect the opportunity offered by the peace for remounting his hussars, and accordingly sent a number of their officers to the Danube, for the purchase of several thousand Turkish and Tartarian horses.

Supposed exchanges of territory, between some of the lesser princes and the great, still continue to hold a great share in German conversation, and seem to occupy no small

part of the attention of their politicians. Whether such exchanges have been really agitated or not, the subject seems industriously to be kept alive; which need not be regarded as a very doubtful indication, that measures of that nature are in view.

In the mean time, the rapid progress of despotism throughout Europe, and the epidemic rage which seems to have seized the monarchs of the earth, for exterminating all the remains of liberty wherever they are to be found, seems to have awakened the attention of some of the remaining republics. It is even said, that the Helvetic body, which from natural strength, and the numbers and genius of the inhabitants, enjoys the greatest security of any now existing, has not been without serious alarms, at the designs of some of its great neighbours. It is also said, that a league for their mutual defence has been negotiated between that body and the Italian republics. A deputation from the Swiss cantons, and the republic of Geneva, has lately arrived at the court of Vienna; and though the particulars of their commission are not yet publicly known, it is more than probable that it relates to this subject.

It has pleased Providence, that the calamities which had long afflicted the people in Germany and the adjoining countries, through a succession of unkind seasons, and the consequent dearth of all kind of provisions, have this year been happily removed by a bountiful harvest. This blessing as well as the calamity, has, in a greater or lesser degree, been extended to almost every part of Europe.

The northern kingdoms have not

not this year been productive of any incidents which are materially interesting to the public in general. The King of Sweden, as well from his own disposition, as the example of his neighbours, pays the closest attention to military affairs, and has accordingly formed a very powerful army, and established a respectable marine; both of which he seems determined to carry to the highest degree of improvement. In other matters, he is very attentive to commerce, to the internal improvement of the country, and to prevent its depopulation, by the emigration of his subjects, for which purpose the ancient laws upon that subject have been renewed and enforced.

The greatest harmony seems at present to prevail between the courts of Stockholm and Petersburg, and a new treaty is said to have been concluded, which, with some additional articles, confirms and renews all former ones subsisting between the two states. In this state of good neighbourhood with Russia, and without any apparent object of conquest in view, or cause of apprehension, in any quarter, it would be difficult to account for these military preparations, did we not see the general alarm, and suspicion of each others designs, which late transactions, and present appearances, have excited among all the princes in Europe.

The marriage between July 7th, the Duke of Sudermania, 1774. the king's next brother, and the Princess Charlotte of Holstein Eutin, daughter of the Prince Bishop of Lubeck, has been celebrated with great splendour and magnificence at Stockholm, and seems to have given general satisf-

faction to the nation. Sweden has partaken so happily of the benefits of a plentiful harvest, after the long miseries which it has undergone, that the king has permitted a free exportation of corn from all the ports of that kingdom: a circumstance which sufficiently denotes the extent of the blessing, in a country so generally deficient in its produce of grain.

Denmark presents nothing of consequence in the present year, except the marriage of Prince Frederic, the king's brother, Oct. 21. with the Princess Sophia Frederica, niece to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which was celebrated with great joy and festivity at Copenhagen. A grand and magnificent project was formed, which, if capable of being carried into execution, would have been productive of considerable utility. This was no less than to join the Baltic with the German Ocean, or North Sea, by a cut carried across the peninsula, which is composed of the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswic. Such an attempt has long been thought feasible, and a commission was now appointed for carrying it into execution. The design is, however, laid aside for the present, either on account of the great expence, or of some unforeseen difficulties, which were discovered on examination. It has been long an observation with historians, that few of those projects, which were intended in any great degree to counteract the operations, or to change the original designs of nature, have been crowned with success.

The death of Lewis XV. King of France, concluded a remarkable period of two successive reigns, which,

which, for their extraordinary length, are scarcely to be paralleled in the authentic history of any nation. This period, from the accession of Lewis XIV. in 1643, comprehends no less than 131 years. During this time, nine monarchs have sat upon the throne of England. It was also a period pregnant with great and remarkable events; in which amazing revolutions took place in the state of public affairs, and extraordinary changes, even in the general face of Europe. During that period, France had risen to such a degree of power and glory, as even to grasp at universal dominion, and was deemed so dangerous, as to excite a general combination of almost the whole christian world against her; and she sunk at different parts of it, to the lowest state of ruin and distress.

The small pox, which had already been so fatal to his family, seized Lewis XV. in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-ninth of his reign, and in a few days put a period to his existence. The popularity, which in one part of his life had obtained the addition of well-beloved to his name, had been long since considerably diminished. Although the war of 1741 was distinguished by many victories on the side of France, she was much exhausted by it. The late war brought her to that degree of humiliation, that her pride would not suffer her greatly to respect a sovereign, under whom the kingdom did not support its former splendour. After the peace, he did not seem to preserve that moderation in his expences and pleasures, nor give altogether that application to his affairs, which might be expected after

so disastrous a war. His disputes with his parliaments, and his dissolution of those bodies, detracted also something from that affection of his subjects which distinguished the early parts of his reign. But on the whole, he must be allowed to have been a very mild and merciful prince; wholly free from arrogance or ambition. Though there was nothing great or shining in his character, he possessed a mediocrity of passions and abilities, which rendered him capable of governing well, whilst he was himself well governed.

This monarch was succeeded by his grandson, Lewis XVI. who was then in the 20th year of his age, and was son to the late Dauphin, by the Princess Maria Josepha, daughter to Augustus III. King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony. The present king was married in the year 1770, to Maria Antonietta, of Austria, daughter to the Empress Queen, and sister to the Emperor of Germany.

The contagious distemper of which the late king died, was soon communicated to the three Madames of France, whose tenderness and affection for a father had, during his illness, surmounted their fears of that dreadful disorder. As some physical writers have been of opinion, that the same causes which produce that disorder in an individual, may probably operate at the same time upon others of the same blood and family, at whatever distance, and without any direct communication of the infection, the nation now trembled for the safety of the king and his brothers; and it was scarcely deemed an improbable event, that the whole royal family might have been swept off by that fatal pest, which

which had so long been its inveterate enemy.

The princesses, however, recovered from the natural disorder; and inoculation was happily called in, to the preservation of the king and his brothers. This discovery, the noblest in the history of mankind, and which binds the rage of its most cruel enemy, has, by degrees, and in despite of prejudice, error, and bigotry, spread its influence from England to several other parts of Europe. The Empress of Russia was, however, the first sovereign, who, shaking off the selfishness, and breaking through the narrow ideas of courts, had magnanimity sufficient to hazard her own person in the trial of its utility. Her happy recovery, under the auspices of Baron Dimsdale, an Englishman, not only established the practice in her own vast dominions, but so illustrious an example contributed greatly to remove the prejudices, which had hitherto prevented its progress in other countries.

The event was equally happy in France. The king, with the two princes, his brothers, and the Countess de Artois, wife of the younger, were all inoculated at the same time, and passed through the disorder with the greatest ease and safety. This example was sufficient to establish the practice, and the distemper could not have been more contagious, than the fashion became among the lords and ladies of the court.

The young king left nothing undone to gain the affections of his people. Such endeavours could not fail of effect, in a country where the zeal of the people for their monarchs, until soured by oppres-

sion, and dejected by ill government, is perhaps unequalled in any other. The task, indeed, was not difficult. It required no more than to undo the obnoxious measures of the late reign, and to remove those persons from the management of public affairs, whose mistakes or misfortunes had rendered them disagreeable to the nation.

One of the first popular, and perhaps most judicious measures that was taken, was the recal of the Count de Maurepas to court, from whence he had been banished 23 years. This nobleman had formerly been minister for the marine department, a station for which he was eminently qualified, and was in all respects considered as a man of great abilities. It is said, that in some papers which the late Dauphin left behind him for the use of his son, and which were only to be delivered upon his accession to the throne, M. de Maurepas was strongly recommended, as being possessed of superior talents for presiding in his council. Upon his return to court, he declined resuming the superintendency of the marine; but accepted a seat in the privy council, and has since, without any particular title, been the mover of all public affairs.

Several ladies of high quality, who from their servile assiduities to the late favourite, had long basked in the smiles of the court, were now exiled from it; while the Duchess de Grammont, who nobly disdained to degrade her own dignity by such compliances, was recalled by a letter under the queen's own hand, and treated with every mark of distinction and honour.

Matters seemingly of little importance,

portance, are usefully attended to by princes, when they contribute in any degree to gain the good will and love of their people. Small condescensions on their side, before they have forfeited the good opinion of the other, create almost infinite funds of gratitude and affection. The young monarch, in passing through Paris on his way to Muette, was surrounded by incredible numbers of people, who rended the air with their acclamations of "Long live the king:" struck with these unbought testimonies of zeal and affection, he put his head out of the coach, and repeatedly exclaimed, "Long live my people; your happiness shall be the principal object of my care."

The price of bread was lowered; and measures taken with merchants and other dealers for that popular purpose. Several schemes of economy were also introduced; which, though of no great consequence in themselves, and seldom long adhered to, or, if continued, only make an alteration in the channels of expence, without lessening the waste that runs off, are however highly flattering to the wishes of the populace; whose present burthens seem the less intolerable, from the delusive hope of their being some time or other lightened. Such deceptions are only calculated for the multitude; politicians know, and philosophers regret their futility.

Though a change of councils took place soon after the king's accession, it was some time before the old ministers were actually removed. The Duke de Aiguillon first resigned his office of prime minister, which was not long after followed by the dismissal of Mau-

peou, the great chancellor of France, and of the Abbé Terray, comptroller general of the finances. The chancellor Maupeou received no other disgrace than the loss of his employment, and retired to his estate in Normandy, without any restriction being laid on as to the place of his exile. The Abbé Terray, in departing to the place of his banishment, attempted to pass the ferry at Choisy early in the morning, to avoid notice; but notwithstanding this precaution, he was known, and was so obnoxious to the people, that they immediately assembled, and would have drowned him by cutting the rope of the ferry, if he had not been saved by the accidental coming up of a party of the Marechausée on the instant.

The joy that was excited by the removal of these unpopular ministers, to whom were attributed the destruction of the parliaments, and all the other obnoxious measures that had been pursued of late, may be easier conceived than expressed. Nor were the hopes less ardent that were formed, with respect to the future conduct of public affairs. In the hurry of these changes, the friends and partizans of the Duke de Choiseul, were sanguine in their expectations that he would again be called to the government of the nation; while those who wished for a continuance of peace, and those who were jealous of his power, were equally apprehensive of that event. The permission which he received to return to court, and the gracious reception which he met with, increased the speculations upon this subject. But however it was, and whatever the views and intrigues of the court are or might

might have been, he was suffered to return to his retirement, and has not yet taken any ostensible share in the administration of public affairs.

The restoration of the ancient parliaments, was the great object which attracted the attention of that kingdom. The measures hitherto pursued, seemed to point that way, and equally raised the hopes, and increased the anxiety of the people. As the change of ministers did not immediately produce the effects that were wished, and the conduct of the court became more ambiguous, their minds were more agitated, until fears and discontent seemed at length to preponderate. In this state of things, a solemnity approached, which gave the Duke of Orleans a fresh opportunity of signaling that zeal for the ancient constitution, and the restoration of the parliaments, which he had shewn upon former occasions.

It being necessary that the parliament, the princes of the blood, the great officers of state, together with those of some particular departments, should attend the solemn funeral service of the late king, July 27th. which was performed in the church of the royal abbey of St. Dennis, where the religious service is intermixed or attended with several public ceremonials, relative to the demise of the late, and the acknowledgment of the reigning monarch; matters, which, like many others, derive their importance from antiquity and forms: the Duke of Orleans upon this occasion refused to attend, or to act in any manner in conjunction with the new parliament, and wrote a letter to the

king, in which he specified his reasons for this refusal, and justified his conduct in so doing.

This unexpected proceeding exceedingly disgusted the court; and this disgust was probably increased, by the uncertainty of the effect which this example might have upon the other princes of the blood. The Duke of Orleans, and his son the Duke of Chartres, were accordingly in disgrace, and received an order not to appear any more at court. The other princes, in general, attended the ceremonial. The Prince of Conde having found a salvo for his scruples, by a distinction, that he did not act in consequence of his title or blood, but officially, as grand master of the king's household. The Duke of Bourbon seems to have supplied the place of the Duke of Orleans, by going through those parts of the ceremonial, which were allotted to the first prince of the blood.

This incident increased the general discontent, and the conduct of the court became so mysterious, that the nation began to despair. It seems indeed, that the king and his council were far from being determined in their resolution, on a subject which so much agitated the public, and that the restoration of the parliaments was for a long time very problematical.

It happened, as it is reported, that the king, of an evening, took the air in his coach, upon the Boulevards, or ancient ramparts of the city of Paris, which are now converted into a place of walking, amusement, and festivity, for the inhabitants of that metropolis. Instead of the joyful acclamations, which had hitherto surrounded him upon every public occasion, he now found

found an awful and profound silence to prevail wherever he appeared, and saw dejection and discontent strongly painted in every countenance. This sudden change in the sentiments of his subjects, naturally affected the heart of a youthful prince, and he had ministers who were willing to fix the impression. To this simple circumstance has been attributed the great changes that followed.

The recal of the Duke of Orleans to court, and the holding of several councils, at which he and the other princes were invited to assist, gave the first earnest to the people, that satisfactory measures were likely to be pursued. These appearances were soon followed by the king's taking off the letters de cachet, which had been issued against the members of the old parliament; at the same time preparations were made for the dissolution of the present, the members of which were so obnoxious to the people, that guards were obliged to be posted for their protection.

At length the day Nov. 12th. arrived for the re-establishment of the ancient parliament. The king's entry into his capital, accompanied by the queen, his brothers, and the princes of the blood, with the appearance of the late exiled members, now proceeding to their restoration, with all the magnificence they were capable of exhibiting, and the streets lined with the guards, and filled with innumerable crowds of people, who loaded the houses even to their roofs, conveyed all the splendour of a triumph, and excited more joy than the greatest victory. He had the fortune for

this day, to rival the most illustrious and most popular of his predecessors.

This restoration was however attended with several modifications intended to controul the pretensions of the parliament, which was now re-established. It is well known, that body had assumed many powers during the minority and reign of the late king, the exercise of which could by no means be pleasing to the sovereign, who like all others, naturally wished to have his authority unlimited, and free from all restraint whatsoever. The contests which arose upon that subject, and their final issue, in the general destruction of the parliaments of the kingdom, are fresh in memory. The present king, though willing to conciliate the minds of his people by the recal of the parliament, was equally averse with his predecessor to its possessing any authority, which could at all circumscribe the plenitude of his own power.

The speech which the king made upon this occasion in the bed of justice, explained his intentions. He first observes, that the measure which he now takes, may serve as a proof of his tenderness for his subjects; but he does not forget, that their tranquillity and happiness demands, that he should preserve his authority in all its plenitude; and is well assured, from the attachment and zeal of the present assembly, that they will give his subjects an example of submission. In addressing himself particularly to the members of the late parliament, he tells them, that the king his grandfather was compelled, by their resistance to his repeated command, to adopt such a measure as his

his wisdom suggested, for maintaining his own authority, and fulfilling the obligations he lay under of rendering justice to his subjects. That himself has thought proper now, to recal them to the exercise of those functions which they ought never to have quitted; and he desires them to learn to prize his favours, and never to lose remembrance of their extent.

The king then informs them, that they are to hear the reading of an ordinance, the several parts of which are conceived exactly in the letter and spirit of his royal predecessors. He declares, that he will not suffer the smallest infringement to be made upon it; that his own authority, the preservation of justice, the happiness and tranquillity of his people, all equally require that it shall be observed inviolate. He concludes, by declaring it to be his will, that all past grievances shall be buried in oblivion; declares, that he shall ever behold with extreme disapprobation whatever may tend to create divisions, or disturb the good order and tranquillity which he wishes always to subsist in his parliament; and recommends to them, to be solely occupied in the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and to co-operate with his wishes, which are directed to promote the welfare and happiness of his subjects.

The ordinance now mentioned may be considered as a code of discipline for the conduct and government of the parliament, and was immediately registered by the king's express command. It consists of about sixty articles, and reduces the power of that body to limits much narrower than their

former demands. Among those restrictions, the members are forbid to look upon themselves as making one body with the other parliaments of the kingdom, or to take upon them the name of class, unity, indivisibility, or any other synonymous terms. They are likewise forbidden to send any remonstrances or arrets, relative to the affairs they may be employed about, to any other parliaments, except in such cases as are permitted by the ordinance. They are also forbidden to quit or desert the exercise of their functions, either by virtue of any resolution, deliberation, or other matter, except in cases of absolute necessity, to be recognized by the first president, who is answerable to the king for the sufficiency of the cause. Combined dismissions are attended with forfeiture, and the guilt of petty treason; the forfeiture to be adjudged by the king, peers, and council; and the grand council may replace the parliament, without any new edict for that purpose.

The parliament is permitted, before registering edicts, declarations, or letters patent, to make such remonstrances or representations as they shall judge necessary for the good of the people; provided that they do not deviate from the respect due to the king: and on condition that they shall be registered within a month at farthest from the day of the publication of such edicts: with an exception, however, to a repetition of remonstrances, if the king should continue to receive them: but the parliament is forbidden to issue any arrets which might tend to excite trouble, or in any manner
to

to retard the execution of the king's edicts.

The king concluded the business of this memorable day by a short speech, in which he observed, that they were now informed of his pleasure, and from their zeal for the public good, and attachment to the true principles of monarchy, he expected they would exactly conform to what he had prescribed; and promised them his protection and countenance, as long as they worthily filled the places which they occupied, and did not attempt to enlarge the bounds of the power which was granted to them.

Thus by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, has Lewis the XVIIth. been enabled not only to shake off the odium which had been incurred by the violent measures of his grandfather, but to convert it into a source of popularity for himself; while at the same time, without destroying the name of parliaments, he has rendered them, to all appearance, much more subservient than before. He has at least drawn a fixed line, which their authority is not to transgress, whereas before it was indefinite. It remains to be seen, whether the parliament gained more by the evident necessity the court has been under of restoring them to their functions; or lost, by the terms on which that restoration has been obtained.

The chatalet, and some other boards or tribunals appertaining to the parliament, were afterwards restored. Notwithstanding the sufferings they had undergone, and the strict terms to which they were now bound, the recalled members did not forget the spirit of the

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ancient parliament. Some bickerings soon took place between them and the king, upon the subject of remonstrating and registering, to which the doubtful or different interpretation, which some passages in the late ordinance were capable of, afforded a foundation. These matters were soon settled by the king's authority: and his answer to one of these remonstrances, "*That he must be obeyed,*" was conclusive.

The archbishop of Paris having again begun to renew the troubles which he had excited in the late reign, by the refusal of the sacraments, the king sent for him to Versailles, and is said to have spoken to him in the following terms. "The king my grandfather
"exiled you several times for the
"troubles you occasioned in the
"state; I sent for you to tell you,
"that if you relapse, I shall not
"exile you, but give you over to
"the rigour of the law."

The unfortunate island of Corsica, has, during the present year, afforded a dreadful scene of blood and cruelty. The unhappy natives of that devoted island have experienced every degree of punishment which the most determined tyranny is capable of inflicting. Racks, galleys, transportation from their country, and all those connexions that are dear to mankind, with perpetual slavery in the French West-India islands. These cruelties, founded on oppression and injustice, have much disgraced the character of the French, as a civilized and humane nation. For, though the barbarous fierceness of the Corsicans, should be brought in justification, and shewn to be restrained by none of those conven-

[C] tions

tions which custom has established among mankind, the cause of its exertion, the defence of their natural rights and liberties, will, in a great measure, exculpate them with respect to its irregularity, while the original flagrant and uncoloured injustice and usurpation on the other side, takes away every claim to the right of retaliation.

It has been given out, that a plot was formed by the natives to cut off all the French in the island on ascension day; but that this horrid design was fortunately discovered by a young woman to a Frenchman who was her gallant. As no detail of this plot has been given, which might naturally have been expected as a palliation of the succeeding cruelties, this circumstance, together with the apparent improbability of its discovery, and the marks it carries, of being founded on the historical fact of the Sicilian vespers, all join to render its authenticity very doubtful.

It however appears, that the aversion of the natives to the French is so invincible, that no benefits can disguise, nor fear restrain its effects; and the conduct of the latter shews, that they consider extermination as the only remedy for this mortal antipathy. It would be useless, as well as beside our purpose, if we were even furnished with the means, to enter into any particular detail of the various efforts which have been exerted in the course of the year, by those intrepid defenders of their country, and assertors of their liberties, whom the lawless usurpers of their rights stigmatize under the odious appellation of Banditti. It would offer too great a wound to humani-

ty to repeat the cruelties that have been exercised.

It will be sufficient to observe, that a small, but sharp and bloody war, such as suited the weakness of the people, and the nature of the country, has been carried on in all the fastnesses and mountainous parts of the island. That the defection was so general, that it appears a great part, if not the whole of the Corsican regiment, which had been raised on purpose by France, as a provision and employment for restless and daring spirits, and to engage the nobility in its interests, joined the malecontents. That the losses of the French were so considerable, that they were necessarily reinforced by several regiments, and that their communications between the different parts of the island, were frequently cut off. And that the war at length finally degenerated, through the weakness and destruction of the natives, (after many acts of the most desperate valour, which required only a splendid scene of action, and learned people, to be handed down to the admiration of future ages,) into the nature and resemblance of a general hunting, in which a large portion of country is surrounded by a great body of armed men, who narrow the circle by degrees, until every thing within it becomes an inevitable prey.

We wish, for the honour of human nature, that the account published of the conduct of the French in the Pieve of Niolo, might have been a misrepresentation. The information, however, seems so accurate, and the circumstances are so particularly specified, besides the declaration of the unknown author, that

that if any of the facts were controverted, he would establish them by authentic documents, that its being suffered to pass without question or contradiction, affords too much reason to believe it authentic.

It appears that the inhabitants of the *Pieve* of Niolo, from their courage, aversion to slavery, and the natural strength of their country, had continued single and unconquered in the general subjugation of Corsica. That their central situation, from which the approaches were tedious and difficult, operating with the causes we have assigned, had rendered all the efforts of the French for their conquest, since that period, equally fruitless. And that threats of the severest punishments even of a general destruction, having been repeatedly applied in vain, to intimidate these heroic assertors of the liberties of their country, the influence of religion was at length prostituted, to bring them to a submission.

For this purpose, Aquaviva, one of their priests, a powerful and popular preacher, was first deceived himself, and then rendered an instrument to the deception and ruin of his friends and countrymen. This man was persuaded to hold out the olive-branch to the people; and his persuasive eloquence, upon a subject to which religion so happily applied, and for which ease and security were prompt advocates with his auditors, was soon productive of the designed effect; and the *Pieve* of Niolo, upon the most clear and solemn assurances, not only of a full and unlimited pardon for their past resistance, but of kindness and friendship for

their present conduct, voluntarily submitted to the French government.

A body of troops were accordingly admitted peaceably into the district, who had no sooner taken possession of their natural defences, than they treacherously seized forty-two of the principal inhabitants, and who had formerly been the most active and brave in the defence of their country. Amongst those, who were thus basely circumvented, were one of the two chief magistrates and judges of the district, and two nephews of the very messenger of peace, the wretched priest, Aquaviva. Of these unhappy victims, eleven, whose names are specified, including the judge and the priest's nephews, expired upon the rack, amidst the weeping eyes and bleeding hearts of their deluded friends, who in vain obtested heaven and earth to avenge this perfidy.

The survivors of this devoted number, were sent to augment the groans and increase the afflictions of their countrymen, who already filled the dungeons of Bastia. Nor was the fate of the remaining inhabitants of Niolo much happier. A bitter sense of the losses they had formerly sustained in various conflicts with this miserable people, unfortunately prevailed with the French, over every sense of humanity and justice. The whole district was ruined and destroyed, the houses burnt, and the cattle carried off in triumph by the soldiers as a prey. One Capracinta was remarkable for defending his house singly against his numerous assailants, and after killing several of them, perished unsubdued amidst the flames.

A cession of the island of Corsica to the king of Sardinia, or some exchange to the same purpose, have been much spoken of during the course of the year. That island has certainly been hitherto a bitter morsel to France; and such a measure were much to be wished for the sake of humanity. The proceedings we have related, do not, however, seem to indicate any such intention. Many who con-

sider the fate of Corsica, Dantzick; and Poland, will observe with regret, that the spirit and love of liberty, which had for some ages honourably distinguished a very few nations in Europe, no longer survive, or must at least conclude, that they have lost much of their pristine vigour, as it is evident that these events would not have been suffered to have taken place at an earlier period.

C H A P. IV.

Declaration of War between Spain and Morocco. Moors besiege Melilla, and Penon de Velz, without success. Spanish manufactures. Inquisition deprived of its dangerous powers. Italy. Troubles in Sicily happily composed. Difference between the King of Sardinia, and the Republic of Venice. Death of the Pope. Emperor of Morocco declares war against the Dutch.

A Singular war, without an avowal of ill will, or a pretence of injury, has taken place between Spain and the Emperor of Morocco. In the place of those usual foundations or colours for a war, the Moorish prince, in a letter which he wrote to Sept. 19th, the King of Spain, has substituted a compliance with the laws of the Alcoran. If he found himself sufficiently strong, these laws were sufficiently reconcilable to sound policy. He shews, that his subjects and the Algerines have determined, that no christians shall possess settlements on their coasts; that they have called upon him, as endowed by God with great power and force, to fulfil that injunction, which requires that the latter should not be suffered to hold territorial possessions in Mahometan countries; and that he was

bound to a compliance with this request. He professes a continuance on his side of peace, and of friendship, and takes pains to shew, that his attacking the settlements in Africa is no contravention of either; thus endeavouring to establish a distinction, between a war against the Spanish forts, and a war with the king and nation in general. As a religious observer of the late treaties of peace, he declares, that he will punctually fulfil their terms; and that the Spaniards shall continue to enjoy a free liberty of trade, intercourse in his ports, and protection and security in his dominions, unless they force him to a contrary conduct by entering into a war; but even in that case, he will grant them four months for the removal of their persons and effects.

Other papers which were published about the same time by his order,

order, and signed by his Jewish secretary, carried the distinction between a partial and general war to a still greater length, and seriously recommended to the Spaniards, instead of attempting the defence of their African possessions, to follow the example now set by his master, and to exert their utmost force in driving the English out of Gibraltar. All these papers teemed with an affectation of moderation, justice, and humanity.

The emperor's letter, together with the commencement of hostilities against the garrison of Ceuta, which were announced by the officer who delivered it, and immediately succeeded his return

Oct. 23d. to the Moorish camp,

were answered by the court of Madrid with a declaration of war. This breach of peace did not, however, prevent the Spanish monarch from displaying an instance of lenity and humanity, which was equally becoming the character of a christian prince, and consistent with the principles of policy. Some small time previous to these transactions, a number of Spanish captives had been obtained from the regency of Algiers by the Emperor of Morocco, who sent them under the care of an Alcaide to Carthage; in return for this act of generosity and mercy, the king ordered that the Alcaide should not only be presented with the subjects of Morocco who had been taken aboard Algerine vessels, but also with the old and wounded Algerines, who groaned out their wretched lives in captivity. It however happened, that these unfortunate people had not yet departed for their respective countries; but the king commiserating

their situation, and properly considering the hardship, that an event in which they were no ways concerned, should be the means of perpetuating their misery, ordered that the former intention in their favour should be still fulfilled.

Whatever other views might have predominated in the cabinet, it is evident from the moderate terms in which the declaration is couched, that this war was by no means wished for by the Spanish court. And notwithstanding the continual armaments which have been carried on in the ports of that kingdom, their garrisons upon the coasts of Africa seem to have been much neglected; nor were they, upon this occasion, supplied with the alacrity which might have been expected. Indeed, it has long been a matter of surprize, that Spain, which has upon certain occasions entered wantonly into very dangerous and expensive wars, should so long have suffered her trade to be harried, and her coasts insulted, by the piratical states of Barbary.

On the other hand it is evident, that the Emperor of Morocco has totally mistaken the nature and extent of his force; and that his loose ill-disciplined troops, whatever effects they might produce in a desultory field war, are totally incapable of carrying on sieges. His artillery, and knowledge in its application and use, are equally defective. Upon the whole, it may not be too much to say, that whatever might be the fate of lesser places, either of the fortresses of Oran or Ceuta, is in itself capable, if properly garrisoned and provided, to baffle the united force and skill of all Africa.

The Moorish prince, however, like others who are unskilled in the art of war, imagined that all things might be effected by numbers. He accordingly appeared before Melilla, at the head of a great army; the better and only useful part of which was composed of horse, the foot in that service being of no value. If his train of artillery was considerable, his engineers were contemptible; but he endeavoured to supply these defects by the vigour of his attacks, and accordingly cannonaded and bombarded the place with great fury.

Melilla is situated in the kingdom of Fez, (the ancient Mauritania Tingitana) and lies on the Mediterranean, opposite to Almeria in Spain, and not far distant from the Straits mouth. The fortifications were at best but indifferent, and had grown worse by neglect; and the place was in every respect badly provided for defence. These deficiencies were, however, amply compensated by the bravery and conduct of the governor Don — Sherlock, a veteran officer of great honour, and of no less skill in his profession. The emperor found his threats to intimidate, the violence of his assaults, and his conciliatory proposals for an honourable capitulation, all equally fruitless.

It is the error of raw generals, as it is of raw swordsmen, that they will attempt the practice of scientific rules in action, which they either do not comprehend, or at best have not experience to execute. Upon this system the Moorish prince would go through all the forms of a regular siege, and damped the ardor of his troops, who

hated labour and fatigue, and were therefore eager to storm the town. If this had been attempted, it is more than probable, from the number and impetuosity of his new soldiers, with the weakness of the garrison and works, that it must have been attended with success.

In the mean time, supplies of different kinds arrived, though slowly, from Spain, and some artillery, which were much wanted, were carried with difficulty into the place. Some Spanish frigates were also brought near enough to fire with great effect upon the Moorish camp and batteries; the former of which they threw into disorder, and destroyed the latter; so that the enemy were obliged to abandon their works near the sea. Some unsuccessful assaults were now made upon the outworks, which, being attended with great loss, entirely broke the spirit of the Moors. From this time the siege languished. The bombs were probably rendered unserviceable, as we hear no more of their effect, which was at first great. The Spanish artillery, as well from its superiority in point of metal, as in that of service, by degrees ruined that of the Moors.

The siege, however, in some sort, continued for a long time, and entered deep into the ensuing year, which includes some of the transactions we have recited. A similar attempt upon Penon de Velez, which lies on the same coast, was attended with as little success. The emperor seems to have attended more to prudence than honour, in directing the beginning of his warfare to the attack of the weaker places; a repulse from Ceuta or Oran would have been productive of less disgrace, and would have

less

less exposed his weakness. It seems as if this new warrior was already heartily tired of an adventure, for which he is so unfitly qualified; and there is little probability, that the war will be of any continuance.

It is said that the manufactories established in Spain, under the patronage and by the immediate direction of the present king, have already arrived at such a degree of perfection, as to produce a saving of some millions of piastres, which were annually sent out of the country for the purchase of those fabrics which are now supplied at home. Such accounts are to be considered as partly true, and partly false, and their degree of authenticity estimated by reason and experience. New manufactures, however vigorous in their growth, require a certain length of time, before which they cannot arrive at any degree of perfection. Their growth is also much checked or forwarded by particular habits and modes of life, which are always changed with difficulty. That the manufactures in Spain are at present in a thriving state, and may hereafter become of great consequence to themselves and other nations, is too probable; but that they have already produced the effects ascribed to them, cannot be admitted.

The king has at length stripped the inquisition of most of those powers which rendered it odious and terrible. It will, for the future, be little more than a college of enquiry into religious matters. Its jurisdiction and prisons are taken from it, and those powers happily restored to the civil tribunals. This measure will have an extraordinary effect, in promoting arts, manufac-

tures, commerce, and learning, and will render Spain a secure and happy residence to strangers.

The troubles at Palermo, in Sicily, have at length been happily composed, to the satisfaction of the people, without bloodshed or violence. The only punishment inflicted on that people, was the uncertainty of their fate, during the many months in which the rod seemed to hang over their heads. To this might be added, though of much less consequence, the transferring of the court, and of the seat of government, to Messina. The court of Naples supported its own dignity, by continuing the Duke de Fogliani in his office of viceroy, notwithstanding the clamours of the insurgents, until his removal appeared rather a matter of course, than a compliance with their desires or importunity. It acted still more wisely, in not hazarding the fate of a kingdom, and spilling the blood of the people, in a contest upon a subject, which was in no degree adequate to the risque and mischief. Punishments, mercies, forbearance, and prosecution, are rendered acts of wisdom or folly, only by their degree and application.

The first popular act took place late in the July 10th. summer, and was the publication of a general pardon, without exception, to all the inhabitants of Palermo, who had been concerned in the late insurrection: this was accompanied by the removal of Count Corasa, and the appointment of the Prince of Villa Franca to the command in chief of the forces in Sicily; a measure which had been long sought, and ardently wished for, by the people. About

the same time, the Duke de Fogliani held an assembly of the states at Cefalu; after which he paid a customary visit to the court of Naples; and, on the 13th. of August, the queen's birth-day, the Prince of Aliano was appointed viceroy of Sicily. The Archbishop of Palermo, the darling of the people, and particularly of the insurgents, having accompanied the late viceroy to court, was received and acknowledged as president of that kingdom. By such simple and gentle methods peace and happiness been confirmed on two kingdoms.

Some ambiguity observed in the conduct, or fancied in the intentions, of the King of Sardinia, has, in the course of the year, administered matter of speculation and uneasiness to several of his neighbours. This prince had a difference with the state of Venice soon after his accession, upon one of those subjects of etiquette and form, for a punctilious observance of which, though of little consequence in their nature, the Italians are distinguished from other European nations. It seems, that the republic did not send two ambassadors to compliment the king upon his accession, which she is said customarily to do in the case of other monarchs. This matter was resented so heinously by the court of Turin, that the Venetian minister was commanded to quit that country, and his audience of leave refused by the king. About the same time the Sardinian minister withdrew from Venice without taking leave.

Such an affair would demand little consideration, and would be easily adjusted, if other matters did not

conspire to render it of consequence. The irruption of the imperial troops into Dalmatia, had given the republic sufficient cause of alarm; and it was now too much to be apprehended, in the present restless state of her neighbours, that an alliance was forming for stripping her of a great part, if not the whole, of her continental dominions. The republic applied with her usual address to negotiation, for the prevention of these dangers: and with her usual slowness, to the reinforcing of her troops, and the strengthening of her frontiers.

Nor were the king's conduct and views less suspicious and alarming to others of his neighbours. The republic of Genoa, the city of Geneva, and the immediately bordering cantons of Switzerland, were all apprehensive of some obsolete or dormant claims being revived upon their respective territories. What foundation there was for this general alarm, cannot be determined. The king's power, singly, was not sufficient for the effect: and it seems not easy to conceive, what scheme of partition could be formed between him and any of the neighbouring great powers, which would not have been opposed by others. Perhaps this state of apprehension and suspicion may principally proceed from the general complexion of the times, and the recent examples that have been presented in other parts of Europe. However that may be, it seems to have subsided in a considerable degree towards the close of the year.

It does not seem probable, that the death of the Pope Sept. 21st. will have any extraordinary effect upon the public affairs of Italy. Such events are not now

of the importance that they have been. They, however, still administer opportunities for the exertion of those refined talents in negotiation, intrigue, and the management of parties, which so much distinguish the Italians; and which are upon these occasions rendered subservient to the views of the great Roman catholic powers, intermixed with the particular policy of the states of Italy.

Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, the late Pontiff, was born at St. Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, on the 31st of October, 1705; and was elected to fill the pontifical chair on the 10th of May, 1769, when he assumed the name of Clement the XIVth. He found the see of Rome involved in a dangerous contest with the house of Bourbon, which threatened its very existence as a temporal state, and, by a prudent compliance with the necessity of the times, he conciliated the favour of that family, and thereby recovered the territories which had been wrested from the church, and restored it to peace and security. It is not at all certain that this compliance was contrary to his own inclination; and it seems rather probable that he was not displeased so fair an opportunity was presented for the dissolution of the Jesuits.

The late pope seems to have been a man of a moderate character, neither very eminent for extraordinary virtues or abilities, nor degraded by weakness or vices. He is, however, said to have been beloved and regretted by his subjects, a circumstance which is alone sufficient to fix a valuable stamp upon his character. His reign was rendered troublesome by the colli-

sion of parties on the affairs of the Jesuits; and it is pretended that his latter days were embittered by the apprehensions of poison. Tho' this report was probably apocryphal, it is said that he often complained of the heavy burden which he was obliged to bear, and regretted with great sensibility the loss of that happy tranquillity which he enjoyed in his retirement, when only a simple Franciscan. He was, however, fortunate in having an opportunity, by a single act, to distinguish a short administration of five years in such a manner, as will ever prevent its sinking into obscurity.

His death was immediately attributed to poison: as if an old man of seventy, loaded with infirmities and disorders, could not quit the world without violence. His proceedings against the Jesuits furnished a plausible colour for this charge, and the malevolence of their enemies embellished it with circumstances. It seems even as if the ministers of those powers who had procured their dissolution, did not think it beneath them to countenance the report; as if falsehood was necessary to prevent the revival of a body, which had already sunk in its full strength, under the weight of real misconduct.

The charge was the more ridiculous, as the pontiff had undergone a long and painful illness, which originally proceeded from a suppression of urine, to which he was subject: yet the report was propagated with the greatest industry: and though the French and Spanish ministers were present at the opening of his body, the most horrible circumstances were published relative to that operation; and

and it was confidently told, that the hair dropped off from the head, the head fell off from the body, and the stench poisoned and killed the operators. It availed but little, that the operators shewed themselves alive and in good health, and that the surgeons and physicians proved the falsehood of every part of the report.

Though the pope had been strongly solicited on the day before his death by the cardinals, to fill up the eleven vacancies in the sacred college, which he had for some time reserved in petto, he absolutely refused a compliance with their request. Whether this proceeded from any wish he had formed with respect to the future election, or was intended merely as a favour to his unknown successor, we cannot pretend to determine; a conduct directly contrary would, however, seem to have been the natural result of the former.

The paucity of the electors (who, besides the absence of many cardinals, became farther reduced, by the death of some, and the indisposition of others) did not facilitate the decision of the conclave, which met in the beginning of October, and continued shut up for above four months. Parties ran very high; the numbers were equal, at different times, in favour of different persons; and so much negotiation, finesse, and stratagem, were practised, as gave birth to a severe, but illiberal dramatical satire, which was published on the occasion.

A war which the emperor of Morocco declared against the states of Holland, at the close of the year, will probably be as little interesting in its consequences, as that which,

through equal wantonness, he entered into with Spain. In general, the Barbarian states have, of late, been much disposed to quarrel with the Christian powers. They seem to have forgotten former chastisements, and to incur new, through an ignorance of their effect. The state of Algiers has been long in a course of altercation and dispute with our court, on the subject of presents, and disagreement with our consuls: matters which are not yet adjusted.

Such seems in general to have been the state of public affairs during the year of which we treat. Upon the whole, Europe exhibits a very ambiguous face of things; which, without any actual war, presents no certain peace. A restless and dangerous spirit of innovation, accompanied with distrust, suspicion, and jealousy, seems to possess the greater powers, and an apprehension of danger the lesser.

We are sorry to observe, that, while Great Britain is engaged in a most unhappy contest with her colonies, such measures are pursued by several princes on the continent, as may in time greatly affect that commerce, which is equally the source and support of her greatness. Spain already boasts of her manufactures, and of the millions which she annually saves in consequence of their product. The King of Sweden has laid heavy duties on the importation of woollen cloths, watches, and several other commercial articles, of which we furnished the greater snare; and the produce of those duties is to be bestowed on the foundation and establishment of similar manufactures in his own country. The King of Denmark has followed and exceeded

ed the example, by totally prohibiting the importation of woollen cloths into any part of his dominions; their own manufactures being now deemed sufficient for the consumption. The whole foreign trade and intercourse with Poland, as well as with a great part of Germany and the North, now lie solely at the mercy of the King of Prussia. As yet,

however, no worse effects from it have been felt by commerce than must be expected from the distracted state of Poland. Our beneficial commerce with Portugal is, comparatively, dwindled to nothing. However, the trade to Russia seems to grow with the greatness and civilization of that empire, and promises to compensate other losses.

C H A P. V.

General state of public affairs previous to the meeting of parliament. Ministry. Parties. Discontents in the Colonies; increased by various causes. Great heats at Boston, occasioned by the discovery of certain letters. Petition for the removal of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Scheme for the exportation of Tea by the East-India company to the Colonies, excites a general alarm throughout the Continent. Particular causes which operated in rendering that measure more generally obnoxious. Resolutions universally entered into to prevent the landing of the Teas. Tumultuous assemblies of the people in different colonies; committees appointed. Three ships laden with Tea arrive at Boston; their cargoes thrown into the Sea. Similar outrages in some other places; most of the Tea ships obliged to return home with their cargoes, and the whole scheme rendered every where abortive. Parliament meets. King's speech. Gold coin. Debates on the navy establishment, and on various other parts of the supplies. Annual motion for shortening the duration of Parliament. Annual motion relative to the Middlesex election.

WHILE the state of public affairs on the continent of Europe wears a doubtful appearance, our own great national concerns unfortunately afford too much matter for serious reflection. The recess of parliament, indeed, was attended with nothing remarkable in affairs merely domestic. In general, a greater quiet seemed to take place in the minds of the people, than at any time since the commencement of the present parliament. The affairs of the East-India company, in the preceding session, had considerably taken off their attention from those objects

which were the principal sources of discontent and jealousy. All communities of mankind have a strong disposition to hostility with others, when there is any prospect that the contention will be attended with profit to themselves; and the hopes of lessening their own burdens, whether by the spoils of the East or the West, have as certain an efficacy in quieting the political scruples of the people at large, as ambition, or any other motives, can have with respect to their rulers. A moralist may think that such ideas are held out only to deceive the people, and that,

while

while they are eagerly endeavouring to catch at an imaginary advantage, they are totally blind to the fatal precedent which they establish against themselves.

Other matters concurred to this state of public quiet. Those who had so often petitioned for the dissolution of the present parliament, and many others, who, as little satisfied with some of its proceedings, had, notwithstanding, from various causes, refrained from that mode of seeking relief, now consoled themselves with the reflection, that the period of its political existence approached; and were not without hopes, that, as the time grew nearer, when the representatives would be returned to their constituents, and might expect, that their past conduct would become the measure of future support, they would accordingly provide for that event by some popular acts, which, if they did not immediately strike at the root of those measures that were deemed the most obnoxious, would at least have given general satisfaction in other respects. This was the more hoped for, not only as it was consonant to former experience: but that, as the heat and bitterness of contention would have time to wear away, a calmer season of reflection, and a more undisturbed view of things, might, as opposition thought, naturally be expected.

Administration had long carried every thing with so triumphant a sway, that no common event seemed capable of endangering its security. The opinion of their stability was increased even by the nature of the measures which had been adopted: the more unlikely they were to succeed, the more

splendid the success of the undertaking appeared. The minds of the people, engaged by a succession of new objects, were no longer quite so powerfully affected by what had so strongly agitated them for some years past. This remission in the spirit of the people at large had given a facility for desertions of several from the opposition to the court, which was liberal in rewarding those seasonable conversions.

There was no very material change in the state of parties, except that general decline of strength in the opposition. The Rockingham party still continued whole and unbroken, and invariably pursued its original line of public conduct. By this means, though constantly overpowered, it notwithstanding continued in some degree formidable. The same differences of opinion or affections, and the same occasional junction in others, still took place between them and that which was attached to the Earl of Chatham. We have more than once had occasion to observe, how much this appearance of a want of union blunted the edge, and weakened the force, of opposition.

While affairs were in this dormant state at home, fresh matter unfortunately occurred, for the blowing up into a flame those embers of discontent and discord, which had too long been kept alive in America. The insignificant duty of three-pence per pound on tea; which had been left behind singly in the year 1770, when all the other articles enumerated in the same bill for the purpose of raising a revenue had been repealed, was now doomed to be the fatal bone of contention between the mother country and

and her colonies. We have seen that it was then too truly foretold, by those who struggled hard for the repeal of the whole, and who had always declared against every idea of an internal taxation on America, that the leaving of one duty, and the discharge of the others, could answer no other purpose, than the lessening of that scanty revenue, which was scarcely sufficient, in its full amount, to answer the expence of its collection; that by this means, instead of profit or benefit, a new charge, to supply the deficiency, would be thrown upon the state at home: while all the other evils, which were then acknowledged as the motives for a partial repeal, would be continued in their utmost extent.

We have already had too many opportunities of recollecting the truth of this prediction, and have already shewn, upon different occasions, the severe strictures which have been passed at home, upon the whole-system of American government. The consequent discontents and disorders continued to prevail, in a greater or lesser degree, through all the old colonies on the continent. The same spirit pervaded the whole. Even those colonies which depended most upon the mother country for the consumption of their productions, entered into similar associations with the others; and nothing was to be heard of, but resolutions for the encouragement of their own manufactures, the consumption of home products, the discouragement of foreign articles, and the retrenchment of all superfluities. But still these were only symptoms of discontent, which had little effect on the trade to the colonies. That

trade, which had somewhat stagnated on the late non-importation agreement, revived again, and even flourished. The article indeed of tea, was, by the resolutions of several colonies, strictly prohibited; but it still continued to be introduced both from England and other countries, and the duties were paid, though with some small appearance of exterior guard and caution.

In the mean time, the governors of most of the colonies, and the people, were in a continual state of warfare. Assemblies were repeatedly called, and suddenly dissolved. Their time was employed, while sitting, in reiterating grievances, and framing remonstrances. Other matters sprung up, besides the tea duty and the custom-houses, to increase the general discontent. The late adopted measure, of the governors and judges being paid their salaries by the crown, and thereby, as they were removeable at pleasure, rendered entirely dependent on that, and totally independent of the people, and provincial assemblies, however right or necessary in the present state of affairs, afforded an inexhaustible source of ill-humour and complaint.

The greatest outrage, which was committed in this state of disorder, happened at Providence in Rhode-island, where his majesty's armed schooner, the *Gaspee*, having been stationed to prevent the smuggling for which that place was notorious, the vigilance of the officer, who commanded the vessel, so enraged the people, that they boarded her at mid- June 10th, night, to the number 1772. of two hundred armed men, and after wounding him, and forcing him

him and his people to go on shore, concluded this daring exploit by burning the schooner. Though a reward of 500*l.* together with a pardon, if claimed by an accomplice, was offered by proclamation for the discovering and apprehending any of the persons concerned in this atrocious act, no effectual discovery could be made.

An odd incident happened, which served to revive, with double force, all the ill temper and animosity that had long subsisted between the executive part of government and the people, in the province of Massachusetts's bay. This was the accidental discovery, and publication, of a number of confidential letters, which had been written during the course of the unhappy disputes with the mother country, by the then governor and deputy-governor of that colony, to persons in power and office in England. The letters contained a very unfavourable representation of the state of affairs, the temper and disposition of the people, and the views of their leaders, in that province; and tended to shew, not only the necessity of the most coercive measures; but even a very considerable change of the constitution, and system of government, was necessary, to secure the obedience of the colony.

These letters indeed were in part confidential and private; but the people of the colony insisted, that they were evidently intended to influence the conduct of government, and must therefore be shewn to such persons as had an interest in preserving their privileges. Upon the death of a gentleman in whose possession these letters then happened, they by some means, which are not

known, fell into the hands of the agent for the colony of Massachusetts's bay, who immediately transmitted them to the assembly of that province, which was then sitting at Boston. The indignation and animosity which these letters excited on the one side, and the confusion on the other, neither need nor admit of description.

After several violent resolutions in the house of representatives, the letters were presented to the council, under the strictest injunction from the representatives, that the persons, who were to shew them, should not by any means suffer them, even for a moment, out of their own immediate hands. This affront to the governor was adopted by the council: and, upon his requiring to examine the letters that were attributed to him, thereby to be enabled, either to acknowledge them if genuine, or to reprobate them if spurious, that board, under the pretence of this restriction, refused to deliver them into his hands; but sent a committee to open them before him, that he might examine the hand-writing. To this indignity he was obliged to submit, as well as to the mortification of acknowledging the signature.

Such a new source of discord was not wanting in that colony. The house of assembly passed June 23, a petition and remonstrance to his majesty, in 1773, which they charged their governor and lieutenant-governor with being betrayers of their trusts, and of the people they governed; of giving private, partial, and false information; declared them enemies to the colony, and prayed for justice against them, and for their speedy removal from their places.

So wide was the discontent, and so weak the powers of government in that assembly, that these charges, with many others, were carried through by a majority of 82 to 12.

As we have just observed, the article of tea continued, notwithstanding the strong resolutions of the colonists, to be still imported into America; yet by the advantages which foreigners had in the sale of the low priced teas, as well as the general odium attending the British teas, which, as bearing a parliamentary duty, were considered as instruments of slavery, the East India company was thought to suffer much by the dispute with the colonies.

Thus circumstanced, the minister in the last session, as some apparent consolation to that company, for the strong measures which were then pursued against it by government, brought in a bill, by which they were enabled to export their teas, duty free, to all places whatsoever. In consequence of this measure, the company departed in some degree from its established mode, of disposing of its teas by public sales to the merchants and dealers, and adopted the new system, of becoming its own exporter and factor. Several ships were accordingly freighted with teas for the different colonies by the company, where it also appointed agents for the disposal of that commodity.

The success of this scheme, and any utility to be derived from it, if it did succeed, were at the time much questioned: some active members in that company, and one gentleman of great consideration amongst them, remonstrated against it, as rather calculated for the

establishment of the revenue law in America, than as a favour or service to the company. It is true, that they had then about seventeen millions of pounds of tea in their warehouses; but though this appeared an immense quantity to those who were not versed in the state of the trade, it was said, in reality, to be only equal to about two years usual consumption, and it was always intended to have a year's stock in hand.

It appears that the company was not itself quite satisfied as to the utility of this measure, and accordingly consulted some of the most eminent persons in the tea trade, upon the subject. By some of the most intelligent of these it was represented, as the wildest scheme that could be imagined, and the most remote from affording the relief which they wanted. That even supposing it attended with all the success of which it was possibly capable, the returns would be too slow and too precarious, to supply in any degree the company's present exigencies in point of cash; that on the other hand, it would be offering the greatest injury to the merchants, who were their established and never failing customers; who purchased their teas at all risks, and paid vast sums of money at stated times independent of them. Certain measures were also proposed, relative to the holding of two public sales within given distances of time, by which the company would not only dispose of all its teas, but would receive, as they supposed, by the first payment, at the end only of five months, no less than 1,200,000*l.* in cash: a sum so considerable, and to be paid in so short a time, that it would probably enable them to
restrain

refrain from the fatal loan, which they were negotiating with the public. The first measure, being a favourite with government, was adopted, notwithstanding these reasons and proposals.

If such were the opinions formed upon this scheme at home, it was universally considered in the colonies, as calculated merely to circumvent them into a compliance with the revenue law, and thereby open the door to an unlimited taxation. For it was easily seen, that if the tea was once landed and in the custody of the consignees, no associations, nor other measures, would be sufficient to prevent its sale and consumption; and nobody could pretend to imagine, that when taxation was established in one instance, it would restrain itself in others. Besides that all the dealers both legal and clandestine, who, as tea is an article of such general consumption in America, were extremely powerful, saw their trade taken at once out of their hands. They supposed that it would all fall into the hands of the company's consignees, to whom they must become in a great measure dependent, if they could hope to trade at all. The East India company by the late regulations was brought entirely under the direction of government. The consignees were of course such as favoured administration, and for that reason the most unpopular people in America. Particularly at Boston, they were of the family and nearest connections of those gentlemen, whose letters as we have observed, had at that time kindled such prodigious heats and animosities among the people. It was at an unlucky time that they thought they saw a monopoly formed in

favour of the most obnoxious persons, and that too for the purpose of confirming an odious tax. The same spirit seemed to run like wild-fire throughout the colonies, and without any apparent previous concert, it was every where determined, to prevent the landing of the teas at all events.

At the same time, the East India company became so exceedingly odious to the people, that a mere opposition to her interests, abstracted from all other causes, would have embarrassed any measure that was undertaken in her favour. The colonists said, that she was quitting her usual line of conduct, and wantonly becoming the instrument of giving efficacy to a law which they detested: thereby involving them, as they affirmed, in the present dangerous dilemma, either of submission to the establishment of a precedent which they deemed fatal to their liberties, or of bringing matters to a crisis which they dreaded, by adopting the only means that seemed left to prevent its execution.

As the time approached when the arrival of the tea ships for the execution of the new plan was expected, the people assembled at different places in great bodies, and began to take such measures as seemed most effectual to prevent the landing of their cargoes. The tea consignees, who had been appointed by the India company, were obliged in most places (and in some, at the peril of property, if not of life) to relinquish their appointments, and to enter into public engagements not to act in that capacity. Committees were appointed by the people in different towns and provinces, whom they armed with

such

such powers as they supposed themselves enabled to bestow. They were authorized to inspect merchants books, to propose tests, to punish those whom they considered as contumacious, by the dangerous prescription of declaring them enemies to their country, and of assembling the people when they thought necessary. In a word, their powers were as indefinite, as the authority under which they acted.

In the tumultuous assemblies which were frequently held upon this occasion, numberless resolutions were passed, extremely derogatory with respect to the authority of the supreme legislature. Inflammatory hand bills, and other seditious papers were continually published; nor were the conductors of news-papers, nor the writers of various pamphlets, much more guarded in their conduct, or temperate in their manner. Even at Philadelphia, which had been so long celebrated for the excellency of its police and government, and the temperate manners of its inhabitants, printed papers were dispersed, warning the pilots on the river Delaware, not to conduct any of those tea ships into their harbour, which were only sent out for the purpose of enslaving and poisoning all the Americans: at the same time giving them plainly to understand it was expected, that they would apply their knowledge of the river, under the colour of their profession, in such a manner, as would effectually secure their country from so imminent a danger. At New-York, in a similar publication, those ships are said to be laden with the fetters which had been forged for them in Great Britain, and every vengeance is denounced a-

gainst all persons, who dare in any manner contribute to the introduction of those chains. All the colonies seemed to have instantly united in this point.

The town of Boston, which had been so long obnoxious to government, was the scene of the first outrage. Three ships laden with tea, having arrived in that port, the captains were terrified into a concession, that if they were permitted by the consignees, the board of customs, and the Fort of Castle William, they would return with their cargoes to England. These promises could not be fulfilled; the consignees refused to discharge the captains from the obligations under which they were chartered for the delivery of their cargoes; the custom-house refused them a clearance for their return; and the governor to grant them a passport for clearing the fort.

In this state it was easily seen by the people of the town, that the ships lying so near, the teas would be landed by degrees, notwithstanding any guard they could keep, or measures taken to prevent it; and it was as well known, that if they were landed, nothing could prevent their being disposed of, and thereby the purpose of establishing the monopoly and raising a revenue fulfilled. To prevent this dreaded consequence, a number of armed men, under the disguise of Mohawk Dec. 18th, 1773. Indians, boarded the ships, and in a few hours discharged their whole cargoes of tea into the sea, without doing any other damage, or offering any injury to the captains or crews. It was remarkable, that the government, civil power, garrison of Fort William, and

and armed ships in the harbour, were totally inactive upon this occasion.

Some smaller quantities of tea, met afterwards with a similar fate at Boston, and a few other places; but in general the commissioners for the sale of that commodity, having been obliged to relinquish their employment, and no other persons daring to receive the cargoes which were consigned to them, the masters of the tea vessels, from these circumstances, as well as from a knowledge of danger, and the determined resolution of the people, readily complied with the terms which were prescribed, of returning directly to England, without entangling themselves by any entry at the custom-houses. At New-York it was indeed landed under the cannon of a man of war. But the government there were obliged to consent to its being locked up from use. In South Carolina some was thrown into the river as at Boston.

Such was the issue of this unfortunate scheme. Some disposition to these disturbances was known pretty early; but as their utmost extent was still unknown, the meeting of parliament was deferred until after the holidays.

The speech from the throne contained nothing very striking. The Jan. 13th, continuance of the war on the continent was 1774. regretted; but it was observed with satisfaction, that other powers continued in the same pacific dispositions, which prevailed here; and the usual assurances were given, that all due measures should be pursued, for the restoration and establishment of the general tranquillity.

That in this state of foreign affairs, they would have full leisure to attend to the improvement of our internal and domestic situation; and to the prosecution of such measures as more immediately respected the preservation and advancement of the revenue and commerce of this kingdom. Among these objects, the state of the gold coin was particularly recommended, as well on account of its very high importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the present situation of affairs afforded, of successfully carrying into execution, such measures as were found expedient with respect to that great national concern.

It was observed, that the degree of diminution which the coin had actually suffered, and the very rapid progress which the mischief was daily making, were truly alarming. Much satisfaction was expressed, that the evil had already been in a great measure checked, by the regulations made in the last session; but it was trusted that they would not stop here, nor think their duty discharged, without using their best endeavours for putting the gold coin upon such a footing, as may not only completely remove the present grievance, but render the credit and commerce of the kingdom sufficiently secure from being again exposed to the like danger.

No doubt was entertained that any parts of the public service would escape their attention; but, various and extensive as these were, a selection of the most important was recommended for immediate deliberation. No particular supply was demanded or disclaimed; and the usual declaration was renewed, of a hearty concurrence in every measure

measure that tended to the happiness or prosperity of the people. With regard to America, a profound silence was kept.

The addresses were passed as usual, and contained the customary acknowledgements and professions. As great merit had been attributed in the speech, and acknowledged in the addresses, to the late regulations of the gold coin, that subject became a matter of some animadversion. There are few matters which have more exercised the judgment of men versed in commercial affairs, of the most able political calculators, and first-rate mathematicians, or in which they have differed more in opinion, than in what relates to the circulation of every kind of currency, whether in coin or in paper. It is even still a matter of doubt, whether the subject has ever been thoroughly understood; or investigated upon right principles. This uncertainty, in a matter of so much importance, and so critical in its nature, has rendered statesmen, in commercial countries, very cautious in all measures that affect the circulating coin, and induces them often, rather to bear with inconveniencies, the extent of which they know, than to risque the unknown consequences of innovation.

By the act of the preceding session, the loss on the diminished gold, (which amounted to an enormous sum) fell upon the immediate possessors, and thereby principally affected the great money holders, or bankers. It was, however, severely felt by the public in general, and as it happened at a time, when the commercial and manufacturing part of the nation, were already, from other causes, very much dis-

tressed, and public and private credit at a low ebb, it much increased the general disorder and confusion, and occasioned a great clamour during the recess. The sudden manner in which it was brought in and hurried through, at the tail of an uncommonly late session, contributed to render it still more unpopular: although those who censured ministry without doors, did not propose a better plan. Within the house it was not made a matter of opposition.

It was acknowledged on all sides that the most effectual measures were requisite, and had been long wanted, to prevent the fraudulent diminution of the gold coin, an enormity which had been carried to the most dangerous excess; but the time of the late act, with respect to the particular circumstances of the commercial and manufacturing part of the nation, and the mode of its operation, as highly oppressive and injurious to individuals, were strongly objected to. It was said, that the bankers, who are obliged to hold money for others, had received it at its nominal value, upon the public faith, and under the sanction of government; and that it was oppressive and unjust, that a particular body of men thus circumstanced, should be obliged to make good to the public, the immense loss which they had sustained, not more through the iniquity of those who had diminished the gold, than through the remissness of government, and the slackness of the police, in not properly enforcing the laws, until the enormity spread to so dangerous an extent, as to be thought beyond their controul.

On the other hand, the minister was well furnished with means for

the defence of his measure. The dangerous extent of the evil was too well known, and the necessity of a new coinage was not denied. With respect to the season of passing the late act, he shewed the necessity to have been so urgent, as not to admit of any delay, and that the passing it over to another session, would have been attended with the most fatal consequences. The charge of injustice he denied: said the loss had fallen where it could best be borne, upon those who had been gainers by the situation which occasioned it, and who had always profited by the public money. That in fact, it was a tax upon property; but upon that part of property, which was exempt from many others. That if a general tax had been laid to make good the deficiency, it would have been a very heavy charge to the public, and have opened a door for very gross impositions, which was actually the case upon a similar occasion, of the calling in of the silver coin in the reign of King William, by which the nation had been put to an expence of two millions and a half.

The high peace establishment of the navy, and the vast increase of expence in every branch of that department, became a source of debate in this session, as it had in the two preceding. Twenty thousand seamen were again moved for, and the same causes repeated for this large number, which were then given. The fleet from the East Indies was not yet returned, and hopes were thrown out, that a reduction of 3000 seamen would take place upon its arrival. The remaining peace establishment was, however, still objected to, as being

higher than that which had been fixed at the conclusion of the late war, which itself had been much higher than at any former period.

The œconomy of former administrations, was upon this occasion recalled with praise and regret, and strongly contrasted with the practice of the present times. The absurdity of keeping up a ruinous, permanent, peace establishment by way of preparation for unknown and uncertain war, was again exposed; and, as the late extraordinary expences were principally attributed to the ruinous state in which the navy was found in the year 1771, the minister was called upon to answer, in what manner the supplies which had been granted for the support of that establishment, from the year 1763, to the latter period, had been disposed of; for as the navy had been suffered to rot, either a sufficiency was not demanded, or the money granted was misapplied.

On the other hand, a general change of circumstances; the fleet in the East Indies, the Turkish war, sloop at Falkland's Islands, with some extra service in the West Indies, were assigned as the causes which rendered the proposed number of seamen necessary. As to the question that had been proposed with respect to the application of the former supplies, the minister observed, that he had conducted public affairs, only during three years of the eight which had been specified, and that it could not be expected, that he should answer or account for the conduct of others. That, however, he was pretty certain he could assign the true cause for the ruinous state in which the navy was then found, without supposing

posing any misapplication of the supplies, or imputing any misconduct to others, any more than to himself; that he believed the great and dangerous defects which were discovered in the year 1771, proceeded merely from the green timber with which ships were hastily run up towards the conclusion of the late war, when the seasoned timber in the king's docks was exhausted, in consequence of which they rotted in about half their usual time of wear. He then expatiated largely upon the present flourishing and increasing state of our marine; said that the docks were now full of seasoned timber, and that the great sums which had been applied to that service, were not merely expended to repair, but to restore the navy. The motion for 20,000 Jan. 24th. seamen, was carried without a division; a division not having been usual for several years upon a matter of supply.

Many other debates arose in the subsequent course of the supplies during this session. Though these happened at different times, as the requisitions were made for the several aids; yet the general subject being the same, we shall throw the arguments which were used on the particular heads into one general view. It is to be observed, that several articles of the public expence were much higher than usual. The ordnance was swelled beyond its healthy size. The extraordinaries of the army for the preceding year, amounted to 288,000*l.* The civil list expences, and support of government in some of the colonies, run very high. The enormous sum of 444,000*l.* was granted for the ordinary of the navy, and above

420,000*l.* towards building, rebuilding, and repairs.

It was observed and urged with great force, by a member of great knowledge in finance (Mr. Dowdwell since deceased) that economy was never so necessary in this country, nor so little practised as at present. That the land-tax was a shilling higher than in any other peace establishment, which should naturally raise public credit in proportion; but that we unfortunately find it at a lower ebb than ever, of which no clearer proof is requisite than the present price of 3 per cents, which were some years since considerably above 90, and were now fallen to about 86 per cent. That the land and malt tax were now totally swallowed up by the navy, and the sinking fund almost absorbed by the other supplies, so that the whole unappropriated revenue was little more than equal to our peace establishment; where then were the necessary funds to be found in case of a war?

That it was not sufficient to say, that the application of certain supplies would be useful or necessary, the first object of consideration, was our ability, or inability to provide for them. That former ministers used to supersede the necessity of parliamentary animadversion, by enquiring themselves minutely into the nature of the supplies that were demanded, and cutting off such as were superfluous, or paring those that were redundant. That now, on the contrary, immense sums were demanded in the gross, and granted without account or enquiry.

The careless inattention of the house to subjects of such great importance, was as much complained

of and reprehended, as the general profusion of government was thought grievous and ruinous. It was said to be shameful and scandalous, as soon as the supplies came to be read or debated, to see such universal disorder and confusion prevail, some going out and others talking, as if no matter of consequence was before them; while millions of their constituents money were passing away without examination: That in proportion as our inability increased, and as if it were thought that no common course of profusion could compleat our ruin, new sources of expence seemed industriously, and even at the price of national honour and justice, to be sought after; of which there could not be a more striking instance, than the expedition, equally unjust and ruinous, which was undertaken against the poor Indians at St. Vincent's. But that if neither prudence in administration, nor a sense of duty and the trust reposed in the representative, were sufficient to restrain this headlong prodigality, the excess of the evil would in a little time produce its own remedy, as the nation would be found unable to support so ruinous a state of expence.

It was said, that the navy and admiralty boards had not been able to assign any satisfactory reasons for their enormous demands; that their expences were every year increasing, and the excess of their accounts still growing farther beyond their estimates; that it would therefore be highly satisfactory, if not necessary, to appoint a committee previous to the granting of the supplies, to inspect their accounts, and to report what savings might be made, and whether the

present demands were necessary. That though it was readily acknowledged, that a formidable navy was essential to the power and security of Great Britain, and it was as well known, that nothing could be held out more flattering to the people, nor no other expence which would be so cheerfully borne; yet there must be limits assigned to that, as to all other regulations. That we were not to lay out all we were worth in the building of great ships, and thereby part with the means of rendering them useful; that we must retain the ability of manning, providing, and supporting them in action, or they would become the contrary to defence; for however tremendous their looks or number, without those essential requisites, they would only prove a lure to our enemies, and a tempting prize to rapacity.

On the other side, the minister acknowledged and regretted the heaviness of our burthens, the low state of public credit, the necessity of economy, and the greatness of the expence which was now complained of. With respect to the latter, he hoped, if favourable circumstances occurred, to lessen it for the future; but that the state of public expence depended so much upon these, that it must always be variable and uncertain. He wished to reduce the national expence, to lessen the burthens of the people, and to support public credit, as much as any of those who had expressed so much anxiety upon those subjects; but the effect of such wishes must depend upon time, season, situation, and circumstance.

As to the sums hitherto applied to the naval service, necessity was said to preclude all argument upon that

that subject; from whatever causes the navy was reduced into the late ruinous condition, our existence as an independent nation, depended upon its immediate re-establishment: expences then, or any distresses they occasioned, were not to be thought of. That, however, the money that was applied was not buried, or lost to the nation; it afforded a stock in hand, not only of security but of property; it was only a profitable anticipation of future expence; and would, in the natural course of things, be repaid to advantage by future savings in that service.

In this manner ministry in general defended the greatness of the public charges. But it was remarked, that when the navy estimate was moved, and those charges urged with the greatest heat and energy, the minister in the House of Commons was absolutely silent. This gave room for a supposition that he disapproved of the establishments, but had been over-ruled by others. This caused several reflections upon him from the opposition, as having been wanting to the proper dignity of his station: on all which reflections he was likewise silent.

The motion (which was now become annual) for shortening the duration of parliament, Feb. 15. was again repeated by the gentleman, Mr. Sawbridge, who first introduced, and had pledged himself for its renewal in every session. This motion produced no debate; but the question being called for, was rejected by a great majority, the numbers being 221 against, to 94 who supported the question.

On the same day, Sir George Saville's annual motion relative to

the Middlesex election, was also renewed, and leave was desired to bring in a bill, for more effectually securing the rights of the electors of Great Britain, and to secure to that house the eligibility of persons to serve in parliament. This motion brought on a considerable debate, and produced a closer division than might have been expected. The mover observed, that he would not recapitulate the arguments which he had formerly stated, as he trusted, from the importance of the subject, that the impression it had made was not worn out of mind. That he had at present some glimmering hopes of carrying his question; that as the house was not now in that heat and ferment which it formerly was, truth had a better chance for prevailing; that the house was now in cool deliberation, and he did not doubt, that the question being calmly considered, might meet with friends, who, in times more heated than the present, were of another opinion; that this was not a ministerial question, it was a question of the people at large; and he concluded, by observing the unhappy situation to which they were brought by the late measures, of being considered as having an interest distinct from the people; but that he hoped, by an acquiescence in this motion, it would not be too late to reconcile matters, so that the people of England and their representatives might not be divided against each other. The question was ably supported; and opposed upon the same ground we have formerly shewn. It was rejected upon a division, in a full house, only by a majority of 59; the numbers being 147, to 206.

C H A P. VI.

Motion for rendering the bill for the trial of controverted elections perpetual; strong opposition; Debates; the motion carried by a great Majority. Message relative to the transactions in America. American papers laid before the House. Petition received from Bolland the agent. Boston Port Bill. Second Petition from Bolland, refused. Debates. Petition from several natives of North America, resident in London. Great debates upon the third reading of the Boston Port Bill. The Bill passed.

THE utility of the late act for the trial of controverted elections, had by this time appeared evident to the greater part of the nation. The few instances in which it had hitherto operated, had given great satisfaction; and it was rightly judged, that no time could be better chosen, for securing to the people this palladium of their liberties, by rendering the law perpetual, than while the enormities which attended the former mode of deciding upon elections, and the benefits arising from the present, were contralled to the view, and fresh upon the memory. The popularity of the subject, and the equity of the principles upon which the law was founded, seemed a security against any violent opposition.

Feb. 25. Notwithstanding these favourable appearances, the motion for rendering the Grenville bill perpetual met with a considerable opposition, which was rendered the more formidable, by the minister's appearing at its head. It was contended, that the bill in question was intended, at the time of passing, and even by its framer, only as temporary and experimental; that though perhaps the particular instances in which it had hitherto operated might appear in its favour, no conclusion could

from thence be drawn of its general effect, until, at least, a general election took place; and that when that experience was obtained, the bill would live or die by its own merits.

But that possibly in that trial, which could alone perfectly delineate its nature or effects, it might be found incumbered with many evils or inconveniences, which could not now be easily foreseen. That its operation with respect to county elections was not yet sufficiently understood; that in such cases, where it frequently happens that some hundreds of witnesses are to be examined on both sides, and perplexed complicated questions on the right of voting, in a great number of instances to be scrutinized and decided upon, a committee could scarcely go through the business of a single county in a session; and that when a number of these, with a much greater of boroughs, were thrown at once upon their hands, the whole house would be absorbed in committees, and the whole session occupied by elections. It was further urged, as an exception to the principles both of the present and the proposed bill, that they deprived the house of that dernier right of determination upon elections, which was said to be essential to its nature and existence.

On the other side, it was said that

that the bill was not intended as an experiment; that it was designed as a standing and perpetual security to the rights of election; but that the judicious framer, apprehensive of the opposition, which from its novelty and other causes it might experience, would not hazard a matter of such importance to the public, by grasping at too much in the first essay; that he was sensible, when its advantages were known, they would not easily be given up. The signal benefits which had already been derived from the bill, were said, sufficiently to remove all doubts upon its merit; the scandalous abuses and prostitution, which disgraced the house in the former mode of deciding upon elections, were easily and fully exposed; it was said, that evidence was usually given, and counsel pleaded, to empty benches; but that when the question was ready to be proposed, the house was suddenly filled by gentlemen, who, without knowing a syllable of the merits, had already engaged their determination, while the few who attended to the evidence, and could alone know any thing of the subject, became cyphers upon the decision. That experience had already shown, that the house was infinitely less embarrassed, and public business broke in upon, by the present than the former mode of trial; so that the objections on that ground were refuted by every person's own knowledge.

That it was a matter of much surprize and regret, that any gentleman should openly avow himself a patron and encourager of venality and corruption, by opposing the most effectual measure that had ever

been adopted for restraining their progress; or that any minister would transmit his name to posterity as an enemy to the constitution, by endeavouring to weaken or remove the strongest buttresses that could be erected to its support; a law which equally secured the liberties of the people, and their own rights and privileges. That ministers had sufficient means in their hands for the gaining and preserving of friends, without descending to the encouragement of such gross and barefaced profligacy and corruption. That they might be satisfied with the votes of a large majority in all questions of a political nature, without attempting to vitiate the decisions of the house in its judicial capacity. That in reality it was a great doubt whether as ministers they gained any thing by the corrupt decision of elections. They made more enemies than friends by it; and that they had always a fair chance of getting a new member, when they had not irritated him, and possibly many powerful friends, by a violent attempt to drive him out of the house against all reason. That in the course of things, as ministry was not eternal, this practice would be used against each in its turn, and hurt all, without in reality serving any. It was therefore surprizing, they said, that the minister could be so blind as to think he had an interest in opposing it.

Several gentlemen of different parties related facts which came within their own knowledge in various parts of the kingdom, and which afforded the clearest evidence of the great benefits which were already derived from the Grenville bill. A lawyer of the first eminence

nence in his profession, and equally respectable as a senator, who supported the motion with his usual ability, declared at the same time, that he knew nothing could be more contrary to the interests of his profession; that though it was well known, that election disputes had formerly afforded an inexhaustible fund of litigation in Westminster-hall, not a single suit upon that subject had appeared in any of the law courts since the commencement of the act, nor he believed would during its continuance.

The minister upon this occasion found himself in one of those disagreeable situations, which though not wholly uncommon in very late times, were unknown in former; or at least only known, as a certain indication of the immediate downfall of a ministry. He was now deserted by many of those whom he had a right to consider as certain friends, and who had usually gone with the court upon other occasions; and was accordingly left in a comparatively small minority, on the unpopular side of a question of the greatest national import, and in which the public must always think themselves deeply interested. The motion was carried upon a division by a majority of more than two to one, the numbers being 250 in support of the question, to 122, who opposed. The disposition of the nation was so strong in favour of this bill, that very few who voted against it could venture to shew themselves at a general election. The bill was afterwards carried with ease through both houses, and received the royal assent in the course of the session.

Many were now surprized, as

they had been already upon some similar occasions, that the minister would venture to commit himself upon a question of this nature, without some more certain knowledge of the disposition of the house. However this was, the defect which he now suffered was not attended with any further consequences, and he was soon supported by the usual majority. The season indeed was arrived, which demanded all his strength; and measures were to be pursued, which involved the whole British empire in their consequences.

A few days after the question on the Grenville bill was carried, the American dispatches arrived, and brought advice of the outrages committed on board the tea ships at Boston. This intelligence occasioned a mes-

March 7.
sage from the throne to both houses, in which they are informed, that in consequence of the unwarrantable practices carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston; with a view of obstructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of its constitution, it was thought fit to lay the whole matter before parliament; fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable him effectually to take such measures as may be most likely to put an immediate stop to those disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration, what further regulations and permanent provisions

provisions may be necessary to be established, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependence of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain.

This message was attended with a great number of papers relating to the late transactions in the colonies, containing copies and extracts of letters from the several governors; from the commander of the forces; from the admiral in Boston harbour; from the consignees of the tea at Boston, to one of the ringleaders of the faction in that town, with votes and resolves of the town of Boston, previous to the landing of the tea, and narratives of the transactions which succeeded that event, a petition from the consignees to the council of Massachusetts, praying that their persons and property might be taken under the protection of government, with the refusal of the council to interfere in any manner in the business; a proclamation issued by the governor, to forbid factious meetings of the inhabitants; and the transactions of the Massachusetts council, condemning the measures of destroying the tea, and advising legal prosecutions against the perpetrators, none of whom were known, nor was there any possibility of their discovery.

They also contained details from the different governors, of all transactions relative to the teas, which took place in their respective governments, from the first intelligence of their being shipped in England to the date of their letters; threats and prophetic warnings, which were continually sent to the gentlemen to whom the teas were consigned; copies of certain

printed papers, with a great number of fugitive inflammatory pieces, hand-bills, alarms, violent resolves of town meetings, illegal proceedings of committees, and extraordinary minutes of council.

As the same spirit pervaded the whole continent, so the same language, sentiment, and manner, prevailed in all these written or printed pieces, whether circulated in the province of Massachusetts, or in the other colonies.

The presentation of the papers was accompanied with a comment upon them, and particularly those that related to the transactions at Boston, in which the conduct of the governor was described and applauded, and that of the prevailing faction represented in the most atrocious light. It was said, that he had taken every measure which prudence could suggest, or good policy justify, for the security of the East-India company's property, the safety of the consignees, and the preserving of order and quiet in the town. Every civil precaution to prevent the mischiefs that followed had been used in vain. His majesty's council, the militia, and the corps of cadets, had been all separately applied to, for their assistance in the preservation of the public peace, and the support of the laws; but all without effect, they refused or declined doing their duty. The sheriff read a proclamation to the faction at their town meeting, by which they were commanded to break up their illegal assembly; but the proclamation was treated with the greatest contempt, and the sheriff insulted in the grossest manner.

That he had it undoubtedly in his power, by calling in the assistance

ance of the naval force which was in the harbour, to have prevented the destruction of the tea; but that as the leading men in Boston had always made great complaints of the interposition of the army and navy, and charged all disturbances of every sort to their account, he with great prudence and temperance, determined from the beginning to decline a measure which would have been so irritating to the minds of the people; and might well have hoped, that by this confidence in their conduct, and trust reposed in the civil power, he should have calmed their turbulence, and preserved the public tranquillity.

Thus, said the ministers, the people of Boston were fairly tried. They were left to their own conduct, and to the exercise of their judgment, and the result has given the lie to all their former professions. They are now without an excuse: and all the powers of government in that province, are found insufficient to prevent the most violent outrages. The loyal and peaceable people of a mercantile town, (as they affect to be peculiarly considered,) have given a notable proof to the world of their justice, moderation, loyalty, and affection for the mother country, by wantonly committing to the waves a valuable commodity, the property of another loyal mercantile body of subjects; without the pretence of necessity, even supposing that their opposition to the payment of the duties could justify such a plea; as they had nothing to do but to adhere to their own resolutions, of non-consumption, effectually to evade the revenue laws.

It was concluded upon the whole, that by an impartial review of the papers now before them, it would manifestly appear, that nothing could be done by either civil, military, or naval officers, to effectuate the re-establishment of tranquillity and order in that province, without additional parliamentary powers to give efficacy to their proceedings. That no person employed by government, could in any act, however common or legal, fulfil the duties of his office or station, without its being immediately exclaimed against by the licentious, as an infringement of their liberties. That it was the settled opinion of some of the wisest men, both in England and America, and the best acquainted with the affairs of the colonies, that in their present state of government, no measures whatsoever could be pursued, that would in any degree remedy those glaring evils, which were every day growing to a more enormous and dangerous height. That parliament, and parliament only, was capable of re-establishing tranquillity among those turbulent people, and of bringing order out of confusion. And that it was therefore incumbent on every member, to weigh and consider, with an attention suitable to the great importance of the subject, the purport of the papers before them, and totally laying all prejudices aside, to form his opinion upon the measures most eligible to be pursued, for supporting the supreme legislative authority, the dignity of parliament, and the great interest of the British Empire.

This is in substance what was urged by ministry upon the subject
when

when they presented the papers. But as things were to be brought to a crisis with the colonies, and very strong measures were resolved upon, it was apprehended, that the merchants would be affected, and make some opposition. To prevent this all the public papers were systematically filled with writings on this subject, painting the misconduct of the colonies in the strongest colours, and in particular urging the impossibility of the future existence of any trade to America, if this flagrant outrage on commerce should go unpunished.

These, with many other endeavours to the same end, were not without an effect. The spirit raised against the Americans became as high and as strong as could be desired, both within and without the house. In this temper a motion was made for an address to the throne, "to return thanks for the message, and the gracious communication of the American papers, with an assurance, that they would not fail to exert every means in their power, of effectually providing for objects so important to the general welfare, as maintaining the due execution of the laws, and securing the just dependence of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great Britain."

This motion produced a warm debate, or rather discussion upon American affairs. For though the leaders in opposition disclaimed all intention of impeding the measures of government in a matter of such high importance, until they were at least thoroughly explained, and their tendency understood, and therefore would not move any

question, or propose a division for the present; yet they strongly condemned the manner in which hasty, ill-digested addresses were passed, without enquiry or information, and the house continually pledged for the performance of acts which were never further thought of. Former speeches and addresses, from the year 1768 to 1770, were called for and read, and shewn to be exactly of the same nature and tendency with the present. It was then sarcastically asked, in what part of the journals the consequent resolutions were to be found, or what historical record preserved an account of the measures which were taken to fulfil their intention.

Some of them said they feared, that if, as heretofore, nothing at all should be done, that government would fall into still greater contempt; or if to secure against this ill effect they should plunge from sloth and neglect into violence and precipitation, government would bring on an universal resistance, which perhaps it might never be able to overcome. That America was allowed on all hands to be extremely distempered. They thought the subject required the most delicate and temperate management. But whatever course of reformation was taken, they were very certain, that no good could possibly arise from it, unless the radical cause of the quarrel was removed, and the minds of the Americans made easy on the business of Taxation. That they ought not only to examine into the behaviour of the Americans who had resisted Government; but into that system of violence which had provoked, and of weakness
which

which had encouraged, their resistance. That the house could never support ministers with reputation or effect, unless they enquired into their conduct; and supported them only as that conduct appeared to have been just and rational. That therefore a strict retrospect into the management of ministers was essentially connected with an enquiry into the state of America. Otherwise weakness and ignorance would be encouraged in the government of an object which required every exertion of wisdom and vigilance. And that this must inevitably end in the loss of our colonies in spite of all the votes and resolutions of parliament.

They said that a retrospect even for punishment might often be necessary; but that a retrospect to direct their own conduct and to take away the authority of feeble and destructive counsellors, even where no direct guilt was charged, was always their duty and their interest.

On the other hand the ministers strongly dissuaded from all retrospect, as tending only to inflame. The business they said was important and pressing. In the examination of this great question great points would be canvassed—Is America any longer to be dependent on this country?—How far is it connected?—In what degree?—In what manner? It might be a great question whether the colonies should not be given up? But if this question shall be decided in the negative, then it would be necessary to examine in what manner their subordination should be preserved, and authority enforced? These points required the most serious investigation; in which, the

retrospect recommended, would be unnecessary and perhaps dangerous; as encouraging those whom it was the business of parliament by every means to reduce to obedience.

By the voting this address ministry gained a greater advantage than at first appeared; for they found by the disposition of the house, which was strongly against all retrospect, that they would confine themselves to the mere misbehaviour of the Americans. The violence of the Americans was public and unquestioned, and when the enquiry was confined to that ground, it would be easy to carry any proposition against them. It was of great consequence to the minister, that no part whatsoever of the weakness and disorderly state of so many governments, should be laid to the charge of those who had for some years the entire direction of them in their hands.

As the storm which was gathering against the colonies would probably be directed against Massachusetts Bay, Mr. Bolla, agent for the council of that province, thought it necessary to present to the house, by way of precaution, a petition desiring that he might be permitted to lay before the house the *acta regia* of queen Elizabeth and her successors, for the security of the Planters, and their descendants, and the perpetual enjoyment of their liberties. These documents he presumed had never been laid before the house, nor had the colonies ever had an opportunity to ascertain and defend these rights. This petition was received without difficulty, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The minister, after having moved that the King's message of the 7th of

of March should be read, opened his plan for the restoration of peace, order, justice, and commerce in the Massachusetts Bay. He stated that the opposition to the authority of parliament had always originated in that colony, and that colony had been always incited to such conduct, by the irregular and seditious proceedings of the town of Boston. That therefore for the purpose of a thorough reformation, it became necessary to begin with that town, which by a late unparalleled outrage had led the way to the destruction of the freedom of commerce in all parts of America. That if a severe and exemplary punishment were not inflicted on this heinous act, Great Britain would be wanting in the protection she owed to her most peaceable and meritorious subjects. That had such an insult been offered to British property in a foreign port, the nation would have been called upon to demand satisfaction for it.

He would therefore propose that the town of Boston should be obliged to pay for the tea which had been destroyed in their port. That the injury was indeed offered by persons unknown and in disguise, but that the town magistracy had taken no notice of it, had never made any search for the offenders, and therefore by a neglect of a manifest duty became accomplices in the guilt. That the fining of communities for their neglect in punishing offences committed within their limits, was justified by several examples. In king Charles II's time the city of London was fined when Dr. Lamb was killed by unknown persons. The city of Edinburgh was fined, and otherwise

punished for the affair of Captain Porteus. A part of the revenue of the town of Glasgow had been sequestered until satisfaction was made for the pulling down Mr. Campbell's house. These examples were strong and in point, for such punishments. The case of Boston was far worse. It was not a single act of violence. It was a series of seditious practices of every kind, and carried on for several years.

He was of opinion therefore that it would not be sufficient to punish the town of Boston by obliging her to make a pecuniary satisfaction for the injury, which, by not endeavouring to prevent or punish, she has in fact encouraged; security must be given in future, that trade may be safely carried on, property protected, laws obeyed, and duties regularly paid. Otherwise the punishment of a single illegal act is no reformation. It would be therefore proper to take away from Boston the privilege of a port until his Majesty should be satisfied in these particulars, and publicly declare in council, on a proper certificate of the good behaviour of the town, that he was so satisfied. Until this should happen, the custom-house officers, who were now not safe in Boston, or safe no longer than while they neglected their duty, should be removed to Salem, where they might exercise their functions. By this Boston might certainly suffer. But she ought to suffer; and by this resolution would suffer far less punishment than her delinquencies fully justified. For she was not wholly precluded from all supply. She was by this proposition only to be virtually removed seventeen miles

miles from the sea. The duration of her punishment was entirely in her own power. For when she should discharge this just debt to the E. I. company, which had been contracted by her own violence, and given full assurances of obedience in future to the laws of trade and revenue, there was no doubt, but that his Majesty, to whom he proposed to leave that power, would again open the port, and exercise that mercy which was agreeable to his royal disposition. Unanimity was strongly recommended. This was a crisis which demanded vigour. He was by no means an enemy to lenient measures. Resolutions of censure and warning will avail nothing. Now is the time to stand out; to defy them with firmness and without fear. A conviction must be produced to America that we are in earnest and will proceed with firmness and vigour. This conviction would be lost if they found us doubting and hesitating. Some friends to British authority may indeed suffer a little. But if with this temporary inconvenience we compare the loss of the country and its due obedience it will bear no comparison. It is said, the Americans will not pay their debts. This they threatened before the repeal of the stamp act. The act was repealed. What was the consequence? They did *not* pay. This threat, if attended to, must disable parliament equally in all its operations. This act will not require a military power to enforce it. Four or five frigates will be sufficient. But if it should, he would not scruple to use a military force which might act with effect and without bloodshed. The other

colonies will not take fire at the proper punishment inflicted on those who have disobeyed the laws. They will leave them to suffer their own punishments. If they do combine with them, the consequences of their rebellion belong not to us but to them. We are only answerable that our measures are just and equitable. Let us proceed (said he) with firmness, justice, and resolution, which course, if pursued, will certainly produce that due obedience to the laws of this country, and that security of the trade of this people, which I so ardently wish for.

Upon these arguments leave was given to bring in a bill
 March 14.
 “ for the immediate
 “ removal of the officers concerned
 “ in the collection of the customs
 “ from the town of Boston in the
 “ province of the Massachusetts
 “ Bay in North America, and to
 “ discontinue the landing and dis-
 “ charging, lading and shipping
 “ of goods, wares, and merchan-
 “ dize at the said town of Boston,
 “ or within the harbour thereof.”

In the progress of the bill a motion was made for an amendment, for the purpose of laying a fine on the town of Boston, equivalent to the damage sustained by the East-India company. This fine or satisfaction if they refused to pay, then, and not before, the penalties of this act were allowed to take place. The proposition was rejected, and this bill, pregnant with so many important consequences, was pushed on with so much vigour and dispatch, that it did not remain long in the house.

At the first introduction it was received with very general applause. The equity of obliging a delinquent

quent town to make satisfaction for the disorders which arose from their factious spirit, and negligent police, was so striking, that many things which might appear exceptionable in the act were overlooked. The cry raised against the Americans, partly the natural effect of their own acts, and partly of the operations of government, were so strong as nearly to overbear the most resolute and determined in the opposition. Several of those who had been most sanguine favourers of the colonies now condemned their behaviour; and applauded the measure, as not only just, but lenient. Others indeed stood firmly on their old ground: but after having delivered their opinions at large in the preliminary debates, when the motion was made for leave to bring in the bill, they did not enter so largely into the matter. They contented themselves, in that stage of the business, with deprecating the bill; predicting the most fatal consequences from it, and lamenting the spirit of the house, which drove on, or was driven on, to the most violent measures, by the mischiefs produced by injudicious counsels; one seeming to render the other necessary. They declared that they would enter little into a debate which they saw would be so fruitless; and only spoke to clear themselves from having any share in such fatal proceedings.

But in the progress of the bill, opposition seemed to collect itself, and to take a more active part. Mr. Bolla, the agent of the council of Massachusetts bay, presented a petition, desiring to be heard for the said council, and in behalf of himself and other inhabitants in

the town of Boston. The house refused to receive the petition. It was said, that the agent of the council was not agent for the corporation, and no agent could be received from a body corporate, except he were appointed by all the necessary constituent parts of that body. Besides, the council was fluctuating, and the body by which he was appointed could not be then actually existing. This vote of rejection was heavily censured. The opposition cried out at the inconsistency of the house, who but a few days ago received a petition from this very man in this very character; and now, only because they chuse to exert their power in acts of injustice and contradiction, totally refuse to receive any thing from him, as not duly qualified. Were not the reasons equally strong against receiving the first as the second petition? But what, they asserted, made this conduct the more unnecessary and outrageous, was, that at that time the house of lords were actually hearing Mr. Bolla on his petition, as a person duly qualified, at their bar. Thus, said they, this house is at once in contradiction to the other and to itself. As to the reasons given against his qualification, they are equally applicable to all American agents; none of whom are appointed as the minister now requires they should be—and thus the house cuts off all communication between them and the colonies whom they are affecting by their acts.

On the third reading, another petition was presented by the lord mayor in the name of several natives and inhabitants of North-America then in London. It was

drawn with remarkable ability. They stated that "the proceedings were repugnant to every principle of law and justice; and under such a precedent no man in America could enjoy a moment's security; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accusation against the people of America supported by persons notoriously at enmity with them, the accused unacquainted with the charge, and from the nature of their situation utterly incapable of answering and defending themselves, every fence against false accusation will be pulled down. They asserted, that law is executed with as much impartiality in America as in any part of his Majesty's dominions. They appealed, for proof of this, to the fair trial and favourable verdict in the case of Captain Preston and his soldiers. That in such a case the interposition of parliamentary power was full of danger and without precedent. The persons committing the injury were unknown. If discovered, the law ought first to be tried. If unknown, what rule of justice can punish the town for a civil injury committed by persons not known to belong to them? That the instances of the cities of London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, were wholly dissimilar. All those towns were regularly heard in their own defence. Their magistrates were of their own choosing (which is not the case of Boston) and therefore they were more equitably responsible. But in Boston the King's governor has the power, and had been advised by the council to exert it: if it had been neglected, he alone is answerable. They ended by strongly insisting on the injustice of the act, and its tendency to ali-

enate the affections of America from this country; and that the attachment of America cannot long survive the justice of Great Britain.

This petition was received; but as no hearing was desired, no particular proceeding was had upon it. In answer to the matter it contained, the ministerial side contended, that if they were to wait to hear, they might wait for ever, as the towns would not acknowledge their authority. That even if they should plead their cause here, this would spin out the affair into an unmeasurable length; whereas the trade of England called for immediate and effectual protection. They asked whether the house doubted the existence of the offence, or of their own competence to enquire into and punish it. That as to leaving Boston to the mercy of the crown, it was doing it a favour: for where could mercy be better placed than in its legal depository, which was always in the breast of the crown? On this the debates were long and vehement. The opposition contended, that this act was not for the purpose of imposing a fine for an offence: if it had, it would still be liable to all the objections stated in the petition. The option of laying a fine, and proceeding on non-payment to extremities, had been proposed, and rejected by the house. That the bill stood therefore simply as a proscription of one of the greatest trading towns in the British dominions from the use of their port, and from all the commerce by which more than 20,000 people obtained their bread. That if this proscription was made determinable on any certain or specific act, it might be tolerable. But have

we not (said they) given an extent of power to his Majesty to prevent the port of Boston from ever being reinstated, if the King should think proper? What limit or line is drawn, to define when it may be proper, right, and just, that the port of Boston should be reinstated? It depends wholly on the pleasure of the King, that is of ministers. Was this necessary, either for punishment of the Bostonians, or for satisfaction to the East-India company? It could only be made for the purpose of establishing a precedent of delivering over whole towns and communities to an arbitrary discretion in the crown. They denied that this was like the cases in which the mercy of the crown was to take place. That none was at the mercy of the crown, except when the known law, on a fair hearing, condemned to a certain punishment. But in this case where was the law, the hearing, or the fixed punishment? They asked what precedent there was for depriving a maritime city of its port, and then leaving them to the mercy of the crown, to restore the port, or not, at pleasure? Precedents had been shewn of towns that had been fined. They denied that those precedents applied to the case: and if they had, still it was only a fine; the trade of the place went on just as before. But here, said they, a fine is laid; the trade is prohibited until it is paid; and when the fine is paid, the city may be as far from recovering her trade as ever. The act provides that the crown must have satisfaction, that the laws of trade and *revenue* shall be obeyed. There is a sting in this. The act, under pretence of

an indemnity to the company, is meant to enforce the submission to taxes. America will see this; and the cause of Boston will be made the cause of all the colonies. They are all as guilty as Boston. Not one has received the tea: some have destroyed it, others sent it back. And when Boston is singled out as the victim, none there can be so dull as not to see, that this election is made to lull them asleep to the consequences of an act, which, on a submission of one city, must go, one by one, to all the rest; until they are successively delivered over to the arbitrary mercy of the crown? That all this violence and precipitation is for the sake of trade, they could never believe; because no complaint was come from any one trader or manufacturer; no not even from the company itself, which was the immediate sufferer. On the contrary, they feared this act would prove destructive of trade, and the origin of very great troubles.

These and many other objections were made, and strongly urged against the bill, and the debate continued for a long time. However the opposition did not divide; either chusing not to shew a difference amongst themselves, and weak numbers; or, as they said, not to prevent this act from having the utmost operation its friends could promise themselves in bringing America to obedience.

The bill passed the house on the 25th of March, and was carried up to the lords, where it was likewise warmly debated, but, as in the commons, without a division. It received the royal assent on the 31st of March.

C H A P. VII.

Motion preparatory to a repeal of the tea duty laid in 1767. Debate upon the policy of a repeal at this particular time. Negative put on the motion. Bill brought in for the better regulating the government of Massachusetts Bay: debates upon it: petitions against it: rejected by the house: the bill passed: carried to the lords: proceedings there: passes the lords. Bill for the impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts Bay: debates: the bill passes both houses. Bill for the government of Quebec, brought into the house of lords, and passed: sent to the commons: debates: passes the commons, but with great amendments. Close of the session. Speech from the throne.

SEVERAL gentlemen, who had voted for the bill to shut up the port of Boston, were nevertheless of opinion, that something of a conciliatory and redressing nature should attend this measure of severity, and might give the greater efficacy to it. That parliament, whilst it repented the outrages of the American populace, ought not to be too willing to irritate the febrile part of the colonies. That, if they had satisfaction in the matter of taxes, they would become instrumental in keeping the inferior and more turbulent in order; and that this sacrifice to peace would be at no considerable expence, as the taxes were of very little value to Great-Britain; but a very heavy burthen on the minds of the Americans, as they considered the impositions which they had no share in granting, rather as badges of slavery than contributions to government. A motion was accordingly made preparatory to a repeal of the tea duty laid in 1767. The arguments used in support of the general proposition, and in opposition to it, were nearly the same as those which have been stated in former volumes of the Register. But the debate upon the policy of a

repeal at this particular time, was long and earnest. The party for the repeal strongly urging experience, which they insisted was in their favour. That the attempt to tax America had inflamed, the repeal had quieted, and the new taxes had inflamed it again. That even the partial repeal of some of the new taxes had produced no final degree of tranquillity in America, until the attempt to enforce what remained, by the late East-India act, had again thrown the empire into confusion. They were of opinion, that this act of condescension would shew, that parliament meant by their penal acts to punish disorders in the colonies; but that they regarded also their privileges and their quiet. The good effect of their rigour would depend on a tincture of lenity. They were of opinion that this lenitive would render rigour unnecessary. They therefore earnestly pressed the repeal of the obnoxious tea duty that remained, as a very probable method of restoring tranquillity and obedience. To enforce this they entered into a large field, and the merits and success of the several plans of colony-government for several years were laid open and fully discussed.

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But to these arguments it was answered, that supposing the tea duty so contemptible an object as was represented, which however the minister denied, yet a repeal at this time would shew such a degree of wavering and inconsistency as would defeat the good effects of the vigorous plan, which after too long remissness was at length adopted. That parliament ought to shew that it will relax in none of its just rights, but enforce them in a practical way. That she ought to shew that she is provided with sufficient means of making herself obeyed whenever she is resisted. If this tax is repealed, what answer is to be given when they demand the repeal of the tax on wine? No answer, until all is surrendered, even America herself. That if the house persisted in the measures begun, there was no doubt, they said, of succeeding, or, to adopt the expression used, "of becoming *victorious*." And this victory could only be obtained by a firm, consistent, just, and manly conduct.

On these grounds a negative was put on this motion, which had been proposed so often in former sessions. The numbers in its favour were also much smaller than upon former occasions. The disposition to carry things to extremities with America was become very general; and as the repeal of the stamp act was much condemned by the ministerial side, and its authors greatly decried, they reposed the highest confidence in the success of measures of a contrary nature.

The Boston port bill formed only one part of the coercive plan proposed by the ministry as the effectual method of bringing her into obedience. Others of a deeper and

more extensive nature were behind, and appeared in due time. Soon after the rejection of this motion a bill was brought in for "the better regulating government in the province of Massachusetts Bay." The purpose of this bill was to alter the constitution of that province as it stood upon the charter of King William; to take the whole executive power out of the hands of the democratic part, and to vest the nomination of counsellors, judges, and magistrates of all kinds, including sheriffs, in the crown, and in some cases in the King's governor, and all to be removeable at the pleasure of the crown.

In support of this bill, the minister who brought it in alledged, that the disorders in the province of Massachusetts Bay not only distracted that province within itself, but set an ill example to all the colonies. An executive power was wanting in the country. The force of the civil power consists in the *Posse comitatus*; but the *Posse* are the very people who commit the riots. That there was a total defect in the constitutional power throughout. If the democratic part shew a contempt of the laws, how is the governor to enforce them? Magistrates he cannot appoint: he cannot give an order without seven of the council assenting; and let the military be never so numerous and active, they cannot move in support of the civil magistracy, when no civil magistrate will call upon them for support. It is in vain, said they, that you make laws and regulations here, when there are none found to execute them in that country. It therefore became absolutely necessary to alter the whole frame of the Massa-

chuset's government, so far as related to the executive and judicial powers. That the juries were also improperly chosen. Some immediate and permanent remedy must be adopted. The minister therefore proposed the present bill, which he hoped would give strength and spirit to the civil magistracy, and energy to the executive power.

The opposition to this bill was much more active and united than upon the Boston port-act. The minority alleged, that this carried the principle of injustice much further. That to take away the civil constitution of a whole people, secured by a charter, the validity of which was not so much as questioned at law, upon mere loose allegations of delinquencies and defects, was a proceeding of a most arbitrary and dangerous nature. They said that this was worse than the proceedings against the American and English corporations in the reigns of King Charles and King James the Second, which were however thought the worst acts of those arbitrary reigns. There the charge was regularly made; the colonies and corporations called to answer; time given; and the rules of justice, at least in appearance, observed. But here, they said, there was nothing of the kind, nothing even of the colour of justice; not one evidence has been examined at the bar, a thing done on the most trivial regulation affecting any franchise of the subject. That the pretences for taking away this charter, in order to give strength to government, will never answer. The ministry was asked, whether the colonies, which are already regulated nearly in the manner proposed by

the bill, were more submissive to our right of taxation than this of Massachusetts Bay? If not, what is got by this bill, that can be so very material to the authority of parliament, as to risk all the credit of parliamentary justice by so strong and irregular a proceeding? That the part of the act which affected juries was made without so much as a single complaint of abuse pretended. Nay, they said, that the case of the late Captain Preston, Mr. Otis, and many others, shewed with what justice the juries there acted. They denied that the juries were improperly chosen; that they were appointed by a better method than ours, by a sort of ballot, in which no partiality could take place. That by this new regulation the sheriff is appointed, without any qualification, by the governor, and to hold the office at his pleasure. This is a power, said they, given to the governor, greater than that given by the constitution to the crown itself. And this they insisted was a great abuse, instead of a reformation; and tended to put the lives and properties of the people absolutely into the hands of the governors.

The minority argued, that the disorder lay much deeper than the forms of government. That the people throughout the continent were universally dissatisfied, and that their uneasiness and resistance was no less in the royal governments than in any other. That the remedy could only be in the removal of the cause of the distemper, and in quieting the minds of the people. That the act had a direct contrary tendency; and they feared, instead of giving strength to government, it would destroy the
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little remains of English authority which was left in the colonies.

April 23. Mr. Bollen, the agent of the Massachusetts's council, again made an effort in favour of his province, and attempted to petition for time to receive an answer from the province to the account he had sent of the proceedings against them. But the house refused to receive the petition, by a majority of 97 to 32.

The same natives of America who had petitioned against the Boston port bill, also renewed their endeavours by a petition against this. It was pointed with an uncommon energy and spirit. They petitioned for time until advices should arrive from the colony, stating in strong terms a great variety of objections against the bill, and ending with a most pathetic prayer to the house, "to consider that the restraints which such acts of severity impose, are ever attended with the most dangerous hatred: in a distress of mind which cannot be described, the petitioners conjure the house, not to convert that zeal and affection, which has hitherto united every American hand and heart in the interests of England, into passions the most painful and pernicious. Most earnestly they beseech the house, not to attempt reducing them to a state of slavery, which the English principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worse than death. That they will not by passing these bills reduce their countrymen to the most abject state of misery and humiliation; or drive them to the last resources of despair."

This petition from the Americans resident in London, very

strongly indicated the effect which this bill would have in the place where it was intended to operate. This petition had leave to lie upon the table, but had no other notice taken of it. The bill passed by a prodigious majority, after a debate which lasted with uncommon spirit for many hours.

Equally warm debates attended the bill in the house of lords. The objections were nearly the same with these made in the house of commons, with particular reflexions upon the greater rapidity with which it was hurried through the house of lords; and the peculiar impropriety in a court of justice, of condemning the colony, and taking away its charter, without any form of process. The lords in opposition cried out against a bill altering the constitution of a colony without having so much as the charter containing the constitution so altered, laid before them. That the bill had also altered the courts and the mode of judicial proceedings in the colony, without an offer of the slightest evidence to prove any one of the inconveniences, which were stated in general terms in the preamble, as arising from the present mode of trial in the province.

The absolute necessity of a powerful and speedy remedy for the cure of a government, which was nothing but disorder, was, in substance, the principal reason alleged for the omission of enquiry and evidence, and the superseding the ordinary rules of judicial proceeding. Besides, the ministerial lords denied, that the process was of a penal nature; they insisted that it was beneficial and remedial, and

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a great improvement of their constitution, as it brought it nearer to the English model. This again was denied by the lords of the minority, who said that the taking away of franchises granted by charter had ever been considered as penal, and all proceedings for that purpose conducted criminally. Otherwise, it was said, nothing could be safe in any man's hands, the taking away of which another man might consider as beneficial. That a council holding their places at the pleasure of the crown did not resemble the house of lords; nor approach in any thing to the perfection of the British constitution. The debate on the third May 11th. reading was long, but the division only 20 to 92.

The disposition so prevalent in both houses to strong measures, was highly favourable to the whole ministerial plan for reducing America to obedience. The good reception of the proposal for changing the charter government of Massachusetts's Bay, encouraged them to propose very soon after another bill, without which, it was said, the scheme would be entirely defective. In the committee on American papers it was ordered that the chairman should move for leave to bring in "a bill for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusetts's Bay in New England."

This bill provides, that in case any person is indicted in that province for murder, or any other capital offence, and that it shall appear to the governor that the

fact was committed in the exercise or aid of magistracy in suppressing tumults and riots, and that it shall appear to the governor, that a fair trial cannot be had in the province, he shall send the person so indicted, &c. to any other colony, or to Great-Britain, to be tried. The charges on both sides to be borne out of the customs. This act to continue for four years.

The minister stated, that this bill was necessary to the effect of the two former. It was in vain to appoint a magistracy that would act, if none could be found hardy enough to put their orders in execution. These orders would most probably be resisted by force; this force would necessitate force also to execute the laws. In this case, blood would probably be spilled. Who would risk this event, though in the execution of his clearest duty, if the rioters themselves, or their abettors, were to sit as his judges? How can any man defend himself on the plea of executing of your laws, before those persons who deny your right to make any laws to bind them? He alledged, that such an act was not without precedent at home. Where smuggling was found to be notoriously countenanced in one county, the trial for offences of that kind has been directed in another. The rebels of Scotland in the year 1746 were tried in England. All particular privileges give way to the public safety; when that is endangered, even the habeas corpus act, the great palladium of public liberty, has been suspended. That the act he proposed did not establish a military government, but a civil one, by which the former was greatly improved. They gave to the province a council, magistrates, and justices, when
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in effect they had none before. You do not, said he, screen guilt, you only protect innocence. That we must shew the Americans we will no longer sit quietly under their insults, and that even when roused, our measures are not cruel and vindictive, but necessary and efficacious. This is the last act he had to propose in order to perfect the plan. That the rest depended on the vigilance of his majesty's servants in the execution of their duty; which he assured them should not be wanting. That the usual relief of four regiments for America, had been all ordered to Boston. That General Gage, in whose abilities he placed great reliance, was sent as governor and commander in chief. That while proper precautions were taken for the support of magistracy, the same spirit was shewn for the punishment of offenders; and that prosecutions had been ordered against those who were the ringleaders in sedition. That every thing should be done firmly, yet legally and prudently, as he had the advantage of being aided by the ablest lawyers. That he made no doubt, that by the steady execution of the measures now taken, obedience and the blessings of *peace* would be restored. The event, he predicted, would be advantageous and happy to this country.

The minority opposed this bill with the same vehemence with which they combated the former. And first, they denied the foundation of the whole bill, "That it could tend to the procuring of an impartial trial." For if a party spirit against the authority of Great Britain would condemn an active officer there as a murderer, the

same party spirit for preserving the authority of Great Britain, might acquit a murderer here, as a spirited performer of his duty. There is no absolute security against the effect of party spirit in judicial proceedings, when mens minds are inflamed with public contests. But before the people there are judged unworthy of the exercise of the rights which the constitution has given them, some abuse ought to be proved. But has, said they, any proof been given or attempted of such an abuse? The case of Captain Preston was recent. This officer and some soldiers had been indicted at Boston for murder, for killing some persons in the suppression of a riot. This is the very case the act supposes. How did the trial turn out? He was honourably acquitted. Therefore the bill is not only unsupported, but contradicted by fact. They insisted that, having no sort of reason for impeaching the tribunals of America, the real intention was to set up a military government; and to provide a virtual indemnity for all the murders and other capital outrages which might be committed by that barbarous kind of authority. For they asked, how the relations of a murdered man could possibly prosecute, if they must come three thousand miles from their families and occupations to do it? The charges of the witnesses were to be borne out of the customs, but the governor was to judge how much ought to be allowed; and they could not conceive, that any man would voluntarily offer himself as a witness, when by that means, upon a mere payment of charges, he was to be removed so far from his native coun-

try. Every man of common sense would fly from such an office. But if the charges of the witnesses were to be borne by government, who was to bear the charges of the prosecution, and the expence of such voyages, and of the delays in England which might be possibly for years? For this the act makes no provision. A poor man, who could easily carry on such a prosecution at his door at Boston, must give it up when the cause is removed to Middlesex. They therefore strenuously maintained, that this was holding out an encouragement for all kinds of lawless violence. They denied that the cases of trials for smuggling, and of treason in the last rebellion, did at all apply to the present; because the inconvenience of prosecution or defence was comparatively insignificant on account of the little distance to which the trials were removed. In fine, they denied the necessity of this act, even if no justice were ever to be expected in New England, because the prerogative of the crown might step in, and the governor might always relieve a person who should happen to be convicted notoriously against law and reason. They apprehended, that the course of justice being stopped by this act, would give rise to assassinations and dark revenge among individuals; and most probably to open rebellion in the whole body.

The debate on this bill was even more warm than on the former, and the publications of the time quote an old member who is rarely in opposition, as having ended his speech with these remarkable words: "I will now take my
" leave of the whole plan—you

" will commence your ruin from
" this day. I am sorry to say, that
" not only the house has fallen
" into this error, but the people
" approve of the measure. The
" people, I am sorry to say it, are
" misled. But a short time will
" prove the evil tendency of this
" bill. If ever there was a nation
" running headlong to its ruin, it
" is this."

The bill passed the house on the sixth of May, and being carried up to the house of peers, occasioned warm debates upon the same principles upon which it was discussed in the house of commons. The lords of the minority entered on this, as on the former bill, a very strong protest. Neither house was full during the debates on this bill, as the arguments on the two latter bills had been all along very much blended; and the parties had tried their strength by division on the bill for altering the Massachusetts's charter. On both questions, however, the numbers of the minority had all along continued very low and disproportioned.

The session was drawing near to the usual time of recess; and the greatest number of the members, fatigued with a long attendance on the American bills, were retired into the country. In this situation, a bill which has engaged a great deal of the public attention was brought into the house of lords:

" The bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec
" in North America."

This passed through that house with very little if any observation. But when it came down to the house of commons it met with a very

very different reception. A disposition immediately appeared in that house to criticise it with unusual severity. The party for ministry seemed to be a little alarmed at this spirit, partly because, from its easy passage through the house of lords, it was not so much expected; but principally, because they apprehended it would create more uneasiness among the people out of doors than any of the former bills. In this case the passions which had been excited by the disorders in America, did not operate in their favour. And as the act had for a part of its objects establishments touching religion, it was far more likely to give occasion for popular complaint. The ministry therefore found it necessary not to carry things with so high an hand as in the preceding bills. They admitted that this bill came down to the house of commons in a very imperfect state; and that they would be open to any reasonable alterations and amendments. This plan might be discussed more at leisure than that for regulating the colony of Massachusetts Bay; in that case it was necessary to shew a degree of vigour and decision, or all government might be lost and all order confounded. But here they were not so much pressed; for though that government wanted regulation extremely; yet the people were disposed to peace and obedience. A good deal of time was spent in going through this affair; great altercations arose in the committee; many witnesses were examined. Among these were general Carleton, governor of Canada; Mr. Hay, chief justice of that province; Mr. Mazerés, curtitor baron of the

Exchequer, late attorney-general there, and agent to the English inhabitants of Canada; Dr. Marriot, the king's advocate general in England; Mons. Lolbiniere, a French gentleman of considerable property in Canada.

The principal objects of the Quebec bill were to ascertain the limits of that province, which were extended far beyond what had been settled as such by the king's proclamation of 1763. To form a legislative council for all the affairs of that province, except taxation, which council should be appointed by the crown, the office to be held during pleasure; and his majesty's Canadian Roman catholic subjects were entitled to a place in it. To establish the French laws, and a trial without jury, in civil cases, and the English laws, with a trial by jury, in criminal. To secure to the Roman catholic clergy, except the Regulars, the legal enjoyment of their estates, and of their tythes from all who are of their own religion. These were the chief objects of the act. It was said in favour of them, that the French, who were a very great majority of the inhabitants of that country, having been used to live under an absolute government, were not anxious for the forms of a free one, which they little understood or valued. That they even abhorred the idea of a popular representation, observing the mischiefs which it introduced in their neighbouring countries. Besides these considerations, it would be unreasonable to have a representative body, out of which all the natives should be excluded; and perhaps dangerous to trust such an instrument in the hands of a people but newly taken

taken into the British empire. They were not yet ripe for English government.

That their landed property had been all granted, and their family settlements made on the ideas of French law. The laws concerning contracts and personal property were nearly the same in France and England. That a trial by juries was strange and disgusting to them. That as to religion, it had been stipulated to allow them perfect freedom in that respect by the treaty of Paris, as far as the laws of England permitted. The penal laws of England with respect to religion, they said, did not extend beyond this kingdom, and though the king's supremacy extended further, a provision was made in the act to oblige the Canadians to be subject to it; and an oath prescribed as a test against such papal claims as might endanger the allegiance of the subjects. That it was against all equity to persecute those people for their religion. And people have not the freedom of religion who have not their own priesthood. And as to the provision for the payment of tythes, it was at best only setting down their clergy where they were found at the conquest. In one respect they were worse, as no person professing the protestant religion was to be subject to them, which would be a great encouragement to conversions. As to the new boundary different from that established by the proclamation, it was said that there were French scattered on several parts beyond the proclamation limits who ought to have provision made for them; and that there was one entire colony at the Illinois.

To this it was replied, that a form of arbitrary government established by act of parliament, for any part of the British dominions, was a thing new to the history of this kingdom. That it was of a most dangerous example, and wholly unnecessary. For either the then present form, such as it was, might be suffered to remain, merely as a temporary arrangement, tolerated from the necessity which first gave rise to it, or an assembly might be formed on the principles of the British constitution: in which the natives might have such a share as should be thought convenient. That such an assembly was not impracticable, appeared from the example of Grenada. Why did the ministers chuse to admit the Roman Catholics of Canada into a legislative council, and deny the propriety of their sitting in a legislative assembly by a free election? Nothing, said they, could induce ministry to embrace that distinction, but the hatred which they have to any such assemblies, and to all the rights of the people at large. Whatever was said of the inclination of the Canadian new subjects, which attached them so closely to arbitrary power, there was nothing in their petition which looked that way. This is an experiment for setting up an arbitrary government in one colony, which may be more patient of it than the rest, in order to extend by degrees that mode of ruling to all the others. As to a jury, it was said, that that mode of trial was commended, and envied to this nation, by the best foreign writers. It might have some circumstances a little awkward at first, like every thing else that is new; but that it was impossible
it

it should be disliked on acquaintance: Why did the bill give it in criminal cases, if it were not an eligible mode of trial? The people could not have an objection to trust their property to the tribunal, to which they had trusted their lives. They argued that the grand security of liberty is the power of having civil actions tried by a jury; as in cases of arbitrary imprisonments, and many other violations of the rights of the subject, the redress has been always sought in these civil actions. They said that the English residing in Canada, and the merchants of Great-Britain who trusted their property on a presumption that it was to be protected by English law, think they are deceived to find it to be tried by French customs, and French forms of trial.

On the subject of religion the conflict was very warm. The minority insisted that the capitulation provided for no more than a bare toleration of the Roman Catholic religion; which they were willing they should enjoy in the utmost extent; whereas this is an establishment of it. That the people of Canada had hitherto been happy under that toleration, and looked for nothing further. By this establishment, said they, the Protestant religion enjoys at best no more than a toleration. The Popish clergy have a legal parliamentary right to a maintenance; the protestant clergy are left at the king's discretion. Why are not both put at least on an equal footing, and a legal support provided for both?

Further they asked, why the proclamation limits were enlarged, as if it were thought that this arbitrary government could not have

too extensive an object. If there be, which they doubted, any spots on which some Canadians are settled, provide, said they, for them; but do not annex to Canada immense territories now desert, but which are the best parts of that continent, and which run on the back of all your antient colonies. That this measure cannot fail to add to their other discontents and apprehensions, as they can attribute the extension given to an arbitrary military government, and to a people alien in origin, laws, and religion, to nothing else but that design, of which they see but too many proofs already, of utterly extinguishing their liberties, and bringing them by the arms of those very people whom they had helped to conquer, into a state of the most abject vassalage.

The bill received in the course of these debates many amendments, so as to change it very greatly from the state in which it came down from the house of lords; but the groundwork remained the same. A motion was made to give at least a jury at the option of the parties; but this proposition was rejected. Another was made to grant them the benefit of the habeas corpus. That also was rejected. Throughout the whole progress of the business, though well fought, the numbers in the minority were uncommonly small. It produced, nevertheless, much greater uneasiness and discontent out of doors than any of the bills for punishing of the old colonies.

This discontent called on the attention of the house of lords; so that when the bill was returned to them with the amendments, there was a considerable opposition

to it, although in some respects less exceptionable than when it had passed their house with so little notice; but as in all the other questions, so in this, the minority shewed no strength in numbers.

The session had now stretched far into the summer. The business of it had been of as much importance as that, perhaps, of any session since the revolution. Great changes had been made in the economy of some of the colonies, which were thought foundations for changes of a like nature in others; and the most sanguine expectations were entertained by the ministry, that when parliament had shewn so determined a resolution, and the advocates for the colonies had appeared so very little able to protect them, the submission throughout America would be immediate; and complete obedience and tranquillity would be secured in future. The triumphs and mutual congratulations of all who supported these measures, within doors and without, were unusually great.

June 22. The speech from the throne at the end of the session expressed similar sentiments. His majesty told the parliament,

“That he had observed with the utmost satisfaction, the many eminent proofs they had given of their zealous and prudent attention to the public, during the course of this very interesting session of parliament.” Then, after mentioning with applause their proceedings relative to the gold coin, he tells them, “That the bill which they had prepared for the government of Quebec, and to which he had

then given his assent, was founded on the clearest principles of justice and humanity; and would, he doubted not, have the best effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happiness of his Canadian subjects. That he had long seen with concern a dangerous spirit of resistance to his government and the execution of the laws prevailing in the province of Massachusetts Bay. It proceeded at length to such an extremity, as to render their immediate interposition necessary, and they had accordingly made provision as well for the suppression of the present disorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmness with which they had conducted themselves in this important business, and the general concurrence with which the resolution of maintaining the authority of the laws in every part of his dominions, had been adopted and supported, could not fail of giving the greatest weight to the measures which had been the result of their deliberations. That nothing on his part should be wanting to render them effectual.

That he had received the most friendly assurances from the neighbouring powers, which gave him the strongest reason to believe that they had the same pacific dispositions as himself. After thanking the Commons for the supplies, he ended with recommending to both houses to carry into their countries the same affectionate attachment to his person, and the same zeal for the public welfare, which had distinguished all their proceedings in this session of parliament.”

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

3d. **T**HIS morning a dreadful fire broke out in the Tower, by which 6 or 7 houses were consumed, and some of the magazines were greatly endangered. A young lady perished by jumping off the leads of a house that was in flames; another had her arm broke, and was miserably burnt; but her life was preserved by receiving her on a barrack bed in the fall.

7th. Last night Lady Dowager Dorothy Montague, of Lower Grosvenor-street, greatly advanced in years, sitting in her apartment, by some accident her clothes took fire, and she was so terribly burnt, that she died in a few hours afterwards.

9th. Last night the Fair Penitent, with High Life below Stairs, was performed at Winterflow house, the seat of the Hon. Stephen Fox, Esq. The principal parts were performed by the Hon. Mr. Fox, Mr. Charles Fox, Lady Mary Fox, Lord Pembroke, Miss Herbert, Sir Thomas Tancred, the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, &c.

And this morning, by some accident, that fine seat was unhappily consumed by a dreadful fire.

The distemper among the horned cattle is again broke out in several parts of West Flanders, a few di-

stricts of which, namely, Courtray, Furnes, Bruges, and Ipres, annually supply their neighbours with 60 or 70,000 head of black cattle, of which Lisle alone consumes 12 or 14,000. Several infected cattle have already been killed, and it is feared the contagion will become general.

A few days ago, the master of a coffee-house in Soho, and several other persons, were invited to a feast at a tavern near Covent-Garden, and having drank pretty freely, he fell asleep, with his legs extended near the fire. After sitting in that posture some time, he was awakened by one of the company, in order to go home; but, when he attempted to get up, he could not move his legs, they being scorched in such a manner that the sinews were all contracted. He was however taken home, and died last Tuesday.

Sir William Mayne, Bart. has purchased Gatton, in Surry, the seat of Sir George Colebrooke, together with the borough, for the sum of 75,000 l.

Last week, at the General Quarter Sessions for Nottinghamshire, the court made an order for levying upwards of 2000 l. on that county, as a fine for the militia not being raised last year.

This night three custom-house officers

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officers

officers went to an inn in Wood-street, saying they had information of run goods having been brought there; but, finding none, a riot ensued. The officers were secured, and sent to Wood-street compter, and yesterday were carried before the sitting alderman at Guildhall, who admitted them to bail, and the mistress of the inn was bound over to prosecute at the next adjournment of sessions at Guildhall. The opinion of the alderman was, that no custom-house officer has a right to enter any person's house within his jurisdiction without a proper city warrant.

10th. The house of Mr. Carter, at Bell-Bar, in Hertfordshire, was burnt entirely to the ground, together with all the out-houses. Mr. Carter, his wife, two children, and a maid-servant, perished in the flames. It is supposed to have been occasioned by the floods getting to some lime, a great quantity of which was in the house where it began.

Leeds, Jan. 4. The following extraordinary affair happened lately at Saddleworth, in this county: a man was taken ill, and to all appearance died, as he could not be perceived to breathe; in this situation he remained for the space of six weeks, during which time he received no other nourishment than now and then a small quantity of milk, which the doctor poured into his mouth, at the same time stopping his nostrils, lest it should come out again there. After lying in this condition the above time, he came to himself, and is now in as good a state of health as ever he was in his life. The apothecary who attended him perceived his pulse at intervals to

beat, or he certainly had been buried before he had finished his trance.

This day the sessions began at the Old Bailey, when 12th. Wm. Frankland was tried on the Black Act, for wilfully and maliciously firing a loaded pistol at Justice Miller at Hammer-smith. It appeared on his trial, that Justice Miller had granted a warrant against two of Frankland's servants, for obstructing certain officers in executing a warrant of Distingas on the chattels of Mr. Frankland; whose defence was that of insanity, which, though not sufficient to acquit him of the charge, yet perhaps was the reason that induced the jury unanimously to recommend him to mercy.

The report was made to his majesty in council, by the recorder, of the seven convicts, under sentence of death, in Newgate, when the two following were ordered for execution, viz. Robert Johnson, for uttering and publishing as true, with intention to defraud Mr. Cap-pock, at the Grecian coffee-house, a forged and counterfeit draught for 22 l. 10 s. knowing it to be forged; and Robert Leigh, for forging an acceptance upon a draught of 847 l. 10 s. with intention to defraud Mess. Gines and Atkinson, bankers of Lombard-street.

The following were respited, viz. Benjamin Martin and John Ridley, for stealing a cow, the property of Mr. Laycock, in Illington road; James McDaniel, for assaulting Hannah Langdon, near Tower-hill, and robbing her of a silk cardinal; John Taylor, for stealing 12 guineas, two half-guineas, &c. the property of Agnes Lander, in the

the house of Mrs. Montague; and John Cliffe, for breaking and entering the house of Edward Mazine, and stealing wearing apparel, some silver spoons, and other things. Though Cliffe is respited for the above offence, he is to be removed by Habeas Corpus to Stafford, to be executed there, where he was capitally convicted last Lent assizes for sacrilege, but broke out of gaol and made his escape; since which he committed the above burglary.

13th. This day his majesty went in the usual state to the house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne.

16th. A fire broke out at a carpenter's, in Wych-street, which it soon burnt to the ground, together with a great quantity of timber. It also burnt down two or three adjoining houses, and damaged many others. The hostler belonging to the Angel inn, in removing the horses during the fire, received so terrible a kick from one of them, that it killed him on the spot. This fire, after it was thought to be extinguished, broke out afresh next day, and burnt with as much violence as ever.

The late Mr. Lacy, besides his half of the Drury-lane patent, possessed an estate in Oxfordshire of 1200*l.* per annum, and a small freehold at Isleworth. By his will he has left his son Mr. Willoughby Lacy, all his estates, real and personal, and appointed him sole executor. Mr. Garrick, it is said, will have the refusal of Mr. Lacy's half of the patent, which is valued at 32,000*l.*

By the accounts from Bristol of their last year's importation of

sugars from the West-Indies, it appears to have been 20,000 hog-heads, which is 5000 more than ever was introduced into that port in any one preceding year, and proves the great increase of their trade in that one commodity only.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At 17th. this sessions, 11 prisoners were capitally convicted.

This morning Robert Johnson was executed at Tyburn, 19th. pursuant to his sentence, for forgery. — An order was received at Newgate last night from the secretary of state's office, to respite the execution of Robert Leigh, for forging an acceptance upon a draft for 847*l.* 10*s.* with intention to defraud Messrs. Gines and Atkinson, of Lombard-street, for 8 days.

The grand jury have found the bills against William Erice, Alexander Strahan, and Thomas Oakley, the three custom-house officers, who illegally entered the warehouse of Mrs. Partridge, in Friday-street, and were brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes, who obliged them to give bail for their appearance, and bound Mrs. Partridge over to prosecute.

This evening was buried at Corscombe in Dorsetshire, Thomas Holles, Esq; of that place. This gentleman was formed on the severe and exalted plan of ancient Greece, in whom was united the humane and disinterested virtue of Brutus, with the active and determined spirit of Sidney; illustrious in his manner of using an ample fortune, not by spending it in the parade of life, which he despised, but by assisting the deserving, and encouraging the arts and sciences, which he promoted with zeal and

affection, knowing the love of them leads to moral and intellectual beauty; was a warm and strenuous advocate in the cause of public liberty and virtue, and for the rights of human nature and private conscience. His humanity and generosity were not confined to the small spot of his own country; he fought for merit in every part of the globe, considering himself as a citizen of the world, but concealed his acts of munificence, being contented with the consciousness of having done well. Posterity will look up with admiration to this great man, who, like Milton, is not sufficiently known by this degenerate age in which he lived, though it will have cause to lament the loss of him.

21st. At half an hour after twelve, the Grand Signior expired, and at half an hour after two, the guns from the Seraglio announced his successor Abdul Hamed.

24th. A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the petition of Mess. Adam, for having the lottery for the Adelphi tickets drawn in Guildhall, passed in the negative.

This morning about ten o'clock, one Mallard, a Frenchman, came to Mr. Cater, an attorney, in his chambers, in Lincoln's-inn. Mallard was recommended to him last year in France by his servant as a great object of pity, whom Mr. Cater then relieved; about three months ago Mallard came over to England, and soon found out his benefactor, who has since constantly extended his charity to him, and, on the present occasion, gave him a shilling, and bid him warm himself; soon after Mr. Cater told him he was going out about some

business, and that he must lock his chambers, on which Mallard turned about, as if going out, but instantly came round him, and with a large flint stone cut Mr. Cater desperately in two places on the head; the villain then ran out of the room to bolt the outer door, as Mr. Cater imagined, to hinder any from coming in, and then to murder him; but Mr. Cater running to the window, and crying out murder, prevented Mallard from coming up again, and who then ran away, but was pursued by two men, and taken near Clare-market, and is now in prison.

Arrived safe in the river Thames, the ship Polly, Capt. Ayres, from Philadelphia, with 600 chests of tea, with which he was chartered by the East-India company for that port, but was not permitted to land the same.

Letters from Munich mention, that Baron Waldeck was stabbed by his valet-de-chambre, in his bed, at Munich, the beginning of this month; the murderer was instantly detected, but afterwards shot himself. It since appears, by some notes found upon him, that he was promised 3000 florins for that heinous action, and the hand-writing appears to be that of his young master, a near relation to the baron, about 17 years of age, who was immediately secured on suspicion.

The tea thrown into the sea at Boston is valued at 18,000 l. at 1s. 6d. per pound. The whole sent to America is said to be about 300,000 l. worth, which is returning home, not being suffered to land.

This day there was a general court of the proprietors of East-India-stock, at their house
25th.
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in Leadenhall-street, for the determination by ballot of the following question: "Whether the instructions prepared by the court of directors, as amended by the general court, for the governor general and council of the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, in consequence of the act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East-India company, as well in India as in Europe; or the instructions prepared in consequence of the said act, by the committee of proprietors appointed by the general court of the 7th of December last, as amended by the general court, shall be the instructions recommended by the general court to be sent by the court of directors to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal:" when, at the close of the ballot, the numbers stood as follow:

For the directors instructions	406
For the committee of proprietors instructions	— 308
	—
Majority in favour of the directors	— 98

Yesterday the important question relative to the legality of General Gansel's imprisonment came to be argued in the court of King's-bench. The matter of fact and law was very ably argued and discussed on both sides, by Mess. Wallace, Bearcroft, and Buller, in favour of the caption; and Mess. Dunning, Mansfield, and Morgan, in behalf of the general. The court, however, on account of the extreme difficulty of the case, as well as its high relative importance to the community at large, deferred giving an opinion till some future day. The fact to be decided

is, Whether the general's apartments were really locked when the bailiffs came to the door; should the court be satisfied of that, the question of law arising from it will be, Whether the occupier of a separate apartment is to be deemed an inmate, or the possessor of a distinct mansion.

The following remarkable inscription is engraved on a tombstone in Conway church-yard, Carnarvonshire: "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Brookes, of Conway, Carnarvonshire, who was the 4th child of William Brookes, Esq; by Alice his wife, and father of 27 children; who died the 20th of March, in the year of our Lord 1637."

Robert Leigh, after the expiration of a week's respite, was executed at Tyburn. 26th.

The brewers in this metropolis have left off brewing during the last month, which has greatly distressed the distillers, bakers, &c.

On the 4th instant, at Haveringham, Bucks, a very singular inquisition was taken by the coroner for the said county, on view of the bodies of one male and two female bastard children, found secreted behind the chimney of a house at that place, occupied for some time past by a man and his daughter; when it appeared upon the examination of divers witnesses, and the confession of the daughter, that she had criminally cohabited with her father, by whom she had all the above-named infants; that she was from time to time privately delivered of them all; that two of them were born alive, and immediately murdered by her father; that the last was still-born; and that all three were secreted by her

said father behind the chimney, from whence they had been taken. Upon which evidence and confession, the jury brought in their verdict, that two of the children were murdered by the father (who died about a year ago), and his daughter is committed to Aylesbury gaol, to take her trial at the next assizes.

And on Saturday last a second inquisition was taken at the same place, on view of another child, afterwards found behind the same chimney, supposed to have been her's, and murdered and secreted there by her and her deceived father.

The sheriffs of London 29th. and Middlesex sent an order to John Wilkes, Esq; to attend the house as member for Middlesex, in consequence of the speaker's letter, requiring the sheriffs to give notice to all members to attend.

Came on to be heard before the privy council, the merits of a petition presented some time ago by Dr. Franklin, agent for the provinces of Massachusetts Bay in New-England, setting forth, that the people of that province had no longer any confidence in their governor; that they considered him as an enemy to the province, and therefore prayed that he might be removed. This petition, it seems, had long lain neglected, and, it is not improbable, would have been suffered to remain so, had not the agent, by a late acknowledgment, given an opening to his enemies to load him with unmerited abuse.

Dr. Franklin is displaced from the office of deputy post-master general for the colonies, and the petition above-mentioned dismissed.

The annuity and stamp-bills were this day signed by the lord lieutenant of Ireland; the latter after very strong debates.

Lord Mansfield and the 31st. rest of the judges in the court of King's-bench, in Westminster-hall, gave their opinion in the matter relating to the arresting of General Gansel, at his lodgings in Craven-street, last summer; when their lordships determination was, that the general was legally arrested; the caption being therefore held good, he is to remain in gaol until he hath satisfied his creditors, or is otherwise discharged by due course of law. The arguments on this occasion turned principally on two points; *First*, "Whether the lodger's apartments was to be legally considered his house;" and, *Secondly*, "Whether an unlawful caption in the original instance did not vitiate any detainers for other debts."

Last night, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Theromere, a gold and silver refiner in Rose-street, Covent-garden, which consumed the same, with the furniture and stock in trade. The flames spread to the opposite side of the way, and destroyed the inside of the house of Mr. Grigg, taylor, and damaged the house and yard of a carpenter adjoining.

Ostend, Jan. 19. The distemper among the horned-cattle, and the slaughter of the infected, continue in different parts of this province and neighbourhood; and to this mode of prevention the committee hitherto seem resolved to adhere.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated December the 20th.

"Tuesday last the body of the people of this and all the adjacent towns,

towns, and others from the distance of 20 miles, assembled at the Old South meeting-house, to enquire the reason of the delay in sending the ship Dartmouth, with the East-India tea, back to London; and having found that the owner had not taken the necessary steps for that purpose, they enjoined him at his peril to demand of the collector of the customs, a clearance for the ship, appointed a committee of ten to see it performed, after which they adjourned to the Thursday following, ten o'clock. They then met, and being informed by Mr. Rotch, that a clearance was refused him, they enjoined him immediately to enter a protest, and apply to the governor for a passport by the castle, and adjourned again till three o'clock of the same day; at which time they again met, and after waiting till near sun-set, Mr. Rotch came in and informed them that he had accordingly entered his protest and waited on the governor for a pass; but his excellency told him he could not, consistent with his duty, grant it until his vessel was qualified. The people finding all their efforts to preserve the property of the East-India company, and return it safely to London, frustrated by the tea consignees, the collector of the customs and the governor of the province, dissolved their meeting.—

But, behold, what followed! A number of resolute men (dressed like Mohawks or Indians) determined to do all in their power to save their country from the ruin which their enemies had plotted, in less than four hours emptied every chest of tea on board the three ships commanded by the captains Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, amount-

ing to 342 chests, into the sea! without the least damage done to the ships or any other property. The masters and owners are well pleased that their ships are thus cleared; and the people are almost universally congratulating each other on this happy event.

An inflammatory hand-bill was a few days ago distributed in Philadelphia, addressed to the Delaware pilots, informing them that a ship loaded with tea is on her way to that port, being sent out for the purpose of enslaving and poisoning all the Americans; and as she cannot be brought to anchor before that city without their assistance, exhorting them to prevent her arrival: they cannot be at a loss how to act. As they have proved scourges to evil-doers, it is predicted of the pilots, that they will give a faithful and satisfactory account of the tea ship, if they should meet with her.

In this hand-bill they say, ' It is clear, that if the Americans buy any of this tea, they must pay the parliament's duty, and acknowledge their right to tax us as often and as high as they think proper, than which nothing can be more disgraceful and injurious to a free people.'

Extract of a Letter from New-York,

Dec. 21.

" The following notice has been dispersed about this city:—
' Whereas our nation have lately been informed, that the fetters which have been forged for us by Great-Britain, are hourly expected to arrive in a certain ship belonging to, or chartered by, the East-India company; We do therefore declare, that we are determined not to be enslaved

[F] †

' any

‘ any power on earth ; and that
 ‘ whosoever shall aid or abet so in-
 ‘ famous a design, or shall presume
 ‘ to let their store or stores for
 ‘ the reception of the infernal
 ‘ chains, may depend upon it, that
 ‘ we are prepared, and shall not
 ‘ fail to pay them an unwelcome
 ‘ visit, in which they shall be treat-
 ‘ ed as they deserve ; by

THE MOHAWKS.”

MARRIED, at Cheadle in Staffordshire, a young exciseman of 22 years of age, who surveys that town, to Mrs. Hickenbotham, of the same place, a widow lady, aged 78.

DIED lately, in Northumberland-street, Rob. Baldy, Esq. He has bequeathed 100l. to Alderman Wilkes, 20 guineas for mourning, and one guinea for a ring. The clause in his will respecting the 100l. is as follows:—“ I give to John Wilkes, Esq; of Prince’s-court, 100l. as a mark of my regard and attention to the cause for which he has been so unjustly and wickedly persecuted by a most abandoned and profligate administration for these ten years past.”

At Abbotsbury, in a very advanced age, Mr. Thomas Crew. He was at the taking of Vigo, and in the second ship that entered the harbour after the boom was sprung by Admiral Hobson, on the 12th of October, 1703; was at the taking of Gibraltar, the 23d of July, 1704, under the command of Sir George Rook; and on the 13th of August following was in the great sea engagement with the confederate fleet; the 22d of October he was in the fleet under Sir Cloudesly Shovel when he was lost on the rocks of Scilly; and was likewise in most of the sea engagements in

the reigns of King George the First and Second.

At Codnor, in Derbyshire, Mr. Robert Hill, aged 101. He died of the small-pox.

At Cowthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Mr. Pell, remarkable for his bulk, weighing at the time of his death forty stone. He was buried in three coffins, which, together with himself, was supposed to weigh 28 cwt.

Samuel Street, aged 102, at Buckland St. Mary’s, Dorset. He served as a private soldier in all queen Anne’s wars, was married to five wives, and had two children by each wife, and the banns were put in for the sixth not long before his death.

At Brussels, Elizabeth de Val, aged 103; who was remarkable for never having eaten a bit of meat in her life.

F E B R U A R Y.

Extract of a Letter from Bath, dated the 31st post.

“ Friday a shocking affair happened at Drakeford, a village in Berkshire: a husbandman of that place, through want, was induced to attempt to destroy himself, and his two children. He first cut the throat of his children, and afterwards his own. The eldest expired soon after; the youngest, and the father, were both living on Sunday evening, though their windpipes were cut through. A few months ago, the above man was so troubled by the lowness of his circumstances, that he hanged himself, but his wife then saved his life.”

8th. A

8th. A desire having been expressed by the proprietors of East-India stock, that the court of directors would give an opinion, 'Whether they think, in the present situation of the company's affairs, the office of a commander in chief of the forces in India is necessary,' the directors gave their opinion in the negative. But on this day there was a general court of proprietors, when the following question was determined by ballot:

"That it be recommended to the court of directors forthwith to appoint General Clavering commander in chief of the East-India company's forces in India, with an express provision, that, in case of his succeeding to the office of Governor-General of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, such appointment shall immediately cease and determine."

For the question 354 }
 Against it 311 } Majority 43.

Daniel Healey, of Donaghmore, in Ireland, having three different times dreamed that money lay concealed under a large stone in a field near where he lived, procured some workmen to assist him in removing it, and when they had dug as far as the foundation, it suddenly fell, and killed Healey on the spot.

A barbarous murder was committed on the body of John Bonynge, late of York-field, in the county of Westmeath, in Ireland, Esq; by Paul Bonynge, one of the sons of the said John Bonynge, who shot his father dead on the spot, and who, together with Francis Bonynge, and several others, went to the said lands armed, with an avowed and determined resolution to assassinate the said John Bonynge, having several times before at-

tempted the same. And the said Paul Bonynge, Francis Bonynge, and their associates, on the night following, privately took away the body of the deceased, and have since fled from justice.

A still more cruel and unnatural act than the above, is related in a letter from Paris: The wife of an honest industrious labouring man, in the province of Rouen, the mother of nine dutiful children, formed the horrid project of poisoning them all. She began with her husband, and in the course of three months destroyed him, and five of her children; two more whom she had poisoned recovered by proper remedies; and two remained unattempted when this horrid wretch made her escape.

This day his majesty went in state to the House of Peers, 9th. and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting an aid of 3s in the pound, on all lands, tenements and hereditaments in England, &c.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

And to such other bills as were ready for that purpose.

They write from Paris, that a short time since, a dispute arose at Marseilles, between the officers in garrison there and the people of the town, the circumstances of which are as follow: some officers being in the boxes at the playhouse, and conversing pretty loud during the performance, one of them (for the sake of enjoying the company of his

his

his friends more at his ease) sat upon the front of the box with his back to the pit. The company in the pit looked upon this behaviour as indecent, and called to him to seat himself properly, which he accordingly did. The other officers thought they were insulted upon this occasion, and determined to be revenged. Accordingly the next evening a great number of officers went to the play, and dispersed themselves in different parts of the house; those in the boxes all turned their backs upon the audience, and determined to continue in that situation. The company in the pit resenting their behaviour, a great riot ensued, and the officers in the pit abetting their companions, collared some of the townspeople, and sword in hand drove them out of the house. In a very short time upwards of 4000 inhabitants, all armed, assembled about the playhouse, and probably great mischief would have ensued if a very respectable inhabitant had not harangued the enraged multitude, and prevailed with them to disperse, on a promise of procuring them a proper satisfaction for the ill behaviour of the officers. The commandant of Marseilles immediately ordered all the officers to retire into the citadel, and remain there, and then sent an express to court, with an account of what had happened, and the step he had taken. In the mean time the serjeants perform the duty of the officers.

By letters since received, we are informed, that orders have been sent to Marseilles for a severe punishment being inflicted on the above officers.

This morning, about half an hour past six o'clock, a fire broke

out at Mr. Wagstaff's, green-grocer, in James-street Bedford-row, which intirely consumed the same; but by the timely assistance of Mr. Brooks's engine, and the well-conducting the Foundling-hospital engine, the flames were prevented communicating any further, though the houses adjoining caught fire several times. One woman, who was a lodger, was burnt, and another jumping out of a two pair of stairs window was greatly hurt.

This day Mr. Macklin, 11th. late of Covent-Garden theatre, moved the court of King's-bench, against several persons for hissing, and otherwise insulting him the last night he appeared on Covent-Garden theatre, to perform the part of Shylock, for preventing his going through the character, and likewise the loss of his bread, &c. The motion was rejected, it being observed, that as the theatres were opened for the reception and entertainment of that part of the public who paid for their admission, the audience had a right to applaud, condemn, nay, reject, what performers they thought proper; but if any unjust combination was formed previous to the opening the house, an action at common law might be grounded; but in the instance then before the court, there did not appear any room for such plea; and therefore he was advised to make his peace with the town as speedily as possible. Mr. Macklin had retained the attorney and solicitor general, besides Mess. Dunning, Wallace, &c. It is said Mr. Macklin had seventy-four affidavits ready to produce.

On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, a hackney coachman, supposed to be in liquor, drove

drove his coach down the stairs at Iron-gate, into the Thames, where by himself and horses were drowned. The watchmen there could not have saved the man, but he would not be taken from the box without they could save his horses.

Letters from Dantzick by the last mail advise, that since Sweden has been declared an absolute monarchy, the liberty of the press exists no longer, having survived that æra about eighteen months. These letters add, that it is remarkable the liberty before allowed was so restrained, that every one who published was obliged to put his name to his work, or leave his name with the bookseller who sold it, which if neglected, the bookseller was looked on as author, and liable to any penalties inflicted on trial. But even this was not allowed under the new form of government.

Stockholm, January 25. From Skara in East Gothland, we have just received the following account of a singular phenomenon in that province. During the whole month of September last the element was obscured with clouds, except the 6th and the 13th days. The 22d a very heavy rain fell, which was followed by an extreme heat which lasted till six in the evening; next day there fell another, which may properly be called an electric rain, as each drop as it fell to the ground threw out fire, and had it happened in the night, the whole district must have been in flames. During the whole rain there was thunder and lightning. On the 25th following, the above extraordinary rain was followed by an earthquake, which greatly shook the mountain named Kina Kulle, and destroyed five parishes.

Mr. Sawbridge made his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliaments, which was over-ruled. 15th.

John Wilkes, Esq; attended at Mr. Stracey's Office, to be sworn; in order to take his seat, as member for the county of Middlesex; but Mr. Stracey acquainting him, that he could not be sworn without a certificate from the clerk of the crown, and that certificate having been applied for and denied, Mr. Wilkes returned to his friends, and the business ended.

Extract of a Letter from Madeira, Jan. 21.

“On the 8th inst. a violent storm happened here, and the following ships were driven on shore and lost, viz. the sloop Harriott, Captain Dickinso, and the Garland, Capt. Englis, both lost, and all the crew perished; a Portuguese snow and a Portuguese schooner were lost, and 15 people perished, only four saved; the Triton, Saunders, from New-York, is lost, and all the crew perished, except the mate and a boy. The Hankey, M'Intosh, from London to the Grenades, is driven on shore, and all the crew perished except the Captain and cook. The Richard and Mary, Hurst, from Cork, is on shore. the crew saved; the Hoppett, Blackman, from Gottenburgh, was driven on shore, the crew saved, but the ship is gone to pieces. The following ships from London are safe; the Dorothy and Mary, Seward; the Ann, Duncan; the Generous Friends, Blair; the Thames, Watts; the William, Wescott; and Generous Planter, Smith; the New Shoreham, Surman; and the Friends, Garrett.”

Paris, Feb. 7. Some persons accused

accused of being concerned in an unlawful correspondence, have lately been judged before the parliament. Five of them are banished for five years, five others remanded, and the rest discharged. Among those who were sentenced to be banished was a young lawyer, whose wife was waiting at a friend's house to hear her husband's fate, and finding he did not return, in a fit of despair stabbed herself in such a manner with a knife, that she died in a few hours after.

Vienna, Jan. 15. We have had to-day, about half an hour after one o'clock in the afternoon, two very smart shocks of an earthquake, which were felt in almost every house in Vienna, but without causing any damage, as we have yet heard. The weather was calm and pleasant; and a gentle thaw, with sun-shine.

Paris, Feb. 18. On Sunday, the 30th ult. a great number of persons wanting to cross the river Sarte, between the town of Mans and Sable, above sixty crowded into the ferry-boat; soon after the boat put off, and the water running very rapidly, the boat overfet. Some saved themselves by swimming, others were taken up by boats which put off to their assistance, but forty-five perished, among whom were several women with child.

18th. The report was made to his majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, viz. John Osborne, alias Hobson, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling house of Joshua Pierson, in Nightingale-lane, East-Smithfield, and stealing a quantity of tea in canisters; Thomas Hurcam, for stealing out of the Spa-fields, at Ilington, a sheep, the pro-

perty of John Treasure; Peeling Herne, and Joshua Coker, for assaulting the Rev. James Trebeck on the highway, and robbing him of a metal watch and some money; Thomas Cliff, alias Murrell, for a burglary, in the house of Edward Mozine, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, several shirts, &c; James Banning, for stealing in the dwelling-house of John Bimms, at Hammer-smith, nine guineas and some silver, and a silver watch, the property of William Foster; Alice Walker, for feloniously returning from transportation before the expiration of her term; Wm. Frankland, for feloniously shooting at Thomas Millar, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, with a pistol loaded with two bullets; Robert Simmonds, and James Bishop, for robbing Isaac Hartely and John Cole, near the Alms houses in the fields between Shoreditch and Hackney; when John Osborne, alias Hobson, Thomas Cliff, alias Murrell, Robert Simmonds, and James Bishop, were ordered for execution on Wednesday the second of March next.

On the 10th inst. in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Astley presented a bill to enable Thomas De Grey, Esq; to inclose several common lands and fields in the county of Norfolk. Mr. Sawbridge immediately presented a petition from William Tooke, Esq; praying that the bill to enable Mr. De Grey, &c. might not pass into an act. The petition was read, setting forth, that Mr. De Grey had not given proper notice to the inhabitants that occupied several of the lands he intended to inclose, and that the said inclosures would be highly prejudicial to the petitioners,

tioner, and many others. The bill was, however, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday se'nnight. These petitions, and the hasty manner in which the inclosing bill was read, produced a most virulent letter against the Speaker, which was next day published in the Public Advertiser.

The Speaker complained to the House of the said letter, and wished the members who presented the above petitions would declare what they knew of his conduct in respect to those petitions.

Sir Edward Aftley arose, and went through the whole of the charges contained in the said letter, as far as respected himself, and said the charges of partiality were false.

Mr. Sawbridge said, that he was applied to, to present the petition but a few days ago; that what he had said concerning it was according to the instructions he received; but he knew of no partiality on the side of Sir Fletcher.

The whole house seeming unanimous that the charge was groundless, Sir Fletcher arose, and said he was thoroughly satisfied the House thought him innocent, and it was the height of his ambition to gain their esteem; that, if he had their good word, he cared not what any faction said of him.

Mr. Herbert said, he thought it would be an impeachment of the understanding of that House to suffer such a libel to pass with impunity.

This produced a warm debate, and, in the conclusion, a motion was made, "That the letter in the Public Advertiser of this date, addressed to Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt.

Speaker of this House, is a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, contrary to all law or justice, and in open violation of the privileges of this House."

The question was put, whether the above should pass, and was agreed to *unm. con.*

Mr. Herbert then moved, "That the printer of the Public Advertiser be ordered to attend this House on Monday next." And he was ordered accordingly.

On the 14th the printer of the Public Advertiser attended the House of Commons according to order; when the Public Advertiser of Friday last being put into his hands, he was asked what reason he could urge in his vindication for having published the letter addressed to Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. Speaker of the House of Commons.

The printer made answer, that "Mr. HORNE gave him that letter; and that he published it in the hurry of business.—He expressed his hopes that the House would make allowances for the great hurry the nature of his business subjected him to; and what he had further to plead in his behalf was, that during a course of near twenty years he had never fallen under the displeasure of the House; that he had attended according to their order; and that in his unfortunate situation he must beg to throw himself on the mercy of the House."

On being asked Mr. Horne's Christian name, and where he lived, he said he believed his Christian name was John, and that the place of his residence was Brentford; and being questioned of what profession Mr. Horne was, he answered, that he was deemed a clergyman.

The printer was then ordered to withdraw from the bar, but not to go away.

The House then went into a debate, in the course of which the three following motions were made; the first for committing the printer into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms; the second, to Newgate; and the third, to the Gatehouse.

The debate lasted till eight o'clock, when the amendment relative to the Gatehouse being withdrawn, the question stood:

“ For commitment to the Serjeant at Arms;” or, agreeable to Mr. Fox’s amendment, “ to Newgate.”

Upon a division, the numbers were as follow:

For Mr. Herbert’s motion of

“ commitment to the cus-

“ tody of the Serjeant at

“ Arms,” — — 152

For Mr. Fox’s amendment of

“ committing to Newgate,” 68

The division being over, a motion was made, “ that Mr. Horne be ordered to attend the House on Wednesday.” It passed unanimously in the affirmative, and the House broke up at 9 o’clock. The printer was then taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr. Horne was served with a notice to attend the House of Commons on the 16th; but he eluded it, by pretending that the notice must have been intended for some other John Horne, as there were many of that name in the city of London. However, he wrote to the clerk who signed the order, that, when he was properly summoned, he should think it his duty to attend.

On the 16th the report being made to the House of Commons

of Mr. Horne’s evasion, ordered, that the Rev. John Horne be taken into custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Same day complaint was made to the House, by the Hon. Charles Fox, of another letter in the Public Advertiser and Morning Chronicle, signed a South-Briton, which being read, was voted “ a false, scandalous, and traitorous libel upon the constitution of this country, and tending to alienate the affections of his majesty’s subjects from his majesty and the royal family;” and it was moved, that directions be given to his majesty’s attorney-general to prosecute the printers.

On the 17th the Serjeant at Arms went to the house of Mr. Tooke, in Serjeant’s inn, to take Mr. Horne into custody, who very readily accompanied him to the House; and, when called to the bar, endeavoured to exculpate himself from holding the house in contempt. Being ordered to withdraw, Mr. Oliver moved that he might be discharged out of custody; but that was over-ruled. And being again called to the bar, the minutes of the proceedings of Friday were read to him, and he was asked what he had to say in his defence. He particularly wanted to know, whether what had been read to him was the charge or the evidence. The Speaker said, the charge. Mr. Horne then presumed the House meant that he should put in his plea; and, after a short pause, he was answered in the affirmative. Then he said, he should plead, as in other courts, **NOT GUILTY**. And there being no evidence against him but that of Mr. Woodfall, and Mr. Woodfall’s evidence being judged incompetent,

tent, because in custody, Mr. Horne was discharged next day on paying his fees.

A few days ago was determined at Edinburgh, before Lord Auchinleck, a curious cause relative to the game laws, the final determination of which will be of importance to Scotland. An action of damages was brought by the Marquis of Tweeddale, against two gentlemen for breaking through his inclosures at a fox-chace. The hardship of having inclosures destroyed, and the detriment it must be to the improvement of the country, was insisted on for the pursuer. The defenders alledged, that as foxes were noxious animals, it was doing service to the country to destroy them, and there was no more harm in breaking through inclosures to do so, than it would be to use the same means to catch a thief. Judgment was given for the defenders.

On Thursday, a Grace was proposed, at Cambridge, by Mr. Jebb, for the appointment of a committee, to draw up a plan for the improvement of the academical course of that university, which passed through all the forms without any opposition.

This day came on in the 22d. house of lords the final determination on the cause of literary property, which rested principally on these three points.

I. Whether the author of a book, or literary composition, has a common law right to the sole and exclusive publication of such book or literary composition?

II. Whether an action for a violation of common law right will lie against those persons who publish the book or literary composition of an author without his consent?

III. How far the statute of the 8th Queen Anne affects the supposition of a common law right?

The judges having previously delivered their opinions on these points, Lord Camden rose and spoke very learnedly for near two hours against the literary claimants, and in defence of the statute of Queen Anne, which he said took away any right at common law for an author's exclusively multiplying copies, if any such right existed. The Lord Chancellor spoke for three quarters of an hour to the same effect. The young Lord Lyttelton next rose, and made a short, but florid harangue in favour of literary property. The Bishop of Carlisle, and Lord Effingham Howard spoke against it; and the question being put by the Lord Chancellor, whether it was their Lordships pleasure that the decree should be reversed, it was agreed without a division with costs.

By the above decision of the important question respecting copy-right in books, near 200,000 l. worth of what was honestly purchased at public sale, and which was yesterday thought property, is now reduced to nothing. The book-fellers of London and Westminster, many of whom sold estates and houses to purchase copy-right, are in a manner ruined, and those who after many years industry thought they had acquired a competency to provide for their families, now find themselves without a shilling to devise to their successors.

The English bookfellers have now no other security in future for any literary purchase they may make, but the statute of the 8th of Queen Anne, which secures to the author's assigns an exclusive property

perty for 14 years, to revert again to the author, and vest in him for 14 years more.

23d. This day the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 16th inst. ended. At this session twelve prisoners were capitally convicted; 55 received sentence of transportation for 7 years; and 3 for fourteen; 5 were branded in the hand; 9 were ordered to be privately whipped; and 3 publickly.

They write from America, that on the 29th of December the Government-house in New-York accidentally took fire, and so rapid was its progress, that, in a few moments after the alarm, a thick cloud of fire and smoke pervaded the whole building, and in less than two hours it was entirely consumed.

The Governor's family (an unhappy maid-servant only excepted) was by the Divine Providence preserved from the flames; his daughter being reduced to the extremity of leaping out of a window in the second story, and her life saved by falling on a deep snow.

The flames were so rapid, that nothing but a small part of the furniture of one room was saved, not even the Governor's commission and instructions; and had it not been for the snow lodged in the roof of the house, joined to the effect of the fire-engines, most of the city of New-York would have probably been destroyed.

The fire began in the council chamber, but by what means it was kindled remains as yet undiscovered. His excellency's loss must be very great; for, besides a rich and costly set of furniture, he has lost all his public and private papers,

plate, cash, &c. with a valuable set of jewels belonging to his lady.

The house of the Hon. George D. Ludlow, Esq; third judge of the supreme court of the same province, at Hempstead Plains, took fire a few days before, and was burnt to the ground, with almost every thing therein contained. The loss Mr. Ludlow sustains by this accident cannot be less than 3000 l.

This day, at five o'clock in the afternoon, her majesty 24th. was taken in labour, and at a quarter past six was safely delivered of a prince.

Yesterday a petition was presented to the house of commons, in behalf of the printer of the Public Advertiser, who had been ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, for printing a letter reflecting on the Speaker, praying that he may be discharged from his confinement; a motion was made that he be brought to the bar of the house, reprimanded, and discharged, paying his fees. It passed in the negative.

Yesterday came on in the court of King's-Bench, before lord chief justice Mansfield, the cause between the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and the society of Gray's-Inn, about the exemption insisted on by that society, from the payment of parish dues; when a verdict was found, after a very short hearing, in favour of the society.

Sir Edward Atley made a motion for leave to bring in 25th. a bill for making Mr. Grenville's act respecting controverted elections, perpetual; which was carried 250 to 123, though the minister opposed it.

The sheriffs of London presented a petition to the house of commons

mons for leave to make a navigable cut from Moorfields to Waltham abbey. Mr. Alderman Townsend opposed it, as it would injure his private property. It is referred to a committee.

Yesterday came on before Mr. Justice Nares, in the court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, a trial in which Mrs. Partridge, of the Bell-Inn, Friday-street, was plaintiff, and three custom-house officers, Brice, Strachan, and Oalley, defendants; when, after a hearing of three hours, the Judge summed up the evidence with great candour and impartiality, declared their entry at that time of night totally illegal and unwarranted by law. The jury, (which was special) after withdrawing about twenty minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 150*l.* damages, and costs of suit.

A card of dismissal from the Board of Treasury has been delivered to the Hon. Charles Fox, Esq;

The late Dr. Smith's two premiums of 25*l.* each, to be given to two Bachelors of Arts of the University of Cambridge, who, after the second examination, shall be found to excel in mathematical learning, were this year adjudged to Mr. Milner of Queen's, and Mr. Waring of Magdalene college.

Mr. Woodfall was brought to the bar of the House of Commons and discharged, paying his fees. The Speaker, with great mildness, decency, and good temper, declaring, that, as the matter originated from an attack upon himself, he would not wish a thought should be entertained, that he held any malice either to him or Mr. Horne; and

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that he had rather incur the displeasure of the House for being too lenient, than the resentment of the people for being too severe.

Mr. Alderman Harley presented a petition from the booksellers of London, &c. setting forth, that many of them would be ruined by the late decision in the House of Lords, unless some relief was given them.

Mr. Sawbridge seconded the motion, in which he said, that, by a decision in the year 1769, in favour of copy-right, many of the booksellers had laid out their whole fortunes in that article, which right had now been taken from them by the determination of the Upper House; and, if some redress was not given them, many families would be totally ruined.

It was referred to a committee.

The Attorney-General presented a petition from Major-General Frazer, praying to have those estates of his father, Simon Lord Lovat, which were forfeited to the Crown, restored to him. He prefaced the petition with a long panegyric upon the Major-General, who, he said, was sent early to Scotland, where he was educated under masters who had a professed regard for the late king; that in the late rebellion, Lord Lovat insisted on the petitioner's taking up arms on the same side he did, although it was greatly against the petitioner's will; that the petitioner, after the rebellion, was offered a regiment in the French service, but refused it, and desired leave to be employed in the service of his late Majesty, where, in the beginning of the last war, he raised 1800 men, and had sacrificed his blood and fortune in support of the crown in America.

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Lord

Lord North desired to acquaint the House, that the petition had been shewn to his Majesty, and he strongly recommended it. Mr. T. Townshend said, he had no objections to this, as it was a particular case, but he should be against its being made a precedent; he should therefore second this motion.

MARRIED, last week, Mr. Thomas Gowler, an eminent taylor, grocer, and chandler, at Warboys, in Huntingdonshire, near 100 years old, to a brisk young widow of the same place, aged 30. He was so infirm that it was with great difficulty he got the license out of his pocket, and several times dropt the ring before he could get it on the lady's finger; but since his marriage he is so greatly recovered as to quit the assistance of his cane.

DIED, at the Hague, aged 120, the Sieur de la Haye. He was a native of France, assisted at the taking of Utrecht in 1672, and was at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. He travelled by land to Egypt, to Persia, to the Indies, and to China. He married at the age of 70, and had five children.

In Coleman-street, Mrs. Rebecca Wright, aged 73, by whose death an estate in Suffolk, worth above 12,000*l.* comes to a poor watchman in Chiswel-street.

At Wear Gifford, near Barnstaple, Devon, Margery Bonefaut, aged 114 years.

At Chisleworth, near Romsey, Hants, aged 102, Mr. Isaac De Vic.

Thomas Leskay, Esq; merchant, at Dunkirk, aged 114.

M A R C H.

1*st.* The House of Commons went into a committee to consider of

the present state of the linen manufacture. Messrs. Anderson and Goldy were called to the bar. The sum of their testimony was, that the linen manufacture of Scotland had decreased between two and three millions of yards in the course of last year; that the value of what was stamped during the same period was short of the preceding year 226,000*l.* that the average price of the cloth sold in the year 1769 was 12*d.* 3-12*ths* the yard, and, in the year 1773, but 9*d.* 5-24*ths*; that four whole counties, Glasgow and Paisley included, out of 6000 looms, had 2500 unemployed; that the proportion of those that were in general idle was at least a third; that, out of a certain district in the county of Sutherland, 600 out of 1800 spinners had emigrated, and so in proportion in several other places therein specified; that some of the linens of 1771 were still on hand unfold; and, on the whole, that there were not, in the beginning of the present year, much more than half the weavers employed throughout the kingdom of Scotland and north of England.

The stewards of the society of ancient Britons did not wait upon the prince of Wales as usual, but it is said that his Royal Highness's bounty of 105*l.* towards the support of the charity, was continued as formerly.

This day the four convicts under sentence of death were executed at Tyburn. 2*d.*

The Adelphi lottery began drawing at the great room, formerly Jonathan's coffee-house, in Exchange-alley, when No. 5599 was drawn a blank, but, being the first drawn ticket, is entitled to 5000*l.* 3*d.*

The

The Selby canal bill was thrown out of the House of Commons, 105 to 33.

This day the Lord Mayor, 4th. Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty; and being introduced to his Majesty by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, Thomas Nugent, Esq; Common-Serjeant, made their compliments in the following address:

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of your ancient city of London, in common-council assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty's sacred person with our warmest congratulations on the happy delivery of our most excellent Queen, and the auspicious birth of another Prince.

With gratitude to the Divine Goodness we behold the increase of your Majesty's august house, as it augments your Majesty's domestic felicity, and gives a more permanent security to the civil and religious liberties of your people.

JAMES HODGES.”

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

“ I receive with pleasure this dutiful and affectionate address. Your congratulations, and the sentiments which you express on the further increase of my family, cannot fail of affording me great satisfaction.”

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Walter Rawlinson,

Esq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London.

Boston, Jan. 17. On Saturday morning the following was posted up in the most public parts of this town.

“ Brethren and Fellow Citizens!

You may depend that those odious miscreants and detestable tools to ministry and governor, the TEA CONSIGNEES (those traitors to their country, butchers, who have done, and are doing every thing to murder and destroy all that shall stand in the way of their private interest) are determined to come and reside again in the town of Boston.

I therefore give you this early notice, that you may hold yourselves in readiness, on the shortest notice, to give them such a reception as such vile ingrates deserve.

J. jun.

Chairman of the committee for tarring and feathering.

If any person should be so hardy as to tear this down, they may expect my severest resentment.

J. jun.”

Newport, Rhode Island, Jan. 10. Last Wednesday, 57 ladies, of Bedford in Dartmouth, had a meeting, at which they entered into an agreement not to use any more India tea: And having heard that a gentleman there had lately bought some, they requested he would immediately return the same, which he complied with; upon which the ladies treated him with a glass of this country wine; and dismissed him highly pleased with their exemplary conduct, for which a number of gentlemen present gave him three cheers in approbation of his noble behaviour.

The House of Commons went into a committee of inquiry into abuses committed in gaols, by detaining persons for their fees, Sir Thomas Clavering, Chairman. Dr. Fothergill and Surgeon Potts were called in, and asked their opinions on the gaol-distemper; they said, it proceeded from a number of persons being confined in a close place, and not kept clean; that they recommended, as a preservative to the courts of judicature, for the prisoners to be well washed before they were brought into court, and clean cloaths provided for them to appear in; that they would recommend the prisons to be often cleaned, scraped, white-washed, and painted, and gave it as their opinion that it was the cloaths that carried the infection; that the distemper was of a similar nature with the small-pox, no person could have it more than once; and that hot and cold baths would be of great service in prisons.

Mr. Howard, sheriff of Bedford, was called, and gave the House an account that he had seen thirty-eight out of forty-two gaols in the Lent circuit, besides others, as Bristol, Ely, Litchfield, &c. That those he had not seen, in a few days he should set out to visit. That he released a person out of Norwich city-gaol, who had been confined five weeks for the gaoler's fee of 13s. 4d. That at Launceston the keeper, deputy-keeper, and ten out of eleven prisoners lay ill of the gaol-distemper; at Monmouth the keeper lay dangerously ill, and three of the prisoners were ill; at Oxford eleven died last year of the small-pox. That as to fees, those in the western counties were highest,

as at Dorchester 1l. 3s. 9d. Winchester 1l. 7s. 4d. Salisbury 1l. 6s. 4d. but in the county of York only 9s. That the gaols were generally close and confined, the felons wards nasty, dirty, confined, and unhealthy: That even York castle, which, to a superficial observer, might be thought a very fine gaol, he thought quite otherwise; with regard to felons, their wards were dark, dirty, and small, no way proportioned to the number of unhappy persons confined there. Many others are the same, as Gloucester, Warwick, Hereford, Suffex, &c. The latter had not, for felons, or even for debtors, at their county-gaol at Hornham, the least outlet; but the poor unhappy creatures were ever confined within doors, without the least breath of fresh air.

He was asked his reasons for visiting the gaols? and answered, that he had seen and heard the distress of gaols, and had an earnest desire to relieve it in his own district as well as others. He was then asked, if it was done at his own expence? he answered, undoubtedly.

[The thanks of the House were deservedly and unanimously returned to this benevolent Gentleman: who at a great expence, and the continual risque of his life, has thus nobly shewn himself the friend of mankind in general, and of the unfortunate in particular.]

The Earl of Dartmouth presented to the House of Peers a 7th. message from his Majesty, wherein his Majesty was most graciously pleased to recommend to their serious consideration the late disturbances in America, particularly the unjustifiable outrages lately committed

mitted by the people at Boston ; to which most gracious message an humble address was immediately moved for, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white staves.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went in state to the House of Peers, and, the Commons being sent for, gave the Royal Assent to the following bill : An act to explain and amend an act passed in this session of Parliament, entitled, An act for granting annuities, in the manner therein provided, to such persons as shall voluntarily subscribe towards the raising a sum not exceeding 265,000 l.

This day the Recorder gave judgment at Guildhall, in the cause of the common serjeant against alderman Plumbe, which was, that the information was legal, and sufficient to support the conviction.

8th. The new-born son of the Prince of Orange, besides the States of Guelderland who stood godfathers to him, had likewise for sponsors the King and Queen of England, Princess Amelia of England, the King and Queen of Prussia, the Princess Dowager and the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Queens Dowager of Denmark and Sweden, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Brunwick, the Princess Theresia of Brunwick, the Princess Abbess of Gandersheim, and the Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg.

Next day the deputies representing the States of Guelderland, as godfathers of the young Prince, had an audience of the Prince Stadtholder, and delivered the present for their godson, consisting of a life-annuity of 4000 guilders per annum, together with a present of 200 ducats for the lying-in.

This day the Royal Assent was given by commission to 9th. the following bills, viz.

The bill for allowing the exportation of corn and grain to his Majesty's sugar colonies in America, and to regulate the importation and exportation of wheat, meal, malt, &c. to Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion in his Majesty's American dominions.

The bill for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill for reducing the duties payable upon the exportation of gum senega.

The bill for allowing the free importation of salted provisions from Ireland.

The bill for allowing the exportation of biscuit and pease to Newfoundland.

The bill for paving, lighting and watching Plymouth, and for regulating the carmen and coal-porters. And to such other bills as were ready.

A patent passed the great seal to the Rt. Hon. Frederick, Lord North, constituting and appointing him Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset, in the room of the Earl of Thomond, who some time since resigned.

Yesterday the Rt. Hon. Sir William Meredith, Bart. Comptroller of his Majesty's household, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council :

As was the Rt. Hon. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; cofferer of his Majesty's household.

Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq; is appointed one of the Lords of the

the Treasury, in the room of the Hon. Charles Fox, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas, Lord Pelham, is made warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent.

Mr. Miller, the Printer of the London Evening Post, was taken in execution, at the suit of Lord Sandwich, for the whole damages given him by a late verdict, and he is now confined in the Fleet-prison.

The American correspondence, consisting of 109 letters, was read this day before the House of Commons.—By these letters it appears that the Bostonians were left intirely to themselves in the article of tea; the governor and military were entirely passive, and suffered the inhabitants to take their own course.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March 2.

“ This day the cause depending between the Countess of Rothes and her uncle, Andrew Leslie, Esq; was determined in favour of the Countess. By which decision the estate of that noble family, which has always descended with the title, continues still united to it in the person of her Ladyship.”

Hague, Feb. 23. We hear from Stockholm, that the college of physicians there have represented to the king, that, from experiments they have made, it has been found that the leaves of potatoes answer the end of tobacco for smoaking, and that the smell is also very agreeable; in consequence of which, his Swedish majesty has given orders to increase the cultivation of potatoes as much as possible.

An express arrived at the commissioner's at Portsmouth, 13th. for the Royal Oak, Worcester, and Egmont, to repair with all expedition to Bolton; and the Preston, Admiral Greaves, to repair with the above.—They immediately bent their sails, and prepared for their departure.

William Frankland, (who, in January session, was convicted at the Old Bailey, of discharging a pistol loaded with lead bullets, at and against Thomas Miller, Esq;) gave bail before Mr. Recorder to transport himself for the term of his natural life, pursuant to the conditions of his Majesty's pardon, and was discharged from his imprisonment,

The House went into the adjourned committee of en- 16th. quiry into the present state of the linen manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, when Mr. Paine, Governor of the Bank, underwent an examination of full three hours. It appeared from his testimony, that the imports of foreign linens for four series of five years, commencing in 1752, and ending in 1771, were, 31, 24, 27, and 26,000,000 of yards per annum; that in 1772, it was 27, but in 1773 had fallen to 17,000,000, which fell short more than the lowest import, which was that of 1762, at the conclusion of the late war; that the value of the exports from Great Britain to Holland and Germany, from 1758 to 1763, amounted to 28,000,000l; that from 1760 to 1766, they had fallen on an average to 4,000,000l. and a fraction each year; but that from the latter period to 1771, they had still further decreased one fourth, or to 3,000,000l. and a fraction

fraction each year; that the drawback on exportation had varied from 1752 to 1771, from 44,000*l.* each year to 76,000*l.* and in the number of yards exported from 7 to 10,000,000; that during the above period, the bounties paid on British and Irish linens exported, was from 18 to 63,000*l.* and on an average of the three years preceding 1773, 61,000*l.* per annum; that the duties payable on the importation of foreign linens for 20 years past, was 173,000*l.* per ann. that the home consumption of foreign linens was about 18,000,000 of yards yearly; and that the whole of the foreign linen import did not exceed 700,000*l.* and a fraction, exclusive of what was imported from Russia, which was generally 4,000,000 of yards per ann.

Lord North presented to 18th. the House a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his Majesty's duties of customs from the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North America; and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping, of goods, wares, and merchandizes, at the said town of Boston, or within the harbour thereof; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read again.

Lord North, in his speech on this occasion, set forth, that the inhabitants of Boston had been the ringleaders in all the riots in America for seven years past: that they had committed a great outrage by destroying the tea on board the ship that had brought it, and had sent advice to the other governments, to spirit them up to act in the same manner; but that the other pro-

vinces had behaved with more prudence, and their tea was returned safe back: for these, among other reasons, he thought that the people of Boston alone, ought to feel the weight of the resentment of government.

At a town meeting held at Marshfield, in the province of Massachusetts-bay, in New-England, on the 31st of January last, to consider of the late tumultuous and illegal proceedings at Boston, the said town of Marshfield came to the following, among other resolutions, viz.

“Resolved, That the late measures and proceedings in the town of Boston, in the detention and destruction of the teas belonging to the East-India Company, were illegal, unjust, and of a dangerous tendency.

“Resolved, That Abijah White, Esq; the present representative for this town, be, and is hereby instructed and directed to use his utmost endeavours that the perpetrators of those mischiefs may be detected and brought to justice.”

Petitions have been presented to the House of Commons by the city of Norwich, and the towns of Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Wednesbury, praying that no additional duties be paid on German or other foreign linens imported, as such a measure would be highly injurious to the woollen manufacture, and materially affect the several petitioners. Counter petitions have been likewise presented by the linen manufacturers of Cleveland, in the North Riding of the county of York, and from the city of Glasgow.

The king has been pleased to direct, that there shall be, ^{22d.}
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within the factory of Fort William, at Calcutta, in Bengal, a court of record, which shall be called the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and that the said supreme court shall consist of one principal Judge, who shall be called the Chief Justice of the court of judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and three other judges, who shall be called the Puisne justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and to appoint Elijah Impey, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to be Chief Justice, Robert Chambers, of the Middle Temple, Stephen Cesar Le Maitre, of the Inner Temple, and John Hyde, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esqrs. to be the Puisne Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with power to exercise and perform all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

One Watkinson was examined before Justice Fielding, on a charge of uttering a warrant of attorney for 1835 l. knowing the same to be false, forged, and counterfeit, with intention to defraud Mr. R——. It appeared that the prisoner had carried on the trade of an advertising money-lender, with a very small capital, but to a very large extent, having, thro' the credulity and simplicity of those whose temporary necessities drove them to solicit a present loan, got warrants of attorney, and other instruments of security, executed, to an amazing amount. On one party he had (as has been stated) entered a claim for 1835 l. although his deposit amounted but to 200 l. from another he got notes for 600 and odd pounds, without having given a shilling; from a third he had re-

ceived securities for 130 l. upon the payment of 100 l. from a fourth he had a warrant of attorney for 100 l. having only paid 70 l. from a fifth he had obtained notes, bonds, and warrants, for the enormous sum of 2000 l. without its appearing that he had given any real satisfaction whatever.

This evening the christening of the young Prince was ^{24th.} performed in the Great Council-Chamber by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness was named Adolphus Frederick.

The sponsors were, his Serene Highness Prince John Adolphus of Saxe Gotha, represented by the Earl of Hertford; his Serene Highness Prince Charles of Hesse Cassel, represented by the Earl of Jersey; and her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, represented by the Countess of Effingham.

By the purser of the Mercury packet, from Fort St. George in the East-Indies, there is an account of the loss of the Lord Mansfield Indiaman, on the 17th of December last. Luckily no lives were lost; and they had just time to save some few things, and get into the pilot's schooner, before she sunk, where 200 of the crew were crowded together for some days.

Vienna, Feb. 26. From Rotwell, in Suabia, we have received the following account of a case, as curious as it would be incredible if it was not well attested. A woman, whose name is Monica Mutscheteria, 37 years of age, married about 15 years ago at Buminghen, a village about two leagues distant from that town, and had by her husband six children, five of whom are living: the youngest is about seven years of age. This woman, after having

having suffered much from a nervous disorder, became at length so weak as for two years to be obliged to make use of crutches, and for this last year to be confined to her bed. The first two years of her disorder she could bear no nourishment but a little curds and whey and water; but for a twelvemonth past she has taken no nourishment, no drink, not even so much as a drop of water. For these three years she has not slept a moment, yet she speaks distinctly, though rather in a low voice. She has hearing and sight; she can read, but has no sense of feeling but in her hands, of which she still retains the motion. The lower part of her body is motionless, and appears as if dead, yet she preserves her natural heat, and has the sense of smelling very quick. In short, except the particle of the eucharist, which she receives every four weeks at least, she can keep nothing, but brings it up directly. About two years ago she was compelled to take a little broth on the yolk of a new-laid egg, but it provoked such violent reachings as it came up, that it was feared she would expire. She continues at present in her bed, which is supported by cords, and has no motion but that of her hands. Her eyes are clear, her lips of a faintish red, her tongue as fresh-coloured and as well-looking as that of any one in the most perfect health. Her face is not disagreeable, and she exhales no offensive smell, though for a year past she has had no evacuation by stool or urine, and though during the year she has had her bed made but thrice; and now even this is impracticable, through her extreme weakness.

The King of Denmark, by advice of his college of Oeconomy and Commerce, has promised a reward of 50 rixdollars to any one of his subjects who shall fabricate the best piece of work in imitation of that called Manchester velvet.

Berlin, Feb. 21. By a royal edict, published at Potzdam the 15th of February, all the sugar that shall be imported to Silesia, from any foreign country, is to pay twelve per cent. duty, and that which shall enter Poland is to pay eight per cent. a circumstance which will be very detrimental to the mercantile states.

The bill to empower the bank of Aire to grant bonds not less than 50 l. each, in lieu of the annuities already granted, to be made transferrable as personal property, was read a third time, and passed the House 176 to 36.

The Rev. Mr. Hetherington transferred 20,000 l. South Sea annuities into the names of Sir Henry Bankes, Knt. Thomas Barfoot, Joseph Eyre, Thomas Coventry, and Samuel Salt, Esqrs. in trust, to pay always to fifty blind people, objects of charity, not being beggars, nor receiving alms from the parish, 10 l. each for their lives.—It may be said, with great propriety, of this truly benevolent Gentleman, “he hath dispersed abroad, and given to the poor; and his righteousness remaineth for ever; his horn shall be exalted with honour.”

At the launching of the ship Cumberland, at Deptford, a scaffold, which had been erected by the water-side, and on which a Gentleman, two Ladies, and three children, were standing, gave way,
by

by which accident, the Gentleman, one of the Ladies, and two children were drowned.

This day his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for the immediate removal of the officers of the customs from Boston in Massachusetts Bay.

The bill to make perpetual the acts for regulating the trials of controverted elections.

The bill for the pay and cloathing of the militia.

The bill for the relief of prisoners acquitted of crimes, but retained for their fees.

The bill to enable his Majesty to grant to Gen. Frazer the lands and estates of the late Lord Lovat.

The bill for appointing commissioners to execute the land-tax act.

The bill relative to the preservation of turnpike roads.

The bill for improving and preserving certain fen lands in the island of Ely, &c.

An act for putting into execution certain proposals of the most noble Dukes of Buccleugh and Queensbury, for redeeming certain annuities granted by the proprietors of the bank of Ayre, known under the firm of Douglas, Heron, and Co.

An act for regulating the width and length of wheel-carriages, and for amending and explaining an act of the 13th of his present Majesty, and for indemnifying persons offending against the said act.

And also to several road, inclosure, and private bills.

Advice has been received 31st. at the India-House of the taking of the city of Tanjour by

form. The king of Tanjour is reputed one of the richest Princes in India.

The heavy rains that fell incessantly from the 5th to the 9th of the present month, raised the waters in many rivers, chiefly to the Westward of London, to a greater height than has been known in the memory of man. The level from Chelsea to Battersea was intirely overflowed, and considerable damage done to the garden-grounds and young plantations: two West-country barges were by the force of the current carried out of the channel of the Thames, and left in Battersea fields when the flood abated. Many of the Western roads were rendered impassable; and the towns in general adjoining to the rivers were very much damaged by the violence of the inundation.

MARRIED, the Rev. Mr. Garrard, of Bromley, near Marlborough, Wilts, aged 75, to Mrs. Turner, a widow lady, aged 73.

DIED lately, in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Mifhen, a maiden lady. She has bequeathed 1500l. to the poor of St. Mary-le-bone.

At Sandwich, in Kent, William Boys, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital in Greenwich. — When he was first mate of the Luxemburgh, a Jamaica-man, in her return to England, it was set on fire, by some accident, and the crew all perished, the above Capt. Boys and another officer excepted, who escaped on the wreck; they lived many days in the most miserable manner, till the officer died, when Capt. Boys lived upon his dead corpse while it remained sweet, and then eat the flesh off his own

shoul-

shoulders, till they became quite bare; and after living twenty-two days in this dreadful situation, he was happily relieved.

Raving mad, at her house at Stockwell, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. Ursula Dacey, a widow lady, whose death was occasioned by the bite of a lap-dog, about seven months since.

At the isle of Delos, in Africa, where he was making observations in natural history, Mr. Berlin, a native of Sweden, and pupil of Linnæus.

In Scotland, aged 101 years, Michael Pravia, Esq; an attainted Baronet in George the First's reign.

At Alresford, in Hampshire, John Whitton, a thresher, aged 107.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tuck, at Ludlam, in Norfolk, aged 103 years, who enjoyed all her senses to the last.

Captain Benjamin Smith, aged 104, at Blackheath, formerly a commander in the Lisbon trade.

Mr. William Beaty, near Dungeny, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, aged 130. He carried a pair of colours at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim.

blowing strong, 54 dwelling-houses, 11 barns, mostly full of corn, 24 stables, one malt-house, two large wheat-ricks, and one large hay-rick, were all in flames together, and, in a few hours, totally destroyed. The distress of the poor inhabitants is inexpressible.

A dreadful fire broke out at the house of Mr Drakewood, in the Abbey-Fregate, Shrewsbury, which communicated itself to the buildings adjoining. By four o'clock, it is supposed, near 20 houses were destroyed. Most of the above houses, being thatched, were in flames at the same time, owing to the violence of the wind, notwithstanding they were situated in different parts of the street. In the course of the next two hours near 30 houses more fell victims to the flames. By seven o'clock the flames were much abated. Fifty houses were destroyed, exclusive of barns, stables, ricks of hay, trees, &c. This destruction was occasioned by a chimney accidentally being set on fire. Providentially no lives were lost.

A committee is appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the several proceedings of the colony of Massachusetts's Bay, in opposition to the sovereignty of his Majesty in his parliament of Great Britain over that province, &c.

Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; 2^d. Governor of the province of Massachusetts's-bay, in North America, having humbly requested his Majesty's leave to come to England, the King has been graciously pleased to comply therewith, and to appoint Thomas Gage, Esq; Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the said province,

A P R I L .

1st. By the Irish mail, which arrived this day, came the first Irish papers stamped. It seems, that, on this occasion, the coffee-houses in Dublin have raised their coffee and tea a half-penny a cup, and their breakfasts three half-pence.

A dreadful fire broke out at Culterne, a village on the top of a hill near Bath, and, the wind

vince, and Vice-Admiral of the same, during his Majesty's pleasure.

4th. A report of the state of the City Hospitals was read before the Governors.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	- -	4361
Out-patients relieved with advice and medicines	- -	3833
Buried this year	- -	332
Remaining under cure	- -	420
Out-patients	- - - -	<u>246</u>
In all, including out-patients,		9192

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	- -	7331
Buried this year	- -	195
Remaining under cure	- -	740
Out-patients	- -	202
In all, including out-patients,		<u>8202</u>

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, twelve whereof were instructed in the mathematics	- - - -	139
Buried the last year	- -	7
Remaining in this hospital		1092

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	- - -	1755
Maintained in several trades &c.	- - - -	50

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into this hospital		212
Cured	- - - -	185
Buried	- - - -	28
Remaining under cure	- -	240

Mrs. Malding, who keeps a chandler's shop in Southwark, being at a neighbour's, drinking tea, her daughter came to her, and told

her a gentleman, dressed in blue and gold, wanted her at home on particular business; accordingly she went home, when, to her great astonishment, this Gentleman proved to be her husband, whom she had not heard of since the taking the Havanna, at the siege of which he belonged to the carpenters on board a man of war; and never hearing from him since that time, she imagined he was dead. It seems he entered into the Spanish service as a shipwright, by which he has acquired a fortune of between five and six thousand pounds, with which he purposes to retire with his wife into the country.

There was a general court of the proprietors of East-India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the further consideration of making some provision (not exceeding 200l. per annum each) for such Captains, as by the late reduction of the Company's shipping are, or may be thrown out of employment.

This evening Mr. Serjeant Burland was sworn into the office of one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, before the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in the room of the late Baron Adams. At the same time his patent of appointment passed the Great Seal; previous to which he received from his Majesty the honour of knighthood.

A commission, during pleasure, passed the Great Seal, "granting unto Thomas Gage, Esq; Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, Governor of the Massachusetts-bay, full power and authority, where he shall see cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders to be

be fit objects of his Majesty's mercy, to pardon and remit all treasons, petit-treasons, murders, felonious crimes, contempts, and misdemeanors whatsoever, done or committed; and all fines, forfeitures, or penalties whatsoever, incurred or imposed in that province."

The will of the late Sir William Browne, M. D. is remarkably singular, there being a great deal of Greek and Latin interspersed in it. By a clause in the above, if his grandson, Martin Folkes, Esq; should die without issue, upwards of 1000 l. per annum will devolve to the University of Cambridge. He has left annuities to all his servants, and among his legacies, 2 s. a-week to a favourite Italian greyhound.

A flash of lightning struck a 10th. house in Longhaugh Shield, near Newcastle, and a man with his wife, sitting by the fire-side, were both instantly killed; another person, sitting between them, was not hurt. The house, by the lightning, was almost immediately in flames; a child in bed was burnt to death, and another, yet alive, much scorched. The ground round the house was furrowed up, and a large rock near it shattered to pieces. The house was reduced to ashes.

The pensions of the wet nurses to the several branches of the Royal Family, including the birth of the last child, amount to 1600 l. per annum, every nurse to the younger children having an annuity for life of an hundred pounds a-year, and those of the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, four hundred pounds per year each.

Dublin, March 31. A penny-post

office is to be opened on Tuesday next, to convey letters and packets throughout this city and suburbs, and within six miles thereof.

New-York, Feb. 28. Wednesday last the general assembly of this province voted his Excellency our Governor the sum of 5000 l. currency, to compensate in some measure for the loss sustained by the late dreadful fire at Fort George, and to express their great esteem for his Excellency's person and family.

Saturday last five strawberries were sold in Covent-Garden for 6 s. the buyer eat them as he took them out of the basket; many half guineas were at the same time paid for nose-gays.

Was held, at Merchant-Taylor's hall, the anniversary 13th. feast of the London Hospital, and an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion, at St. Lawrence's church, near Guildhall, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Browlow, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; when the collection at the church and hall amounted to 834 l. 11 s. 9 d. including a legacy of 100 l. besides a donation of 31 l. 10 s. towards building the second wing, on account of which the sum of 1090 l. 10 s. has been already paid in at the bankers.

The Right Hon. Frederic Lord North, being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, this day took the customary oaths in the presence of his Majesty.

The report was made to his Majesty in council of the capital convicts then under sentence of death in Newgate; when the five following were ordered for execution on the 22d, viz. George Brown and Robert Anderfon, for a burglary in

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the dwelling-house of William Westwood, in Tabernacle walk, and stealing some goods; Dennis Doyle, for breaking and entering the house of John Swan, on Saffron-hill, and stealing some wearing-apparel; Thomas Ives, for high treason, in coining and counterfeiting shillings and sixpences, from a mixture of base metal with silver; William Hurley, late servant to Mr. Geering, attorney, in Capel-court, Bartholomew-lane, concerned with one Hayward in burglariously breaking open the house of his said master, and stealing several rings, coins, plate, and other things of great value, the property of his master and two other gentlemen who had apartments in the house.

The following are respited, viz. James Willis Thane, for robbing Francis Bowkitt on the highway; Benjamin Godfrey, for stealing 16 guineas, Thomas Walsom, for breaking and entering the house of Mary Hawkins, with intent to steal her goods; Richard Pitt, concerned with Thomas Ives (mentioned in the preceding article) for coining and counterfeiting shillings and sixpences; William Asford, for burglariously breaking and entering the house of William Blewett, and stealing several things. Robert Rumball, for stealing nine crown pieces, 38 half-crowns, and other money, &c. in the house of Robert Mitchell, died since his conviction. Ambrose Cantwell, for robbing John Vernon (a black) of 4d. and his hat, has received his Majesty's pardon.

Yesterday it was determined before Alderman Thomas, that no two wheel car, drawn by men, should be occupied in the streets of the city of London, neither to

carry porters loads, nor any other parcels, under the penalty of 40s.

The following Gentlemen, 14th, in pursuance of the mode prescribed by the late Act of Parliament, were elected Directors of the East-India Company, by ballot. Viz.

Directors for one year.	
Rich. Hall	John Smith
Sam. Peach	Jos. Sparkes
T. B. Rous	Geo. Tatem

Directors for two years.	
C. Boddam	P. Lascelles
W. Devaynes	John Michie
H. Fletcher	Nath. Smith

Directors for three years.	
W. G. Freeman	Ed. Wheeler
Wm. James	Daniel Weir
John Stables	J. Woodhouse

Directors for four years.	
G. Cumming	J. Manship
J. Harrison	Fred. Pigou
Capt. J. Moffat	Hen. Savage.

The trial of Nicholas Mal-lard, a Frenchman, came on 16th. at Hicks's-hall, for an assault committed on the person of Mr. Cater, of Lincoln's Inn, when it appeared, that, on the 24th of January last, the prisoner came to Mr. Cater's chambers and asked charity of him; that Mr. Cater gave him a shilling, and thinking he shivered with cold, bid him sit down and warm himself; that in about a quarter of an hour he thought the prisoner was going, when he suddenly found himself assaulted by him: that he first received a violent blow on the face that beat out a strong tooth, and brought him to the ground; that then the prisoner fell upon him and gave him several blows on the head with a stone, one of which cut him dangerously, and caused a great effusion of blood; that he left him on the floor in
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this condition, for what purpose Mr. Cater could not certainly tell, but either to lock the outer door, or to call in accomplices to rob the chamber, Mr. Cater could not say which; but very providentially, he had strength enough to get by a private door to a window, from whence he gave the alarm, and the villain was apprehended. He was sentenced to suffer three years imprisonment in Newgate. It was a question with the lawyers, whether the prisoner could have been tried on the black act: but, to the honour of Mr. Cater, he would not suffer the law to be strained, to punish even so barbarous a villain.

The English having a claim to some duties on sugars, at the island of Toracola (sometimes called Crabb Island), a small island near Porto Rico, Sir Ralph Payne, the English chief governor in that part, sent a ship of Admiral Parry's squadron to the island upon this business. The Spanish governor of Porto Rico, being informed of the arrival of the English ship, sent to the captain to know if he wanted water, &c. or for what purpose he came there. The captain informed him of the object of this visit; upon which the Spanish governor insisted, the island belonged to the crown of Spain. This information throwing another light (or being, perhaps, a new claim) upon the matter, Sir Ralph Payne and Admiral Parry thought it most advisable to postpone any further altercation till they received particular instructions from hence, and accordingly sent home Mr. Fortescue (brother-in-law to Lord Angram) with an account of the whole affair. In the mean time, the Spanish governor of Porto Rico has

sent another account to Madrid. Such is the state of this business.

This being Sunday, a chapel for divine worship was opened 17th. at Essex House, Essex-street, in the Strand, on the plan of a reformed book of common prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey, late Vicar of Catteric in Yorkshire, which benefice (from some religious scruples) he has lately resigned. The new Book of Prayer which he offers to his audience, seems to be nearly formed upon the model recommended by the late Dr. Clarke, and is accordingly adapted to anti-trinitarian principles.

A motion was made by Mr. Fuller, in the House of Commons, That on Tuesday next the House would resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the 3d. per pound wt. duty laid upon teas in all his Majesty's dominions in North-America, with the appropriation of said duty; which upon a division was rejected 182 to 49.—On this occasion Mr. E. Burke distinguished himself in a masterly manner.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this 20th. sessions 16 prisoners were capitally convicted; 42 sentenced to be transported for seven years; one for 14 years; 18 to be branded; 15 to be whipt; and 40 were discharged by proclamation.

Among those ordered for transportation, were seven coiners of half-pence; and eight others were sentenced to be branded in the hand, and imprisoned for 12 months.

Lord North presented to the House of Commons several 21st. extracts of letters, &c. and the third Boston bill, "for the impartial administration

ministration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusetts Bay in New-England." The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read again.

Lord North informed the House of Commons, that there was authentic information received, that on the last day of February the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard that ship, and destroyed the cargo.

22d. Sir George Hay, judge of the high-court of admiralty, with the advocates, proctors, &c. went to the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, and opened the court for the trying offences committed on the high seas; when William Bridget, and Edward Hall, second mate and surgeon of an African ship, were tried for killing a soldier of the 39th regiment; and after a trial of five hours they were acquitted; as was a sailor charged with killing another sailor on the high seas.

This day the five malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate were executed at Tyburn. Of these Thomas Ives, for high treason, in coining and counterfeiting the current silver coin, was drawn on a sledge, and after hanging some time, his body was opened, and his bowels and heart taken out and burnt.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, April 19.

“ Three graces, containing the resolutions which have appeared in many of the public papers, were offered by the Vice Chancellor this morning, and voted this afternoon,

when they were all rejected. The numbers in favour of those resolutions, which related to the noblemen and fellow-commoners, were 43; against them 47. As some of the most violent opponents assert that the severity of the penalty upon non-attendance was the reason of their dislike, Dr. Gordon, immediately after the rejection of the three graces, proposed the substance of the two first resolutions, viz. “ That there be annual examinations of the noblemen and fellow-commoners, in a Grace by itself; which passed the Caput, and will be voted to-morrow morning.”

The bookfellers bill for security of literary property was read the first time, and ordered to be read again on Wednesday the 4th of May, when counsel is to be heard on both sides.

The lord chancellor committed an attorney to the Fleet prison, and has given orders for a further prosecution, for aiding, advising, and assisting in a fraudulent commission of bankruptcy, wherein the bankrupt acted as clerk to the commission himself.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Aylesbury assizes, three for highway robberies, and one for sheep-stealing, were capitally convicted.

At Bedford assizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At the assizes at Bury St. Edmonds, five were capitally convicted.

At Chelmsford assizes, seven were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved before the judges left the town, except William Higgs, for

for the wilful murder of Richard Lambert.

At the assizes at Coventry, one was capitally convicted.

At Cambridge assizes, Charles Maynard was capitally convicted for robbing the buttery of Bennet college of upwards of 50 l. in money, and received sentence of death, the execution of which was respited to the 10th of May next.

At Exeter assizes, nine were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Ely, two were capitally convicted.

At the assizes for the county of Durham, none were capitally convicted.

At Gloucester assizes, sixteen were capitally convicted; of whom eleven were reprieved before the judges left the city, and the other five left for execution.

A very remarkable trial came on to be heard at these assizes, in which a gentleman of considerable fortune was plaintiff, against his own son, for cutting to pieces the picture of his own mother, and for declaring, that though his mother, whose picture he had cut (being dead) was out of his power, yet there was one, whose picture hung by it, whom he would butcher. The jury, taking into consideration the relationship of the parties, and presuming some symptoms of insanity in the son, gave only 5 l. damages.

At the assizes at Hertford, ten were capitally convicted; seven of whom, for highway robberies, were left for execution, and the other three reprieved.

At Hereford assizes, four were capitally convicted, of whom three were reprieved.

At the assizes for Surry, at King-

ston, six were capitally convicted for house-breaking and footpad robberies.

At Lancaster assizes, three were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Leicester assizes, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At Maidstone assizes, five were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved. James Bilby was tried for the murder of Thomas Tubb, and found guilty of manslaughter, and Mary Clifton, for the murder of her bastard child, was acquitted.

At the assizes at Northampton, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

At Nottingham assizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Reading assizes, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes for the county of Radnor, held at Presteign, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved, and Thomas Owen for the murder of Eleanor Price executed. This unhappy man confessed the fact for which he suffered at the gallows, and seemed more desirous to die than to live.

At Salisbury assizes, five were capitally convicted, all of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes at Stafford, three were capitally convicted.

At Shrewsbury assizes, eight were capitally convicted, six of whom were reprieved.

At these assizes bills of indictment were preferred by Capt. Chilcot, late of the Charming Jenny, against three opulent inhabitants of the isle of Anglesea (one of whom is said to be possessed of a considerable

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able estate, and to have offered 5000*l.* bail) in order to their being tried at the next assizes on a charge of piracy, when the bills were found. It appeared in the course of the depositions, that on the 11th of September last, in very bad weather, in consequence of false lights being discovered, the captain bore for shore, when his vessel, whose cargo was valued at 19,000*l.* went to pieces, and all the crew, except the captain and his wife, perished, whom the waves had brought on shore upon part of the wreck. Nearly exhausted they lay for some time, till the savages of the adjacent places rushed down upon the devoted victims. The lady was just able to lift a handkerchief up to her head, when her husband was torn from her side. They cut his buckles from his shoes, and deprived him of every covering. Happy to escape with life, he hastened to the beach in search of his wife, when, horrible to tell! her half-naked and plundered corpse presented itself to his view. What to do, Captain Chilcot was at a loss: Providence, however, conducted him to the roof of a venerable pair, who bestowed upon him every assistance that his hard case required, who, in a short space, had been reduced from affluence to a most deplorable state. The captain's wife, it seems, at the time the ship went to pieces, had two bank bills of a considerable value, and 70 guineas in her pocket. There were five others concerned.

At the assizes at Taunton, ten were capitally convicted, eight of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes at Thetford, six were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved.

At Worcester assizes, five were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At Warwick assizes, William Thomson, a lad only twelve years of age, was capitally convicted of robbing and intending to murder his master, John Darleson, a weaver. The master had given the lad some correction for neglecting his work, which the boy determined to revenge; and, hiding himself in the bed-chamber, as soon as his master was asleep, he made a cut at his throat with a large knife, but it luckily happened that Mr. Darleson had neglected his usual custom of putting off his neckcloth, and that secured him from the blow. Darleson instantly started up in a fright, but the boy hiding himself behind the curtain, he imagined that his terror was occasioned only by a dream; he lay down again and went to sleep. As soon as the boy found he was asleep, he renewed his attempt, but the master started up again, and was now so much shocked that it was a considerable time before he could prevail on himself to lie down; however, at length, he lay down, and only pretended to go to sleep, when the wretch made another violent stroke at him; but Mr. Darleson then caught his hand, and jumping up secured him.

At the assizes at York, ten were capitally convicted, of whom eight were reprieved.

A very melancholy instance of the depravity of the human heart was lately discovered at Amsterdam, where Mr. Cossano, a Portuguese Jew, and his wife, were poisoned by their own son, as were also their two daughters, sisters to this unnatural monster, and a Christian maid.

maid. The manner in which he accomplished his villainy was very artful. The family having all dined together, in a very little time after, the father and mother, two sisters, and the maid, were all seized with a violent disorder in their stomachs and bowels; and all died before the true cause was suspected. But the manner and suddenness of their death, occasioned, as it was given out, by eating of garden-stuff, being reported abroad, the magistrates gave orders that the bodies should be opened, in order to discover by what herb such an immediate and fatal effect had been produced, and the rather, as the son, who had eat none of the garden-stuff, remained unaffected. When the surgeons came to open the stomachs of the deceased, they soon discovered, by examining the contents, that not the greens, but a quantity of arsenic that had been mixed with them, had occasioned the tragical catastrophe. And, in the mean time, the parricide, conscious of his guilt, found means to make his escape. It is not, however, doubted, but that, in whatever country he may be found to have taken refuge, protection will be denied to such an enormous criminal.

To the number of persons recovered from drowning, the daughter of a barge-master, at Henley-upon-Thames, may be added. This little girl was driven by the current through a covered arch 274 feet in length, was taken up speechless, and was recovered by Mr. Clowes, a surgeon, who happened to be passing by when the child was taken up.

24th. A woman was committed to the New Gaol in the Bo-

rough for the murder of a man with whom she had cohabited for nineteen years, and had bore him eleven children. She cut his throat in a fit of jealousy, and that not putting an immediate end to his life, she dashed out his brains with a poker. Her resentment was so strong, and she was so far from denying the fact, on her examination, that she owned, if the deed could be recalled, she would again repeat it.

The village of Monneſtier, near Briançon, in France, took fire, and burnt with such violence, that 270 houses were burnt to ashes, with all the furniture belonging thereunto. The inhabitants, with difficulty, saved their lives, but all their cattle perished in the flames.

Eleven pictures sold at Sir George Colebroke's sale for near 2000*l*. The two capital were the view of Nimeguen, 304*l*. 10*s*. Cardinal Triest, 241*l*. 10*s*.

The Nabob of Arcot, before the surrender of Tanjour, agreed with General Smith, that provided he forbore to pillage the town, but delivered it into his hands without damage, he would engage to pay him ten lacks of pagodas, or about 400,000*l*. sterling: each lack consisting of 125,000 pagodas, and each pagoda being worth about eight shillings on the par, with a rupee valued at two shillings and three pence.

Sunday about noon a powder-mill on Hounslow-heath blew up, by which accident two persons lost their lives. The above happening during the time of divine service, the congregation in Isleworth church were so terrified, imagining the church was falling, that they hurried out with the greatest precipitation; however happily no

other mischief ensued than being greatly frightened.

The workmen have begun to prepare a temporary screen to be placed across Guildhall yard on the days of public elections; or when any common-hall shall be held, to prevent all such as are not liverymen going in. There are thirty-five doors; on each of the doors is to be affixed the name of the company that is to enter there; and a beadle out of each livery company is to be placed, to prevent any persons going in except the liverymen of his company. The door or hatch is so contrived, as to admit only one person at a time.

The 28th. The Governors of the Magdalen-hospital held their anniversary meeting at Merchant-Taylor's-hall, when the collection at the church and hall amounted to one thousand pounds.

The Counsellors Grose and Adair were called to the degree of Sergeants at the bar of the court of Common-Pleas.

A motion was made in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill for an act of insolvency, which being seconded, and the question put, it was carried almost unanimously.

A motion was made for leave to bring up a petition, praying, that the bill for regulating the civil government of the province of Massachusetts's bay, and the bill for the more impartial administration of justice there, might not pass into laws, till the agent from the province can receive instructions from thence to oppose it; but this motion, after a warm debate, was rejected.

On Wednesday, at the public-office in Bow-street, Mary Weeks,

a poor little girl, who had been apprenticed out by the parish to a man who keeps a fish-stall, complained to the bench of her master's ill-treatment. It appeared this man had five poor children apprenticed from different parishes, whom he employed in wheeling barrows about the streets, and selling figs and other fruit with false weights which he used to cast himself; that the girl had been detected in selling some figs a few days since in the above illicit manner, on which the buyer threw down her barrow and she lost her weight. On this her unfeeling master stripped her stark naked and beat her in a cruel manner: she was bruised in several parts of her body, and had lived on stinking fish for some time. Her mother, a poor widow, offered to take her from the man, and spoke in such feeling terms of her child, that the spectators voluntarily made a collection for her, which amounted to 4l. 5s. The apprentice was discharged, and the fishmonger obliged to find bail to answer the charge for the ill usage he had given the child.

The 29th. The great cause between the assignees of Mr. For- dyce, plaintiffs, and Mr. Fisher, defendant, was argued in the court of King's-Bench; when it appeared, that the defendant, a gentleman of character, finding the house distressed, deposited therein (June 6, 1772,) the sum of 7000l. for the purpose of saving its character during the holidays, while the bank was shut up: but that on the Thursday following, Mr. Forde, seeing affairs desperate, lent Mr. Fisher two notes for the money, which were lodged with Mr. Harrison in trust, Mr. Fisher being then

then out of town. The action was brought for the recovery of the notes, and the cause stands for judgment next term.

The king has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Charles Lord Cathcart, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

At the sale of pictures, this day, by Christie, The Feast of Bacchus, by Molinari, was sold for 90 guineas; David with the head of Goliath, by Preti Genoese, commonly called Cappuccino, went at 120 guineas; and a fine piece of the Lord's Supper, by Titian, at 130 guineas.

MARRIED lately, Mr. Hugh Kethford, at Newhend, in Cornwall, eighty years of age, to a lady of the same place, aged thirty-six, with a small fortune.

DIED, at Hackney, Mr. Allen Mutford, aged 93.—He went round the world with the late Lord Anson.

At Hodsdon in Hertfordshire, Peter Frampton, Esq; aged 107. He has a son now living, 84 years old.

Mrs. Rachael Muns, aged 107, at St. Albans, who never had a fit of illness in her life.

In the diocese of Evreux, in France, Jane de Quincarnon, Baroness de Ventes, aged 106.

At Woodhouse, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, John Monk Morgan, Esq; aged near 100.

At Farnham, in Surry, Timothy Willoughby, aged 107.

M A Y.

2d. Some gentlemen of the Society of Antiquaries, being de-

sirous to see how far the actual state of Edward I.'s body answered to the methods taken to preserve it, by writs issued from time to time, in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV. to the treasury, to renew the wax about it, several of which are printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, obtained leave to open the large stone sarcophagus, in which it was deposited, on the north side of Edward the Confessor's chapel. This was accordingly done this morning, when, in a coffin of yellow stone, they found the royal body, in perfect preservation, wrapt in two wrappers, one of them of gold tissue, strongly waxed, and fresh; the outermost more decayed. The corpse was habited in a rich mantle of purple, paned with white, and adorned with ornaments of gilt metal, studded with red and blue stones and pearls. Two similar ornaments lay on his hands. The mantle was fastened on the right shoulder by a magnificent fibula of the same metal, with the same stones and pearls. His face had over it a silken covering, so fine, and so closely fitted to it, as to preserve the features entire. Round his temples was a gilt coronet of fleurs de lys. In his hands, which were also entire, were two scepters of gilt metal; that in the right surmounted by a cross fleur-de-lis, that in the left by three clusters of oak leaves, and a dove on a globe; this scepter was about five feet long. The feet were enveloped in the mantle and other coverings, but sound, and the toes distinct. The whole length of the corpse was six feet two inches. As it does not appear that any of the above-mentioned writs were issued since the reign of Henry IV. the body must

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have been preserved above three centuries and an half, in the state in which it was now found, by virtue of the embalment originally bestowed on it; and, as every thing was restored with the strictest care, and the tomb secured beyond a possibility of ever being opened again, it may continue, at least, as many centuries longer.—Edward I. died at Burgh upon Sands, in Cumberland, in his way to Scotland, July 7, 1307, in the 68th year of his age.

The bill for regulating the government of Massachusetts-bay was read the third time, and carried, 239 against 64.

The Court of King's Bench was moved by Mr. Dunning on behalf of Mr. Macklin, belonging to Covent-Garden play-house, for a rule on six gentlemen, to shew cause why an information should not be filed against them for a riotous conspiracy, to deprive Mr. Macklin of his livelihood, by forcing the managers of Covent-Garden theatre to discharge Mr. Macklin therefrom, on the 18th of November last; which rule the court was pleased to grant accordingly.

This morning a fire broke out at a music-shop, in King-street, Covent Garden, which entirely consumed the house and all the furniture. Mr. Younger, prompter of Covent-Garden theatre, lived in the dwelling part of the house; he had been in bed but half an hour, and had but just time to save his life. A young lady, and Mrs. Kennedy, were found burnt in the ruins. Mr. Kennedy was terribly scorched, in endeavouring to save the women; but the flames were so violent, that all his endeavours were ineffectual. Mrs. Lejune, the

linen-drapeer's wife at the next door, had been delivered but a quarter of an hour; the gentleman who delivered her took her away, with the infant, in his carriage. Mr. Younger's apprentice, and one of his maids, made their escape out of the garret window, over the roofs of the adjoining buildings.

Two gentlemen, coming from the Pantheon masquerade, dressed in their habits, used a woman very indecently, when the populace took her part, and they, with much difficulty, escaped with their lives.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, the 5th. several collections at St. Paul's, and at Merchant-Taylors hall, amounted to 929l. 1s. At this meeting the Lord Mayor presented the Archbishop of Canterbury with a hundred pound bank note, as a benefaction to the corporation for the relief of the poor widows and children of clergymen, of which his Grace is president.

The deficient gold money paid into the Bank, together with the light money at the above place, amounts to three millions four hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and sixty pounds.

A petition presented on Wednesday from the corporation of London, respecting the navigation of the Thames below Staines, sets forth, "that the petitioners being desirous to promote a work of so great a public concern as the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames, are willing, in case all further proceedings in the said bill now depending before the House be stopped, to apply the sum of 10,000l. out of their own estates, if necessary, towards the improving and completing the navigation of the

the said river, within their liberties westward of London-bridge; and flatter themselves, that the sum of 10,000*l.* will be sufficient for that purpose, without laying a toll or duty on any persons navigating the river Thames within their said liberties."

Wednesday last a trial came on before the judges of the Common Pleas, and a Special Jury, consisting of 4 knights and 12 'squires, all of them ordered to come in their swords, by the ancient custom of the law, (two of the knights were Sir James Esdaile and Sir James Hodges) relative to a writ of right brought by Francis John Tyson, Esq; against Mr. Clarke, for being in possession of an acre of ground, consisting of seven houses, gardens, &c. in the parish of Hackney. It appeared on the trial, that Mr. Clarke had been in possession of this estate for near thirty years, without Mr. Tyson ever laying claim to it. Mr. Tyson proved, that his grandfather was the lord of that manor in the year 1706, and was the right heir to the estate; and after Lord Chief Justice De Grey had summed up the evidence, the jury went out of court, staid a quarter of an hour, and brought in a verdict for Mr. Tyson the demandant.

This day the royal assent was given by commission to the following bills; viz.

The bill for allowing to the East India Company a further limited time for the disposal of their Bohea and Single teas.

The bill for allowing the exportation of corn to Hudson's Bay.

The bill for preventing abuses in the woollen trade.

The Scots Bank bill.

And to such other public and private bills as were ready.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland arrived in perfect health at Windsor Lodge, from their tour to Italy, &c.

Last night a fire broke out at Mr. Jepson's, haberdasher, in Ormond-street, Rotherhithe, occasioned by a candle being placed so near a bed, in which was Mrs. Jepson, who lay-in, that it set fire to the curtains, which surprized her so much that she expired in a few minutes.

Early this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Jelling's, hosier, near Ratcliff highway, which greatly damaged the inside of the house before it could be extinguished. A young lady who lodged with Mr. Jelling, was so terrified when she was awakened by the alarm of fire, that she jumped out of her room window into the street, and falling with her head against a post, was killed on the spot.

Edinburgh, April 30. On Monday last arrived at Leith, the Bachelor, of ditto, Capt Ramago, from Zetland. She sailed from Thurso, in Caithness, on the 14th of September, with 230 emigrants, for North-Carolina; but, meeting with high and contrary winds, was put back to Stromness. Some days after setting out again, they got as far as the Butt of the Lewis, when, the wind turning against them, and blowing furiously, their long-boat was staved, one of the rudder-bands broken, and their pumps choked; however, after some days of great distress, and imminent danger of being wrecked on the west side of Yetland, they got into Vaila Sound on the 3d of October. Most of the passengers being poor people, who

had sold all their effects to pay their freight, and the ship-masters not being obliged to maintain them on shore, were now in danger of starving, but fortunately for them the Vice Admiral Depute was present at their arrival, and a witness to their distress: Moved with compassion, he wrote to the gentlemen and clergy of the country, representing their pitiful situation, and forthwith liberal contributions of money, meal, and potatoes, were sent from all corners. On the 24th of October, the ship being repaired and ready to sail, she was driven from her anchors in a high gale, her bottom damaged, and two of her anchors broken: All possibility of proceeding on the voyage for some time being now taken away, the poor people were dispersed through the different parishes of that country: They were kindly received, and liberally maintained for upwards of six months, by those hospitable islanders. The ship was found insufficient to proceed, and has come to Leith to be repaired; and, as her timbers are broken, it will take some weeks before they are in a condition to go to sea again. The passengers are still in the same destitute situation. About 200 of them, who have nothing to maintain themselves on, are just now reduced to the greatest extremity, and unless some speedy relief is afforded them they must certainly perish.

10th. Among the resolutions that were this day reported to the House of Commons, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the state of the gold coin, there is one in which every man in the kingdom will be interested. It is this; "Resolved, that there be

made, under the direction of the officers of his Majesty's mint, one weight of a guinea, and one weight of a shilling; and also other weights, being parts and multiples of the said guinea weight and shilling weight, according to the established standard of this realm; which several weights, after they have been ascertained by the report of the said officers, and approved by his Majesty in council, shall be the standard weights for regulating and ascertaining all weights to be made use of for weighing the gold and silver coin of this realm, and shall be lodged in the custody of an officer to be appointed for that purpose, with a salary to be paid out of the coinage duties; and any weights which shall from thenceforth be made use of, for weighing the gold and silver coin of this realm, shall not be reputed and taken to be true and perfect, unless they have been first compared with the said standard weights, and, in testimony thereof, marked by the officer to whom the custody of the said standard weights shall be entrusted."

A dreadful fire broke out at the work-shop of Mr. Kite, 11th. tallow-chandler at Chatham, which spread so rapidly, that 28 houses were destroyed, and many were greatly damaged, before it was extinguished. The engines being in want of water, Mr. Best, the brewer, supplied that defect with small beer from his store-houses; otherwise, it is thought, half the town would have been laid in ashes.

This day the report was made to his Majesty in council by Mr. Recorder, of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when the six following were ordered for execution on Wednesday

nesday the 25th inst. James Mullins, for stealing in the dwelling-house of John Dodd, New-street-hill, Shoe-lane, a table-clock, a silver spoon, and a silk gown, the property of Elifabeth Duchefne; Richard Garret and Frances Hall, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Valentine Guerin a large quantity of china, plates, dishes, &c. the property of Thomas Morgan, which they had ordered there on pretence of buying the same; Wm. Rice, for burglariously breaking open the house of Mr. Picking, at Bethnal-green, and stealing some bedding; George Little, for stealing in a dwelling-house in Red-lion-court, Russel-street, a gold watch, the property of Jn. Cheeke; William Grigg, for robbing Henry Vevers and Abigail Potter on the highway, near Kensington Gravel-pits.

The following were respited during pleasure: Thomas Withall, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Sarah Weaver, the Bell on Adde-hill, a Bank note for 10l. and about 30l. in cash; Richard Burnett, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob, in West-Smithfield, two Bank notes, value 80l. Philip Doughty and John Shirley, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling-house of Mrs. Poultney, in St. George, Hanover-square, and stealing several pewter-plates and dishes; Ann Field, for privately stealing from the person of James Base, two pocket-books and two Bank notes, value 45l. and a bond value 40l.; Mary Barker, for privately stealing from the person of John Jones, a silver watch, 4s. and a handkerchief; Charles Green, for stealing a horse, the property of John Sherwood; Tho-

mas Morgan, for robbing Edward Minton on the highway of about 6d.

Copenhagen, April 25. Here is est. blished an office of insurance for the horned cattle in this kingdom. The insured are to pay a small sum per head for all their cattle annually, and are to receive ten crowns for each that shall die of the distemper. As that country is at present entirely free from infection, it is thought a considerable sum will be paid in, which may enable the receivers to answer any calls in future, if the distemper should again appear in that country.

Yesterday's Gazette confirms the death of the French king, who expired, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th instant, of the small-pox, in the palace of Versailles, in the 64th year of his age, and the 59th of his reign.

After the late king's death, the princes and princesses of the blood had the honour to pay their homages to the king Louis XVI. his grandson, and to the queen.

On the 12th inst. at seven in the evening, the corpse was carried without ceremony to St. Denys, as is customary for princes who die of the small-pox. The bishop of Senlis, first almoner to his majesty, attended the procession upon this occasion.

Immediately after the decease of the king, the friars of the royal monastery of St. Barnard, near the Tuilleries, were sent for by the great almoner of France to pray day and night, by the body of the king, till it was removed to Saint Denys. They have had this office ever since their establishment

lishment at Paris, for the princefs and the royal family.

The Dauphin of France, who succeeds to the crown, is grandson to the late king, is named Louis Augustus, was born August 23, 1754, and married Maria Antonietta, of Austria, on May 16, 1770.—His brothers and sisters are, Louis-Stanislaus-Xavier, count de Provence, born Nov. 17, 1755; married May 14, 1771, to princess Maria Josepha Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Savoy, and granddaughter of the late king of Sardinia.—Charles Philip, Count d'Artois, born October 9, 1757; married to another daughter of the king of Sardinia.—Maria Adelaide Clotilda Xaveria, born Sept. 23, 1759.—And Elizabeth Philippa Helena, May 3, 1764.

Algiers, April 24. An English man of war and two frigates, commanded by Admiral Dennis, arrived in our road on the 22d of this month, having on board Mr. Frazer the English consul; this squadron was saluted with twenty-one guns, which were returned. The same day an officer came on shore with a letter from the king of England to the Dey, in which his Majesty insists upon the Dey's agreeing to the three following articles, which were the cause of Mr. Frazer's being sent back. First, That neither the consul nor any of the king of England's subjects residing here, shall be obliged to kiss the Dey's hand. Secondly, That the consul and his chancellor may wear swords when and where they please. Thirdly, That all Christian slaves, who shall take refuge in any cutter or boat belonging to an English man of war or frigate, shall be free, and not

liable to be reclaimed. In short, that Mr. Frazer should reside here again as consul: but the Dey refused to agree to these three articles, and returned for answer that if the commander chose to come on shore he might, but that Mr. Frazer must not on any account; and that if these conditions did not please the English commander, he might set sail again.

Cadiz, April 25. The Spanish flota, that arrived safe here the 11th and 18th of last month, from La Vera Cruz and the Havannah, is immensely valuable. The value of it on the king's and merchants account in silver, amounts to twenty-two millions three hundred twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-five crowns; and reckoning in the other valuable merchandizes brought over with them, they amount to twenty-six millions three hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and thirty-six crowns.

Berne, April 23. On the 17th instant, about midnight, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt throughout this town.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for the more impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts's Bay.

The bill for better regulating the civil government in Massachusetts's Bay.

The bill to continue an act for establishing certain free ports in Jamaica.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices or employments within the time limited by law, and allowing a farther time.

The

The bill for the future regulating the government of Quebec.

The bill for the better regulation of private madhouses.

The bill for better regulating insurances upon lives, and for prohibiting all such insurances, except in cases where the persons insuring shall have any interest in the life or death of the persons insured.

The bill for securing the lives of prisoners in gaols.

The bill to amend an act for the more effectually preventing frauds and abuses by persons employed in the manufacture of hats, woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures, &c.

And to several other public and private bills.

23d. This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions eleven prisoners were capitally convicted; 31 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years; 4 were branded in the hand; 3 ordered to be privately whipt; and 18 were discharged by proclamation.

On Saturday Jane Cornforth was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, of the wilful murder of her male bastard child, and executed this morning. She had been about three months in the service of a person at Cow-Cross, as cook, without being suspected by any of the family of being pregnant; but the morning the fact was committed, one of the servants being in the privy heard a noise therein, and looking down saw a stick pushing against something white from one of the holes on the other side the privy, and alarming his fellow-servants they searched and found the child alive, but with part of its bowels pressed through a small

hole in the belly, which were reduced; the child lived but a few hours after.

Madame Adelaide, Madame Sophie, and Madame Victoire, Princesses of France, are all taken with the small-pox, by attending on their late father; but the symptoms are favourable.

Accounts from different parts of the electorate of Saxony are full of the damage done in that part of Germany by violent storms of hail and snow. Whole districts have been laid waste, and many cattle destroyed.

A dangerous riot happened at Greenwich, occasioned by the commitment of some sailors to the watch-house on account of their pilfering the gardens in that neighbourhood; but, by the prudent conduct of the magistrates, it was suppressed with much less mischief than could have been expected. The mob pulled down the watch-house, and rescued the prisoners; but five of the ringleaders being apprehended, and publicly whipt, the rest were intimidated, and retired quietly.

This morning the three following convicts (out of 25th. fourteen which were capitally convicted) were executed at Tyburn, viz. James Mullins, for robbing the house of Mrs. Duchesne, in Fetter-lane; George Little, for stealing a watch from the house of Mr. Cheeke, in Red-lion-court, Ruffel-treet; and William Rice, for a burglary in the house of Mr. Picking, at Bethnal-green. They all behaved suitable to their unhappy situation.

On Monday afternoon a boat, with ten passengers in it, going to Green-

Greenwich, was overfet, and feven were drowned. They had put up a fail, and the wind blowing brisk when they came near the point, the boat flipped fome water, which alarmed fome of them; but one of them jumping up, thinking to frighten them, the reft did the like, by which the boat was overfet. An elderly man, with the waterman and his boy, were with difficulty faved. Two of them are the apprentices of Mr. Perkins and Co. watch tool-maker on Snow-hill, another the apprentice of Mr. Keyfer, in the Old-Bailey.

27th. Mr. Colman took his leave of the performers of Covent-Garden theatre, having given up the management, fold his fhare in the patent, and retired to a private ftation.

27th. A travelling tinker, known in Surry by the name of Tantarum George, was found murdered on Blackheath. His dog was lying by his fide, very much wounded; and, although the poor animal was fcarce able to crawl, he attempted to feize the perfon who found his mafter, on his going to move him.

At Whitby, in Yorkfhire, the tide rofe to a greater height than has been known in the memory of man. It rofe above the top of the high pier, and did confiderable damage in the town.

A diftemper has lately manifested itfelf among the horned cattle in the county of Suffolk; but, by the care of the magiftrates of that county, the fatal effects of it have been happily prevented from fpreading further.

A dreadful fire broke out in the night at the feat of Lord Craven; at Beenham, near Newbury, the

greateft part of which was confumed. Lord and Lady Craven were both in town when this unfortunate accident happened.

The London bookfellers bill was read a third time in the Houfe of Commons, and paffed without a divifion.

Dresden, May 15. By accounts from Saxe Weimar we hear, that the reigning Duke's palace in that town was, on the 6th inftant, entirely burnt down in the fpace of three hours. The fire began direftly under the apartment of the Ducnefs Dowager, who was ill in bed; and the progrefs of the flames was fo rapid, that there was hardly time to convey her Highnefs down ftairs, before the fire broke out in three other different apartments at the fame inftant. It cannot yet be afcertained how this accident was occafioned.

DELIVERED lately, Mrs. Blair (who is now in her 50th year), wife of Robert Blair, baker, at Kefwick, of a fon, being her 21ft child.

DIED, a fervant of Mr. Gifford, tanner, at Salifbury. His death was occafioned by a very fingular accident; for, being at a cock-fighting, one of the cocks ftruck him in the leg, and in taking the spur out too haftily, it broke, leaving the point in the wound, the anguish whereof threw him into a fever, of which he died.

Mr. Owen Terfenny, aged 107, at Kilrofs in Ireland.

Allen Duncan, aged 112 years, at Nine, in Scotland.

At Bfayled, in Kent, Mr. Turtle, aged 102.

At Hagley, in Worcefterfhire, Mr. John Tice, aged 125 years.

He

He was born in 1649, in the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell. A younger brother of his, William Tice, died about 20 years ago, at the age of 102, at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire. Both of these brothers retained every faculty to the last, except John, who had the misfortune, about 40 years ago, to have both his legs broke by a tree falling on him; and a violent cold that settled in his head rendered him very deaf. About three years ago, sitting by the fire-side alone, he was seized with a fainting fit, fell into the fire, and being a cripple, could not help himself out again; but a person providentially coming into the room saved him, otherwise he must have perished; and though he was terribly burnt by this misfortune, yet with proper care in a short time he recovered, and went his walks into the fields as usual. But the greatest misfortune that could befall him, and which he could not long survive, was the death of his only friend, Lord Lyttelton; after which period he never left his room till his death.

J U N E.

This day the following bills received the royal assent by commission, viz.

The bill for raising a certain sum by loans on Exchequer bills.

The bill to provide commodious quarters for the officers and soldiers in America.

The bill to regulate the prices of corn imported and exported.

The bill for continuing an act

for allowing the exportation of rice from Carolina and Georgia to the Southward of Cape Finisterre.

The bill relative to the residence of persons elected members to serve in parliament.

The bill for building a church at Liverpool; and the bill for rebuilding the church of Lewisham.

And also to several other public and private bills.

Came on in the House of Lords the first reading of the bill for relief of booksellers and others, by vesting the copies of printed books in the purchasers of such copies from authors or their assigns, for a time therein to be limited; when Lord Denbigh got up and spoke greatly against the bill; said it was nothing else but encouraging a monopoly, and therefore he should move, that the first reading of the bill be put off for two months. Lord Lyttelton answered him, and went through all the objections that were started by his lordship: he said, that this bill was not to repeal that decision which the House had come to, but to relieve men who had laid out about 600,000*l.* in copy-right since the year 1769. The lord chancellor then got up, answering him, and entered fully into the arguments made use of by his lordship: he stated several cases relative to the injunctions in the court of Chancery, and concluded for the bill being put off for two months. Lord Lyttelton then got up, and replied to the chancellor. Lord Camden then rose, and spoke for some time against the bill: he said, that if the bill had stated what particular set of men had been injured, and what lots they had sustained, they might have had some

some favour shewn them; but in the present state they could have none. He stated many objections to the bill, and concluded with hoping that their lordships would reject the bill. After about an hour's debate, the question was put, for putting it off for two months, when the house divided, contents 21, not contents, 11. The bill is therefore thrown out, after all the expence and trouble that the book-sellers have been at. Lord Mansfield did not attend the House of Peers upon the occasion.

This day the parliament of Ireland was prorogued till the 26th of July next. The Lord Lieutenant, in his speech at the close of the sessions, says, "It is a striking proof of your wisdom and sagacity, that the means which you have used for raising the supplies, have not only supported his Majesty's government, but have, at the same time, raised and established public and private credit, and promoted the commerce, manufactures, and industry of the kingdom."

Being the anniversary of his 4th. Majesty's birth-day, who then entered into his 37th year, the same was observed at court with the usual festivity. At noon the ode, written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet Laureat, and set to music by Dr. Boyce, was performed before their Majesties and Royal Family.

Alexander Davidson, of Old-Meldrum, was committed to the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, in Scotland, charged with repeatedly beating his father and mother, and threatening to take away their lives. By an act of parliament passed in the reign of Charles II.

parliament 1st, and session 1st, it is stated and ordained, "That what son or daughter above the age of sixteen years, shall beat or curse father or mother, not being distracted, shall suffer death without mercy."

The King has been pleased to order a charter to be 7th. made under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, to reincorporate the borough of Saltash, in the county of Cornwall, by the name and stile of "The Mayor and Free Burgesses of the Borough of Saltash;" and to confirm to them, and their successors, their ancient powers, authorities, liberties, and privileges. Also a charter to be made and passed under the seal appointed by the treaty of Union to be kept in Scotland in place of the Great Seal thereof, constituting and appointing the Fraternity of Masters and Seamen in Dundee, in North-Britain, one corporation and body corporate and politic, by the name and stile of, "The Fraternity of Masters and Seamen in Dundee," with power to make such bye-laws, constitutions, orders, and ordinances, as they shall judge proper and necessary for the better government and direction of the corporation.

The Duc d'Aguillon, having obtained his most Christian Majesty's permission to resign his employments, the Marquis of Muy was promoted to the department of war, and the Count de Vergennes to that of foreign affairs.

The entertainment given on this day by Lord Stanley, at 9th. his seat at Oaks in Surry, under the title of a *Fete Champetre*, was a most splendid festival. The occasion

son is said to be his approaching marriage with Lady Betty Hamilton. The entertainments of the day and evening were exceedingly grand and agreeable. Its name was truly characteristic, every fanciful rustic sport and game being introduced. There were groups of shepherds and shepherdesses variously attired, who skipped about, kicking at the tambourines, which were pendant from the trees, and many persons habited as peasants, who attended swings and other amusements, and occasionally formed parties quarees to dance quadrilles. The day closed with dancing, and the night opened with a display of a suite of grand rooms erected on the occasion; an elegant circular vestibule formed the entrance to a noble state room 120 feet long, which communicated to a spacious supper room. The apartments were decorated in a style peculiarly ornamental and rich; they were illuminated with a great number of lamps of different colours, the seats were all covered, and the drapery of the room, as well as curtains, was trimmed with gold fringe. In the center of the room an ancient Druid appeared with a bough of mistletoe, and in a characteristic dress. A scene was also introduced, exhibiting a group of fauns and dryads, in picturesque habits of tiger skins ornamented with oak leaves, over a fine rose-coloured silk: these entertained the company with a serious dance, under the direction of Signor Lepy, the opera-house ballet master. A pantomime story was represented by the dance, in which Cupid and Hymen were introduced as principal characters: the little blind god was robbed of his wings by Hymen; by way of expressing his wish,

that such a fate should ever attend his victims. The profusion displayed on the tables and sideboards was equal to the other elegance of the entertainment. Near 300 of the nobility were present.

As the turnkeys of the New-Gaol were locking up the prisoners, John Wrecknorth, alias Hunter, and Elizabeth Kelson (who were both convicted at last Kingston assizes, and have since received his Majesty's clemency for transportation) stabbed two of them in a very dangerous manner; and one Jones, a debtor, taking their parts, was secured, and the above two heavily ironed, and chained to the floor.

Mr. John Malcomb, an officer of the customs at Bolton, who was tarred and feathered, and led to the gallows with a rope about his neck, and threatened to be hanged, and whose house and furniture were destroyed, is arrived in town. He came on board the Active man of war. After he got on board, it is said, he was offered 300 l. sterling by the people of Bolton, in satisfaction of his damages.

On Saturday last came on before the court of King's Bench at Westminster, the complaint of Mr. Macklin, one of the comedians belonging to Covent-Garden theatre, against six persons, for a riotous conspiracy, founded in private premeditated malice, to deprive the said Mr. Macklin of his bread, by causing him to be expelled the said theatre last winter. The court was pleased to grant an information against all but Mr. Sparkes. The Bench recommended it to the gentlemen to make restitution to Mr. Macklin, and compromise the
matter

matter without bringing the cause to trial.

At a general meeting of the parishioners of Eccles, near Manchester, it was unanimously agreed to strike off from the poor's-rate all paupers who shall after the 20th instant keep dogs. They also agreed to pay five shillings for every mad dog that shall be killed in their parish.

13th. The King of France having resolved to be inoculated for the small pox, together with the Prince his brother, and the Count d'Artois, they all set out this day for Marly, in order to undergo the operation. The Princesses Adelaide, Sophie, and Victoire, are all pronounced out of danger.

Stockholm, May 17. An ordinance has been just sent to all the bailiffs in the provinces of this kingdom, to prevent the emigration of any natives from this country; the ancient regulations with respect to mariners have also been renewed. By those regulations all matters of ships are enjoined to bring back with them all sailors in their service; and if it shall appear that any have deserted their ships, the masters shall be bound to give the reasons why they did so, and if the masters are found any way blameable, they are liable to be punished according to the ancient laws.

14th. This day the royal assent was given by commission to 37 public and private bills, among which are the following, Viz.

The Exchequer loan bill.

The West-India loan bill.

The bill to prevent the exportation of utensils used in the cotton manufacture.

The great railins bill.

The fail-cloth bill.

The bill for regulating the driving of cattle.

The bill relative to Scotch elections for members.

The Westminster watch-bill.

The builders bill.

The bill relative to weighing-engines on turnpike roads.

The Calder navigation bill.

The dyed stuffs bill.

The bill to prevent inconveniences by bills of naturalization.

The Thames navigation bill.

A question was argued in the court of common pleas, on 15th. which all the officers of the court were examined as to the established mode of practice. It was an action of trover for rent, and the defendant having neglected to put in his plea, he served the plaintiff with a Judge's summons; but the latter, not deeming the summons obligatory, took out an execution the same evening. The point in question was, Whether the plaintiff was bound by the summons?—Which was determined in the negative.

This day Tahner Fenish, the Morocco Ambassador, had his audience of leave of his Majesty.

By the new Building Act it is enacted, That every parish within the cities of London and Westminster, and the liberties thereof, and the other parishes, precincts, and places within the bills of mortality, the parishes of St. Marie-la-bonne, Paddington, St. Pancras, and St. Luke at Chelsea, in Middlesex, shall at all times, after the 24th of June instant, have and keep, in some known and public place within each parish, three or more proper ladders, of one, two, and three stories high, for assisting persons in houses on fire to escape therefrom; and

and in every default of having and keeping in good repair such ladders, every churchwarden, making default in the premises, and being convicted thereof before two of his majesty's justices of the peace, where the same may happen, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 10l. one moiety thereof to the informer, and the other moiety thereof to the surveyor or surveyors, for the district where such default shall be made.

At the Public Office in Bowstreet, Mr. John Matchem, being put to the bar, Frederick William Lincon informed the bench, that on Tuesday the 7th instant, at half past ten at night, as he, one Jeffries Fidele, and another fellow-servant to Lord Egremont, were returning from the Queen's-head, at Chelsea, they were attacked in the Five-fields by three men, who knocked them down, and after striking them several violent blows with their pistols, robbed them of their money; that they then walked on, and near Lord March's house in Piccadilly were overtaken by a man and a woman, the latter of whom accosted them, and said, she had reason to believe, the person she had been in company with had committed some bad action, as he appeared to be in great confusion; that they then seized Mr. Matchem, who desired them to accompany him to the house of Mr. Crosby, which they accordingly did, and there released him on receiving Mr. Crosby's promise for his appearance when called upon. After this narration, the oath was administered in a very solemn manner both to Lincon and Fidele, who both maintained the charge, but differed in some particulars which happened after the fact. Mr. Young,

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son to Sir William Young, gave the prisoner, who had formerly lived with him as a land steward, a most admirable character as an honest man, and declared to his knowledge he had lately lent a person 1500l. The Rev. Mr. Collet informed the bench, that he met the prisoner at Bayswater gate in Hyde-park on the night of the robbery, and walked in company with him to Grosvenor-gate, where he parted with him at half after ten. Upon these circumstances the bench admitted him to bail, taking two sureties of 200l. each, and a recognizance from himself of 400l. but they were under the necessity of binding over the foreign servants to prosecute. Mr. Matchem was very happy in being able so fully to prove his innocence; for under a positive charge like the present, it might happen in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, that the party accused, though perfectly guiltless, could not establish an alibi.

His Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh 18th. Strelitz, second brother to her majesty, arrived at Kew from Hanover, on a visit to their majesties.

A motion was this day made in common-council to address his majesty to withhold the royal assent from the bill for making provision for the government of Quebec, which being seconded, was agreed to, drawn up, and approved; and the sheriffs ordered to wait upon the king, to know when he would be pleased to receive the same, who appointed Wednesday the 22d at one in the afternoon.

Florence, May 17. A quarrel happened here last week between the soldiers and the Sbirri, occasioned

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occasioned by the seizing and cruelly treating a grenadier in a part of the town where soldiers are not permitted to go; the consequence of which was, that the soldiers forced their way out of the fortrefs, and proceeded to the town-house, where the Sbirri reside, the gates of which not being shut, a skirmish ensued in the court-yard, in which a grenadier was killed; this exasperated the soldiers, as well as the rabble, who took part with them, and a general insurrection was apprehended. However, by this time, Gen. Capponi, commander in chief of the troops, General Goes the Great Duke's adjutant, the secretary at war, and the fiscal, were come to the town-house; but neither their menaces nor persuasions could induce the mob to retire, till a few light horse arrived and dispersed them, when the grenadiers also returned to the fortrefs, and to the main guard from whence they came. The light-horse patrolled the streets all that day and part of the night; the grenadiers were immediately disarmed, and the Sbirri confined in the town-house. The Great Duke held councils of war twice a-day for several days, during which forty dragoons were sent from Pisa, and processses were ordered against the soldiers and the Sbirri; the result of which was, that two companies of grenadiers should be sent to Porto Ferrajo in the island of Elba; and two Sbirri, who had fired pistols from the windows of the town-house, and wounded two of the mob, were condemned to the gallees for life; and yesterday the grenadiers were escorted by the dragoons to a place seven miles distant from the town, where barks are provided to carry them to Leghorn,

from whence they are to be conducted to Porto Ferrajo, on board two of the Great Duke's frigates, which have been prepared for that purpose.

The lord-mayor, the aldermen Crosby, Lewis, Plomer, 22d. and Sawbridge, the recorder, city officers, and upwards of 150 of the common-council, in coaches, went in procession from Guildhall to St. James's, in order to present their address and petition against signing the bill for the better government of Quebec. They arrived at St. James's at a quarter before one, just as his majesty was preparing to go to the house; and previous to their admittance, the Lord Hertford delivered to the lord-mayor the following paper:

“As your petition relates to a bill agreed on by the two houses of parliament, of which his majesty cannot take public notice until it is presented to him for his royal assent in parliament, I am commanded by the king to inform you, that you are not to expect an answer.”

The lord mayor, immediately on reading it, sent the remembrancer to present his duty to the king, and to inform his majesty, that he waited officially to present to his majesty an address from the city of London, agreeable to his majesty's appointment signified to the sheriffs; on which, after some little hesitation, they were admitted, and the same was read by the recorder.

His majesty then went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum out of the sinking

sinking fund for the service of the present year.

The bill for redeeming one million of the three per cent. annuities, and for establishing a lottery.

The bill to establish a fund for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and support of the civil government of Quebec.

The bill for regulating and ascertaining the weights to be made use of in weighing the gold and silver coin.

The bill for supplying the sum granted for the recoinage of the gold coin.

The bill for relief of insolvent debtors, and for the relief of bankrupts in certain cases. And

The bill for the future government of Quebec.

After which his majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech from the throne, and the parliament was prorogued to the 4th of August next.

A cause came on in Doctor's Commons, instituted by a gentleman against her husband for committing adultery with her own sister. She proving with child, the husband procured pills to cause abortion; but that failing, and being no longer able to conceal the criminality, the judge was pleased to pronounce the appellant to be divorced from her husband.

Venice, May 15. A shock of an earthquake has lately happened at the island of Corfu, in the Mediterranean, a small territory belonging to the republic, by which one-third of the town was overthrown.

Stockholm, June 12. Some capital merchants here have just established a whale fishing company, which met with the greatest encouragement from his majesty: he

has advanced them 500,000 dollars, at the rate of three per cent. and granted them several privileges more than to the other companies, in order to make commerce flourish in his dominions.

There was a most violent storm of thunder and lightning at Wooburn, in Bedfordshire, by which cattle were killed, trees torn up by the roots, and an oak, 12 feet in circumference, was shivered, and a part of the tree carried to the distance of 50 yards. At Chatham, in Kent, the storm was, the same night, so alarming, that the inhabitants rose from their beds, expecting the most dreadful consequences.

John Upson, of Woodbridge, in Suffolk, glover, who was committed to the castle for felony a few days before, hanged himself in his own room, with his garter. The following verses were written in a prayer-book lying by him:

“ Farewell, vain world, I’ve had
 enough of thee,
 And now am careless what thou
 say’st of me.
 Thy smiles I court not, nor thy
 frowns I fear,
 My cares are past, my heart lies
 easy here.
 What faults they find in me take
 care to shun,
 And look at home, enough is to
 be done.

June 26th, 1774.

Poor John the Glover.”

On Friday the recorder made his report to his majesty of the eight following convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, viz. William Jones, for stealing, in the dwelling-

dwelling-house of Peregrine Hogg, a quantity of linen; Wm. Houghton, for stealing, in the dwelling-house of Thomas Fenny, in Duke-street, Bloomsbury, 24 guineas, 7 half-guineas, and other money, the property of Israel Brakewell; James Whitehouse, for robbing Martha House on the highway, in Bunhill-row, of a bundle containing wearing apparel, &c. William Hawke, for assaulting Mr. Charles Hart on the highway, and robbing him of about 18d. in money; John Charles, for assaulting Charles Errington on the highway, and robbing him of 2d. John Thompson, for feloniously being at large in this kingdom before the expiration of the term of seven years, for which he was ordered to be transported; Joseph Medcalfe, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling-house of Thomas Watson, the Fleece, on Windmill-hill, and stealing 20s. and upwards in half-pence; Joseph Everett, for feloniously stealing, in the dwelling-house of Mr. George Wood, at Hampstead, several goods: when William Jones, William Hawke, and John Charles, were ordered for execution on Friday next.

At the close of the poll for 28th. sheriffs, the numbers were

For Alderman Plomer	900
John Hart, Esq;	908
John Williams, Esq;	312
Geo. Greive, Esq;	300

On which the two latter gentlemen declined any farther contest.

Gloucester, June 13. On Thursday morning, as Mr. Oakey, sen. a butcher, of Huntley, in this county, was going to his sheepfold, he was followed by one Thomas Hawkins, of the same parish, on pretence of bargaining for some

sheep; but as Oakey was putting up a hurdle, Hawkins struck him on the back of the head with a great stick, on which Oakey ran to a sheep-cot, where the villain followed him, struck him down, and then attempted to murder him by cutting his throat, which he mangled terribly; but luckily Oakey's cries were heard before the wretch had quite compleated his design. Three men came up, and saw the villain kneeling on the old man, but he instantly jumped up, pushed one of them down, and ran away into Birdwood Coppice; however, on Saturday morning, he was traced to the house of a relation at Stonehouse, and was there found in a chimney; but as soon as the men had taken him by the legs to drag him out, he drew his knife, and cut his own throat from ear to ear, and it is thought he cannot live, though the surgeon has sewed up the wound. Mr. Oakey is likely to recover.

By advices from New York dated April 25, we learn, that on the arrival of the ship London, Capt. Chambers, master, loaded with 18 boxes of tea belonging to the East-India company, in that port, a number of persons habited as Mohawks, entered the ship, took out the tea that was at hand, broke the cases, and started the contents into the river, without doing any damage to the ship or cargo.

The Americans received a copy of the Boston port bill on the 15th of May, by Capt. Cooper, who sailed from the Downs on the 10th of April. The first step was printing it at Boston and New York upon mourning paper, with a black border, and crying it about the streets under the name of a barbarous,

barous, cruel, bloody, and inhuman murder. In the first transports of rage they denounced vengeance with great warmth; but the cooler and wiser people checked this impetuosity of temper, and would suffer no resolution to be taken at either Boston or New York, till they heard further from England.

At a meeting since held in Boston, the following vote passed, *nem. con.*

Voted, That it is the opinion of this town, that if the other colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from Great-Britain, and exportation to Great-Britain, and every part of the West-Indies, till the act for blocking up this harbour be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North America and her liberties: On the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness, and freedom. And ordered, that this vote be forthwith transmitted by the moderator to all our sister colonies in the name and behalf of this town.

MARRIED, Mr. Thomas Fitzwater, aged 72, to Mrs. Nixon, aged 95, at Twickenham.

DIED, in Oxford-street, aged upwards of 90, Mr. Timothy Walker.—He was a boy in the service of Col. Edward Villiers, and remembered that gentleman's disposing of the manor of Richmond, in Surry, to King James II. who chose to have his son, the Pretender, nursed in the lodge there. He afterwards went to Holland, as footman to the Princess Mary, and returned with her at the revolution.

He continued as a livery servant in the royal family till the reign of George I. when he retired with a considerable sum of money, which he unfortunately lost in the South-Sea scheme; from which time, for near eight-and-forty years, he experienced a variety of fortunes, having kept an alehouse, a cook's shop, taken in pawns, been an exciseman, a quack-doctor, a porter, a watchman, and a scavenger. During the last six years of his life, however, he was supported by the bounty of some of the noble family of the Villiers, by whose ancestors he was educated from his infancy.

At Broadway, near Ilminster, Somersetshire, Lydia Hewett, aged 107.

Mr. Evans, of Kilbroyth, in Montgomeryshire, who first introduced the culture of turneps into Wales.

Mrs. Mary Webbsman, of Hackney, who had been mother to 29 children, 18 of whom are still living.

At Prittlewell, in Essex, Mrs. Martha Gibbons, aged 107.

Mr. John Smith, aged 108, at Mortimer, in Berkshire.

J U L Y.

Governor Hutchinson, just arrived in town from Boston, 1st. waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received. Before his departure from America, he was addressed by the gentlemen of the law, who assured his excellency, that on account of his great abilities, adorned with an uniform purity of principle and integrity of conduct, they feel the loss of his

[4] 3

departure

departure so sensibly, that were it not for the amiable character of his successor, and that his excellency's presence at the court of Great-Britain will afford him an opportunity of employing his interest more successfully for the relief of the province, no other human sources could find them consolation. He was addressed likewise by the magistrates of Middlesex county, who likewise assure his excellency, that, notwithstanding the delusion which prevails in some parts of the province, his administration has ever to them appeared sincere and uniform with a view to promote its best interest.

William Hawke, a notorious highwayman, and William Jones, for stealing linen, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence. Great interest was made for Hawke, by his name's-sake.

Came on to be tried in the court of King's-bench at Westminster by a special jury, before Lord Mansfield, a cause wherein Capt. Elphinston, of his majesty's ship Egmont, was plaintiff, and the printer of the St. James's Chronicle was defendant, for printing and publishing a libel reflecting on the plaintiff's character as an officer; when the jury, after being out about a quarter of an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff with 500*l.* damages.

At Plymouth, the round-⁴th house of the Kent man of war suddenly blew up, and in its consequences exhibited a picture perhaps the most dreadful and shocking that it is possible for human nature to conceive. By the splinters of the deck in bursting, between forty and fifty brave fellows were (some of them) either so terribly

maimed as to have had their limbs taken off, or scorched so as to be deprived of their sight, whilst others again are flayed all over. There are now 35 of them patients in the hospital at Plymouth, one having been since dead of two fractures, his arm and leg, he not surviving long after an amputation of the latter.—It is remarkable no officer received any hurt, except Lieut. Shea, of the marines, who is slightly wounded.—The accident happened in saluting the admiral, by some sparks falling into an arm-chest which stood on the after-part of the poop and great cabin. A drummer, who happened to be sitting on the lid of the chest, was blown into the air, fell overboard, and was picked up by the Albion's boat, without receiving the least hurt. It is remarkable, that out of the small squadron that sailed with Sir James Douglas, the Egmont sprung her foremast, the Kent blew up, the Lenox sprung her foremast, the Dublin carried away her main and fore-top-mast yards and main-top-mast, the Albion a main-top-sail-yard, the Raisonable a fore-top-mast, and the Cerberus ran on shore on Penlee-Point.

A dreadful affray began 8th. (and continued all Monday and Tuesday) between the English and Irish haymakers employed in the neighbourhood of Hyde, Mill-Hill, Hendon, and other places adjacent to the Edgware road. Several on both sides have been dangerously wounded; and a man, woman, and child, are said to have lost their lives in the confusion.

And on Wednesday, eleven of the rioters, who had beat and wounded, in a very desperate manner, many of the poor Irish hay-makers,

makers, were apprehended by the spirit and union of the farmers in that neighbourhood, and were brought to Bow-street, Covent-garden; where, after a long examination by Sir John Fielding, Knt. Sampson Wright, and William Addington, Esqrs. they were all committed to Newgate, being separately charged with different offences. The poor Irish hay-makers have been treated with great cruelty. It seems this quarrel began from a resolution on the side of the English labourers, to prevent those poor industrious Irishmen from working at hay-making, as has long been the custom, and without whose assistance the hay round London could not be got in in time.

9th. The original will of the late Jeronimy Clifford, merchant and planter, of Surinam, was registered at Doctor's Commons: the demand on the Dutch on the 4th of October, 1730, amounted to 577,800*l.* sterling, so that there are forty-four years interest due on the 15th of next October, at the rate of 10 per cent. according to the custom of Surinam, besides Clifford's valuable plantation in that colony.

Came on, in the court of King's Bench at Guildhall, a trial, in which the Hon. Charles Fox was plaintiff, and Mr. Williams, bookseller, in Fleet-street, defendant. The cause of complaint was a letter published some time ago in the Morning Post, which the bookseller at that time published, reflecting on the Hon. Mr. Charles Fox. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant is to receive sentence next term.

11th. Came on, in the court of King's Bench, Guildhall,

before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, the trial of the printer of the Morning Chronicle, for printing a letter in that paper which was deemed a libel. The trial lasted about an hour, when the jury went out, and after staying five hours, brought in their verdict, Guilty. Immediately after came on the trial of the printer of the Public Advertiser, for printing the said letter, which lasted about half an hour, when the jury went out, returned in half an hour, and brought in their verdict, Guilty.

At Noon, No. 2191, a prize in the late Adelphi lottery of 600*l.* was sold by auction at the tavern in the said buildings for 175*l.* No. 537, a prize in the same lottery also of 600*l.* for 155*l.* No. 1321, a prize of 330*l.* for 140*l.* and No. 2263, a prize of 142*l.* for 32*l.*

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this 13th. sessions seven prisoners were capitally convicted; 37 were sentenced to transportation; 3 branded in the hand, one of whom (for coining halfpence) is to suffer a year's imprisonment; six are ordered to be privately whipt; and 27 were discharged by proclamation.

Mr. Matchem, who had been so injuriously and villainously charged with a robbery by Lord Egremont's foreign servants, was most honourably acquitted, to the full satisfaction of the court, and the joy of all who were present. If this gentleman had not, fortunately, clearer proofs of an alibi than can frequently be produced, his life (notwithstanding the excellency of his character) would have been in the greatest danger.

Among those who missed the gallows, was the noted Sixteen-

String Jack, for robbing a gentleman of his watch and 7 guineas, who now for the 14th time escaped that justice which has so long awaited him.

Thirty capital convicts were pardoned on condition of transportation, viz. 2 for life, 19 for 14 years, and 9 for 7 years.

14th. Capt. Furneaux, of his majesty's sloop the *Adventure*, who sailed from Plymouth the 31st of July, 1772, in company with Capt. Cook, of his majesty's sloop the *Resolution*, upon a voyage to make discoveries in the southern hemisphere, arrived at Spithead, having penetrated as far towards the south pole as the latitude of 67 deg. 10 min. and circumnavigated the globe chiefly between the latitudes of 55 and 60, in which tract he met with much ice, but no land.—The *Adventure* parted company with the *Resolution* on the 29th of November last, off the coast of New Zealand, and Capt. Furneaux does not expect the latter will return to England this year—Capt. Furneaux brought with him a native of Otaheite, who was desirous of seeing the great king. When they arrived at Charlotte Bay, in New Zealand, they found a note in a bottle informing them that the *Resolution* had been there: their boat went on shore for vegetables, when a mate (Mr. Rowe) a midshipman, and six seamen were cut off by the savages, and afterwards roasted and devoured—their bones were only left.

According to an estimate lately laid before both houses of parliament, the manufactures exported from Great-Britain in the year 1773, to different parts, amounted to thirteen millions, two hundred

twenty-six thousand seven hundred forty pounds sterling; and the value of those imported from foreign countries, during the same year, amounted to the sum of 11,832,469 l. so that there was a balance in our favour of 1,394,271 l.

The commodities exported from Great-Britain to America, on an average of three years, have amounted to 3,370,900 l. The commodities imported into Great-Britain from the colonies, for the same period of time, have amounted to 3,924,606 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Among many legacies bequeathed by the Right Hon. Francis Andrews, provost of the university of Dublin, are the following, 3000 l. to the college, to build an observatory; 250 l. per annum for ever to provide for the necessary officers for the above observatory; 1000 l. to the Bluecoat Hospital; 20 l. a year for ever to the Derry infirmary; 10 l. a year for ever to the Antrim infirmary; and 10 l. a year for ever to the Meath infirmary.

Extract of a Letter from West Wycomb.

“According to your request I send you a short account of the experiments we tried here last Wednesday to set fire to a room which Lord le Despencer lately built, the cieling having been plated according to Mr. Hartley's direction. The room in which we made the experiment is 15 feet long and 14 wide; our objects were to try the power of the fire-plates to prevent the fire from ascending to a floor above, and from descending thro' an armed floor to the apartment below. Our first attempt was upon the cieling of the lower apartment, by setting fire to two cart loads of dry faggots, which burnt with great
fury

fury for near half an hour, and seemed like the heating of an oven, but could not penetrate to the joists and floor above. We proceeded next to our second experiment, which was, to try the power of the fire-plates in preventing any fire from penetrating from the floor downwards. Accordingly we set fire to several faggots on the bare boards, and let them burn to ashes; but this was attended with no other consequence than making the boards look a little black, although the room below was exceeding hot.

The Otaheite man, who 17th. came over with Captain Furneaux, was presented to his majesty. He had received instructions for his behaviour in addressing the king, but was under so great embarrassment on approaching the royal presence, (the manner of salutation being so very different from the usual forms in his country) that he forgot every thing that had been taught him, and only could repeat, *How do you do?* His majesty very familiarly took him by the hand, and made several kind enquiries concerning him, particularly respecting his health and manner of living; and recommended it to his friends, that, as he had not yet had the small-pox, and as that distemper is usually very fatal to those of his complexion, he might be inoculated. At the same time his majesty desired that he might be properly provided for.

On Sunday last a person arrived from Holland in the packet, who was found to have 15 l. in silver coin with him, of which 12 l. 15 s. were seized by the custom-house officers at Harwich, agreeable to the late act of parliament, it being found lighter than the true standard.

One half of the seizure goes to the king, the other half to the prosecutor.

The following are said to be the principal articles in Lord Holland's will.

“ Stephen, the Wiltshire estate, 5000 l. per annum, and 20,000 l. — Charles, the Shepy and Thanet estate, 900 l. per an. and 20,000 l. — The Captain, an estate in the North, 500 l. per an. and 10,000 l. — Lady Holland, 2000 l. per annum, with Holland-house estate, plate, &c. to pay some small legacies, and to be held sole executrix.”

The Empress of Russia received the melancholy account of the loss of the prince of Holstein. His highness, about a month ago, embarked as a volunteer on board the Commodore's ship of the fleet now cruising in the Baltic; and on the 3d instant, in coming down from the main-top, he unfortunately missed his hold, and fell into the sea; three sailors jumped overboard immediately, but too late to save his life.

The court of Admiralty at Edinburgh, determined a cause, wherein the emigrants from Caithness were pursuers, and a merchant in Edinburgh defender. The emigrants had entered into a contract with the defender, who agreed to carry them to America, on their paying their passage, amounting to upwards of 700 l. which they accordingly did: The ship sailed with them in Sept. last, but received considerable damage from some high storms soon after she sailed, and was obliged to be brought from the Orkneys to Leith to be repaired; since which time the emigrants, having expended all their money for their passage,

passage, have been subsisting on the charity of the public. The emigrants brought their action against the defender for not fulfilling his contract, and for the damages they had sustained, in being so long detained from prosecuting their voyage. The court of admiralty was pleased to decree, that the defender should repay the money the emigrants had given him for their passage, with interest, &c.

This evening was privately baptized at Gloucesterhouse, the new-born daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchesses of Gloucester, by the name of Caroline Augusta Maria. The sponsors were, their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Cumberland, the Hereditary Princesses of Brunswick, and the Prince of Brunswick.

Marly, July 3. The king and their Royal Highnesses the Count de Provence, and the Count and Countess d'Artois, are so far recovered of their inoculation, that the physicians have ceased giving any more daily accounts of the progress of their disorder since the 30th of last month, from which time the health of these august personages has mended so fast, that their recovery is past a doubt.

From the Frontiers of Poland, July 1.

The effects of the Jesuits are all disposed of; and, according to the most exact accounts, they amounted to 19,500,000 livres Tournois. Some private persons only were benefited by them. The church plate, and all the sacred vases, were carried to the mint. Several Jesuits have yet got no pensions, and are even in want of a subsistence.

Paris, July 18. Two pamphlets

are come out here, in which it appears, that from the 16th of June 1772, to December 1773, out of 59 drowned persons who received the necessary help to recal them to life, 45 have been saved.

His Danish Majesty, to increase the commerce of his dominions, has declared Gluckitadt a free port. He has, at the same time, prohibited the importation of woollen cloth, in order to encourage that of the home-manufacture.

Mentz, July 18. This day Frederick Charles Joseph Baron d'Erthal was unanimously chosen archbishop and elector of Mentz. The houses of the ministers, and the nobility, were illuminated on the occasion.

Bruges, July 10. The distemper among the black cattle is totally stopped in the Austrian Netherlands; and it has been observed, that where inoculation has been practised, the cattle have not been infected a second time.

Yesterday came on before the court of common-council at Guildhall, the election of a bailiff of the borough of Southwark, in the room of the late Robert Henshaw, Esq. The candidates were Mr. Holder, Mr. Winbolt, and Mr. Young. They were reduced to two, viz. Mr. Holder and Mr. Winbolt; when there appeared for Mr. Holder, 10 Aldermen, 118 commoners; for Mr. Winbolt, 7 Aldermen, 66 commoners; whereupon Mr. Holder was declared duly elected.

The above court being informed, that the place was worth 1000l. per annum, they came to a resolution of allowing Mr. Holder 400l. a year out of the chamber of London,

don, and that he should pay into the Chamberlain's office all his perquisites, &c.

An inquisition was taken on the body of Lieutenant Gen. Gansel, who died in the Fleet-prison. It appeared clearly by the evidence, that he was subject to fits, and that he died in one the 28th. If he had survived six days longer, he would have settled all his affairs, and have been released from his imprisonment. The general has left his whole fortune, amounting to 2000*l.* a year, to his son, about 17 years of age.

The clearance of debtors at St. Margaret's Hill, according to the terms of the late act, ended, when upwards of 1200 were discharged.

DIED lately, the Rev. Francis Chalmers, D. D. in Gateshead, at Newcastle, aged 95.

At Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, Mrs. Prudence Hudson, aged 107. She used to spin for her living, which she followed till the day she died, and was sitting at her wheel when she expired.

A U G U S T.

1st. A farmer near Carrickfergus, whose name was Doron, being instigated, as is supposed, by jealousy, (for no other reason can be assigned) sent his wife out on some frivolous pretence, and then murdered three of his children, and afterwards stabbed himself. He is since dead in gaol.

3d. This day was held at St. James's a chapter of the Bath, when Lieut. Gen. George Howard, and the Right Hon. John Blaquiere, Esq; secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, were elected, and

invested by his majesty with the ensigns of that noble order. The ceremony was performed in his majesty's closet, after the levee, where several of the great officers of state were present.

Marshal Romanzow's son arrived at Petersburg, with the agreeable news of the peace having been signed on the 21st of July, by Prince Repnin (who had powers from the Marshal for that purpose) and two Turkish plenipotentiaries, named by the Grand Vizir.

In a thunder-storm which happened in the vicinage of 4th. London, the lightning was attracted by the iron spindle at the mast-head of a fishing-smack, lying off Woolwich, and descended to the bottom of the vessel, through which it instantly made its way, and the vessel sunk. Providentially no person was on board.

Robert Tommis, convicted 6th. at last York assizes, of being a party in the murder and robbery of the late Mr. Deighton, supervisor of excise at Halifax, was executed at Tyburn near York, and his body afterwards hung in chains. He declared, that the friends of Hartley, the coiner, who was apprehended, and brought to justice, by the vigilance of Deighton, were so exasperated against him, that they subscribed 100*l.* among them, to accomplish his death, and that he himself had 30*l.* of the money.

On Friday last, the Lord Chancellor ordered an attorney to be struck off the roll, as a solicitor of that court, for mal-practices; and likewise said he should acquaint the chiefs of the other courts, in order that he might be struck off the lists there also.

And yesterday, the Lord Chancellor

cellor ordered two more attorneys to be struck off the roll, for being concerned in procuring a fraudulent commission of bankruptcy.

8th. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning alarmed the inhabitants of the south-east part of Kent. At Buckland, near Dover, the church-steeple was struck, and very much bent; a house and barn was set on fire at Kingston; and, at Littleburn, a barn, with a considerable quantity of corn in it, shared the same fate. At Dover the firmament one moment seemed in a blaze, and the next was involved in the most profound darkness; in short, a more alarming storm has not been known in that part of the country for many years.

The report was made to 9th. his majesty in council of the seven convicts now under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution on Friday the 19th instant, viz. Levi Barnet, alias Lype Coffer, for breaking and entering the dwelling house of Abraham Lyon Levi, in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, and stealing some wearing-apparel, a pair of silver buckles, and other things; Arthur Stephenson, for robbing Elizabeth Brown, in Harley-street, of a cloak, a hat, and 6s.; Patrick Madan, for robbing William Beckenham, in the City New-Road, of a coat and waist-coat, and about 40s.; Wm. Wainc, for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of William Burges, in Spitalfields, and stealing some goods.

The following were respited: Edward Phipps, for stealing 80l. in the dwelling-house of William Morgan, in Monmouth-street; and Michael Brannon, concerned with

Patrick Madan (mentioned in the preceding article) in robbing Wm. Beckenham.

Wm. Royle, for robbing Thomas Murrel, near Hampstead, of a watch and 16s. has obtained his majesty's free pardon.

The Lord Mayor held a 11th. court at Christ's hospital, when Robert Alfop, Esq; alderman and father of this city, was unanimously elected president thereof, in the room of the late Sir Henry Banks.

As Mr. Scott, carpenter at Mile-End, was returning home, he was met by three villains, who remembering, that about a twelvemonth ago, on their attempting to break open his house, he had fired at them, resolved to dispatch him; for which purpose one of them let off a pistol, the ball of which struck his arm, and shattered the bone in a most terrible manner. On his falling to the ground with the agony, they fled with precipitation, thinking he was killed; but though, by that means, his life was saved for the present, he did not long survive the amputation of his arm.

At Bamsdon-dale, in Herefordshire, a poor family, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, eat a quantity of mushrooms stewed in the common manner; in consequence of which they were all seized with sickness, violent purging, vomiting, and pains, in their bowels; the mother and one child died next day, and the father and the other three children the day following.

The Royal Captain East-Indian, Captain Barrow, from China for Balambangan, was lost three days after she sailed from China; nothing

nothing saved, except the company's treasure, and the crew, except three men.

14th. Peace with the Ottoman Porte was proclaimed at Petersburg in four different parts of the capital, by a Major of the Guards, who officiated as herald on that occasion; and immediately afterwards her imperial majesty, accompanied by the great duke and duchess, proceeded to the church of Casan, where, after the celebration of mass, Te Deum was sung, at which all the nobility and foreign ministers were present. In the evening there was a brilliant court at the summer palace.

Amsterdam, July 25. It is always with satisfaction that we announce fresh parts of the Memoirs of the Society formed in this city in behalf of drowned persons. In the fifth, which is just published, 58 of these unfortunate people called to life again, and for whom as many premiums have been distributed, present a spectacle that equally interests the mind and the heart.

Paris, August 5. A dreadful accident, occasioned by paint, happened here on Tuesday night this week. A milliner, her husband, child, and servant, were suffocated by the smell of a room which had been just painted, and in which they had the imprudence to sleep, at the sign of the Raven, in the street St. Honoré.

Stockholm, July 19. The day before yesterday notice was given in all our churches that the private debts which the princes or the princesses of the royal family may contract for the future will not be paid by the state.

The king has been pleased, on the humble petition 16th. of the merchants, tradesmen, and freeholders of the borough of Helleston, in Cornwall, to re incorporate the same, by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the borough of Helleston, and to grant and confirm to them, and their successors, their ancient powers, authorities, liberties, and privileges.

Dederic Woolbert (a person who a few days since was supposed to be drowned, but who was restored to life by means used for his recovery) attended at a general meeting of a new society lately established, for the recovery of drowned persons, held at the London coffee-house, to return thanks to the Lord Mayor, and the other gentlemen of that humane society, for their being the happy means of his recovery. It was full half an hour before the persons employed in his recovery could perceive any signs of life in him; but persevering, in hopes of the reward given by the society, they at length succeeded, though most of the by-standers judged it labour in vain.

Levy Barnet, Patrick Madan, and William Waime, 19th. three convicts, were carried to Tyburn to be executed, according to their sentence. At the place of execution, one Amos Merrit addressed himself to the under-sheriff, and declared that Madan was innocent of the crime for which he was about to suffer; for that he himself was the guilty person. Mr. Reynolds, the under-sheriff, desired that he would look at the prisoner, and declare the same aloud. He declared the man was innocent, but declined acknowledging himself guilty.

guilty. Merrit was thereupon taken into custody, and Mr. Reynolds was, by order of the sheriffs, dispatched to the secretary's office, to report what had happened, where he obtained a respite for Madan. When he returned, the execution of Barnet and Waine was performed, and Madan, amidst the acclamations of many thousands, was re-conducted to Newgate. Amos Merrit, before William Addington, Esq; at the office in Bowstreet, voluntarily confessed that he was the person who committed the robbery for which Madan had been convicted.

20th. Some workmen, digging, in order to make some alterations at Lord Hillsborough's, at Westram, in Kent, found the skeleton of a man compleat, and five other skulls and other human bones, which are supposed to have been buried there during the great rebellion in king Charles's reign.

The canals between Ghent and Bruges, and between Bruges and Ostend, began to be drained, in order to deepen them before winter, with a view to prevent the inundations that sometimes overflow the country.

The vessels and men that have been employed at Plymouth, in the attempt to weigh the ship sunk with Mr. Day, were this day discharged. The reason assigned is want of power.

John Harrington, of Poplar, fell into the Thames; he was carried a considerable way down the river by the tide; the body was at last taken up, to all appearance dead, and carried to the Three Cranes. Mr. Patten, Surgeon, of Ratcliff-cross (one of the medical assistants to the Society for the recovery of

drowned persons) was immediately sent for, and after some time the young man was restored to life.

The mayor, bailiffs, and burgessees, of Abingdon, 24th. Berks, have obtained a grant to chuse, every year, two persons out of their body to execute the offices of justices of the peace, within the said borough and its liberties, for one whole year.

The first stone of the new bridge to be built at Richmond was laid, on which a brass plate was fixed with the following inscription: "The first stone of this bridge was laid by the Hon. Henry Hobart, on the 23d of August, Anno Domini 1774, and in the 14th year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third."

At a farm house, near Amer-sham, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the family were alarmed by a noise in the yard, which they imagined was occasioned by some persons endeavouring to break into the house. The master went up stairs with a loaded blunderbuss, and looking out of a back-window saw a man in the yard, at whom he immediately fired, and lodged the contents of the piece in his body. The neighbours, hearing the report, instantly assembled, and on examining the body, it proved to be the master's own son. The unfortunate young man had been in London, and was not expected home till the succeeding day, but returning at the above time, and having the key of a garden-gate, let himself in, which occasioned this melancholy catastrophe. —This lamentable accident may be of use in its example, and prove a restraint upon others, from a rash and hasty use of deadly weapons.

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The deplorable feelings of the unhappy father, will prove too fatal a memento of the regards due to humanity; and that however we may be covered by the law, we should not indulge our natural cruelty, by wantonly sporting with the lives of our fellow-creatures.

Mr. Chydon, of Haydown, in Oxfordshire, and his wife, were found, the former in his chair, with his brains beat out, and the latter speechless on the ground, mangled and cut in such a manner, that she expired soon after. The villains who committed the murder stripped the house of near 200*l.* in cash, but took away no furniture, nor any thing else of value.

The Bridgewater East-Indiaman, from Bengal, was safely moored in the river Thames. By this ship advice has been received, that the Spanish governor of the Manillas has sent a peremptory message to Mr. Harbord, governor of the English East-India company's new settlement at Balambangan, that if he does not immediately, on receipt of that notice, retire with all the English who are with him on that island, he shall, according to the instructions of his court, send a sufficient force to drive him away, and destroy all such works and fortifications as shall have been erected.

The circumstances of the following melancholy affair render it too singular to be omitted:—Mr. H. was the son of a couple who preferred the dictates of love to any other consideration, and married without the consent of their relations, which could never be obtained. — The grandfather, however, in his will, left 12,000*l.* to this grandchild when at age, which

sum he took possession of about three years ago. Having contracted an acquaintance with one W. a young gentleman in like circumstances and disposition as himself, their finances being exhausted, they took a resolution of putting a period to each other's existence at the same time, with pistols, and to blind the world with the appearance of a duel. The place of action was to have been at Eaton-Socon, near St. Neot's, and Mr. H. waited three days in expectation of his friend, who, not keeping his assignation, he eat his supper, and retired to bed, giving strict orders not to be disturbed by any one but Mr. W. In the morning, the door, however, being broken open, he was found with the pistol in his mouth, the ball had penetrated through his head, and was found in his night-cap. Mr. W. the same morning shot himself about thirty miles distance from the above place.

This morning two houses in the Mint, Southwark, fell ^{27th.} down, and a great number of persons were buried in the ruins. Nine were soon taken out, some of them little hurt, four of them very dangerously, who were carried to the hospital; and on Monday, at the inquisition taken before Roger Pecke, Esq; his majesty's coroner for the county of Surry, it appeared that the following persons were found dead in the ruins, viz. Mary Green, Thomas Pierce, Elizabeth Brown, Moses Brown, Mary Middleton, with child, Mary Stanton, sen. Mary Stanton, jun. Mary Butler, Robert Darts, Martha Darts, his wife, George Darts, their son, Margaret Bacon, Elizabeth Potts, and James Potts, her son. Two more

more persons afterwards died in the hospital.—A poor woman, near her time, who was dug dead out of the ruins, had the child taken from her by incision, and we hear it is likely to live. A man, his wife, and a child, were in bed in one of the houses that fell; the husband hearing a great crack, jumped out of bed, took the child in his arms, and got under the chimney, by which he and the child were saved; but the floor falling in before the wife could reach the chimney, she was buried in the ruins and killed.

Stockholm, August 5. The extraordinary hot weather and drought, that has lasted during the whole summer in Finland, has caused a sickness among the people, and an epidemical distemper among the horned cattle in that province; for which reason a party of Russian troops are posted upon the confines of the empire, to prevent travellers from Finland from entering the Russian dominions without performing a quarantine of five days. And we hear that the king, on account of the sickness, has postponed his intended journey to that quarter till the spring.

Vienna, August 3. Prince George Augustus of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Major General, is arrived here, and purposes going to see the different encampments. It is a custom of this prince never to lock his bedchamber door, which gave a thief an opportunity of robbing him, the first night he lay here, of his gold watch set with diamonds, the ensigns of the order of Poland, and his purse, which were all together valued at 7000 florins: and notwithstanding every method had been used to find out the thief,

he has escaped the most diligent searches.

DELIVERED lately, the wife of a labouring man at Putney, of four children.

DIED, at a lodging-house near Deptford, a man, who just before he expired, declared, that about twenty years since he cut his mother's throat whilst she was asleep in an easy chair, at her apartment near Oxford-road, when he took what money he could find, and made off, and that he had been rambling about the country ever since.

At Vienna, Mr. Mazarella, aged 105. A few months before his death, he had new teeth; and his hair, which was grown grey by old age, became black again.

S E P T E M B E R.

The coroner's inquest having fat, by adjournment, for several days, at Nottingham, on the body of Mary Dufry, widow, who died of the cruel usage she is supposed to have received on her return from Shenton feast, after examining more than twenty witnesses, brought in their verdict wilful murder against four people of Nottingham, and others unknown. It is thought there were ten or more concerned in perpetrating on this unfortunate widow, the three horrid crimes of rape, robbery, and murder.

Omiiah, the stranger from Otaheite, left Hinchinbroke, the seat of Lord Sandwich, in Huntingdonshire, where he was entertained in a most magnificent manner, and where the neighbouring gentlemen vied with each

each other in varying his diversions, in order to raise his ideas of the splendor and gaiety of this country.

5th. Captain Scott, of the ship *Favourite*, from Turkey, fell overboard, and lay so long under water that there were no signs of life; his teeth were set fast, and obliged to be opened with a knife; but one of the society's surgeons being near at hand, he was recovered.

A poor fellow was shot dead by the guard of the Exeter coach, on suspicion of his being a highwayman; but, on examination, they could find no fire-arms, or powder or ball, about him, nor any money in his pocket. He had only a pair of gloves, an apple, and a watch, in his pockets. His horse had saddle-bags, in which they found only two clean shirts, and one dirty one, three neckcloths, and three pair of stockings, one of silk, and five or six bundles of hair, which appeared to have been just cut from different people's heads, as it was unsorted and uncurled. Before the coroner's inquest it appeared, that he was an hair-dresser in King-street, Westminster; and it is said, that being much in liquor, and having first got entangled among the coach-horses, he afterwards rode round the coach, calling out to the driver to stop; upon which the guard, without attending properly to his condition, too hastily and unfortunately fired.

At Auld Haiks, in Fifeshire, was the greatest take of herrings ever known there. Some boats brought 50,000 on shore at one time. They were sold to the country-people at 3d. a hundred, and to purchasers by wholesale 4000

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for 3s. 6d. It is even said, that 10,000 were offered for a bottle of gin.

The Stamford fly was attempted to be robbed near 8th. Stukely, in Huntingdonshire, by a single highwayman; but the guard fired a blunderbuss, and lodged two slugs in his forehead. Before his death he confessed that he was the person who robbed the Peterborough stage about a fortnight ago. His corpse was carried to Huntingdon, when it appeared that he was an horse-keeper belonging to an inn at that place. He had no fire-arms about him, but made use of a candlestick, instead of a pistol.

The *Favourite*, Capt. Scott, from Turkey, was robbed of cash to the amount of 1700l. The above captain was the person who fell overboard, as already related, and was recovered, after being thought to be drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Warrington, September 1.

“ The Duke of Bridgewater has just built two packet-boats, which are every day towed from Manchester to Warrington; one carries six score passengers, the other eighty: each boat has a coffee-room at the head, from whence wines, &c. are sold out by the captain's wife. Next to this is the first cabin, which is 2s. 6d. the second cabin is 1s. 6d. and the third cabin 1s. for the passage or voyage upon the canal. By the book of entry at the duke's warehouse at Runcorn, it appears, that in June and July last he brought 43,000 bushels of corn from Liverpool to Manchester.”

The term prescribed for 10th. deepening the canals in

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Flanders

Flanders being expired, the waters were this day let into the usual channels.

On Sunday the 5th instant, the Elizabeth, Captain Weeks, bound from Bristol to Cork and Jamaica, failed from King Road down the channel; but the wind changing, he was obliged to put back, and early on Tuesday morning he unfortunately proceeding too near the Welch shore, the vessel struck on a rock off a place called St. Dannel's, and was dashed to pieces. The ship's company and passengers consisted of 37 persons, eleven only of whom are saved, and several of those were tossed on shore by the waves. Among the passengers lost were Capt. Sackville Turner, of the 33d regiment, and his lady. They died in each other's arms; in that position they were found, and in that position they were interred. They have left two children, the eldest not a year and a half old.

The experiments making at Landguard Fort, under the direction of General Williamson, &c. we hear are likely to be of great utility and saving to government, by making shot weighing 42lb. (in the shape of a pear) do as much execution, fired out of an eighteen pounder, with a third of the quantity of powder, as can be effected by round balls of the same weight that are fired from a forty-two pounder, the piece of ordnance hitherto used for that purpose.

Plymouth, Aug. 28. The mountain has at last brought forth a mouse! Dr. Falck, with all his assiduity and knowledge of mechanics, finds it utterly impossible to weigh *Day's* vessel, and has discharged the men and barges, after

having expended a considerable sum of money.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey; at this 13th. sessions, sixteen prisoners were capitally convicted; 41 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years; 2 for 14 years; 5 were branded in the hand; 4 ordered to be whipt; and 37 discharged by proclamation.

Charles Locket, alias Lockington, alias Wilton, who with Abraham Abrahams, was convicted upwards of two years since of forging drafts and bills of exchange, in fictitious names, and their cases left for the consideration of the judges, the same have been determined against them, and they received sentence of death.

John Cotton was convicted of slaying and killing William Sadler, a publican, at Hornsey, in an affray, begun by the deceased, about a reckoning of 13d. and — Davis was convicted of slaying and killing Thomas Brown.

Among the persons acquitted was Amos Merrit, tried on two indictments, the one for the robbery of which Patrick Madan was convicted in July session, and which he took on himself at the place of execution to save Madan, just going to be turned off; and the other for robbing John Dabbs, in company with Beakenham, the prosecutor of Madan; of both of which he was acquitted, and discharged out of confinement.

They write from Gosport, 16th. that on the 30th of January, 1773, his majesty's store-ship, the Endeavour, Lieut. James Gordon, commander, failed from the Downs, as was supposed, for Boston in America; but arriving off the Lizard, the orders were opened, and the commander

commander found he was to proceed, without delay or loss of time, for Falkland's island, though they had but four months provision on board. Accordingly the Endeavour proceeded, and on Feb. 10, arrived at Madeira. Here she took in a few casks of wine, and the next day proceeded on her voyage. On the 22d of April she arrived at Port Egmont on Falkland's islands, where the lieutenant, William Clayton, commander of his majesty's shallop, Penguin, and commanding officer at that place, received orders from the lords of the admiralty, to put on board the Endeavour all such stores as were serviceable, and he and his crew were to embark for England in the Endeavour.

Agreeably to these orders, Lieutenant Clayton sent on board as much of the stores as were serviceable, and large sheets of lead were fixed up with this inscription engraved: " Be it known to all nations, that Falkland islands, with this fort, the storehouses, wharfs, harbours, bays and creeks thereunto belonging, are the sole right and property of his most sacred Majesty George the Third, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. in witness whereof this plate is set up, and his Britannic Majesty's colours left flying, as a mark of possession, by Samuel William Clayton, commanding officer at Falkland island, May 22, anno Domini 1774." On which day Mr. Clayton, and 25 seamen and officers, with Lieutenant Olive, of the marines, one serjeant, a corporal, drum, and 21 private men, went also on board the Endeavour.

The Endeavour, in her return

home, met with very severe weather, in which the master (Mr. Allen) and two men were washed overboard.

They saw no land from the 23d of May till the 29th of August, when at six o'clock they saw Fyall, one of the Azores, which they steered for, being very short of water, and reduced to an allowance of one quart per man per day for some time. The next day they got into Fyall road, where they procured water, and some fresh provisions, and the next day sailed for England, being obliged to cut her cable, and leave that and an anchor behind. She had a good passage from Fyall to Spithead, where she arrived on Friday last.

S U M M E R C I R C U I T .

At the assizes at Abingdon, two were capitally convicted, one of them was reprieved before the judge left the town.

At the assizes at Buckingham, one was capitally convicted; but afterwards reprieved.

At the assizes for the county of Suffolk, held at St. Edmundsbury, Edward Abbot, for robbing his master, Mr. Knight, of Ipswich, of forty guineas, received sentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved for transportation for fourteen years.

At the same assizes an action of damages was brought by a tradesman of Ipswich, against a gentleman of the same place, for an attempt to injure his daughter, a child eleven years old; when the jury, without going out of court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with

400l. damages. He was indicted for the above crime at the crown bar last summer assizes, and was then fined 400l.

At the assizes at Cambridge, John Neave, a boy about 15 years old, apprentice to Mr. Favel, a painter in that town, for robbing him of 30 guineas in a box, and attempting to murder his master, was capitally convicted: Sarah Hedding, on suspicion of murdering Sufannah Bentley, an idiot, whom she had under her care, by a series of ill usage, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to be burnt in the hand, and ordered to be imprisoned ten months.

At the assizes at Carlisle, none were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Chelmsford, five were capitally convicted.

At the assizes for the county of Cornwall, three were capitally convicted.

The assizes for the county of Derby proved a maiden one.

At the assizes at Dorchester, one was capitally convicted; but afterwards reprieved.

At the assizes for Durham, five were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Exeter, four were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Guildford, eight were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes at Gloucester, two were capitally convicted.

At Hereford assizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At the assizes at Leicester, three were capitally convicted, who were all reprieved for transportation.

At the assizes at Maidstone, none were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Monmouth, eight were capitally convicted, six of whom were reprieved.

At Norfolk assizes, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

At the assizes for the city of Norwich, Martha Lorter, for stealing ten guineas and a half from her master, Mr. Sothern, received sentence of death; but being found by a jury of matrons to be quick with child, her execution is stayed.

At the assizes at Newcastle, one was capitally convicted, John Dick, for offering a counterfeit bank note, was found guilty; but his sentence was postponed till the next assizes.

At the assizes for the county of Northumberland, two were capitally convicted.

The assizes for Northamptonshire, proved maiden.

At the assizes at Oxford, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

The assizes for the county of Rutland, at Oakham, proved maiden.

At Salisbury assizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved; but Abraham Jolly, lately a soldier in the 35th regiment, who was found guilty of the murder of Jane Kennedy, on the 23d of July, 1772, in a close at Harnham, near that city, by striking her with a sword on the temple, which brought her to the ground, was executed for the same.

At the assizes at Salop, six were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved. Roberts, and Parry (whom we have formerly taken notice of) were both found guilty of plundering great part of the cargo of the ship the Charming Jenny, that

that was wrecked at Lanfihengely, in the county of Anglesey; but their counsel pleading an arrest of judgment, sentence was suspended till the judges opinions have been taken.

At these assizes, was decided before the Hon. Baron Burland, and a special jury, the much talked of cause between Col. Davenant, and the Rev. Archdeacon Clive, concerning the distance required by law in order to be able to procure a dispensation to enjoy two livings. The law referred to was a canon made in the year 1584, which limits that distance to thirty miles; the query therefore was, whether these miles should be interpreted as computed or statute miles. The counsel on each side debated for some time in defence of their respective clients. The learned judge, however, declared it as his opinion, that this distance should be reckoned by computation, as this was the ancient rule of measure; that the boundaries should not be limited from parish to parish, but be extended from church to church, and as it certainly was more for the benefit of the clergy; to favour and to assist which reverend body, a regard to religion and the welfare of mankind required. It being then proved by the archdeacon's counsel that the benefices of Aderley and Clun were within thirty computed miles, the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

At the assizes for Somersetshire, none were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Stafford, eight were capitally convicted.

At Warwick assizes, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At the assizes at Winchester, four were capitally convicted.

At Worcester assizes, one was capitally convicted; but was afterwards reprieved.

At the assizes at York, ten were capitally convicted, of whom eight were reprieved; of the two left for execution, John Scott, convicted of the murder of Hannah Stocks, of North Ofram, was sentenced to be hanged, and his body to be anatomized.

At the assizes at Carmarthen, two were capitally convicted.

At the great sessions held at Carnarvon, were tried a man and his wife for the murder of an infant of six years old, the natural son of the husband, who was acquitted as accessory before the fact; but the wife was found guilty upon the clearest evidence; whereupon sentence of death was pronounced upon her: she then pleaded her belly, and hath been since respited.

The judges on the different circuits this year, have allowed all necessary and reasonable charges to such persons who have been obliged to travel to prosecute felons at the places where the assizes were holden, which is a new and very salutary regulation, many notorious villains having heretofore got off, on account of the prosecutors not being able to bear the expences.

York, September, 13. Tuesday was committed to the castle, John Bolton, of Bulmer, near Cattle-Howard, in this county, a lieutenant of foot on half pay, for the murder of Elizabeth Rainbow, his apprentice, an Ackworth girl, about 17 years of age, on or about the 21st of August last. She had been

missing near a fortnight; and no enquiry being made by the master, occasioned a suspicion that she was murdered, and she was then thought to be with child by him; in consequence of which, application was made to a neighbouring justice, who not only granted a search warrant, but likewise a warrant of hue and cry. On the 5th inst. her body was found buried in the cellar belonging to the said John Bolton, a yard and a half deep, being covered with earth brought by his apprentice boy out of the orchard, and thrown into the cellar, where the master spread it. When found, she had a cord twisted round her neck, which was brought under her left arm, and tied to the end of a sife, and her hands tied behind her. In pursuance of the above warrant, he was apprehended in this city on Tuesday last, and committed to the Castle. On searching him, a brace of loaded pistols and a large clasp knife were found in his pockets. On Tuesday last an inquisition was taken on the body of the unfortunate girl, when she was opened, and found to be about five months gone with child, which was supposed to be the occasion of his committing this dreadful action. The coroner's jury gave in their verdict, *Wilful murder by the said John Bolton.*

The following whimsical circumstance is an absolute fact: some time since a man who had business with a magistrate who is an auctioneer, gave much offence by neglecting to call him his *Worship*, on which he committed him to gaol for contempt. When the man obtained his discharge, he constantly attended his worship's sales, bidding for almost every lot, "Three

pence, your worship, sixpence, your worship," which caused such scenes of laughter at the auctioneer's expence, that he was glad to give the man ten guineas never to attend his sales any more.

Mr. Geullers, a French gentleman, who lives near Hackney, was attacked, in returning from London, by three villains, who beat him in a cruel manner, and cut off one of his ears, which was found upon the ground, and the other was so much cut, that it hung by a bit of skin.—The papers are filled with robberies and breaking of houses, and with recitals of the cruelties committed by the robbers, greater than ever before known.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated the 6th instant.

"So great is the scarcity of money here, that the price of lands has fallen at least one third within these few years. Thirty or forty years purchase was not long ago the current price; but the case is now greatly altered. The estate of Broughton, which rents above 700l. per annum, was, within these few days, sold for 14,000l. Several other estates have been offered at 21 years purchase, but nobody has bidden."

Four buoys were this day laid in the road of Dunkirk, to point out the passage into that harbour: 1. A black buoy on the east side of the bank called the Geere; 2. Another black one at the north point of the Snan, a small bank due north of Old Mardike; 3. A white buoy at the west end of the Brack-bank; and, 4. A black one on the most advanced part of the coast, opposite the channel of Mardike. Vessels coming into port

are to keep the three black buoys on the right, and the white one on the left. They are all laid in five fathom water.

The crops having failed in the Venetian state, the port of Venice has been opened for the free importation of foreign corn.

Paris, Sept. 2. Monday night several people amused themselves with throwing squibs about the gates of the palace, which brought the guard there, and they shut the gates. This affronted the populace, and they insulted all the people that passed by without distinction, throwing squibs in every body's face, and into the windows of the palace. The officers of justice interposed; but so little respect was paid to them, that they were opposed with swords and other weapons, by which several were dangerously wounded, and one of them killed; and they would have been totally overpowered, if a detachment of the watch had not come to their assistance and put an end to the disturbance, which was not effected till about two o'clock in the morning. Every evening since people have assembled about the palace, and the neighbouring streets, and it is not known when the fury of the populace will be at an end.

The third of last month there was a thunder-storm at Alençon, which began about noon. At five o'clock the thunder became louder, and the sky was on a sudden covered with such thick clouds that the people could hardly see in their houses; to the horror of this darkness, and the continual noise in the element, succeeded such a dreadful storm of hail, that it was first thought to be a shower of stones.

It broke down all before it, roofs, windows, &c. and wounded all those who were unhappily then in the streets. Hail-stones have been found as large as a hat; others measured 18 inches in circumference. A countryman was killed by one of them, and many people were dangerously wounded, 18 of whom had the Viaticum administered. This hail-storm lasted 45 minutes, and did abundance of mischief in the territory of Alençon, and in the neighbouring parishes.

Dresden, Aug. 20. The lightning fell the 5th of this month on the castle of Neudorf, near the New Town, and destroyed 38 houses; a man was buried under the ruins, and several lying-in women died of the fright.

Leghorn, Aug. 24. The King of Sardinia, wishing to give every assistance in his power to commerce, has given orders for repairing the port of Nice, and putting it into a state to receive ships of the greatest burden. It is farther said, that his majesty intends to declare it a free port, and to grant certain privileges to such English and Dutch as will settle there, to form a commercial company, to carry which into execution, his majesty will advance a million of livres.

Turin, Aug. 26. We have not had a drop of rain here these two months, and the hottest weather that ever was known; the harvest in general has been unfavourable.

In a dreadful storm at Haddenham Hilrow, in the isle of Ely, four mares were killed by the lightning. It is remarkable that the Dee and Don, between which rivers the city of Aberdeen is situ-

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ated,

ated, swelled on that day to such a degree as to lay all the low grounds under water, by which incredible damage has been done, and many farmers absolutely ruined.

Three new windows of stained glass, which have been long in painting, were at length completed, and fixed up in the north side of New College chapel, Oxford. They contain 24 figures of patriarchs and prophets, as large as life, each within a nich, upon a pedestal, and under a canopy of Gothic decoration. The design and execution do equal honour to the painter; and the brilliancy, as well as variety of the colouring, which promises to be lasting, exceed any thing of the kind hitherto done in this kingdom.

25th. Mr. Taylor's powder-mill on Hounslow-Heath blew up, and one man perished by the explosion, whose head was found at the distance of more than a quarter of a mile from his body.

26th. At a meeting of the freeholders, at Mile-End assembly-room, agreeable to an advertisement of the sheriffs, for the nomination of two fit and proper persons to represent the county of Middlesex, Mr. Serjeant Glynn and Mr. John Wilkes were almost unanimously approved, there being only four objectors to Mr. Wilkes's nomination. — They afterwards signed the following engagement:

“ We, (J. Wilkes and J. Glynn, Esqrs.) do solemnly promise and engage ourselves to our constituents, if we have the honour to be chosen the representatives in parliament of the county of Middlesex, that we will endeavour, to the

utmost of our power, to restore and defend the excellent form of government modelled and established at the revolution, and to promote acts of the legislature for shortening the duration of parliaments; for excluding placemen and pensioners from the house of commons; for a more fair and equal representation of the people; for vindicating the injured rights of the freeholders of this county, and the whole body of the electors of this united kingdom; and an act for the repeal of the four late acts respecting America; the Quebec act, establishing popery, and the system of French Canadian laws, in that extensive province; the Boston port-act; the act for altering the charter of the province of Massachusetts Bay; and the act for the trial, in Europe, of persons accused of criminal offences in America; being fully persuaded, that the passing of such acts will be of the utmost importance for the security of our excellent constitution, and the restoration of the rights and liberties of our fellow subjects in America.

*J. Wilkes.
J. Glynn.”*

This day the parliament of Great-Britain was dissolved by royal proclamation, being the only parliament that has received its dissolution before the expiration of the term of seven years since his present majesty's accession to the throne. There was but *one* such dissolution during the long reign of George II. viz. in 1746.

Advice has been received of the loss of a great part of a Russian squadron in the Archipelago, by a storm which happened on the 26th of August last, which came on so suddenly,

suddenly, that all the ships were either driven from their anchors, or perished in the road. In the St. Paul, of 60 guns and 500 men, the vice-admiral, with 400 of the crew, perished; two ships, of 50 guns each, foundered, and every soul on board went to the bottom; others were driven on shore, and only one rode out the storm, who gave the above melancholy account.

For several months past there has reigned an epidemical distemper among the horned cattle at Bearn; and, as yet, no remedy has been discovered to put a stop to it.

The excessive heat, and the total want of rain for more than two months, in most parts of Italy, having greatly prejudiced the harvest, the Great Duke of Tuscany is using all the means in his power to get supplies of corn from other countries.

It appears by the export entries at the custom-house at Dublin, that the linen trade alone has decreased 5,000,000 of yards, of the invoice value of 350,000*l.* in the year 1772; and by the best estimate that could be formed of the exports from March, 1772, to March, 1773, they were supposed to have further decreased one-third, which would bring them under 900,000*l.* so that the exports of linen and yarn, taken together, will fall short of 1,100,000*l.* little more than half of their amount in the year 1771.

The heavy rains that have lately fallen have done incredible damage to the latter crops of corn, and in many places have retarded the harvest till the corn is spoilt upon the ground. Add to this, a partial

blight in several parts of the kingdom among the wheat, insomuch that, unless a plentiful supply of bread-corn can be imported from abroad at a moderate price, the poor must inevitably suffer greater hardships before next harvest than they have for many years experienced.

The last advices from America take notice, that, on the 15th past, a new council was chosen for the province of Massachusetts Bay, agreeable to the late act of parliament; that the Hon. Thomas Oliver was sworn in lieutenant-governor of that province; and that General Gage had assembled the select-men of Boston, and read to them that clause of the act forbidding town-meetings, without special licence from the governor. Being told that the provincial laws had been the sole rule of their conduct in those matters, his answer was, That he was determined to carry the act of parliament into execution, and that they, if they opposed it, must be answerable for the consequences.

MARRIED lately, at Dublin, Mr. Abraham Lemon, of Pimlico, aged 25, to the widow Hannan, of Earl-street, aged 85; on the same day, Mr. Mark Conway, aged 16, to Miss Mary Treacy, aged 30, grand-daughter to the said widow Hannan.

DIED, at Burne, in Staffordshire, Mrs. Anne Clieve, a maiden lady, well known for her researches in natural philosophy.

At Dartmouth, in Kent, Mr. Stanley, who lost both his legs and one arm in an engagement in the rebellion in 1745.

In Tottenham Court-road, Captain Samuel Scott, of the royal navy.

navy.—He went round the world with Lord Anson, and was then Lieutenant of the Gloucester.

At Dudmaston, near Bridgenorth, in the 98th year of his age, Thomas Weld, Esq; formerly Lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of foot.

At Harwich, Captain Thomas Forbes, an officer in the royal navy, aged 102.

In the county of Londonderry, Shelagh M'Alester, in the 118th year of her age.

In Dublin, Mrs. Wye, aged 105.

At Birmingham, Bridget Howard, aged 101.

In his stall in Olive-court, Southwark, Rufus Lane, a cobler. He was first an officer in the army, then sold out, and kept a grocer's shop, which he quitted for a commission in the Spanish army, but left that service for killing a brother officer in a duel: he was five years valet to a single gentleman in England: on his master's death he kept a chandler's shop, in which he failed, when necessity obliged him to turn cobler.

At Rathfryland, in Ireland, Hugh Crummy, aged 114.

At Rotherhithe, Evan Lindsey, waterman, aged 98; he had worked on the water above 80 years, and at last was found dead in his boat.

OCTOBER.

1st. The king has been pleased to order a congé d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Rochester, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same

being void by the death of Doctor Zachary Pearce, late bishop thereof; and likewise a letter recommending to the said dean and chapter the Rev. John Thomas, D. L. and dean of Westminster, to be by them elected Bishop of the said see of Rochester.

About four o'clock in the morning a dreadful tempest arose, attended with thunder, lightning, and rain, which did considerable damage among the shipping in the river, unroofed several tenements in the borough of Southwark, and blew down 9 uninhabited houses.

We hear from Oxford, that the waters are so much out round about that place, that several roads leading to the city are impassable, and a great number of sheep and other cattle have been lost; and the waters are so much out in St. Thomas's parish, that the inhabitants are obliged to live up two pair of stairs, and have their provisions brought to them by boats; and the walks belonging to Christ Church College are entirely washed away, and likewise Merton College walks. There is no land to be seen within three or four miles of that place. The damage done to the walks of Christ Church College is computed to be upwards of 200 l. Advices have been also received from Nottingham, and other parts of the country, mentioning great damages to have been done by the continual rains, which had occasioned great floods.

This day writs, directed to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, passed the Great Seal, for the election of members to represent the clergy in convocation for their respective provinces.

At

At a meeting of the livery of London at Guildhall, Mr. Stavely in the chair, Frederick Bull, Brafs Crosby, John Sawbridge, and George Hayley, were put in nomination to represent the city in parliament, previous to which they all signed a paper, in substance like that signed by Mr. Wilkes and Serjeant Glynn.

Mr. Oliver and Mr. Baker were likewise nominated, but refused to sign the above paper.

At a numerous meeting of 4th. the inhabitants of Westminster, the Lords Mountmorres and Mahon were put in nomination as proper persons to represent that city in parliament; and, at the same time, Humphry Cotes offered his services. They have since been opposed by Lord Percy, and Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton.

Lord North was robbed by a single highwayman, who fired at and wounded the postilion.—The villain has since been taken.

A dispute which has long subsisted between the court of Sardinia and that of Great Britain, on account of Mr. M'Namara's daughter, who was intrusted to the care of the Countess of Lozelli, of Nice, is at last terminated. This is the profelyte whom the Bishop of Nice abjured, confessed, and administered the sacrament to, at the age of nine years three months; which conduct, approved by the casuists of Turin, though contrary to the canons of the church of Rome, has been condemned by the Pope, and all the excommunications and anathemas *de ipso facto*, pronounced by this court against those who favoured the restitution of the child to her parents, have been declared null by the court of

Rome: the episcopal functions of the Bishop of Nice are suspended during two years, and the casuists and theological doctors of Turin are forbidden to support and countenance such doctrine for the future, under pain of excommunication. The king of Sardinia entirely disapproved of the proceedings of his clergy, but he would not take upon him to decide the question without the authority of the court of Rome, that he might give his subjects a proof of his submission to the decision of that court. His conduct in this respect has so well satisfied the court of Great-Britain, that it has given him time to make satisfaction, without any disputes with his clergy. The girl is returned to Ireland with her mother and sister, and her father remains at Villa Franca, by consent of the British court, to execute his engagements.

The sheriffs came on the 8th. hustings at Guildhall, when the common serjeant declared the state of the poll for lord mayor for the year ensuing to be,

For John Wilkes, Esq; — 1957

The Rt. Hon. Fred. Bull 1923

Sir James Esdaile — 1474

Alderman Kennet — 1410

And afterwards reported, that the sheriffs were in consequence of opinion that the election had fallen on John Wilkes, Esq; and the Right Hon. the Lord mayor.

The sheriffs then returned to the court of Aldermen, and in about an hour afterwards they again returned with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Wilkes, Crosby, Lewes, Townsend, Hayley, Esdaile, Oliver, Hopkins, &c. when the Recorder (who was brought supported on the hustings) stood up, and declared

declared the election of the court of Aldermen, for a Lord Mayor of the city of London for the year ensuing, to have fallen on John Wilkes, Esq;

The courts of judicature at Boston being suspended because the juries refused to be sworn, the following is the reason which the petit-jury gave for their refusal: "We the subscribers, returned by this county to serve as petit jurors this term, beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as the Hon. Peter Oliver, Esq; stands impeached by the late Hon. House of Commons of this province, in their own name, and in the name of the people of this province, of high crimes and misdemeanors, which impeachment, with the reasons thereof, as they are public, would be needless for us to repeat:

"We would also beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as, by a late act of the British parliament, the continuance of the judges of the superior court is, since the 1st of July last, made to depend upon the said act, which, it is apprehended, places their dependence entirely upon the crown, and which is esteemed a great infringement of the charter-rights of this province:

"Taking the above premises into our most serious consideration, we beg leave to acquaint your honours, that we cannot, in our consciences, from a sense of that duty we owe to our country, to ourselves, and to posterity, act against the united voice of this people: Therefore, beg your honours will excuse us when we say, we decline serving as petit jurors for this court."

Signed by thirty-three citizens.

After the court had read the papers, the clerk of the court, by order of the chief justice, asked them, seriatim, if they would be sworn? and every one refused. The court said they would consider of their reasons, and the juries withdrew. The court then adjourned till ten o'clock next day, when they met, exclusive of Mr. Oliver, and, to the inexpressible grief of their fellow-citizens, went on to such business as is usually transacted, without juries.

At the final close of the poll for members to serve this city in parliament, the numbers were as follows:

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor	3096
John Sawbridge, Esq;	— 3456
George Hayley, Esq;	— 3390
Richard Oliver, Esq;	— 3354
William Baker, Esq;	— 2802
Brafs Crosby, Esq;	— 1913
John Roberts, Esq;	— 1393

The Leeds canal between Liverpool and Wigan was opened with great solemnity.

A proclamation was this day issued, forbidding the exportation of gun-powder, arms, or ammunition, from any part of Great-Britain, for six months, and even prohibiting the carrying of any coastwise, without first obtaining a special licence for so doing from the king or his privy council. (From this prohibition, however, the Master-General of the Ordnance is excepted.)

The new sessions-house in the Old Bailey was opened for the trial of prisoners. In it is a large room appropriated for the use of the witnesses, to prevent their standing in the yard, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, or being at public

public houses, and they are to be sent for when wanted to give evidence.

This day came on at Brentford the election of knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex. Mr. Wilkes and Serjeant Glynn, the two avowed candidates, set off about eight in the morning in the lord-mayor's coach and six, accompanied by his lordship and a very large train of voters in carriages and on horseback. No other candidates appearing to oppose them, the sheriffs declared them duly elected.

Boston, New England, August 28.

On the 23d instant the governor published the following proclamation:

“Whereas certain hand-bills have been pasted in sundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the said town, to meet at the town-house chamber, on Wednesday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to consider of and determine upon measures for opposing the execution of divers late acts of parliament:

“And whereas, by a late act of parliament, all town meetings called without the consent of the governor (except the annual meetings in the months of March and May) are illegal:

“I do hereby strictly prohibit all persons from attending the aforesaid or any other meeting not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill consequences that may follow thereon, and answer the same at their utmost peril.

T. GAGE.”

Boston, Sept. 1. We are assured Mr. Danforth, late president of the

council, has resigned his seat at that board.

This morning a party of troops proceeded to Charles-Town, and took possession of the powder in the powder-house there, and are now conveying it round to Boston in waggons; and then proceeded to Medford powder-house for the same purpose; they also took the powder from Cambridge.

Williamsburg, Aug. 18. By an express from the frontiers we learn that Col. M'Donald had just arrived from Wahatomakie, a Shawanese town on the Muskingham, which he has destroyed, with all the plantations round it, taken three scalps, killed several of the Indians, and made one prisoner, with the loss of only two of his people, and six wounded; and that an expedition is planned against some of their other towns, which, if successful, will probably put an end to the war. Several parties of Indians are daily seen on this side of the Allegheny mountains, but they have done but little mischief of late, except scalping one family on the head of Cedar creek.

This day the sessions ended at the Old Bailey; at this 25th. sessions nine prisoners were capitally convicted; 16 were ordered for transportation for 7 years; one for 14 years; 4 were branded in the hand, two of whom were for manslaughter; 9 were ordered to be privately whipt; and 35 were discharged by proclamation.

Among those capitally convicted, were the notorious John Rann, (alias Sixteen String Jack) and William Collyer, for robbing the Rev. Dr. Bell, of his watch, and 1s. 6d. on the highway near Gunnersbury-lane; William Lane and

Samuel

Samuel Trotman, for assaulting William Floyd on the highway in the Knightsbridge coach, and robbing him of 2s. and upwards in silver: Lane, immediately on stopping the coach, struck at Mr. Floyd with a drawn knife, cut him across the back of the hand thro' the sinews, whereby he lost a great quantity of blood, and almost the use thereof, and on putting his hand in his pocket to give him his money, Lane made another pulh with his knife at his pocket, which cut him across the finger, and thereby the knife was prevented from entering his groin; and Wm. Lewis, for uttering and publishing, as true, a forged draft upon Mess. Drummond and Co. for 48l. 18s.

Mathias M' Mahon was convicted for feloniously killing and slaying Mary the wife of Tho. Cuddy, about four years ago in East Smithfield, by throwing her down in a scuffle, wherein she had intruded herself, by which she received a blow on the head, which occasioned her death.

Elizabeth Grieve, commonly called the Hon. Mrs. Grieve, was tried at Hicks's Hall for defrauding divers persons of several sums of money, under pretence of procuring them places under the government, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. This is the woman who a year ago rendered herself so famous at Bowstreet, having pretended to be the friend of the prime minister, cousin to the Duke of Grafton, and to have various other connections of the first rank.

At the final close of the poll, yesterday at Covent-Garden, for representatives in parliament for Westminster, the numbers were,

for Earl Percy 4994; Lord Pelham Clinton 4744; Lord Mountmorres 2531; Lord Mahon 2342; Humphrey Cotes, Esq; 130; whereupon the two former were declared duly elected. Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton then returned thanks to the electors in a short speech; after which the Lords Mountmorres and Mahon spoke a considerable time, the purport of which was, that they would ever be ready to stand forth in the public cause, and for the public good. Mr. Cotes returned thanks to those electors who honoured him with their votes, uninfluenced, unsolicited, and uncontrouled.

Last week the mint officers presented, for the approbation of his majesty in council, four boxes of very accurate weights, as standards for weighing the coin of these kingdoms; two series of which, one for gold and the other for silver, are to be preserved in the mint, as originals; the others, as duplicates or copies of the same, are to be delivered to a proper officer, who will now be appointed for comparing and marking all such weights for common use; and after the last day of December next, no money weights will be deemed legal but what are stamped by the said officer, according to the late act of parliament.

The report was made to his majesty in council, of 28th. the convicts who were capitally convicted last September sessions; when the following were ordered for execution on Monday the 7th of November next, viz. Charles Mills and John Pugh, for robbing Laurence Gilson in a field near Figlane of 27s; John Victoire Duccrett,

cret, for stealing 18 guineas, and goods to a large amount, the property of Mr. De Guingard; William Griffiths, for breaking into the house of Joseph Palmer, and stealing some plate; Charles Nangle, for forging on a bank post bill for the payment of 50l. an indorsement of the name of Robert Swyer, and publishing the same as a true indorsement; Wm. Hughes, for returning from transportation before his term; and John Holding, for stealing 12 l. and a pair of breeches, in the house of Timothy Marshall, at Drayton; also John Lockett, alias Lockington, alias Wilson, tried in April sessions, 1772, for forgery; and Abraham Abrahams, tried in last April sessions for forgery.

The following were respited; Richard Clarke, Joseph Dogget, Fabius Lewis, and Lewis Lequint, Robert Edwards, Charles Shaw, Elizabeth Wigley, and John Robertson.

By an account of the number of inhabitants in the colony of Connecticut, taken the first of January last, and published by order of the General Assembly, there appeared to be in the whole six counties, 191,392 Whites, and 6464 Blacks; by which state of the numbers, compared with an account returned in the year 1756, there is an increase of 64,417 Whites, and 3445 Blacks.

The Bey of Tunis has sent a present to his majesty, consisting of two tygers, twelve sheep, and about two hundred very curious skins of different animals. They are come over in the *Lætitia*, Captain Rose.

Cádiz, O^r. 11. From the coast

of Morocco we have advice that an English ship, escorted by a frigate, arrived at Tangier the beginning of August, and had brought back Sidi Tahar Fenis, whom the emperor, some time ago, charged with a commission for England. His Britannic Majesty hath, on this occasion, sent to the Moorish prince a present, which consists of 19 mortars, with their carriages, 2850 bombs, 30 iron cannons with their carriages; likewise four chests of matches, 3200 bullets, and 25 bales, containing pieces of silver plate, mathematical instruments, sabres, fucees, china, woollen cloaths, linens, and divers other effects. Sidi Tahar Fenis hath brought, besides, 2 brass cannons, 24 pounders, which were re-cast in England from some old cannon out of the emperor's arsenal.

Bourdeaux, O^r. 8. People here are in great apprehension of an epidemical distemper among the horned cattle making its way into this city. The magistrates have ordered all cattle to be kept out of the gates, till warranted sound by persons of experience; and no milk is suffered to be brought into the town. The disorder makes great ravage all round us.

On the 21st instant, the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Denmark, with the Princess Sophia Frederica, of Mecklenbourg, was celebrated at Copenhagen with great magnificence. The festivals on this occasion lasted three days.—Upon this occasion the following promotions were made, viz. His Serene Highness Prince Lewis of Mecklenbourg, father to the princess, and five others, knights of the elephant; eleven

eleven knights of the order of Dannebrog; four new privy counsellors of conference; three privy counsellors; thirteen chamberlains; one rear-admiral; a new master of the ceremonies; and a great many promotions of inferior rank.

The late scarcity of corn in Sweden is, by the uncommon plenty of the last harvest, converted into the opposite extreme; and the low price at which it is now sold, it is thought will ruin the farmers.

On the 24th of September, the sea ebbed and flowed, in the harbour of Malaga, in Spain, thrice in the space of an hour, two feet perpendicular, without any apparent cause. The same phenomenon happened the same day, and about the same hour, at Leghorn.

Patrick St. John and William West were apprehended, and charged, at the public office in Bow-street, with robbing the house of Lady Parsons, in Kildare-place, Dublin, of plate, money, and jewels, to the amount of 2500*l*. Jewels and money, to a considerable amount, were found upon them.

Mr. Groome, of the Red-Lion, in Drury-Lane, being on a visit on board a ship in the river, had the misfortune to fall overboard, and, before the body could be recovered, he was supposed to be quite dead; but one of the medical assistants to the newly established society for the recovery of persons supposed to be drowned, being sent for, he was, after two hours labour, brought to life.—This is the tenth person so restored by means of the bounty allowed by this humane society.

During the course of the month

past, the usual circular letter was sent from the secretary's office to the peers of Scotland, signifying the dissolution of parliament, and recommending a list for the election of new members. From this list the Marquis of Lothian, and the Earls of Dunmore, Stair, and Errol, late members, are excluded. The following letter to Mr. Bolland, late agent from the council at Massachusetts's Bay, written by the Earl of Stair, on the subject of American affairs, seems to account for the omission of that nobleman's name in the above list.

“*Culborn, Oct. 4, 1774.*

Sir,

I am to thank you for your letter of the 29th of September, and likewise for a pamphlet you sent me formerly. My conduct in parliament, in these unhappy American matters, deserves not the acknowledgments the late council of the province of Massachusetts's Bay are pleased to honour it with; all I can pretend to is a sincere affection to both countries, (whose interests, if rightly understood, are, and must ever be, the same) with little ability, and still less power to be of service to either. Great and repeated provocations have drawn down corrections, too precipitate, I think, perhaps too harsh: but we must look forward, and hope, that, through the mediation of men of temper, and of disinterested principles, conciliatory measures will be fallen on. To be in any manner instrumental to which is my warmest wish.

STAIR.”

MARRIED lately, Mr. Richard Watley, a wealthy farmer of Uplong,

Uplong, a village in Berkshire, to Mrs. Lowrel, a widow gentlewoman of Thames-street; and the next morning about two o'clock, the bridegroom was taken ill, and expired in less than an hour after.

N O V E M B E R.

1st. At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, Alderman Trecothick desired leave to resign his gown, as Alderman of Vintryward, on account of his ill state of health, which the court accepted; and Nathaniel Newnham, Esq; has since been chosen in his room.

Two inhuman villains cut off the arm of a watchman, in Barrack-street, Dublin, which was afterwards found wrapt up in the apron of one of their wives; by which means a discovery was made, and one of the savages apprehended.

6th. Six persons were drowned in the new passage between Bristol and Wales, by the obstinacy of one of the passengers, who, having lost his hat, suddenly caught hold of the helm, to turn the boat about, by which she was overfet, and all except one man perished.

7th. This day, seven of the nine malefactors under sentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn. John Lockington, and John Ducret, were reprieved.

Cambridge, Nov. 2. The native of Otaheite has lately visited this university, where he appeared in our military uniform, with his hair dressed and tied behind. Some one offered him a pinch of snuff, which he politely refused, saying, that his nose was not hungry. The doctors and professors in their robes struck

him wonderfully. He discovered many marks of natural religion, by his superstitious dread of every thing which he looked upon as sacred. In his own country he is himself in the priesthood, which may be an additional reason for his attention to these things. He has learnt the use of fire arms since he came amongst us.

As Lord Berkeley was passing over Hounslow-Heath, 11th. in the dusk of the evening, in his post-chaise, the driver was called to stop by a young fellow genteely dressed and mounted; but the driver not readily obeying the summons, the fellow discharged his pistol at the chaise, which Lord Berkeley returned; and, in the instant, a servant came up, and shot the fellow dead. By means of the horse, which he had that morning hired, he was traced, and his lodgings in Mercer-street, Long-acre, discovered; where Sir John Fieldings's men were scarce entered, when a youth, booted and spurred, came to enquire for the deceased by the name of Evan Jones. This youth, upon examination, proved to be an accomplice, and impeached two other young men belonging to the same gang, one of whom was clerk to a laceman in Bury-street, St. James's, after whom an immediate search being made, he was traced along the road to Portsmouth, and, at three in the morning, was surprized in bed at Farnham, and brought back to London by Mr. Bond, and other assistants. The other accomplice was also apprehended, and all three were carried before Sir John Fielding; when it appeared, that these youths, all of good families, had lately committed a number of rob-

beries in the neighbourhood of London; that one of them had 50 guineas due to him for wages when he was apprehended, and that he had frequently been intrusted with effects to the amount of 10,000*l.* An evening paper says, there are no less than *seven* of these youths in custody, from 18 to 20 years of age, some of whose parents are in ease, some in affluent circumstances, all of them overwhelmed with sorrow by the vices of their unhappy sons.

13th. A fire broke out at the timber-yard of Mr. Flight, in Tabernacle Walk, Moorfields, which consumed all the timber, and the floor cloth warehouse in the same walk. The flames spread so rapidly, that the London Insurance engine was near being burnt, and several of the firemen were terribly scorched in bringing it away. It is supposed to have been wilfully set on fire.

16th. The report was made to his Majesty in council, of the capital convicts now under sentence of death in Newgate, when the six following were ordered for execution on Wednesday the 30th inst. viz. John Coleby and Charles Jones, William Lewis, John Rann, alias Sixteen String Jack, William Lane and Samuel Trotman.

18th. At a court of aldermen it was unanimously agreed to return thanks to the Right Hon. Frederick Bull, late Lord Mayor, for his indefatigable attention to the duties of that important office; for his upright and impartial administration of public justice; and for his diligence on all occasions to promote the welfare and true interest of this city, and for his unblemished conduct and exemplary

behaviour during the whole course of his mayoralty.

At the auction sale of the late Duke of Kingston's live stock, at Leeds, the stud of horses, &c. sold for 582*l.* Two pointers, Pounce and Hero, 78*l.* Bull and Bell, 34*l.* Venus and Moggy, 18*l.* Sancho and Betty 12 guineas; Ranger and Don, 21 guineas; a setter 6*l.* and 15 spaniels for 59*l.*

This day was argued in the Court of King's Bench, the cause between the post-master of Hungerford, in Berkshire, and the inhabitants of the said town, on the former claiming an extra price for the delivery of letters over and above the postage. It was determined against the post-master.

Came on in the Court of King's-Bench before a Special Jury, the remarkable trial at bar, upon a writ of Mandamus, for settling finally the long contested question concerning the rights of the freemen of Shrewsbury against the corporation. After a long discussion, which lasted eleven hours, of the written and parole evidence on both sides, a verdict was given in favour of the rights of the freemen, by which the verdict obtained in 1771 was fully confirmed. The Chief Justice, after stating the evidence, left the matter to the jury, who in less than ten minutes brought in their verdict for the plaintiffs the freemen.

The sixteen Noblemen elected this day to represent the peerage of Scotland in parliament are,

Duke of Gordon,
Earl of Caithness,
Earl of Strathmore,
Earl of Abercorn,
Earl of Galloway,

Earl

Earl of Loudon,
 Earl of Dalhousie,
 Earl of Breadalbane,
 Earl of Aberdeen,
 Earl of March,
 Earl of Marchmont,
 Earl of Roseberry,
 Earl of Bute,
 Lord Visc. Stormont,
 Lord Visc. Irwin,
 Lord Cathcart.

The Earls of Galloway, Dalhousie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, and Cassilis, are the new ones who come in, in place of the Duke of Athole, Marquis of Lothian, the Earls of Dunmore, Stair, and Errol.

21st. Mr. Williams was brought up for judgment to the bar of the court of King's-Bench, for publishing a letter in the Morning Post, reflecting on the character of the Hon. C. Fox, when the court fined him 100l. and ordered him to pay all costs, and to one month's imprisonment in the King's-Bench, to which he was immediately committed.

A grant passed the great seal to Lord Mulgrave, and the Honourable Constantine John Phipps, of the manors of Mowgrave and Seton, together with all mines of alum in the county of York, in consideration of the sum of 27,000l. paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, with the further sum of 1200l. per ann. to be paid half-yearly, with a clause on his Majesty's part to make such further covenants within ten years as may be judged necessary to convey the same to them and their heirs for ever.

25th. Was held a Court of Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-

mon Council, at Guildhall, in order to chuse a town-clerk for this city, in the room of Sir James Hodges, deceased. There were several candidates, but Mr. Rix was chosen by a majority of 66.

A violent storm came on from the eastward, by which more than 40 ships were driven ashore between Yarmouth and the Frith: among others, a Scots brig, the fate of whose company was very singular. Between three and four in the morning she was stranded about five miles to the southward of Lowestoff, at a place where the coast is formed by a perpendicular cliff, the base whereof is sand, and the summit stiff clay. By the surge beating against the base of the cliff at high tides, many caves are formed, in one of which the matter of this devoted crew, with ten others, took shelter from the inclemency of the weather: but while one of the company was gone to the assistance of the only remaining person on board, the cliff gave way above, and engulfed the other ten, who were all dug out, as soon as assistance could be procured; and exhibited a scene the most melancholy that can be imagined—a mother with four children round her, the youngest not two years old; and the mother with four sailors yet warm with life, but past all hope of recovery.

The lords of police in Scotland have formed a plan for the recovery of drowned persons, on the model of that at Amsterdam.

Lisbon, O. S. 21. A Portuguese frigate arrived here the 7th, having on board the Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco to this court. This is the first subject of that state

who has appeared in a public character in this capital since the expulsion of the Moors.

A memorial from the British court has been circulated throughout the ports of France, in order to discountenance every species of illicit commerce between the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, and those of the King of Great-Britain in America. By this memorial, owners of ships, or merchandize, who engage in this contraband trade, are given to understand, that their ships will be strictly searched, and that offenders will be rigorously punished, for their breach of treaties, without involving the two nations in the contest, or disturbing in the least the public tranquillity. A like memorial has been communicated to the Dutch traders.

Paris, Nov. 14. The day before yesterday, at nine in the morning, the king, after attending divine service at the holy chapel, went to the great chamber of parliament, attended by his brothers, and the Dukes of Orleans, Chartres, and the rest of the Princes of the Blood, the great officers of state, &c. &c. When they were arrived, the king ordered them to take their places, and then declared his intention to re-establish the ancient magistrates of Paris.

After this his majesty ordered to be registered, 1. An edict for the re-establishment of the ancient officers of parliament; 2. An edict for creating M. de Miromesnil keeper of the seals; 3. An edict for suppressing the officers lately appointed for the new parliament and the superior councils; 4. Another for re-establishing the grand council; 5. Another for re-estab-

lishing the court of aids of Paris; 6. Another for re-establishing the court of aids of Clermont Ferrand; and several other edicts relating to matters tending to re-establish the power of the ancient parliaments.

Altena, Nov. 11. It has snowed and frozen here for eight days past, with a violent wind at East, which has made the water in the Elbe fall lower than has ever been remembered. A large stone was discovered by this means at the bottom of the river, which had been seen 100 years ago, as appeared by the date which was then engraved upon it; and the date of the present year was accordingly engraved upon it, as a proof of the like circumstance.

Messrs. Henry and Wm. Woodfall were brought up to the Court of King's-Bench to receive judgment in the verdict given against them for publishing in the Public Advertiser and Morning Chronicle, a letter signed a South Briton, which letter was deemed a libel on the revolution. The Court adjudged them to pay each a fine of 200 marks, and suffer three months imprisonment in the King's-Bench.

Lord Mansfield delivered the opinion of the Court of King's-Bench on the cause between Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Hall, late collector of duties in the island of Grenada. The merits on this cause turned on the validity of an impost of four and a half per cent. made by his Majesty in council, without the concurrence of parliament, on all exports from the above island. The council for the plaintiff contended, 1st. That the crown cannot, by its own authority, impose a tax on any country,

try, though obtained, as Grenada was, by conquest: and, 2dly, That, even if the crown ever could have exercised such power, yet that by certain proclamations, inviting British subjects to settle and colonize in Grenada, and promising them an established government by council and assembly, as in the other islands, his Majesty had waived that right, and divested himself of that power prior to the date of the order imposing the present tax. The judges concurred in the latter proposition, and gave judgment for the plaintiff; in consequence of which the island will be relieved henceforward from the payment of this duty.

The writs for calling a 29th. new parliament being returnable this day, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Commons in the House of Peers; who being come, his Majesty, by his chancellor, signified his pleasure that they should return and chuse a speaker, to be presented next day for his Majesty's approbation. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose Sir Fletcher Norton.

This day his Majesty went 30th. in the usual state to the House of Peers, and having approved of the Commons choice of a speaker, opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne.

The six following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, viz. John Coleby, Charles Jones, William Lewis, John Rann, alias Sixteen-String Jack, William Lane, and Samuel Trotman.

Lewis, the unhappy sufferer for forgery, was a most ingenious copyist, and could counterfeit copper-plate writing to astonishing exactness. He was far from an abandoned character, and died an example of penitence, which, in some measure, atoned for the injury he had done the public. He composed a prayer in the cells, which does credit to his understanding.

The friends of Coleby and Jones, passing the house of Mr. Keat, their prosecutor, in order to the interment of their bodies, committed the most outrageous acts of violence that have been known in any civilized country, by breaking the windows, attempting to set the house on fire, and threatening the life of Mr. Keat.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, Nov. 28, to Anth. Todd, Esq; Sec. of the Gen. Post-Office.

“ We have had extreme bad weather for ten days past; hard gales from the N. to E. with much snow, and heavy squalls of wind at intervals. Our harbour is like a forest; near 340 sail of light colliers and others, put in here, near 50 of them without anchors and cables, and many others have been obliged to run ashore for safety: there are about 13 or 14 sail on shore between Lowestoffe and Orfordness, and many have foundered in the Offing.”

By all the accounts which have been received from Boston during the course of this month, we learn that affairs still remain in the greatest confusion in that province, and that Gen. Gage finds himself in a very disagreeable situation. All the labourers and artificers of the colony have refused to assist him in

any wife in the creeling of the barracks, which are wanted for the use of the troops; and on his sending to New-York for that purpose, nobody could be found who would furnish him either with tools, implements, or their labour.

The following resolution of the General Congress now sitting at Philadelphia has transpired, and been transmitted hither:

(C O P Y.)

“ Resolved unanimously,

“ That the Congress request the merchants and others in the several Colonies not to send to Great-Britain any order for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already sent, to be delayed or suspended, until the sense of the Congress, on the means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America, is made public.

“ Extracted from the Minutes.

Sept. 22. C. THOMPSON, Clk.”

Extract of a letter from Switzerland, O.S. 24.

“ On the 10th of last month an earthquake was felt at the town of Altdorf, the capital of the canton of Uri, which spread consternation and alarm through all its environs. There were in the morning three shocks, the first of them at three o’clock, the second at nine, the third at eleven, which, though progressively more sensible, did not occasion any damage.

About four o’clock in the afternoon the motion of the earth recommenced with such violence that the great church suffered considerably. The steeple was parted in two. The dome of another church was split, and fell to the ground. A great number of houses were thrown down, and the town-house greatly damaged.

The parish church of Stirenzen was entirely destroyed. Enormous masses of stones were thrown from the mountains situated along the lake of the four cantons, and the whole country would have been laid waste, if another such shock had happened.

The next day, about midnight, another shock was felt, which at three o’clock was followed by another more violent. Public prayers and processions were immediately ordered, to implore the clemency of heaven.

The earth hath continued since to be agitated; and the inhabitants, filled with horror, are retired into the country, where they lie under tents.”

MARRIED, at Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. Edward Clarke, widower, to Mrs. Anne Gibbins, widow, both of the same place, whose ages together are upwards of 160 years.

They write from Greenock, that last week a young man, a shoemaker, who is both deaf and dumb, was married to a sprightly young girl: At the wedding there were present three of the bridegroom’s sisters, with two young men, who were all born deaf and dumb; so that there were six deaf and dumb persons convened on this occasion.

DIED, a few days ago, at Alton, in Hampshire, Mr. Henry Furstone; he is said to have died worth 7000*l.* in the funds, and having no relation, he has left it to the first man of his name, who shall produce a woman of the same name, and it is to be paid them on the day of their marriage.

At Sudbury, in Suffolk, an old gentleman, who has been six times lawfully married, and was that morning

morning going to be married to the seventh wife; but as he and his intended bride were at breakfast together, he was taken in a fit, and expired immediately.

At her house at Brook-green, Hammer-smith, in an advanced age, Mrs. Joanna Stevens, who, upwards of thirty years ago, received five thousand pounds for the discovery of her medicine for the stone. Her death was occasioned by the fright she received on the 6th of August last, when Henry M'Allester and James M'Alister entered her house, and took from her four half-crown pieces and three pounds in money, for which offence they were tried last sessions at the Old Bailey and acquitted.

At the Hot-Wells, Bristol, Mr. Emanuel Smithson, aged 101.

Accounts from Paris mention the death of a man-servant, who was killed by a fall, at the age of 122 years.

D E C E M B E R.

At a general Court of proprietors of East India stock, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of a supervisor for the new settlement of Balambangan, a letter was read from Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor of Bengal, in which he gave a very satisfactory account of the progress he had made in forming a new code of laws, for the better administration of justice in the Company's territorial acquisitions; two exodes of which, being sent as a specimen, on a motion being made for that purpose, were ordered to be printed. After which, the chairman

acquainted the court, that the directors being informed, by the committee of correspondence, that a supervisor was necessary to be appointed for Balambangan, and that Mr. Hurlock, late a director, was a proper person for that office, the court of directors, at two different meetings, had taken the matter into consideration, and had approved of the same, and submitted to the general court the necessity of the office, as well as the propriety of the nomination, with a suitable salary, not less than 6000 l. a year, to commence on embarkation. But Mr. Dalrymple having demanded on what grounds the directors had founded the necessity of such an officer, and being told, on the chief and councils own vouchers, a debate arose, whether it were better to send out such an officer, with such a salary, or abandon the settlement altogether, especially as it came out, that the Spaniards had a claim on the settlement, which it was doubtful whether our ministry would think fit to resent. This being a question of which the proprietary did not think themselves competent, the farther consideration of it was referred to the court of directors.

This day the Lord Mayor of London was sworn into parliament, as member for Middlesex, and delivered in his qualification upon oath accordingly.

The Coroner's inquest sat on the body of John Bolton, at the Sun in Clement's lane, Wych-street, who was on Tuesday last run over by his Majesty's state-coach, and brought in their verdict accidental death. A messenger was sent in order to enquire what family he had left;

and as he had left only a widow, an annuity of 20l. was settled on her for life.

York, Nov. 29. We have received an account from Sheffield of a great riot there the latter end of last week. It was occasioned by an attempt of the proprietors of the coalpits in the neighbourhood, to raise the price from 4d. to 6d. per hundred. The rioters threatened to pull down houses, &c. but were persuaded to send a deputation to the Duke of Norfolk, who very candidly attended to hear their complaints, and promised that if the proprietors of his coal mines persisted in their intentions of raising the price, he would take the collieries into his own hands, and prevent such impositions; on which the mob is dispersed, and all is quiet again.

5th. This day came on in the court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a special jury, the mandamus cause between John Steel, a journeyman artist in the porcelain manufactory at Worcester, plaintiff, and the magistrates of that corporation defendants, who had refused to admit the said Steel to the freedom of that city, upon a presumption that he was not entitled to it, because he had not ordinarily boarded and lodged in the family of the person to whom he was bound apprentice; when, after a short examination, it appearing, that the plaintiff was legally bound apprentice, had regularly served his full time, had been competently instructed in his business, and that his boarding and lodging out of his master's house was with the consent of the master, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 2.

“ On Wednesday the court of session determined a very curious cause, in which a gentleman was pursuer and certain justices of Peace defenders. The cause was, that after a meeting of the justices, when business was over, and they were taking a cheerful glass, it was proposed to drink a certain well-known toast, usually given in companies of men. The gentleman refused to drink it; upon which, refusing their judicial powers, they had a minute wrote, fining the gentleman for his obitnacy. The gentleman laid hold of the minute, and tore it in pieces; upon this the justices ordained him to be carried to the Public Cross of the Town where met, there to make a public acknowledgment of his wrongous proceeding, and to pay half a crown of expences, and on his failure authorized their constables to detain him for six hours upon his own expences, and till they were paid for their trouble and expences, not exceeding five shillings, and appointed his sentence to be recorded in the Justices Sederunt book, *in terror to others to commit such abuses and outrages for the future.* The gentleman was accordingly carried to the Cross, and obliged to make public concessions. The gentleman insisted before the court of session for a vindication of his character, and for damages and costs of suit. It was alledged for the Justices, that the whole was only a frolic in a jovial meeting, and as the pursuer had behaved in a manner very extraordinary in the company of gentlemen, by refusing the toast, he was not entitled to any reparation. The

The court found the sentence of the justices illegal and oppressive, and ordained it to be erased, and awarded to the gentleman 15 l. of damages, and 35 l. of expences. Many curious and entertaining remarks passed upon the bench with regard to the said toak."

This day came on at Guildhall, before the recorder, in the Lord Mayor's court, the long depending trial between the ward of Bread-street, plaintiff, and an inhabitant of Watling-street, defendant, for refusing to take upon him the office of constable, as partner in a warehouse in that ward, but residing in another; when, after a short hearing of counsel on both sides, the court unanimously agreed, that the prosecution was illegal and groundless, and therefore a verdict was given for the defendant.

This morning a bill of indictment was presented to the grand jury for the county of Middlesex, at Hicks's-hall, against the Duchess of Kingston, for felony in marrying the late Duke of Kingston, at the time she was actually the wife of the honourable Augustus Hervey; when the jury found the bill to be a true bill, in consequence of which she must appear to take her trial at the Old Bailey as a felon, or an outlawry will issue against her.

Five Charity-school-boys were carried before the sitting alderman at Guildhall, charged with picking pockets. It appeared on their examination, that a gang of them went out on nights to pick pockets, and the handkerchiefs they got they sold at a shop near Whitecross-street for 4d. each, good and bad together; that they had sold 60 on

a night. On account of their tender age, not one of them being above nine or ten years old, and on their friends promising not to suffer them, for the future, to run about the streets after school-hours, they were all dismissed.

On Tuesday a cause was tried in the Court of King's-bench, before Lord Mansfield, wherein the parish of St. Clement Danes were plaintiffs, and a part of the society of Lincoln's-inn defendants, on an action brought against the latter, for refusing to pay the poor's rates; when, after a hearing of above five hours, a verdict was given in favour of the parish, with all costs of suit.

This day the sessions, which began the 7th instant, ended 13th. at the Old Bailey; at this sessions, thirteen prisoners were capitally convicted; 37 were sentenced to be transported for seven years; two for coining half-pence were branded in the hand, and ordered to be imprisoned one year; six to be whipt, and 44 discharged by proclamation.

The following capital respites in Newgate have received his Majesty's mercy, on condition of transportation, viz. John Viçtoire Ducret, Charles Locket, Jane Munt, Lewis Lequint, Fabius Lewis, and Michael Brannon, for the term of their natural lives; Charles Shaw, John Robertson, William Collier, Robert Edwards, Elizabeth Wigley, and Edward Phipps, for 14 years; John Doggett, and Joseph Tidbury, for 7 years.

Patrick Madan, who in July last was capitally convicted of robbing William Beckenham in the fields near the Shepherd and Sheperdese of a coat, and his execution re-

spited

spited on the declaration of Amos Merrit at the place of execution, acknowledging himself to be the thief, hath obtained his Majesty's pardon.

15th. Came on at Guildhall an important question which arose on an issue directed by the court of Chancery; Hope and Co. of Amsterdam, and Hoare and Co. of London, were plaintiffs, and the assignees of Fordyce and Co. defendants: the question was, whether in a money circulation between Fordyce alone and the plaintiffs, a guarantee given by Fordyce, in the name of the house, bound the house, though in the hand-writing of Fordyce, and though the plaintiffs made no attempts to discover whether the house were privy to it or no? The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Yesterday a motion was made in the court of Chancery, for an injunction, to stop the payment of a sum of money in the hands of an auctioneer, from being paid to the trustees of a certain duchess, which arose from the sale of the late duke's horses, dogs, &c. on the ground of her being an executrix, &c. when the lord chancellor remarked, that as a noble law lord had made it appear that there was no indictment against her, as it had been brought against Elizabeth Childleigh, and there being no such person, he ordered the money to be paid into the hands of the trustees, for the payment of funeral expences, debts, and legacies.

The Duke of Manchester renewed again in the House of Peers the proposal for admitting the members of the House of Commons, and other strangers, to hear their lordships debates. He particularly

pressed it at this time, as a point to be desired even by ministers, that the Public might be informed of the grounds on which they proceed in regard to the measures to be pursued respecting America, whose interests are so interwoven with those of Great-Britain, that the attention of the people of this country cannot be too much awakened at this truly important crisis. His grace was seconded with great elocution and energy by Lord Lyttelton. The proposal was to admit the members of the House of Commons, the Scotch and Irish Peers, and such other persons as shall be introduced by a Peer. The Lord Chancellor rose up in reply to the Duke, and acquainted the Lords, that he always looked upon himself as a servant of the house, whose duty it was to see their orders enforced; but that as it seemed to be the desire of many to relax their standing order in this point, he thought the civility due from one lord to another should induce the House to come into the proposal, which was accordingly agreed to without further debate.

On Monday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, came on to be tried at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice de Grey, and a special Jury, the long depending cause wherein sundry Armenian Merchants were plaintiffs, Governor Verelst, General Smith, and others, defendants.

The cause of action was laid for various instances of oppression; for false imprisonment, and singular depredations on the property of the plaintiffs. The Jury withdrew at almost seven o'clock, and at ten returned a verdict, acquitting Gen. Smith,

Smith, but finding Governor Verelst guilty of the false imprisonment, by virtue of his letters to the Nabob, with 5000l. damages, and full costs.

On Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, the cause of some other Armenian Merchants against Governor Verelst was tried at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice De Grey and a special Jury. The trial lasted for eight hours, when a verdict was given in favour of the Armenian merchants, with four thousand pounds damages, and full costs.

18th. Mrs. Vickars, a widow-lady at Derby, was inhumanly murdered by a villain, who, having rifled the house, made off before the murder was discovered. There has since been found, by the relations of the deceased, 300l. in a bag, on the tester of her bed, which the villain had missed; but what he carried off is not yet known.

21st. At a general court of proprietors of East India stock, the half-yearly dividend was declared to be three per cent.

Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, Dec. 17.

“ The accounts, all along the coast, of the loss among the shipping are dreadful, it being supposed near forty sail have suffered between the Thames and the Frith. All the whole coast, from this port to Berwick, exhibits a most terrible scene of desolation, and such wreck of shipping as never was seen here before. Several dead bodies have been driven ashore.

Letters from different parts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Yarmouth, and the sea ports all round the island, contain melancholy accounts of the

damages and losses of shipping by the late stormy weather.

This day his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt-bill, and to a new bill for the free importation of Indian corn, for a limited time, and upon certain conditions; after which both houses adjourned till Thursday, the 19th of January.

Yesterday a copy of the petition from the American congress to the King was delivered to Lord Dartmouth, for the purpose of shewing it to his Majesty, before it is presented to him by the agents. It contains a state of grievances, a solicitation for the removal of evil counsellors, and a claim that the colonies are exempt from taxation by the British parliament.

This day Mr. Recorder made his report to his Majesty of the convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution on Tuesday the 10th of January, viz. Amos Merrit, for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Edward Ellicot, at Hornsey, and stealing a large quantity of plate, and other things; John Williams, for stealing in the dwelling-house of George Venables, the sign of the Bunch of Grapes in the Tower, 33l. in money, three bank notes, value 40l. a silver spoon, and several other things; Richard Mitchell, for feloniously stealing out of a letter, sent by the general post from Mr. Whitfield, of Lewes, to Mr. Moxon, at Lymington (and which came to the hands of Mitchell, then a sorter of letters at the General Post Office, Lombard-street), a bank note, value 100l.;

1001.; Edward Parker, Wm. Pritchard, and Peter Shaw, for burglariously breaking open the dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Cruttenden, at Surgeons-hall, (where Pritchard had some time since been a servant) and stealing a large quantity of silver plate, value 40 l.

The following are respited till further signification of his Majesty's pleasure, viz. William Cook, Charles Rogers, Joseph Horton, William Oxtoby, Edward Blackmore, William Clifton, and Richard Hawke.

31st. The river Ribble, near Preston, in Lancashire, stood still; and, for the length of three miles, there was no water, except in deep places. In about five hours it came down with a strong current, and continues to run as usual. The like phenomenon happened in the year 1715.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, Nov. 22.

“ The last ship which came from India brought a letter from the Mission of Tranquebar, dated the 5th of October, which contains what follows, viz.

“ This year, which now draws near to an end, has been rendered remarkable to us in many respects, but particularly by the fall of the kingdom of Tanjour, the chief of our mission, from whence it extends to the neighbouring provinces, which was effected on the 7th of September by the Nabob Mahumed Ali Chan, assisted by the English, who, after a siege of two months, carried the place by assault, took the king prisoner, and extinguished that kingdom, one of the most ancient on the coast of Coromandel. Notwithstanding the Indians looked upon this place as

invincible, it being the center of their idolatry, and that they now must be convinced of the ridiculousness of trusting to idols, they are not the more inclined to embrace the Christian religion. 80 children and 41 Pagans have been baptized in the church of Talmud; and in another 214 persons, among whom were 145 Pagans. There have been 860 persons baptized in the three communities of the mission, viz. 136 children of the community, 194 Pagans, and 30 Roman Catholics; 143 persons have died, and there have been 20 marriages. The number of communicants are 1585, and of all the persons inscribed in the registers since the commencement of the three communities, are 14,000.

Hague, Dec. 16. Advice has been received that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war against the States General, and that the period for the commencement of hostilities is fixed for the 1st of next month.

Osford, Dec. 21. The board of finances have, by an ordinance of the 13th instant, prohibited the exportation of pease and beans, as also meal of all kinds, except that made from buck wheat.

Letters from Paris mention the execution of a young man, and his accomplice, last week, for murdering his father, a stable-keeper of that city, with a knife, with which he gave him two mortal wounds in the body. His mother gave him ten guineas to effect his escape; but the murderers, however, were both taken, tried, and sentenced to the wheel, &c. In the morning of their execution, the son was carried to Notre Dame, where, with a lighted torch in his hand, he

he made public confession of his crime to God, his king, and justice; after which he had his right hand severed at the wrist from his body; he was next conducted to the foot of a scaffold, where he beheld his accomplice on the wheel. Having ascended it, he was likewise put on the rack, with his face upwards, in which excruciating torture he continued near six hours uttering the most horrid imprecations, before he expired.

Berlin, Nov. 15. The king has renewed his orders to all the chambers of domains in his estate, to cultivate all the ground that lies waste at present. His majesty has ordered a new regiment of grenadiers to be raised in New Prussia.

Stockholm, Nov. 29. The snow was never known to be so deep, nor the cold so severe at this season, as now; by which means the navigation is closed, before the capital has been sufficiently provided with necessaries from Gothenburg, Finland, and other parts; and it is feared the poor in particular will be reduced to great distress during the winter.

Letters from St. Amant Roche Savine, in the mountains of Lower Auvergne, dated the 28th of November, contain the following account:—"In the memory of man there never was known so severe a commencement of winter as that we have experienced. For fourteen days there has been a heavy fall of snow without intermission. Our roads are so covered as to render them impassable, and for eight days we have not seen the sight of a traveller, owing to the snow lying from nine to ten feet deep on the ground.

By letters from Lisbon we learn,

that his Portuguese majesty has ordered the duty on leaf tobacco from America to be taken off; an exemption which occasions some speculations, as, at the time that every possible obstruction is thrown in the way of the British commerce, the greatest encouragement is given to that of the colonies.

Turin, Dec. 3. The king of Sardinia, and all the royal family, returned from Montcalier to this city on Wednesday last. His majesty proposed staying some days longer there, but was driven hither by the extreme severity of the weather, which is colder than has been known at this season for many years past. His majesty was indisposed, and kept his bed one day, but is now perfectly recovered.

Hamburg, Dec. 9. Last night it froze so hard, that the thermometer was ten degrees below the freezing point. The cold has continued as intense all this day, and seems to increase to-night. Not only the post, but also waggons with heavy loads, passed over the ice yesterday to and from Harbourg.

Vienna, Dec. 14. The very severe frost, which we have had here for upwards of three weeks, and of which there has been no example since the year 1740, is now succeeded by a gentle thaw, though it is hardly to be expected that the change will be lasting.

The Turkish post has been delayed several days later than ordinary by the great fall of snow.

Dresden, Dec. 14. The present winter is the coldest and severest that has been known in Saxony since the year 1740, hard weather seldom beginning in this country before Christmas or the 6th of January;

nuary; but this year it began to freeze on the 11th of November last, and has gradually increased till within these three days, when the air grew milder. The Elbe has been shut and frozen up these three weeks, so that no wood can come down the river, as usual, from Bohemia; nor are the mills able to work; and there being but two windmills in the neighbourhood of Dresden, bread and wood are excessively dear; there is at present a deep snow on the ground.

Copenhagen, Dec. 24. The mail from England of the 6th instant arrived to-day. The ice that filled this harbour having been loosened partly by the thaw, and partly by the labour of 900 men, who were employed for several days, sixty-seven ships, which were in this road and in the offing, have been enabled to come into harbour; and a great number, long detained here by the ice, have got out and proceeded on their voyages.

Hamburg, Dec. 20. The cold was so severe here on the 9th, that several poor people were found dead; the 13th, 14th, and 15th it rained and thawed, but the frost set in again the 16th, and the Elbe is again blocked up.

Paris, Dec. 4. All the maritime towns of France have charged their deputies in this city to make remonstrances against the orders they have received to conform, in future, to the conventions which the court of Great-Britain has obtained for the prohibition of sending foreign manufactures to their colonies. The deputies went, upon this occasion, in a body to M. de Trudenne, superintendent of the manufactures of France; but he told them, the demand made by

the court of Great-Britain was nothing more than the execution of the treaties subsisting between the two courts, and which his majesty had lately renewed; and therefore they must not expect any alteration in respect to the affair in question.

Hague, Dec. 16. A misunderstanding has arisen between the states of Holland and the Flemish government in Austrian Flanders, the latter having laid very high duties, amounting in effect to a prohibition, on most of the Dutch commodities entering the ports of Ostend and Newport, in violation of the Barrier Treaty. In consequence of which a memorial has been sent to the Dutch minister at Vienna, complaining of the conduct of the Flemish government, and an answer is impatiently expected by the merchants of Amsterdam.

Porto, Dec. 16. On Sunday last, the 11th instant, this river rose fifteen feet perpendicular in about seven hours, filling the streets near the quays on both sides; many warehouses were thrown down; pipes of wine and various other merchandize were carried away; and, in some places, the inhabitants had but just time to escape at the tops of their houses. On Monday the torrent was extremely rapid: About one o'clock, the ship Kirby Hall, James George, master, with only one man on board, laden with 262 pipes of wine for London, and ready to sail, was forced from her moorings, and in a few minutes dashed to pieces on the bar; however, by the courage and skill of the pilots at St. John's the man was saved.

On Tuesday night the torrent abated; and, though the stream

still runs with great rapidity, boats begin to pass. Some freshes here have been known as high as this, but they always hitherto came on gradually, none having ever been known so violent and so sudden.

The losses are very considerable in wine, sugar, ships, houses, and merchandize of all sorts; though no certain calculation can as yet be made of the amount: however, we do not hear that any lives have been lost.

His Britannic Majesty's consul has taken the necessary measures for the recovery of such parts of the wrecks and merchandize as can be found, in order to their being restored to the owners.

Florence, Dec. 24. The great duchess was this day delivered of a prince; her royal highness and the young prince are as well as can be expected.

It appears by the export entries at the custom-house at Dublin, that the linen trade alone has decreased 5,000,000 of yards, of the invoice value of 350,000 in the year 1772; and by the best estimate that could be formed of the exports from March 1772 to March 1773, they were supposed to have further decreased one third, which would bring them under 900,000. so that the exports of linen and yarn, taken together, will fall short of 1,100,000. little more than half of their amount in the year 1771.

Woollen drapery imported into Dublin in 1774.

	Yards.
From Chester	- 129,918
Bristol	- 51,756
	<hr/>
Total	181,674

Mullins imported the same time, 65,951 yards.

An estimate of the number of souls in the following provinces, made in Congress, Sept. 1774.

In Massachusetts, 400,000. New-Hampshire, 150,000. Rhode-Island, 59,678. Connecticut, 192,000. New-York, 250,000. New-Jersey, 130,000. Pennsylvania, including the lower counties, 350,000. Maryland, 320,000. Virginia, 650,000. North-Carolina, 300,000. South-Carolina, 225,000. ——— Total 3,026,678.

The excise on beer and ale, from January 1774 to January 1775, amounted to 1,385,420l. 10s. The whole revenue of the excise amounted to 3,487,129l. 12s. 6d.

It appears from the excise books, that the coach-tax from 1772 to Midsummer last, produced upwards of 42,000l. and is daily increasing.

The duty on hops for the year 1774, amounted to upwards of 138,800l.

In the year 1600, the last year but one of Queen Elizabeth, the whole of the ordinary public revenue amounted to no more than 600,000l. per annum. In 1633, the 8th of Charles I. to 800,000l. In 1660, the 12th of Charles II. to 1,200,000l. In the year 1686, the 2d of James II. to 1,900,000l. In 1714, the 12th of Anne, to 3,200,000l. In 1751, the 25th of George II. to something short of 6,000,000l. and in the 5th of his present Majesty, year 1765, to full 10,300,000l. Thus from Queen Elizabeth to Charles the Second's time, our public burdens were doubled, being a space of about 60 years; and from thence to the last of Queen Anne, about 54 years, nearly

nearly trebled; from 1714 again, to the year 1751, that again nearly doubled; and, what is still more extraordinary, this last enormous burden increased from 6 to upwards of 10,000,000. in the narrow compass of 14 years, from 1751 to 1765.

DIED lately, at Turin, a man, named Andrew Brizin Debra, at the age of 122 years seven months and 25 days; and his death was then occasioned by a fall, otherwise he seemed likely to have lived some years longer.

At Versailles, in the 82d year of his age, N. Quefnay, the king's counsellor, and first physician in ordinary, member of the royal academies at Paris, Lyons, and the royal society of London, a man distinguished by his learning in many respects.

In Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, Paul Whitehead, Esq; a gentleman much admired for his many literary publications. Among other whimsical legacies, he has bequeathed his heart, with 50l. to Lord le Despencer.

Mr. Isaac Warnford, farmer, at Harley-Hill, in Berkshire, in the 103d year of his age.

Isaac Benjamin, a Jew, aged 108: he was a native of Zamoshed, in Poland, where he had 13 children; the 12th is here, aged 70; he was the oldest Jew in England.

At Cornearth near Sudbury in Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Heckford, near fifty years rector of that place.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 14, 1773, to December 13, 1774.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	8711	Males	10366
Females	8287	Females	10518

In all 16998. In all 20884
Decreased in the Burials this year 772.

Increased in the Christenings 193.

Died under two years of age 7742

Between 2 and 5 2119

5 and 10 826

10 and 20 712

20 and 30 1578

30 and 40 1721

40 and 50 1838

50 and 60 1630

60 and 70 1256

70 and 80 974

80 and 90 422

90 and 100 53

100 1

101 1

102 6

103 3

104 1

106 1

At Liverpoole, from the 24th of December, 1773, were baptized, Males, 640; Females, 552; in all 1192. Buried, Males, 521; Females, 608; in all 1129. Marriages, 506. Increased in Christenings, 32; increased in Deaths, 70; increased in Marriages, 1.

At South-Shields, Deaths, 263; Baptisms, 267. Increased in Christenings, 26; increased in Burials, 112.

In the city of Norwich last year there were 1090 Christenings, and 1055 Burials.

By an exact account lately taken, there are 4099 families in Leeds. The number of inhabitants is as follows: Males, 8041; Females, 9076; total, 17,117.

In the course of last year, 4106 ships

ships have been cleared at the custom-house, Newcastle, of which 3720 were coasters, and 386 for foreign parts, which is fewer by 766 than had been cleared out the preceding year.

The number of vessels that have passed the Sound in the year 1774, amount to 8084; of which 892 belonged to Denmark and Norway, 2447 to the Dutch, 2385 English, 1227 Swedish, 39 French, 186 Bremeners, 284 Prussians, 36 Russians, 194 Dantzickers, 59 to Rostock, 40 to Hamburgh, 18 Spanish, 2 Portuguese, 47 Lubeckers, 14 Offenders, 207 to Embden and the neighbouring country, 3 to Oldenburgh, and 4 to Courland.

BIRTHS for the Year 1774.

- Jan. 12. The Lady of the Earl of Galloway, of a son.
 15. The Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Walker, of a daughter.
 The Countess of Abingdon, of a daughter.
 Feb. 2. Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon, of a daughter, at Castle Gordon.
 Lady Elizabeth Sewell, wife of Thomas Sewell, Esq; of a son.
 Lady of Sir Thomas Halifax, of a son.
 15. The Princess of Orange, of a Prince, at the Hague.
 24. Her Majesty, of a Prince, being her tenth child.
 March 1. The lady of Sir James Grant, Bart. of a daughter.
 4. The Lady of the Dean of Worcester, of a son.
 5. The Lady of the Hon.

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- and Rev. Mr. Cornwallis, of a daughter.
 24. The Lady of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. of a daughter.
 A son and daughter to the Lady of Lord Viscount Milington.
 The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry's Lady, of a daughter.
 April—The Duchess of Beaufort, of a daughter.
 15. The Lady of M. B. Hawke, eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hawke, of a son and heir.
 28. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Gen. Scot, of a daughter.
 May 15. The Countess of Tankerville, of a daughter.
 Lady of Sir James Lake, of a son.
 June 9. The Princess of Brazil, of a daughter.
 24. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, of a daughter.
 26. The Lady of the Hon. Leveson Gower, of a son.
 28. Hon. Mrs. De Grey, of a daughter.
 July 10. In St. James's-square, her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh, of a daughter.
 12. The Lady of Sir Robert Dundas, of a daughter.
 21. At Dublin, the Lady of Lord Viscount Boyne, of a son.
 Aug. 3. Lady Archibald Hamilton, of a daughter.
 4. The Lady of the Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, of a daughter.
 9. The Lady of Sir James Langham,

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- Langham, Bart. of a daughter.
15. The Lady of the Hon. Capt. Frederick, son of Sir Charles Frederick, of a daughter.
18. The Lady of——Thorne, Esq; heir at law to the great Selby estate, in Buckinghamshire, of a son and heir.
31. The Princess, consort of the Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of a son, at Hanover.
- Sept. 1. The Lady of Lord Paget, of a daughter, at his Lordship's house in Kennington.
2. The Countess of Egremont, of a son, in Portman-square, which died soon after.
13. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Lady of Lord Willoughby de Broke, of a son.
- The Lady of Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of a son.
14. At Burlington-house, her Grace the Duchess of Portland, of a son.
16. In Arlington-street, the Duchess of Grafton, of a son.
21. The Lady of Count Diede de Furstenstein, the Danish Ambassador, of a daughter.
- At Bighthelmstone, the Countess of Rothes, lady of Dr. Pepys, of a son.
- Oct. 5. Lady Dartmouth, of a daughter.
11. The Hon. Mrs. Vanfittart, of a daughter.
22. The Lady of the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis, of a son.
- Nov. 8. The Duchess of Manchester, of a son.
15. The Countess of Carlisle, of a daughter.
- Lady Bridget Tollemache, of a son.
18. At Berlin, the Princess of Prussia, of a Princess.
- Dec. 18. The Countess of Stamford, of a son.
20. Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, of a Prince.
24. At Florence, the Great Duchess of Tuscany, of a Prince.
- The Lady of Sir Robert Rich, Bart. of a son.
31. The Lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Harley, of a son, in Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

 MARRIAGES, 1774.

- Jan. 6. Wm. Colquhoun, Esq; of Gasfadden in Scotland, to Miss Helen Colquhoun, daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
28. James Hare, Esq; to Miss Hume, sister of Sir Abraham Hume.
- Feb. 2. At Didbrook, in Oxfordshire, the Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, to the second daughter of Sir Charles Whitworth.
9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, nephew of the Lord Chancellor, to Lady

Lady Mary Howard, sister to the Earl of Effingham.

10. At Westbury upon Trim, in Gloucestershire, Hen. Lippincott, Esq; of Bristol, to Miss Jeffries, of Stoke Bishop, near that city, grand-daughter of the late Sir Wm. Cann, Bart. an heiress of 3000l. per ann.

11. Lord Ducie, to Miss Ramsden, daughter of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of Byrom, in Yorkshire.

12. At Dresden, his Highness Prince Charles of Deux Ponts, to the Princess Amelia of Saxony.

17. Samuel Johnston, Esq; of Crutched-friars, to Miss Hester Napier, daughter of the late Lord Napier, of Lewes, in Suffex.

24. Robert de Pellevé, Esq; of Normandy, to Miss Charlotte Butts, fourth daughter of Dr. Butts, late Bishop of Ely.

Lately, Arthur Acheson, Esq; eldest son of Sir Archibald Acheson, Bart. of Ireland, to Miss Pole, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Pole.

March 6. In the Imperial Chapel at Peterburgh, the Duke of Courland, to the Princess Youssapow.

17. John Parson, Esq; of Pardon, in Essex, to Miss Chetwynd, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd.

At Richmond, Charles Meadows, Esq; nephew, and heir to the late Duke of

Kingston, to Miss Ann Mills, daughter of Wm. Mills, Esq; of Richmond-hill.

22. Sir William Innis, Bart. a captain in the second regiment of dragoon guards (the queen's bays) to Miss Parsons, daughter of the late John Parsons, Esq; of York.

Capt. Archibald Douglas, of the 13th regiment of dragoons, to Miss Crosbie, daughter of the late Sir Paul Crosbie, Bart. of Ireland.

25. The Right Hon. Lord Carysfort, to Miss Osborne, daughter of Sir William Osborne, Bart.

26. At St. James's church, his Excellency Gov. Browne, to Miss Charlotte Inglis, of Greenwich, a relation of the Earl of Dartmouth.

April 2. The only son of Lord Washington, at Leek, to Miss Challiner of the same place.

20. Sir William Middleton, of Belfey-Castle, Northumberland, Bart. to Miss Monck, heiress and only daughter of Laurence Monck, Esq; of Caerby, in Lincolnshire.

23. Capt. Hay, of the guards, to Lady Frances Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale.

Lately the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aboyne, to Lady Mary Douglas, sister to the Earl of Morton.

The Hon. Mr. Preston, to Miss Parefoy Alton,

- sister to Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart.
- Thomas Lee Thornton, Esq; of Brockhall, in Northamptonshire, to Miss Reeve, daughter of William Reeve, Esq; of Melton Mowbray, and sister to the Countess of Harborough.
- John Morris, Esq; of Clafemont, Glamorganshire, to Miss Henrietta Musgrave, daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. of Kempton Park, Middlesex.
28. Uved. Price, Esq; of Foxley, Herefordshire, to Lady Caroline Carpenter, youngest sister to the Earl of Tyrconnel.
- May 8th, At St. George's, Hannover-square, the Hon. Col. Harvey, of the third regiment of foot guards, to the daughter of the late Alderman Beckford.
11. Clement Winttanley, Esq; High-Sheriff for Leicestershire, to Miss Parkins, daughter of Sir Thomas Parkins, Bart. of Bunny Park, in Nottinghamshire.
21. The Earl of Clanbrassil, to Miss Foley, eldest daughter of Thoms Foley, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for Hereford.
24. The Rev. Charles Mordaunt, second son of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. to Miss Musgrave, daughter of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bt. of Kempton Park, Middlesex.
- June 2. Lord Viscount Hereford, to the Hon. Miss Henrietta Charlotte Tracy, lately one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen.
7. By a special licence, at the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, at Wimbledon in Surry, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Georgina Spencer, daughter of Earl Spencer.
12. The Hon. Thomas Lyon, brother to Lord Strathmore, to Miss Wren, daughter of Farrer Wren, Esq; of Binchester, in Durham.
- The Hon. John Beresford, to Miss Montgomery, daughter to Sir William Montgomery, and sister to Viscountess Townshend.
- Stephen Ram, Esq; one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Newborough, alias Gorey, in Ireland, to the Hon. Lady Charlotte Stopford, sister to the Earl of Courtown.
15. The Hereditary Prince of Baden-Dourlach, to the Princess Amelia Frederica, of Hesse-Darmstadt.
23. At Argyle-House, by a special licence, Lord Stanley, to Lady Betty Hamilton, daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton and of the present Dukes of Argyle.
- At Edinburgh, William Elphinstone, son of Lord Elphinstone, and Captain in the East-India Company's

pany's service, to Miss Fullerton, of Garstairs.

30. — Foljambe, Esq; of Aldwick, in Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Thornhagh, daughter of John Hewett, Esq; Member for Nottinghamshire, and niece to Sir Geo. Saville, Bart.

July 4. At St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton, Arthur Owen, Esq; Captain of a Company in the third regiment of guards, and second son of Sir William Owen, of Orielton, Bart. to Miss Thursby, daughter of the late John Hervey Thursby, Esq; of Abington in the county of Northampton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carrick, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Edw. Taylor, Esq; late of Askeating, in Ireland.

At Whitehaven, George Edward Stanley, Esq; of Ponsonby-hall, Cumberland, to Miss Dolly Fleming, sister to Sir Michael Le Fleming, Bart. of Rydal-Hall, Westmorland.

7. At Stockholm, the Duke of Sudermania, brother to the King of Sweden, to the Princess of Holstein Eutin, daughter to the Prince, Bishop of Lubec.
13. Thomas Wharton, Esq; Commissioner of Excise, in Scotland, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Sophia Duff, sister of the Earl of Fife.
18. William Hufsey, Esq; of King-street, St. James's, brother to Lord Beaulieu,

to Miss Byrne, daughter of Alex. Byrne, Esq; of Dublin.

19. James Clayton, Esq; late of Sunbury, to Miss Penn, of Laleham, in Middlesex, daughter of the late Hon. Richard Penn, Esq; and sister to the Hon. John Penn, Esq; one of the proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania, with 30,000l.

22. Walter Blunt, Esq; brother of Sir Charles Blunt, Bt. to Miss Gatehouse, only daughter of Sir Thomas Gatehouse.

At Cartown-house, Ireland, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bellamont, Knight of the Bath, to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, sister to his Gr. the Duke of Leinster.

28. The Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Grimston, to Miss Walters, only daughter of Edward Walters, Esq; of Staibridge, and member for Milborne Porte, in Somersetshire.

Aug. 5. Sir John Fielding Knt. to Miss Sedgley, of Brumpton.

7. At Walcot church, Somersetshire, the Hon. Charles Hamilton, to Miss Frances Calvert.
15. The Rev. Digby Cayley, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late Thomas Robinson, Esq; of Welburn.
18. Thomas Littler, Esq; to Miss Ann Ladbroke, youngest daughter of the late Sir Rob. Ladbroke.
22. Thomas Moreland, Esq; of Brentford, to the Dowager

- Lady Caldwell, of Portman-street.
- The Rev. Mr. Lafargue, of Stamford, to Miss Elizabeth Torkington, niece to the Earl of Harborough.
- Sept. 2. Francis Sykes, Esq; Member for Shaftesbury, to the Hon. Miss Elizabeth Monckton, daughter to the late William Lord Viscount Galway, and sister to the present Lord Galway.
7. At Corke, in Ireland, Richard Mead, Esq; to the Hon. Miss de Courcy, daughter of Lord Kinsale.
- The Rev. Mr. Harding, A. B. late of Bennet College, Cambridge, to Lady Compton, relict of the late Sir William Abington Compton, Bart.
35. John Corbet, of Sundorn, Esq; to Miss Emma Leighton, second daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.
29. The Hon. Capt. Patrick Maitland, to the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Rothes.
- Oct. 1. — Moore, Esq; Capt. in a regiment of foot, to Miss Janssen, daughter of Sir Steph. Theodore Janssen.
6. Thomas Estcourt, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Grimstone, sister to Lord Viscount Grimstone.
7. At Annsfield, in Scotland, Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, to Miss Anne Gilchrist, second daughter of Capt. Gilchrist.
10. Francis Reynolds, Esq; brother to Lord Ducie, to Miss Provis, of Bryanston Street, Portman-square.
- The Rev. Samuel Peploe, Chancellor of Chester, and Warden of Manchester, son of the late Bishop of that see, to Miss Rebecca Roberts, of Chester.
13. Sir Thomas Kent, of Kingston, in Surry, to Miss Bell, of Southwark.
21. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Denmark, to the Princess Sophia Frederica, niece to the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.
25. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gormanstone, to Miss Robinson, daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq; of Dentall-hall, Suffolk.
- Sir John Ruffel, Bart. of Chequers, in Bucks, to Miss Carey, daughter of the Hon. General Carey, and sister to Lady Amherst.
28. J. Graham, Surgeon, at Newcaule, to Lady Holburne, relict of the late Sir Alexander Holburne, Bart. of the same place.
- Nov. 1. Sir Thomas Mills, of Portland-street, to Miss Messat, of Cranburne, in Essex.
3. Henry Bolton, Esq; to Miss Raymond, daughter of Sir Charles Raymond.
17. Stephen Popham, Esq; of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Anna Thomas, grand-daughter of Sir Geo. Thomas, Bart.

25. Wm. Charles Sloper, Esq; of South-Audley street, to Miss Amelia Shibley, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
- Dec. 8. The Hon. Peter King, eldest son of Lord King, to Miss Charlotte Tedcroft, daughter of the late Edward Tedcroft, Esq; of Hortham, in Sussex.
- Sir Stanier Porten, Knt. to Miss Mary Wibault, of Titchfield-street.
14. Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart. to Miss Stanhope, only daughter of Edwin Francis Stanhope, Esq;
17. Sir Robert Fletcher, to Miss Pybus, daughter of John Pybus, Esq; Banker, in Bond-street.
19. Lord Mahon, to the Hon. Miss Pitt, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham.
22. Charles White, Esq; of Lincoln, to Miss Bernard, eldest daughter of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.
26. His Grace the Duke of Athol, to Lady Jane Cathcart.
- Thomas Graham, Esq; of Hanover-square, to —, daughter of Lord Cathcart.
- Abel Moysey, Esq; member for Bath, to Miss Charlotte Bampfylde, daughter of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. one of the knights of the shire for the county of Devon.
- The Hon. Pierce Butler, Esq; brother to the Earl of Carrick, to Miss Roth,

daughter of the late Richard Roth, of Mount Roth, Esq; and niece to the late Sir Wm. Cooper, Bart.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the Year 1774; from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. 11. Robert Chester, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to the office of Collector or Receiver of the perpetual yearly tenths of all dignities, offices, benefices, and promotions spiritual whatsoever, granted to the corporation of the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, in the room of Thomas Parry, Esq; deceased.—Sir Alexander Powell, Knt. one of the Recorders of Salisbury.—John Weir, Esq; Commissary-general of the stores in the island of Dominica.—Mr. Ford, Secretary of Appeals, Decrees, and injunctions.

—25. Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, and Bamber Gascoyne, Esqrs. the Hon. Robert Spencer, Esq; commonly called Ld. Robert Spencer, William Jolliffe, Whitshed Keene, Esqrs. and the Hon. Charles Greville, Esq; to be his Majesty's Commissioners for trade and plantations.—Daniel Chamier, Esq; to be Commissary of stores and provisions in North-America.

—27. The Right Hon. the Earl of Galloway, a Commissioner of the Police in Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Galloway.—James Harris, Esq; of Salisbury, Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, in the room of General Graeme.—Mr. Thomas Conway,

to be Deputy Comptroller of Excise, in the room of James Comyn, Esq; who has resigned.—The Hon. Mrs. Frances Talbot, to be Keeper of their Majesties ice-houses, in the room of Mr. Eldridge, deceased.—The Rev. Doctor Durnford, to the Prebend of Itchin Abbots, in the diocese of Winchester.—The Rev. Dr. Watson, King's Professor of Divinity, in Cambridge, to a stall in Ely cathedral.

Feb. 5. Thomas Shirley, Esq; Governor of Dominica, in the room of Sir William Young, who has resigned.—Montford Browne, Esq; Governor of the Bahama islands.—Peter Livius, Esq; Chief Justice of New-Hampshire.—John Jackson, Esq; Receiver General of all the rights and perquisites of Admiralty belonging to the King.—Ralph Ward, Esq; Receiver General of the stamps in Ireland.

—25. To Robert Herries, Esq; the honour of Knighthood.—General Michael O'Brien Dilkes, Colonel of the 50th Regiment of foot, in the place of Sir William Boothby.—Colonel Robert Gordon, Commander in Chief of the East-India Company's forces at Bombay.—General John Clavering, Commander in Chief of the East-India Company's forces in India.—The Hon. Colonel George Monson, Commander in Chief of the East-India Company's forces in India, in case of General Clavering becoming Governor Gen. of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa.—Hugh Finlay, Esq; deputy Postmaster General in North America, in the room of Dr. Franklin, removed.—Commodore George Mackenzie, Commander of his Majesty's ships at Chatham and Sheerness, and as far as the Buoy at the Nore.—Jo-

shua Mauer, Esq; an elder brother of the Trinity-House.—Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart. Recorder of Plymouth.

March 4. Walter Rawlinson, Esq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London, to the honour of Knighthood.

—9. The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Meredith, Bart. Comptroller of his Majesty's household, (in the room of Lord Pelham), and Privy-Counsellor.—The Right Hon. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; Cofferer of his Majesty's household, (in the room of the Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley, whose appointment as Governor of the Isle of Wight is increased, and confirmed for life), and a Privy-Counsellor.

—22. The Right Hon. Francis Seymour Conway, commonly called Lord Viscount Beauchamp, and Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, (in the place of the Right Hon. Charles Fox, Esq; who has resigned), and Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; appointed Cofferer of the household.—The Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, to the offices of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens, beyond Trent.

—15. The Right Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset.

—19. Thomas Laurence, of Eaton, in the county of Bucks, Esq; to the office of Clerk of the faculties and dispensations in his Majesty's Court of Chancery, in
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the room of William Talbot, Esq; deceased.—Lieutenant Col. Maxwell, to be Colonel of the 67th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant Gen. Hamilton Lambert, deceased.—Capt. Baillie, to be Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of Commodore Boys, deceased.

— 22. The King has been pleased to grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, That there shall be within the factory of Fort William at Calcutta, in Bengal, a Court of Record, which shall be called, The Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and that the said Supreme Court shall consist of one principal Judge, who shall be called the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and three other Judges, who shall be called the Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and to appoint Elijah Impey, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; to be Chief Justice; Robert Chambers, of the Middle Temple, Stephen Caesar Le Maistre, of the Inner Temple, and John Hyde, of Lincoln's Inn, Esquires, to be the Puisne Justices of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with power to exercise and perform all civil, criminal, admiralty, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

— 30. Elijah Impey, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; Chief Justice of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to the honour of Knighthood.

— April 2. Thomas Gage, Esq; Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the province of Massachusetts Bay in

North America, and Vice Admiral of the same, during his Majesty's pleasure, in the room of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; who has requested leave to come to England.

— 8. John Burland, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at law, to be a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Baron Adams, deceased, together with the honour of Knighthood.

— 9. Thomas Dampier, D. D. to the Deanry of the cathedral of Durham, void by the death of Dr. Spencer Cowper. — John James Majendie, D. D. the place of a Prebendary of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the resignation of Dr. Dampier.—Thomas Fountaine, Clerk, M. A. the place of a Canon or Prebendary of the cathedral of Worcester, void by the resignation of Dr. Majendie.

— 26. The Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of St. David's, to the See of Bath and Wells, in the room of Dr. Edward Willes, deceased.

— 29. The Right Hon Charles Lord Cathcart, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland.—The dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, and in default of such issue, to Charles Coote, of Donybrook, in the county of Dublin, Esq; and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

May 3. The dignity of Baronet of Great Britain, unto the following gentlemen, viz. Richard Clayton, of Adlington, in Lancashire, Esq;

Esq; and in default of issue male, to the heirs male of John Clayton, Esq; his late father, deceased, and their heirs male. Archibald Edmonstone, of Duntreath, in Stirlingshire, North Britain, Esq. Walden Hammer, of Hammer, in Flintshire, Esq. Richard Symonds, of the Meend, in Herefordshire, Esq. William Lemon, of Caerlew, in Cornwall, Esq. Francis Blake, of Twifel-Castle, in the county of Durham, Esq. Martiu Folkes, of Hillington Hall, in Norfolk, Esq. William Jones, of Ramsbury-Manor, in Wilts, Esq. William Montgomery, of Michiehill, in the shire of Tweedale, North Britain, Esq. Philip Gibbs, of Spring Head, in Barbadoes, Esq. Charles Raymond, of Valentine-house, in Essex, Esq; and, in default of issue male, to William Barrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, Esq; and his heirs male by Sophia his wife, daughter of the said Charles Raymond. And, John Smyth, of Sydling St. Nicholas, in Dorsetshire, Esq.

— 11. By letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, Sir Stanier Porten, Knt. Keeper and Register of his majesty's papers and records for the business of state, established at his majesty's palace of Whitehall, in the room of Andrew Stone, Esq; deceased. He this day in council took the oaths appointed to be taken.—Lieutenant General George Augustus Elliot, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland.—John Cleve Pleydell, Esq; Secretary to the said Commander in Chief of the forces there.

— 14. William Eurton, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, George Lewis Scott, Thomas

Bowlby, George Quarme, Anthony Lucas, and William Lowndes, Esqrs. together with William Burrell, D. L. to be Commissioners for the management and receipt of his majesty's revenue of excise and other duties, within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

— 20. John Sylvester, M. D. of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, to the honour of Knighthood.—Sir Hugh Palliser, Governor of Scarborough Castle.—The Rev. Mr. Topping, of Hampshire, to a Prebend and Donative belonging to Llandaff cathedral.—The Rev. Dr. Kaye, of Kirkby, in Northhamshire, to be Canon Residentiary of the collegiate church of Southwell.—The Rev. Dr. James Hume Spry, to a Prebend in Salisbury cathedral.

June 4. The Hon. James Yorke, Doctor in Divinity, to the Bishoprick of St. David's, in the room of Dr. Charles Moss, translated to Bath and Wells.

— 9. Thomas Oliver, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay in America, in the room of Andrew Oliver, Esq; deceased.—Thomas Baker, Esq; to be Attorney General, and Ashton Warner Byam, Esq; to be Solicitor General, of the island of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tobago, in America.—Walter Robinson, Esq; to be Chief Justice of the island of Tobago in America.

— 11. The Rev. James King, D. D. to the place and dignity of a Canonry or Prebend in the collegiate church or free chapel of St. George in the castle of Windsor, the same being void by the death of Dr. Walter Harte, late one of the

the Prebendaries thereof.—The Rev. Mr. Arthur Onslow, to be Chaplain to the House of Commons, in the room of Dr. King, made a Canon of Windsor.—The Rev. Robert Pye, D. D. to a Prebend at Rochester, in the room of Dr. Courtenay, resigned.

— 20. His grace the Duke of Grafton, Comptroller of the Green Wax Office, and Receiver and Comptroller of the profits of the feais in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the room of the late Duke of Cleveland.

July 2. By letters patent under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, Doctor of Laws, his Majesty's Prime Serjeant, of the Office and Place of Provoit of Trinity College near Dublin, in the room of the Right Honourable Francis Andrews, Doctor of Laws, late Provoit thereof, deceased.

— 15. Daniel de Laval, Esq; his Majesty's Resident at the Court of Copenhagen.

— 30. Mr. Lynn, son of Capt. Lynn, to be Groom of his Majesty's Wardrobe, in the room of Godfrey Heathcote, Esq; deceased.

— John Larpent, jun. to be a Groom of the Privy Chamber to his Majesty.—Edward Whitehouse Esq; to be a Gentleman Usher and Quarter Waiter to his Majesty, in the room of Mr. Larpent.

Aug. 2. Thomas Browne, Esq; (Clarencieux King of Arms) to be a Principal King of English Arms, and a Principal Officer of Arms of the Noble Order of the Garter, and to grant unto the said Thomas Browne, Esq; that office which is commonly called Garter, and also

the name Garter, with the stile, liberties, preheminiencies, and emoluments, belonging and anciently accustomed to the said office, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Townley, Knt. late Garter.

— 3. Lieutenant General George Howard, and the Right Hon. John Blaquiere, to the order of the Bath.

— 4. Robert Irvine, Esq; to be his Majesty's agent in the cities of Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Schiedam, and town of Delftshaven, upon the Maese, in Holland.—John Peter, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul in the several ports of Ostend, Newport, and Bruges, in the province of Flanders, in the room of Robert Irvine, Esq.

— 23. William Nelthorpe, Esq; a Commissioner of Customs in Scotland, in the room of Joseph Tudor, Esq; deceased.—John Michael Dwyer, to be Collector of the Customs at Port Antonio, in Jamaica, in the room of Anthony Wilkinfon, Esq; deceased.—John Mead, Esq; to be Provoit Marshal General of Jamaica, in the room of William Gray, Esq; who retires.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Rainsford, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, to be Aide de Camp to his Majesty, in the room of Colonel Launcelot Baugh, preferred.

— 27. Ralph Bigland, Esq; (Norroy King of Arms) the Office of Clarencieux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the South West, and West Parts of that part of the kingdom of Great Britain called England

Sept. 3. Nathaniel Green, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Trieste and Fiume, and the other ports

ports of the Austrian dominions on the Adriatic sea.

— 10. Roger Mostyn, Clerk, A. M. to the place and dignity of a Prebendary of his Majesty's free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, void by the death of Doctor John Foster, late one of the Prebendaries thereof. — Rev. Mr. Payne, Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral of Wells.

Oct. 1. The Rev. John Thomas, Doctor of Laws, and Dean of Westminster, to the Bishoprick of Rochester, in the room of Dr. Zachary Pearce, deceased.

— 20. Philip Jennings Clerke, of Duddleston-Hall, in the county of Salop, Esq; to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain.

— 22. Clement Richardson, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Cagliari in Sardinia.

— 24. John Ives the younger, Esq; a Herald at Arms Extraordinary, by the name and title of Suffolk Herald.—John Jenkinson, Esq; to be Gentleman Usher to her Majesty, in the room of Sir James Calder, deceased.—John Cowflade, Esq; succeeds Mr. Jenkinson, as Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter. John Smith, Esq; succeeds Mr. Cowflade, as Gentleman Usher Quarterly Waiter.

— 29. The dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain unto the following gentlemen, viz. Sir Clifton Winttingham, Knt. of Dover-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, and to his heirs male, and in default thereof, to Jarvis Clifton, Esq; second son of Sir Jarvis Clifton, Bart. of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham;— John Duntze, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, Esq;— And, William Pepperell, of Bolton, in

the province of Massachusetts Bay in America, Esq.

Nov. 1. To George Harrison, Esq; the office of Windsor Herald of Arms, vacant by the death of Henry Hill, Esq;.

— 8. Right Rev. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, to the Deanery of Westminster. The Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, to be Constable and Commander of Fort Toome, in the County of Antrim, in Ireland.—George Chamberlayn, Esq; Secretary to the Tax Office, in the room of Austin Leigh, Esq; deceased. Edward Naigh, Esq; to be Assistant Secretary, in the room of Hugh Owen, Esq.— George James Williams, Esq; to be Receiver General of the Excise, in the room of Sir William Milner, Bart. deceased.

— 10. Richard Browne, Doctor in Divinity, the office of Hebrew Professor in the university of Oxford, with the Prebend of Christ Church thereunto annexed, the same being void by the death of Dr. Thomas Hunt.—Wadsworth Busk, Esq; the office and place of his majesty's Attorney-General in the Isle of Man.

— 22. Thomas Earl of Westmeath, Richard Earl of Shannon, Brinsley Earl of Laneshorough, Charles Earl of Bellamont, Lieut. General George Augustus Elliot, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces in Ireland, Charles Dillon, Esq; Henry Flood, Esq; of the county of Kilkenny, to be Privy Counsellors in Ireland.— Henry Hamilton, of Manor Cunningham, in the county of Donegal, Esq; John Allen Johnstone, of the county of Dublin, Esq; and Francis Lumm, of Lumville, in the King's county, Esq; and to their heirs

heirs male, the dignity of Baronets of the kingdom of Ireland.— Godfrey Lill, Esq; (late his Majesty's Solicitor General) to be one of the Justices of his Majesty's court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in the room of Edmund Malone, Esq; deceased.—John Scott, Esq; (late Counsel to the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue, and one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the law) to be his Majesty's Solicitor General in Ireland, in the room of the said Godfrey Lill, Esq.

— 26. James Earl of Courtown, to be of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in Ireland.— The Right Hon. Lord North, to be Recorder of the borough and town of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, in the room of the Earl of Thomond, deceased.—Richard Earl of Shannon, to be Muster Master and Clerk of the Cheque of his Majesty's armies and garrisons in Ireland, in the room of Robert Earl of Belvedere, deceased.—Major-General James Johnston, to be Governor of Quebec.—The Hon. Lieut. General James Murray, late Governor of Quebec, to be Lieut. Governor of Minorca.—Lieut. Col. Beauclerc, to be Governor of Pendennis Castle, in the room of Colonel Owen, deceased.—Colonel James Grant, of Ballindalloch, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Fort George, near Inverness, in the room of Colonel Beauclerc.

Decemb. 3. By letters patent under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, George Lewis Jones, D. D. to the Bishoprick of Kilmore, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Dennison Cumberland, late Bishop thereof.

— 6. The Rt. Rev. Father in

God, Dr. Brownlowe North, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the See of Worcester, in the room of Dr. James Johnson, late Bishop thereof, deceased.

— 24. The Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, John Buller, Esq; the Right Hon. Henry Viscount Palmerston of the kingdom of Ireland, Charles Spencer, Esq; commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, the Right Hon. Wilmot Viscount Lisburne of the kingdom of Ireland, the Right Hon. Augustus John Hervey, and Henry Penton, Esq; to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto respectively belonging.

— 29. Commissions passed the Great Seal, constituting Gay Carleton, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in and over the province of Quebec; and Commodore Shulldham Governor of Newfoundland.—Miss Johnson, daughter of Gen. Johnson (one of the equeries to the King), to be one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen, in the room of the Hon. Miss Cathcart.—Thomas Bernard, Esq; to be Deputy Commissary of the Musters.—Colonel Amherst, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Saint John's, Newfoundland.

D E A T H S, 1774.

January. Lately, at Hawkston in Slop, the Lady of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.

At Hopetoun House, in Scotland, Miss Jemima Hope, third daughter of Lord Hope.

At Paris, the Princess du Tulumont,

mont, of the house of Jablonnowski, in Poland. This Lady (who countenanced the Jesuits after their late disgrace) was allowed by the French King 80,000 livres a year for the support of her dignity.

Mrs. Ethelred Mannoek, lady-abbess of the English Benedictine ladies, at Brussels.

4. The Countess Dowager of Oxford, mother to the present Earl.

7. In Lower Grosvenor-street, greatly advanced in years, Lady Dowager Dorothy Montague. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths accidentally taking fire, as she was sitting in her apartment.

16. At Bury, Sir John Cullum, Bart. King at Arms. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the Rev. Mr. Cullum, of Hardwick, in Suffolk.

21. At Colseley Hall, in his 94th year, Sir George Jerningham, Bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son William.

At Constantinople, the Grand Signior, Mustapha III. in the 59th year of his age and 17th of his reign. He is succeeded by his brother Abdul Hamed, after a confinement of 44 years.

In Grafton-street, Dublin, of an apoplectic fit, Lady Dorothea Du-bois.

At the Hague, Peter Quesnel, surnamed Benard, well known in the republic of letters, particularly by the two first volumes of his History of the Jesuits, published in 1741 in Utrecht.—A few hours before his death, he was prevailed upon, by some persons who made it a point of conscience, to burn the remainder of the manuscript of that work, which he finished about three months ago, and which would have made 20 volumes in 12mo.

In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs.

Molesworth, relict of the Hon. Edward Molesworth, Esq; and aunt to the present Lord Viscount Molesworth.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 92 years, the Marchioness de Montandre.

26. At Stradbally in the Queen's County, Ireland, the Right Hon. Dudley Alexander Sidney Cosby, Lord Sydney of Leix, Baron of Stradbally, L.L.D.

In St. Margaret's-street, Westminster, Lady P'Anson, widow of the late Sir Tho. P'Anson.

Feb. 8. At his seat at Newburgh, Yorkshire, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Earl Fauconberg. His Lordship succeeded his father as Viscount, Baron, and Baronet, in the year 1718; and was created Earl Fauconberg by his late Majesty. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Henry, now Earl Fauconberg, his only surviving son and heir, who married, in the year 1766, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Matthew Lamb, Bart. deceased, and has issue 3 daughters.

At Paris, aged 74, M. de Condamine, Fellow of the Royal Society at London, and celebrated for his voyages to determine the figure of the earth.

14. The Rev. Mr. Bertie, prebendary of Exeter, and rector of Kenn, in Devon, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Earl of Abingdon.

18. At Edinburgh, Lady Amelia Lindsay, relict of the deceased Sir Alexander Lindsay, Bart.

23. Sir Marmaduke Aftly Wyvil, Bart. of Constable Burton, in Yorkshire.

24. The Lady of Asheton Curzon, Esq; Member for Clithero, in Lancashire, and sister to the present Lord Grosvenor.

The

The Right Hon. Lady Anne Parker, youngest daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

25. At Vienna, Count Wallis, Count of the Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, &c.

At Chadderton, in Lancashire, Sir William Horton, Bart.

At Dresden, in the 73d year of his age, Prince John George Chevalier de Saxe, Field Marshal of the Electoral Saxon army, Commander of the artillery, and Chief of the council of war, Knight of the order of Malta, and of the White Eagle of Poland.

March 2. At Salthill, in his way to Bristol, the Rt. Hon. Henry William Arundell, Viscount Galway, and Baron of Killard, in Ireland.

3. The Hon. Andrew Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, in his 68th year.

The Rev. William Talbot, rector of St. Giles's in Reading, son of the late Gen. Talbot, and grandson of Dr. Wm. Talbot, late Bishop of Durham.

6. The Hon. Henry Fane, youngest son of the Earl of Westmoreland.

7. At Pardo, his Royal Highness Charles, Infant of Spain, aged two years and six months.

8. In Dover-street, the Rt. Hon. Dowager Lady Mary Griffin, relict of the late Rt. Hon. Lord Edward Griffin.

10. In Queen-square, Sir William Browne, Knt. M. D. aged 82.

11. At Quanbury, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Henry Benedict Barnewall, Lord Viscount Kingland, and Baron of Turvey, aged 66.

14. The Hon. Robert Harley,

Esq; Barrister at Law, Recorder of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, uncle to the Earl of Oxford, and one of the members for Droitwich, in Worcestershire.

18. At Gask, in Scotland, the Hon. Amelia Nairn, relict of Laurence Oliphant, and daughter of the deceased Lord Nairn.

At Huntingdon, on the Norfolk circuit, Sir Richard Adams, Knt. one of the Barons of the court of Exchequer, whose death is said to have been occasioned by the gaol distemper, which it is supposed he caught last sessions at the Old Bailey.

20. At Sherfield, in Hampshire, Mrs. Beauclerk, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Beauclerk.

24. At his house near the Horse Guards, Sir Matthew Featherstonehaugh, Bart. Sir Matthew was member in the last and present parliament for Portsmouth, and before for Morpeth in Northumberland; a governor of St. Thomas's and the Middlesex hospitals, and F. R. S. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now Sir Harry Featherstonehaugh.

Lately, Mrs. Harris, relict of John Harris, Esq; late of Hayn, in Devonshire, and sister to the Earl of Hertford.

At his seat near Kilkenny, the Right Hon. Somerset Hamilton Butler, Earl of Carrick, one of his Majesty's privy counsellors in Ireland. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Butler, Lord Ikerrin, one of the representatives of the borough of Killyleagh.

25. At Durham, the Rev. Dr. Spencer Cowper, Dean of that cathedral.

27. At

27. At Darmstadt, the Princess of Deux-Ponts, in her 69th year.

30. At Manheim, her Highness the Duchess Dowager of Deux-Ponts, grandmother of the reigning Electress of Saxony, in her 65th year.

31. James Leigh, Esq; of Adlestrop, in the county of Gloucester, brother-in-law to the Duke of Chandos, at his Grace's house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

April 1. The Hon. Thomas Hamilton, second son to the Earl of Haddington, in Park-street.

4. At his chambers in the Temple, the ingenious Dr. Goldsmith, much admired in the literary world for his poetic and other publications.

5. Sir Alexander Gibson, Bart. of Pentland, in Scotland.

8. In Hatton-street, Mrs. Martha Peers, sister of Sir Charles Peers, Bart.

18. At Kensington, the Rev. Thomas Herring, M. A. rector of Chevening, in Kent, and Callesden, in Surry, treasurer of Chichester, prebendary of Southwell, and one of the principal registers of the prerogative court of Canterbury. He was nearly related to Archbishop Herring, and one of his executors. He married a daughter of Sir John Torriano.

Sir Charles Styles, Bart. He married the Hon. Isabella Wingfield, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt, and sister to the present lord; by whom he has left one son and one daughter.

22. In Dublin, the Hon. Edmund Malone, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in Ireland.

23. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the Right Hon. Lady Mary

Greathead, sister to his Grace the Duke of Ancafter.

26. The Right Hon. the Earl of Westmoreland, after a few hours illness. His lordship succeeded his father on Nov. 24, 1771. He first married Augusta, daughter and co-heiress of Lord Montague Bertie, second son of Robert Duke of Ancafter; but which lady deceasing on January 3, 1766, he married, secondly, May 28, 1767, the Right Honourable Lady Susan Gordon, sister of Alexander Duke of Gordon. His Lordship is succeeded by his son, who is a minor.

At Shawfield, in Scotland, Lady Harriet Campbell, widow of John Campbell, Esq; and sister to the Earl of Glencairn.

29. At Bargat, near Fording-bridge, Hants, in her 105th year, Lady Bulkley, relict of the late Sir Dewey Bulkley.

May 4. In Berners-street, Major-General Worge. He commanded the expedition to Senegal, in the late war, and was afterwards Governor of that place.

6. At his house in Park-Lane, the Right Hon. John Ward, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Lord Warden of Birmingham, and Recorder of Worcester. His Lordship was born in March 1704, and succeeded William, the late Viscount Dudley and Ward, as Baron Ward of Birmingham, in May, 1740. On Dec. 26, 1723, he married Anna Maria, (who died in 1725) daughter of Charles Bouchier, Esq; by whom he has issue, the Hon. John Ward, born in 1724, now Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward. He married, secondly, in Jan. 1744-5, Miss Mary Carver, daughter of John Carver, Esq; by whom

whom he has a son, William, born on Jan. 21, 1750. His Lordship has one nephew, Humble Ward, and a niece, Frances. On April 22, 1763, 3 George III. his Lordship was raised to the dignity of a Viscount, by the title of Viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley, in the county of Worcester.

9. At Aix, in Provence, in France, Lady Ryder, relict of Sir Dudley Ryder, late Chief Justice of the court of King's Bench.

10. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, at Versailles, of the small-pox, his most Christian Majesty, in the 64th year of his age, and 59th of his reign.

17. In Southampton-row, Lady Cave, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Fermanagh, and mother of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. one of the knights of the shire for Leicester.

18. At Ratby castle, in the bishopric of Durham, his Grace William Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, Earl of Chichester, &c. comptroller of the seal or green wax-office, receiver and comptroller of the profits of the seals in the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. His Grace was born in 1698; and in the year 1730, he succeeded his father Charles, eldest natural son of King Charles II. by the Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter of Viscount Grandison, one of the most celebrated beauties of that monarch's court, who rose so high in the king's favour, that he created her Duchess of Cleveland after the birth of the child, who was born in 1662. His Grace married, in 1731, Lady Henrietta Finch, daughter to the late Earl of Win-

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chelsea and Nottingham, who died in 1742, leaving no issue. By the failure of issue in that line, a perpetual annuity of 8000*l.* per ann. devolves to the Duke of Grafton.

20. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Lady Palmer, relict of Sir Charles Palmer, Bart.

23. The Rev. William Herring, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph, Prebendary of Apeithorp, and Rector of Bolton Piercy, in Yorkshire.

25. At the Hot Wells, Bristol, Sir William Wiseman, Bart.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Lady Frances Gardiner, widow of Col. Gardiner, and daughter of David Earl of Buchan.

At Kermingham, in Cheshire, John Conway Glynne, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Glynne, Bart. member for Flint.

At Lewes, in Suffex, Mrs. Taylor, widow, daughter of Dr. Moreton, formerly Bishop of Meath, in Ireland, and half-sister of Sir William Moreton, late Recorder of London.

3. Lady Goring, wife of Sir Henry Goring, of Highden, in Surry.

7. At Beverley, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Pennyman, mother to Sir James Pennyman, Bart.

8. At Idlington, Sir Charles Townley, Knt. Garter Principal King at Arms.

At his seat at Edgbaston, in Warwickshire, Sir Henry Gough, Bart.

11. About 5 o'clock in the evening, his Serene Highness the Elector of Mentz, of a dropsy in his breast—Baron Frederic d'Erthall, President of the Council of Regency, is fixed upon as his successor.

13. At Brompton, where she went

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went for the recovery of her health, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Delawar.

18. At Shrewsbury, in his way from Dublin to London, the Right Hon. Francis Andrews, Provost of the University of Dublin, member of parliament for the city of Londonderry, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council in Ireland.

22. At Edinburgh, Lady Elliot, widow of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt.

24. The Hon. Mrs. Wright, wife of Alexander Wright, Esq; of Bath, and eldest daughter of John Lord Chedworth.

29. At his house, at Little-Ealing, the Right Rev. Dr. Zachary Pearce, Lord Bishop of Rochester, aged 84. His Lordship was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in the year 1748, and was promoted to the see of Rochester, and Deanery of Westminster, in the year 1756, which latter he resigned some years since. His Lordship has left a considerable sum to augment the income of twenty rectors of loyal and orthodox clergymen, in the college founded by bishop Warner, at Bromley, in Kent.

July 1. The Right Hon. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, Baron of Foxley, in Wilts, Clerk of the Pells in Ireland for life, and also for the lives of his two sons, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council. He married May 2, 1744, Lady Georgina Carolina, eldest daughter of his Grace Charles, late Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny, (created Baroness Holland, May 1762, 2 Geo. III.) by whom he had issue, the Hon. Stephen Fox, born Feb. 20, O. S. 1744-5, (and married, April 20, 1766, to Lady Mary Fitzpatrick,

daughter of John, Earl of Upper-Ossory, in the kingdom of Ireland.) Henry, born October 8, 1746, who died in January following; Charles-James, born Jan. 13, O. S. 1748-9, and Henry-Edward, born March 4, 1755.—His Lordship was chosen one of the members for Hindon, in Wiltshire, in March 1735; and being constituted Surveyor General of his Majesty's board of Works, a writ was ordered, June 17, 1737, and he was re-elected. In the next parliament, which sat on business Dec. 5, following, he served for Windsor; for which place he continued to serve (several times vacating his seat, by obtaining posts under the government, but being constantly re-elected) till April 16, 1763, when his Majesty was pleased to raise him to the Peerage; in which and estate he is succeeded by his eldest son, Stephen, now Lord Holland, which vacates his seat in parliament for the city of Salisbury.

Lady Williams, relict of Sir John Williams, Bart. of Langibbycastle, Monmouthshire.

3. Unfortunately drowned in the Baltic, the young prince of Holstein; his highness, about a month ago, embarked as a volunteer on board the Commodore's ship of the Russian fleet cruizing in the Baltic; and in coming down from the main-top he unfortunately missed his hold, and fell into the sea; three sailors jumped overboard immediately, but not time enough to save him.

8. At Arbury, near Coventry, the Lady of Sir Roger Newdigate.

11. At Lord Napier's house, in the Abbey of Holyrood-house, in Scotland, the Right Hon. Mary-Anne,

Anne, Lady Napier, in the 44th year of her age. Her Ladyship was sister of the present Lord Cathcart; and was married to Lord Napier, in 1754, by whom she has left a son and four daughters.

At his seat, at Johnson-hall, in the province of New-York, in America, the very brave and worthy Sir William Johnson, Bart. not more celebrated for his conduct in the last war, than remarkable for the ascendancy he had gained over the Indian nations; he has left a large sum of money to be employed in presents to the Indians of the Mohawk castles, through whose faithful and invariable attachment the worthy baronet was enabled to conduct the business of his department with admirable ability, justice, and humanity. All the inhabitants, men, women, and children, of those castles, had mourning presented to them on the much lamented death of their beloved patron.

13. The Hon. Miss Elizabeth Stuart, an infant, daughter of Lord Mount Stuart, at his lordship's house, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

14. In Jermyn-street, St. James's, Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart.

17. At Pull, near Shepton, in Somersetshire, Edward Berkeley, Esq; a near relation to the late Right Hon. Lord Berkeley.

At the German Spa, Hugh Boscawen, Esq; son of the late Admiral, nephew to Lord Falmouth, brother-in-law to the Duke of Beaufort, and member for Truro in Cornwall.

18. Sir Thomas Allston, Bart. of Odel, in Bedfordshire.—He is succeeded in his title and estate by his brother, now Sir Rowland Allston.

19. Of an apopleptic fit, Sir Henry Banks, Knt. He was elected Alderman of Cordwainers ward on the death of Wm. Alexander, Esq; in September, 1762, and served the office of Sheriff, with Sir Thomas Challenor, in 1763, in the first mayoralty of William Beckford, Esq; and was elected President of Christ's Hospital the latter end of last year, on the decease of Sir Robert Ladbroke. He was nephew to Alderman Marshal, who, when knighted by the late King, fell down. The King was surprized: but, on his rising up, he facetiously said, "Your Majesty has conferred so much honour upon me, that I was not able to stand under it." His Majesty ever after, called him his Merry Knight.

21. In Dover-street, the Right Hon. Percy Wyndham Obrien, Earl of Thomond. His Lordship was second son of Sir William Wyndham (Secretary at War, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy Counsellor to queen Anne) by Lady Catharine Seymour, second daughter to Charles Duke of Somerset, and was uncle to the present Earl of Egremont. On Nov. 29, 1756, he was created Baron of Ibracken, and Earl of Thomond, in Ireland, and took on him the name and arms of Obrian, pursuant to the will of his uncle, the late Earl of Thomond. His lordship was of his Majesty's Privy-Council, and member of parliament for Winchelsea, in Sussex.

23. At Florence, the Archduke Albert John Joseph Faustus.

23. In Albemarle-street, the Rt. Hon. John Monson, Lord Monson, and Baronet, LL. D. and a Vice

President of the Lock-hospital. His Lordship succeeded John, his father, the late lord, on July 13, 1748, and in June, 1752, married Theodosia, daughter of John Maddison, of Harpswell, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; by whom he had issue, John, and several other children.

24. At Holland-house, near Kensington, the Right Hon. Caroline Lady Holland. She was created Baroness Holland, in her own right, May 6, 1762.

28. At his apartments in the Fleet prison, Lieutenant-General Gansell, Colonel of the 55th regiment.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Clayton.

August 4. At the palace of Rivalta, her Serene Highness Elizabeth Ernestine d'Este, Princess of Modena, in the 34th year of her age.

Henry Cadogan, youngest son of the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq; at Caversham-lodge.

Sir Peter Fenoulhet, at Exeter.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Kincaid, daughter of the late Lord Charles Ker.

30. At Bristol, Henry Swymer, Esq; brother to the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, and great uncle to the present Earl.

Sept. 3, At her house in Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Wentworth, lady to his Excellency John Murray, Esq; our ambassador at the Porte.

5. At his house in St. James's-square, Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart. The title and estate devolve to his eldest son, now Sir John Sheffield, Bart.

Robert Marshall, Esq; formerly

one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

11. At her house near Hales-Owen, Miss Pearfall, a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pearfall, of Hawen.

12. At High-field, in Hales-Owen, Salop, Mrs. Peshall, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Peshall, Bart. of the Hawn, and sister to the present Sir John Peshall, Bart. of Oxford.

15. At Thame-Park, in Oxfordshire, Miss Mackie, sister to the late Countess of Abingdon.

19. At Bayswater, Sir James Calder, Bart.

Lately, at Newton, near Durham, Mrs. Liddell, mother to Lord Ravensworth.

The Right Hon. — Widdrington, commonly called Lord Widdrington, who was attainted for the share he had in the rebellion in 1715.

At Grantley, near Ripon, Mrs. Norton, mother of Sir Fletcher Norton.

21. At Mr. Lewes's, in Carmarthen, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Graham, Lord Viscount Preston. He was immediately descended from Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby and Plump, in Cumberland, Gentleman of the Horse to King Charles I. who created him a Baronet, in 1629, March 29. His grandson, Sir Richard, was created Baron of Esk, and Viscount Preston, in the county of Haddington, on May 12, 1681, by King Charles II. By James II. after his abdication, he was created Baron Esk, in Cumberland, but the patent was rejected by the House of Lords. In the year 1690 he was tried and condemned, with Mr. Astton,

Ash-ton, for a treasonable conspiracy to restore King James. Ash-ton was executed, but his lordship received pardon for his life. He married Lady Anne, daughter of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, and had issue a son, Charles, who married Miss Cox, sister of the Countess of Peterborough, and, dying in 1738-9, left issue by her the above-mentioned William Graham, deceased.

At Edinburgh, Robert Keith, Esq; late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Petersburg.

At Hill house, Gloucestershire, Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart.

At Chilton, in the county of Bucks, Miss Aubrey, only daughter of Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart. of Llantrithyd in Glamorganshire.

At Rome, his holiness Francis Laurentius Ganganelli, Pope, born at St. Angelo, in the duchy of Urbino, Oct. 31, 1705, and elected to the Papacy, May 19, 1769, when he assumed the name of Clement the XIVth.

22. At Konigsberg, Prince Charles Louis de Holstein Beck, Field-Marshal in the service of Russia.

29. In Sicily, the Earl of Morton. His Lordship has left two sons by his Lady, who is cousin to the Earl of Haddington.

Oct. 1. At her house in Berkeley-square, the Hon. Lady Dowager Blessington, in an advanced age.

At Naples, Sir William Duncan, one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary.

6. Sir Richard Corbett, Bart. The title descends to Mr. Corbett, formerly of Fleet-street, Bookseller, now Sir Charles Corbett, Bart.

Mrs. Daubuz, of Bath, sister to Sir Joshua Van Neck, Bart.

8. The Right Hon. Lady Catherine Drummond, of Megginch, sister to the Duke of Bolton.

9. In Albemarle-street, Lady Winn, wife of Sir William Winn, Bart.

The Lady of Sir John Colthurst, Bart. of Ardrum, in Ireland, sister to the late Lord Shelburne, and third daughter of the late Thomas Earl of Kerry.

Mrs. Winn, wife of the Hon. Mr. Baron Winn, and daughter of the late Sir Rowland Winn, Bart. of Nostel, in Yorkshire.

11. At Pitmedden, in Scotland, Sir William Seton, Bart.

13. At Sorgvlied, Wm. Count de Bentinck, one of the nobles of the province of Holland, President of the college of deputies of their high mightinesses, keeper of the seals, stadtholder, and register of the siefs in Holland and West-Friesland.

21. Sir William Milner, Bart. Receiver General of the Excise.

Lately, on the frontiers of Russia, where he had been prisoner six months, Professor Gmelin; one of the learned men chosen by the Empress of Russia, in 1767, to travel to different parts, in order to perfect science.

At New-York, Major-General John Bradstreet.

At Sydenham, the widow Benoitre, a French lady of distinction, who distributed twenty shillings weekly in charity to the poor about Spitalfields.

24. At Bothwell-castle, in Scotland, her Grace the Duchess of Douglas.

25. At Bath, Sir Will. Evans Morris, Bart. member of parliament for the borough of Newton in Ireland, brother to the late, and

uncle to the present Lord Mountmorres.

27. At the seat of John Sawbridge, Esq; at Ollantigh in Kent, Sir William Stephenson, Knight, father-in-law to the above gentleman, and alderman of Bridge-ward within. He was elected an alderman in 1754, and is said to have died possessed of upwards of 60,000*l.* which he has divided equally between his two daughters, Miss Stephenson and Mrs. Sawbridge.

28. At his seat near Worcester, the Right Rev. Dr. John Ewer, Lord Bishop of Bangor.

31. Rt. Hon. Edward Noel, Viscount Wentworth, of Wellsborough in Leicestershire, (so created May 4, 1762) Baron Wentworth, of Nettleton, and Baronet, and LL.D. His lordship succeeded Martha, Baroness Wentworth, in 1745, and married Judith, daughter of William Lamb, of Farndish, in Northamptonshire, Esq; by whom he has issue, Thomas, born Nov. 18, 1745, and three daughters, Judith, Elizabeth, and Sophia-Susannah. Of the issue of Sir Cloberry Noel, father of the Viscount, there is living another son, the Rev. and Hon. Cloberry Noel.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Canon of Christ-church, Oxford, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Professor of Arabic, in that University.

Nov. 5. At Dunkeld, in Scotland, his Grace John Murray, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Athol, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardin, Viscount Glenalmond, Lord Murray, and one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland. His Grace was the eldest son of Lord George Murray, fourth son of John first

Duke of Athol, who was attainted in 1746, for his concern in the rebellion of the preceding year: but that attainder only operating against himself, upon the death of his uncle the late Duke James, on Jan. 8, 1764, he succeeded to his honours, and having married his cousin, Lady Charlotte, who, upon the decease of her father the late Duke, became Baroness Strange, and lady of the Isle of Man, by that marriage, the heirs male and line of this illustrious family are conjoined. They have issue, John Marquis of Tullibardin, born June 30, 1755; Lords James, George, and William; Ladies Charlotte, Emilia, and Rachael.

At Belvedere, in the county of Westmeath, the Earl of Belvedere, Muster Master General of his Majesty's forces in that kingdom. His Lordship is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Lord Bellfield.

The Countess Dowager of Effingham, one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber. Her death was occasioned by a fright she received by her cloaths taking fire as she sat reading on Tuesday evening, at her apartments at Hampton-court.

16. Lady Conyers, in Chester-le-street, Durham, mother of Sir Blackston Conyers, Collector of the customs in Newcastle.

17. In South-Audley-street, Th. Bradshaw, Esq; one of the lords of the Admiralty, and a member in the present parliament.

18. At his house at Highgate, Sir James Hodges, Knt. town clerk of the city of London.

At Arley, in Cheshire, Sir Peter Warburton, Bart.

At

At Portumna, in Ireland, the Hon. Dorothea Lambert, mother to the Earl of Cavàn.

22. At his house in Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Clive of Plassey, in the kingdom of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General in the East-Indies, representative in parliament for the town of Shrewsbury, LL. D. and F. R. S. His lordship had been twice Governor of Bengal, and Commander in Chief of the King's and Company's forces in that province, where his eminent services to his country and to the East India Company are well known. His lordship was born on Michaelmas day in 1725, and married Margaret, the daughter of Edmund Maskelyne, Esq; of Purton, in the county of Wilts, by whom he had issue, now surviving, Edward (now Lord) Clive, member for Ludlow; Robert, an infant, and three daughters; Rebecca, Charlotte, to whom her present Majesty stood godmother, and Margaret.

25. Mrs. Henrietta Ogle, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas Ogle, Esq; late of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnshire, by Lady Henrietta Bruce, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Aylesbury.

26. At his seat at Redrice, near Andover, the Right Hon. Stephen Lord Holland, Baron of Boxley, in the county of Wilts, and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland. His lordship married Lady Fitzpatrick, sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom he had one daughter, and a son now an infant, to whom the title descends.

The Hon. Charles James Fox, brother to his lordship, succeeds to the clerkship of the Pells, it having been given to the late Lord Holland, who died in July last, for the lives of himself and his two sons.

At Bath, the Right Rev. Doctor James Johnson, Lord Bishop of Worcester. His lordship was formerly one of the under masters of Westminster-school, from whence he was promoted to be a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. On the death of Dr. Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, in 1752, he was consecrated Bishop of that see; and in 1759, he was translated from thence, on the death of Dr. Madox, to the see of Worcester.—His lordship died a bachelor.

Dec. 5. Sir Jonathan Briggs, Bart. of Manchester.

At Bath, Theodore Baron de Luders, a Knight of the most holy Roman empire.

8. At Paris, Louis de Gesveres, Duke of Tresmes, a Peer of France, a Lieutenant General and Knight of the different orders.

13. Mrs. Cholmley, wife of Mr. William Cholmley, of Lad-lane, and daughter of the late Sir John Cartwright.

14. At Bath, in the 78th year of her age, Lady Hanham, relict of the late Sir William Hanham, Bart. of Dean's Court, Dorset, and sister to Mrs. Cracraft, of the Close of that city.

15. At Woollaton, in Nottinghamshire, the Rt. Hon. Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton, Baron of Middleton, in Warwickshire, and Baronet. His lordship succeeded his father Francis, the late lord, Aug. 1, 1758; and dying unmarried, the title and estate devolve to his only

brother, the Hon. Thomas Willoughby, Knight of the Shire for the county of Nottingham.

16. At her house, in Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Mary Pye, the last surviving sister of the late Sir Robert Pye, of Clifton Campville in the county of Stafford, Bart.

22. Archibald Campbell, Esq; in France, eldest son of Lord Stonefield.

23. Lady Mannoek, relict of Sir William Mannoek, Bart. at Giffard's-hall, in Suffolk.

Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart. of the island of Jamaica.

29. At Paris, the lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Montagu, brother of his Grace the Duke of Manchester.

Charles O'Brien, Earl of Tho-

mond, Viscount Clare, an attainted Peer of the kingdom of Ireland, Marshal of France, and Colonel of a regiment of Irish infantry, in the French service.

30. Paul Whitehead, Esq; at his apartments in Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, a gentleman well known in the literary world.

31. The Right Hon. William Lord Napier, in Scotland.

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Sir George Thomas. He was many years Governor of Antigua, and afterwards Governor General of the Leeward islands; when, on his retiring, his services were rewarded with a Baronetage. The title and estate devolve to his son, now Sir William Thomas of Titchfield-street.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Letter from the Assembly of Massachusetts Bay to Lord Dartmouth.

To LORD DARTMOUTH.

*Province of Massachusetts Bay,
June 29, 1773.*

My Lord,

THE re-establishment of the union and harmony that formerly subsisted between Great-Britain and her colonies is earnestly to be wished by the friends of both. As your Lordship is one of them, the two houses of the assembly of this province beg leave to address you.

The original causes of the interruption of that union and harmony may probably be found in the letters sent from hence to administration, and to other gentlemen of influence in parliament, since the appointment of Sir Francis Bernard to the government of this province; and there is great reason to apprehend, that he, and his coadjutors, originally recommended and laid the plans for the establishing the American revenue, out of which they expected large stipends and appointments for themselves, and which, through their instrumentality, has been the occasion of all the evils that have since taken place.

When we had humbly addressed his majesty, and petitioned both houses of parliament, representing our grievances, and praying for the repeal of the *revenue acts*; the like instruments, and probably the same, exerted themselves to prevent those *petitions* being laid before his majesty and the parliament, or to frustrate the prayer of them. Of this we have just had some new and unexpected evidence, from *original letters* of Gov. Hutchinson and Lieut. Gov. Oliver, in which the former particularly and expressly by his letter of the 10th of December, 1768, endeavoured, in co-operation with Gov. Bernard, to frustrate a petition of a number of the council for the repealing those acts, and to procure his majesty's censure on the petitioners; and the letters of the latter by the disadvantageous idea conveyed by them of the two houses of assembly, manifestly tended to create a prejudice against any petition, coming from a body of such a character; and his letter of the 11th of May, 1768, in particular, mentions the petition of the house of representatives to his majesty, and their letters to divers noble lords, with such circumstances as had a tendency to defeat the petition, and render the letters of no effect.

It

It is manifest, my lord, what practices and arts have been used to mislead administration, both in the first proposal of American revenue acts, and in the continuance of them; but when they had lost their force, and there appeared, under the influence of your lordship, a disposition in parliament to repeal those acts, his excellency Gov. Hutchinson, in his speech at the opening of the last session of the general court, was pleased to throw out new matter for contention and debate, and to call on the two houses, in such a pressing manner, as amounted to little short of a challenge, to answer him; into such a dilemma were they brought by the speech, that they were under a necessity of giving such answers to it as they did, or having their conduct construed into an acquiescence with the doctrines contained in it, which would have been an implicit acknowledgment, that the province was in a state of subjection, differing very little from slavery. The answers were the effects of necessity, and this necessity occasioned great grief to the two houses.

The people of this province, my lord, are true and faithful subjects of his majesty, and think themselves happy in their connection with Great-Britain; they would rejoice at the restoration of the harmony and good-will that once subsisted between the parent state and them; but it is in vain to expect this happiness during the continuance of their grievances; and while their *charter rights, one after another, are wrested from them*. Among these rights is the supporting of the officers of the crown by grants from the assembly; and, in an especial manner, the supporting of the judges in the same way, on

whose judgment the province is dependent in the most important cases of life, liberty, and property. If warrants have not yet been, or if they already have been issued, we earnestly beg the favour of your lordship's interposition to suppress or recal them.

If your lordship should condescend to ask, "What are the means of restoring the harmony so much desired!" we would answer in a word, that we are humbly of opinion, if things were brought to the general state in which they stood at the conclusion of the late war, it would restore the happy harmony which at that time subsisted.

Your lordship's appointment to be principal secretary of state for the American department has given the colonies the highest satisfaction: they think it a happy omen, and that it will be productive of American tranquillity, consistent with their rights as British subjects.

The two houses humbly hope for your lordship's influence to bring about so happy an event; and in the mean time they can with full confidence rely on your lordship, that the *machinations of Sir Francis Bernard*, and other known enemies of the peace of Great-Britain and her colonies, will not be suffered to prevent or delay it.

This letter, which has been agreed on by *both houses*, is in their name, and by their order, signed and transmitted to your lordship, by,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,
And very humble servant,

Thomas Flucker, Sec.

The preceding is a true copy of the letter wrote to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.
(Attested, *Thomas Flucker, Sec.*)

*Petition of the American Congress to the King.**To the King's most Excellent Majesty.**Most gracious Sovereign,*

WE your majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Suffex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of *those* colonies, *who have deputed us to represent them in general congress*, by this our humble petition beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these colonies ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief, and under him of the brigadiers-general, has in time of peace been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America.

The commander in chief of all your majesty's forces in North America, has in time of peace been appointed governor of a colony. The charges of usual offices have been greatly increased, and new expensive and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The judges of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are empowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves; the officers of the customs are empowered to break open

and enter houses, without the authority of any civil magistrate founded on legal information.

The judges of courts of common law have been made entirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions. Counsellors holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the representatives of the people have been fruitless.

The agents of the people have been discountenanced, and governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries: assemblies have been repeatedly and injuriously dissolved: commerce has been burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

By several acts of parliament made in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years of your present majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the powers of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits; whereby our property is taken from us without our consent, the trial by jury in many civil cases is abolished, enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences; vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages, to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both houses of parliament have resolved that colonists may be tried in England for offences alledged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the VIII. and in consequence thereof, attempts

tempts have been made to enforce that statute. A statute was passed in the twelfth year of your majesty's reign, directing that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or county within the realm; whereby the inhabitants of these colonies may, in sundry cases, by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the last sessions of parliament an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of Boston; another, empowering the governor of Massachusetts's Bay to send persons indicted for murder in that province to another colony, or even to Great-Britain, for trial, whereby such offenders may escape legal punishment; a third, for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth, for extending the limits of Quebec, abolishing the English and restoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of British freemen are subjected to the latter, and establishing an absolute government and the Roman Catholic religion throughout those vast regions that border on the westerly and northerly boundaries of the free Protestant English settlements; and a fifth, for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his majesty's service in North-America.

To a sovereign "who glories in the name of Briton," the bare recital of these acts must, we presume, justify the loyal subjects who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection against them.

From this destructive system of co-

lony administration, adopted since the conclusion of the last war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies, that overwhelm your majesty's dutiful colonies with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and these colonies from an earlier period, or from other causes than we have assigned. Had they proceeded, on our part, *from a restless levity of temper, unjust impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of seditious persons*, we should merit the opprobrious terms frequently bestowed on us by those we revere.

But so far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them; and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one to receive injuries, and be sensible of them.

Had our Creator been pleased to give us existence in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit; but thanks to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auspices of your royal ancestors, whose family was seated on the British throne to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant.

Your majesty, we are confident, justly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wisdom must approve the sensibility that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessing they received from *Divine Providence*, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which ele-

vated

vated the illustrious house of Brunswick to the imperial dignity it now possesses.

The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts, which though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as subjects, in the manner we do, silence would be disloyalty. By giving this faithful information *we do all in our power* to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquillity of your government, and the welfare of the people.

Duty to your majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, the primary obligations of nature and of society, command us to intreat your royal attention; and as your majesty enjoys the signal distinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be displeasing.

Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men, who daringly interposing themselves between your royal person and your faithful subjects, and for several years past incessantly employed to dissolve the bands of society by abusing your majesty's authority, misrepresenting your American subjects, and prosecuting the most desperate and irritating projects of oppression, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulating injuries, *too severe to be any longer tolerable*, to disturb your majesty's repose by our complaints.

These sentiments are extorted from hearts *that much more willingly* would bleed in your majesty's service; yet so greatly have we been misrepresented, that a necessity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our consent, "to defray the charge of the administration of justice, the support of civil government, and the defence, protection, and security of the colonies." But we beg leave to assure your majesty, that such provision has been, and will be made for defraying the two first articles, as has been, and shall be judged by the legislatures of the several colonies just and suitable to their respective circumstances; and for the defence, protection, and security of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, *as they earnestly desire may immediately be done*, would be fully sufficient, at least in times of peace; and, in case of war, your faithful colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when constitutionally required, to demonstrate their loyalty to your majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces. Yielding to no British subjects in affectionate attachment to your majesty's person, family and government, we too dearly prize the privilege of expressing that attachment by those proofs that are honourable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, *ever to resign it to any body of men upon earth*.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we should at this time have been peaceably, cheerfully and usefully employed in recommending ourselves by every testimony

testimony of devotion to your majesty, and of veneration to the state from which we derive our origin. But though now exposed to unexpected and unnatural scenes of distress by a contention with that nation, in whose parental guidance, on all important affairs, we have hitherto with filial reverence constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no instruction in our present unhappy and perplexed circumstances from any former experience; yet we doubt not but the purity of our intention, and the integrity of our conduct, will justify us at that grand tribunal before which all mankind must submit to judgment.

We ask but for peace, liberty, and safety; we wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favour; your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support and maintain.

Filled with sentiments of duty to your majesty, and of affection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our education, and strongly confirmed by our reason, and anxious to evince the sincerity of these dispositions---We present this petition only to obtain redress of grievances, and relief from fears and jealousies occasioned by the system of statutes, and regulation adopted since the close of the late war, for raising a revenue in America; extending the powers of courts of admiralty; trying persons in Great-Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America; affecting the province of Massachusetts Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec---By the abolition of which system,

the harmony between Great-Britain and these colonies, so necessary to the happiness of both, and so ardently desired by the latter, with the usual intercourses, will be immediately restored.

In the magnanimity and justice of your majesty, and the parliament, we confide for a redress of our other grievances; trusting, that when the causes of our apprehensions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accustomed in our happier days to enjoy. For, appealing to that Being who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess that *our councils have been influenced by no other motive than a dread of impending destruction.*

Permit us then,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

In the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmost humility to implore you, for the honour of Almighty God, whose pure religion our enemies are undermining; for the glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your subjects happy, and keeping them united; for the interests of your family, *depending in an adherence to the principle that enthroned it*; for the safety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses; that your majesty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the same bands of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by these ties, to be further violated in uncertain expectation of effects, which, if attained, never can compensate

penfate for the calamities through which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech your majesty, that your royal authority and interposition may be used for our relief, and that a gracious answer may be given to this petition.

That your majesty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity and dominions till time shall be no more, is, and always will be our sincere and fervent prayer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1774.

(Signed]

<i>H. Middleton,</i>	<i>W. Floyd,</i>
<i>J. Sullivan,</i>	<i>H. Wisner</i>
<i>N. Folsom,</i>	<i>S. Boorum,</i>
<i>T. Cushing,</i>	<i>W. Livingston,</i>
<i>S. Adams,</i>	<i>J. D. Hart,</i>
<i>J. Adams,</i>	<i>S. Craine,</i>
<i>R. Treatpaine,</i>	<i>R. Smith,</i>
<i>S. Hopkins,</i>	<i>G. Reid,</i>
<i>S. Ward,</i>	<i>M. Tilghman,</i>
<i>E. Biddle,</i>	<i>T. Johnson, jun.</i>
<i>J. Galloway,</i>	<i>W. Pava,</i>
<i>J. Dickinson,</i>	<i>S. Chare,</i>
<i>J. Morton,</i>	<i>R. H. Lee,</i>
<i>T. Mifflin,</i>	<i>P. Henry,</i>
<i>G. Ross,</i>	<i>G. Washington,</i>
<i>C. Humphreys,</i>	<i>F. Pendleton,</i>
<i>C. Rodney,</i>	<i>R. Bland,</i>
<i>T. M'Kean,</i>	<i>B. Harrison,</i>
<i>E. Dyer,</i>	<i>W. Hooper,</i>
<i>R. Skerman,</i>	<i>J. Hazos,</i>
<i>Silas Deane,</i>	<i>R. Caswell,</i>
<i>P. Livingston,</i>	<i>T. Lynch,</i>
<i>J. Alsop,</i>	<i>C. Gadyden,</i>
<i>J. Low,</i>	<i>J. Rutledge,</i>
<i>J. Duane,</i>	<i>E. Rutledge.</i>
<i>J. Jay,</i>	

veral English Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to consider of their Grievances in General Congress, at Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774.

Friends and Fellow Subjects,

WHEN a nation, led to greatness by the hand of Liberty, and possessed of all the glory that heroism, munificence, and humanity can bestow, descends to the ungrateful task of forging chains for her Friends and Children, and instead of giving support to Freedom, turns advocate for Slavery and Oppression, there is reason to suspect she has either ceased to be virtuous, or been extremely negligent in the appointment of her Rulers.

In almost every age, in repeated conflicts, in long and bloody wars, as well civil as foreign, against many and powerful nations, against the open assaults of enemies and the more dangerous treachery of friends, have the inhabitants of your island, your great and glorious ancestors, maintained their independence and transmitted the rights of men and the blessings of liberty to you their posterity.

Be not surprised therefore, that we, who are descended from the same common ancestors; that we, whose forefathers participated in all the rights, the liberties and the constitution, you so justly boast, and who have carefully conveyed the same fair inheritance to us, guaranteed by the pledged faith of government,

To the People of Great-Britain, from the Delegates appointed by the se-

vernment, and the most solemn compacts with British sovereigns, should refuse to surrender them to men, who found their claims on no principles of reason, and who prosecute them with a design, that, by having our lives and property in their power, they may with the greater facility enslave you.

The cause of America is now the object of universal attention: it has at length become very serious. This unhappy country has not only been oppressed, but abused and misrepresented; and the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, to your interest, and the general welfare of the British empire, leads us to address you on this very important subject.

Know then, That we consider ourselves, and do insist, that we are, and ought to be, as free as our fellow-subjects in Britain, and that no power on earth has a right to take our property from us without our consent.

That we claim all the benefits secured to the subject by the English constitution, and particularly that inestimable one of trial by jury.

That we hold it essential to English liberty, that no man be condemned unheard, or punished for supposed offences, without having an opportunity of making his defence.

That we think the legislature of Great-Britain is not authorised by the constitution to establish a religion fraught with sanguinary and impious tenets, or to erect an arbitrary form of government in any quarter of the globe. These rights, we, as well as you, deem sacred. And yet, sacred as they are, they have, with many others, been repeatedly and flagrantly violated.

Are not the proprietors of the soil of Great-Britain lords of their own property? Can it be taken from them without their consent? Will they yield it to the arbitrary disposal of any man, or number of men whatever?—You know they will not.

Why then are the proprietors of the soil of America less lords of their property than you are of yours, or why should they submit it to the disposal of your parliament, or any other parliament, or council in the world, not of their election? Can the intervention of the sea that divides us cause disparity in rights, or can any reason be given, why English subjects, who live three thousand miles from the royal palace, should enjoy less liberty than those who are three hundred miles distant from it?

Reason looks with indignation on such distinctions, and freemen can never perceive their propriety. And yet, however chimerical and unjust such discriminations are, the parliament assert, that they have a right to bind us in all cases without exception, whether we consent or not; that they may take and use our property when in and what manner they please; that we are pensioners on their bounty for all that we possess, and can hold it no longer than they vouchsafe to permit. Such declarations we consider as heresies in English politics, and which can no more operate to deprive us of our property, than the interdicts of the Pope can divest kings of sceptres which the laws of the land and the voice of the people have placed in their hands.

At the conclusion of the late war—a war rendered glorious by the abilities and integrity of a minister,

to whose efforts the British empire owes its safety and its fame: at the conclusion of this war, which was succeeded by an inglorious peace, formed under the auspices of a minister of principles and of a family unfriendly to the protestant cause, and inimical to liberty—we say at this period, and under the influence of that man, a plan for enslaving your fellow-subjects in America was concerted, and has ever since been pertinaciously carrying into execution.

Prior to this æra you were content with drawing from us the wealth produced by our commerce. You restrained our trade in every way that could conduce to your emolument. You exercised unbounded sovereignty over the sea. You named the ports and nations to which alone our merchandize should be carried, and with whom alone we should trade; and, though some of these restrictions were grievous, we nevertheless did not complain; we looked up to you as to our parent state, to which we were bound by the strongest ties; and were happy in being instrumental to your prosperity and your grandeur.

We call upon you yourselves to witness our loyalty and attachment to the common interest of the whole empire: did we not, in the last war, add all the strength of this vast continent to the force which repelled our common enemy? Did we not leave our native shores, and meet disease and death, to promote the success of British arms in foreign climates? Did you not thank us for our zeal, and even reimburse us large sums of money, which, you confessed, we had advanced beyond our proportion, and far beyond our abilities? You did.

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To what causes, then, are we to attribute the sudden change of treatment, and that system of slavery which was prepared for us at the restoration of peace?

Before we had recovered from the distresses which ever attend war, an attempt was made to drain this country of all its money, by the oppressive stamp-act. Paint, glass, and other commodities, which you would not permit us to purchase of other nations, were taxed; nay, although no wine is made in any country subject to the British state, you prohibited our procuring it of foreigners, without paying a tax, imposed by your parliament, on all we imported. These and many other impositions were laid upon us most unjustly and unconstitutionally, for the express purpose of raising a revenue.—In order to silence complaint, it was, indeed, provided, that this revenue should be expended in America for its protection and defence.—These exactions however can receive no justification from a pretended necessity of protecting and defending us. They are lavishly squandered on court favourites and ministerial dependants, generally avowed enemies to America, and employing themselves, by partial representations, to traduce and embroil the colonies. For the necessary support of government here, we ever were and ever shall be ready to provide. And, whenever the exigencies of the state may require it, we shall, as we have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute our full proportion of men and money. To enforce this unconstitutional and unjust scheme of taxation, every sense, that the wisdom of our British ancestors had carefully erected against arbitrary power, has been violently

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thrown

thrown down in America, and the inestimable right of trial by jury taken away in cases that touch both life and property. It was ordained, that, whenever offences should be committed in the colonies against particular acts imposing various duties and restrictions upon trade, the prosecutor might bring his action for the penalties in the courts of admiralty; by which means the subject lost the advantage of being tried by an honest uninfluenced jury of the vicinage, and was subjected to the sad necessity of being judged by a single man, a creature of the crown, and according to the course of a law which exempts the prosecutor from the trouble of proving his accusation, and obliges the defendant either to evince his innocence or to suffer. To give this *new judicatory* the greater importance, and as if with a design to protect false accusers, it is further provided "that the judge's certificate, of their having been probable causes of seizure and prosecution, shall protect the prosecutor from actions at common law for recovery of damages."

By the course of our law, offences committed in such of the British dominions in which courts are established, and justice duly and regularly administered, are to be there tried by a *jury of the vicinage*. There the offenders and the witnesses are known, and the degree of credibility to be given to their testimony can be ascertained.

In all these colonies justice is regularly and impartially administered; and yet, by the construction of some, and the direction of other acts of parliament, offenders are "to be taken by force, together with all such persons as may be

pointed out as witnesses, and carried to England, there to be tried in a distant land, by a *jury of strangers*," and subject to all the disadvantages that result from want of friends, want of witnesses, and want of money!

When the design of raising a revenue from the duties imposed on the importation of tea into America had in a great measure been rendered abortive, by our ceasing to import that commodity, a scheme was concerted by the ministry with the East India company, and an act passed enabling and encouraging them to transport and vend it in the colonies. Aware of the danger of giving success to this insidious manœuvre, and of permitting a precedent of taxation thus to be established among us, various methods were adopted to elude the stroke. The people of Boston, then ruled by a governor, whom as well as his predecessor Sir Francis Bernard, all America considers as her enemy, were exceedingly embarrassed. The ships which had arrived with the tea were by his management prevented from returning. The duties would have been paid; the cargoes landed and exposed to sale; a governor's influence would have procured and protected many purchasers. While the town was suspended by deliberations on this important subject, the tea was destroyed. Even supposing a trespass had been committed, and the proprietors of the tea entitled to damages,—the courts of law were open, and judges appointed by the crown presided in them.—The East India company however did not think proper to commence any suits, nor did they even demand satisfaction either from individuals

dividuals or from the community in general. The ministry, it seems, officiously made the case their own, and the great council of the nation descended to intermeddle with a dispute about private property. —Divers papers, letters, and other unauthenticated *ex parte* evidence were laid before them; neither the persons who destroyed the tea, nor the people of Boston, were called on to answer the complaint. The ministry, incensed by being disappointed in a favourite scheme, were determined to recur from the little arts of finesse, to open force and unmanly violence. The port of Boston was blocked up by a fleet, and an army placed in the town. Their trade was to be suspended, and thousands reduced to the necessity of gaining subsistence from charity, till they should submit to pass under the yoke, and consent to become slaves, by confessing the omnipotence of parliament, and acquiescing in whatever disposition they might think proper to make of their lives and property.

Let justice and humanity cease to be the boast of your nation! Consult your history, examine your records of former transactions, nay turn to the annals of the many arbitrary states and kingdoms that surround you, and shew us a single instance of men being condemned to suffer for imputed crimes *unheard, unquestioned*, and without even the specious *formality of a trial*; and that too by laws made expressly for the purpose, and which had no existence at the time of the fact being committed. If it be difficult to reconcile these proceedings to the genius and temper of your laws and constitution, the task will become

more arduous when we call upon our ministerial enemies to justify, not only condemning men untried and by hearsay, but involving the innocent in one common punishment with the guilty, and for the act of thirty or forty, to bring poverty, distress, and calamity on thirty thousand souls, and these not your enemies, but your friends, brethren, and fellow-subjects.

It would be some consolation to us, if the catalogue of American oppressions ended here. It gives us pain to be reduced to the necessity of reminding you, that under the confidence reposed in the *faith of government*, pledged in a royal charter from a British sovereign, the fore-fathers of the present inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay left their former habitations, and established that great, flourishing, and loyal colony, without incurring or being charged with a forfeiture of their rights, without being heard, without being tried, without law, and without justice, by an act of parliament “their charter is destroyed, their liberties violated, their constitution and form of government changed.” And all this upon no better pretence, than because in one of their towns a trespass was committed on some merchandize, said to belong to one of the companies, and because the ministry were of opinion that such high political regulations were necessary to compel due subordination and obedience to their mandates.

Nor are these the only capital grievances under which we labour. We might tell of *dissolute, avarice, and wicked governors* having been set over us; of legislatures being suspended for asserting the rights of British subjects; of needy and

ignorant dependants on great men, advanced to the seats of justice and to other places of trust and importance; of hard restrictions on commerce, and a great variety of smaller evils, the recollection of which is almost lost under the weight and pressure of greater and more poignant calamities.

Now mark the progression of the ministerial plan for enslaving us.

Well aware that such hardy attempts (to take our property from us—to deprive us of that valuable right of trial by jury—to seize our persons, and carry us for trial to Great-Britain—to blockade our ports—to destroy our charters, and change our forms of government) would occasion, and had already occasioned, great discontent in all the colonies, which might produce opposition to these measures, an act was passed “to protect, indemnify, and screen from punishment, such as might be guilty even of *murder*, in endeavouring to carry their oppressive edicts into execution;” and by another act “the dominion of Canada is to be so extended, modelled, and governed,” as that by being disunited from us, detached from our interests, by civil as well as religious prejudices, that by their numbers swelling with catholic emigrants from Europe, and by their devotion to administration, so friendly to their religion, they might become formidable to us, and, on occasion, be fit instruments in the hands of power, to reduce the ancient free protestant colonies to the same state of slavery with themselves.

This was evidently the object of the act: and in this view, being extremely dangerous to our liberty and quiet, we cannot forbear com-

plaining of it, as hostile to British America.—Superadded to these considerations, we cannot help deploring the unhappy condition to which it has reduced the many English settlers, who, encouraged by the royal proclamation, promising the enjoyment of all their rights, have purchased estates in that country. They are now the subjects of an arbitrary government, deprived of trial by jury, and when imprisoned cannot claim the benefit of the habeas corpus act, that great bulwark and palladium of English liberty:—nor can we suppress our astonishment, that a British parliament should ever consent to establish in that country a religion that has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion, through every part of the world.

This being a true state of facts, let us beseech you to consider to what end they lead.

Admit that the ministry, by the powers of Great-Britain, and the aid of our Roman Catholic neighbours, should be able to carry the point of taxation, and reduce us to a state of perfect humiliation and slavery; such an enterprize would doubtless make some addition to your national debt, which already presses down your liberties, and fills you with pensioners and placemen. We presume, also, that your commerce will be somewhat diminished: however, suppose you should prove victorious—in what condition will you then be? What advantages, or what laurels, will you reap from such a conquest?

May not a ministry, with the same armies, enslave you?—It may be said, you will cease to pay them;”

them ;"—but remember the taxes from America, the wealth, and we may add the men, and particularly the Roman Catholics of this vast continent, will then be in the power of your enemies ; nor will you have any reason to expect, that after making slaves of us, many among us should refuse to assist in reducing you to the same abject state.

Do not treat this as chimerical :—Know that in less than half a century, the quit-rents reserved to the crown, from the numberless grants of this vast continent, will pour large streams of wealth into the royal coffers ; and if to this be added the power of taxing America at pleasure, the crown will be rendered independent on you for supplies, and will possess more treasure than may be necessary to purchase the remains of liberty in your island.—In a word, take care that you do not fall into the pit that is preparing for us.

We believe there is yet much virtue, much justice, and much public spirit in the English nation.—To that justice we now appeal. You have been told that we are seditious, impatient of government, and desirous of independency. Be assured that these are not facts, but calumnies.—Permit us to be as free as yourselves, and we shall ever esteem a union with you to be our greatest happiness ; we shall ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the empire— we shall consider your enemies as our enemies, and your interest as our own.

But if you are determined that your ministers shall wantonly sport with the rights of mankind ; if neither the voice of justice, the

dictates of the law, the principles of the constitution, nor the suggestions of humanity can restrain your hands from the shedding human blood, in such an *impious cause*, we must then tell you—“ That we never will submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any ministry or nation in the world.”

Place us in the same situation that we were at the close of the last war, and our former harmony will be restored.

But lest the same supineness, and the same inattention to our common interest, which you have for several years shewn, should continue, we think it prudent to anticipate the consequences.

By the destruction of the trade of Boston, the ministry have endeavoured to influence submission to their measures. The like fate may befall us all ; we will endeavour therefore to live without trade, and recur for subsistence to the fertility and bounty of our native soil, which will afford us all the necessities and some of the conveniences of life. We have suspended our importation from Great Britain and Ireland ; and in less than a year's time, unless our grievances should be redressed, shall discontinue our exports to those kingdoms and the West Indies.

It is with the utmost regret, however, that we find ourselves compelled, by the over-ruling principles of self-preservation, to adopt measures detrimental in their consequences to numbers of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain and Ireland. But we hope, that the magnanimity and justice of the British nation will furnish a parliament of such wisdom, independence, and public spirit, as may save the vio-

lated rights of the whole empire from the devices of *wicked ministers* and *evil counsellors*, whether in or out of office, and thereby restore that harmony, friendship, and fraternal affection between all the inhabitants of his majesty's kingdoms and territories, so ardently wished for by every true and honest American.

The Association of the American Congress.

WE his majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of the several colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety, and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses, with which his majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation, the state of the whole continent, find, that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration adopted by the British ministry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for enslaving these colonies, and, with them, the British empire. In prosecution of which system, various

acts of parliament have been passed for raising a revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alledged to have been committed in America; and in prosecution of the same system, several late, cruel, and oppressive acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts Bay, and also an act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free protestant colonies, whenever a wicked ministry shall chuse so to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-contumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure; and therefore we do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies, whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows:

First. That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandize what-

whatsoever, or from any other place, any such goods, wares, or merchandize, as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paneles, coffee, or piemento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the western islands: nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares, or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article herein after-mentioned.

Fourth. The earnest desire we

have, not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the said acts and parts of acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandize or commodity whatsoever to Great Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great Britain and Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares, or merchandize, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and, on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchant.

Sixth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captain or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismissal from their service.

Seventh. We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end, we will kill them as sparing as may be, especially those of the most

profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere: and those of us who are or may become over-stocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. That we will in our several stations encourage frugality, œconomy, and industry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool: and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse-racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning drefs, than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

Ninth. That such as are venders of goods or merchandize, will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do, for twelve months last past.—And if any vender of goods or merchandize, shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever,

Tenth. In case any merchant, trader, or other persons shall import any goods or merchandize after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either re-shipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold under the direction of the committee aforesaid; and in the last mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods, shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges; the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston port bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandizes shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association: and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that all
such

such foes to the rights of British America may be publickly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we reſpectively will break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the committee of correſpondence in the reſpective colonies do frequently inſpect the entries of their cuſtom-houſes, and inform each other from time to time of the true ſtate thereof; and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to their aſſociation.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantage be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and reſolve that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourſe whatſoever, with any colony or province, in North-America, which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation until ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, as impoſe or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, ſugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glaſs, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of the admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubjects of trial by jury, authoriſe the judge's certificate to indemnify

the proſecutor from damages, that he might otherwiſe be liable to, from a trial by his peers, require oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips or goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed.—And until that part of the act of the 12 G. III. ch. 24. intituled, “An act for the better ſecuring his majeſty's dock yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition, and ſtores,” by which any perſon charged with committing any of the offences therein deſcribed, in America, may be tried in any ſhire or country within the realm, is repealed—And until the four acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, viz. That for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Bolton—That for the altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſett's Bay—And that which is intituled, “An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice,” &c.—And that “For extending the limits of Quebec, &c.” are repealed. And we recommend it to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the reſpective colonies, to eſtabliſh ſuch farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this aſſociation.

The foregoing aſſociation being determined upon by the *congreſs*, was ordered to be ſubſcribed by the ſeveral members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto ſet our reſpective names accordingly.

*In Congreſs, Philadelphia, O^r. 20,
1774. Signed,*

PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Preſident.*

New-Hampſhire. John Sullivan,
Nat. Foliom.

Maſſachuſett's Bay. Tho. Cuſhing,

ing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.

Rhode-Island. Stephen Hopkins, Sam. Ward.

Connecticut. Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.

New-York. Isaac Low, John Altop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Weisner, S. Boerum.

New Jersey. James Kinsey, Wm. Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith.

Pennsylvania. Joseph Galloway, John Dickinson, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Rofs.

Newcastle, &c. Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M^oKean, George Read.

Maryland. Matth. Tilghman, Tho. Johnson, William Paca, Sam. Chase.

Virginia. Richard Henry Lee, Geo. Washington, P. Henry, Jun. Rich. Bland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton.

North-Carolina. William Hooper, Joseph Hawes, R. Caswell.

South-Carolina. Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.

Address of the General Congress to the Inhabitants of the Province of QUEBEC.

Friends, and Fellow-Subjects,

WE, the delegates of the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts's Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Suffex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-

Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed by the inhabitants of the said colonies, to represent them in a general congress at Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, to consult together of the best methods to obtain redress of our afflicting grievances, having accordingly assembled, and taken into our most serious consideration the state of public affairs on this continent, have thought proper to address your province, as a member therein deeply interested.

When the fortune of war, after a gallant and glorious resistance, had incorporated you with the body of English subjects, we rejoiced in the truly valuable addition, both on our own and your account; expecting, as courage and generosity are naturally united, our brave enemies would become our hearty friends, and that the Divine Being would bless to you the dispensations of his over-ruling providence, by securing to you and your latest posterity the inestimable advantages of a free English constitution of government, which is the privilege of all English subjects to enjoy.

These hopes were confirmed by the King's proclamation, issued in the year 1763, plighting the public faith for your full enjoyment of those advantages.

Little did we imagine that any succeeding ministers would so audaciously and cruelly abuse the royal authority, as to withhold from you the fruition of the irrevocable rights, to which you were thus justly entitled.

But since we have lived to see the unexpected time, when ministers of this flagitious temper have dared to violate the most sacred compacts

compacts and obligations, and as you, educated under another form of government, have artfully been kept from discovering the unspeakable worth of that form you are now undoubtedly entitled to, we esteem it our duty, for the weighty reasons herein after mentioned, to explain to you some of its most important branches.

“In every human society, (says the celebrated Marquis Beccaria) there is an effort continually tending to confer on one part the height of power and happiness, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakness and misery. The intent of good laws is to oppose this effort, and to diffuse their influence universally and equally.”

Rules stimulated by this pernicious “effort,” and subjects animated by the just “intent of opposing good laws against it,” have occasioned that vast variety of events, that fill the histories of so many nations. All these histories demonstrate the truth of this simple position, that to live by the will of one man, or set of men, is the production of misery to all men.

On the solid foundation of this principle, Englishmen reared up the fabric of their constitution with such a strength, as for ages to defy time, tyranny, treachery, internal and foreign wars: and as an illustrious author * of your nation, hereafter mentioned, observes, “They gave the people of their colonies the form of their own government, and this government carrying prosperity along with it, they have grown great nations in

the forests they were sent to inhabit.”

In this form the first grand right is, that of the people having a share in their own government, by their representatives, chosen by themselves, and in consequence of being ruled by laws which they themselves approve, not by edicts of men over whom they have no controul. This is a bulwark surrounding and defending their property, which by their honest cares and labours they have acquired, so that no portions of it can legally be taken from them, but with their own full and free consent, when they in their judgment deem it just and necessary to give them for public services; and precisely direct the easiest, cheapest, and most equal methods, in which they shall be collected.

The influence of this right extends still farther. If money is wanted by rulers, who have in any manner oppressed the people, they may retain it, until their grievances are redressed; and thus peaceably procure relief, without trusting to despised petitions, or disturbing the public tranquillity.

The next great right is that of trial by jury. This provides, that neither life, liberty nor property can be taken from the possessor, until twelve of his unexceptionable countrymen and peers, of his vicinage, who from that neighbourhood may reasonably be supposed to be acquainted with his character, and the character of the witnesses, upon a fair trial, and full enquiry, face to face, in open court, before as many of the people as choose to

* Montesquieu.

attend, shall pass their sentence upon oath against him; a sentence that cannot injure him, without injuring their own reputation, and probably their interest also: as the question may turn on points that, in some degree, concern the general welfare: and if it does not, their verdict may form a precedent, that, on a similar trial of their own, may militate against them.

Another right relates merely to the liberty of the person. If a subject is seized and imprisoned, though by order of government, he may, by virtue of this right, immediately obtain a writ, termed a Habeas Corpus, from a judge, whose sworn duty it is to grant it, and thereupon procure any illegal restraint, to be quickly enquired into and redressed.

A fourth right is, that of holding lands by the tenure of easy rents, and not by rigorous and oppressive services, frequently forcing the possessors from their families and their business, to perform what ought to be done, in all well regulated states, by men hired for the purpose.

The last right we shall mention, regards the freedom of the press. The importance of this consists, besides the advancement of truth, science and morality, and arts in general, in its diffusion of liberal sentiments on the administration of government, its ready communication of thoughts between subjects, and its consequential promotion of union among them, whereby oppressive officers are shamed or intimidated into more honourable and just modes of conducting affairs.

These are the invaluable rights

that form a considerable part of our mild system of government; that sending its equitable energy through all ranks and classes of men, defends the poor from the rich, the weak from the powerful, the industrious from the rapacious, the peaceable from the violent, the tenants from the lords, and all from their superiors.

These are the rights, without which a people cannot be free and happy, and under the protecting and encouraging influence of which, these colonies have hitherto so amazingly flourished and increased. These are the rights a profligate ministry are now striving, by force of arms, to ravish from us, and which we are, with one mind, resolved never to resign but with our lives.

These are the rights you are entitled to, and ought at this moment in perfection to exercise. And what is offered to you by the late act of parliament in their place? Liberty of conscience in your religion? No. God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly stipulated for your enjoyment of it. If laws divine and human, could secure it against the despotic capacities of wicked men, it was secured before. Are the French laws in civil cases restored? It seems so. But observe the cautious kindness of the ministers who pretend to be your benefactors. The words of the statute are, that those "laws shall be the rule, until they shall be varied or altered by any ordinances of the governor and council." Is the "certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and its benefits and advantages," com-

mended in the said statute, and said to "have been sensibly felt by you," secured to you and your descendants? No. They too are subject to arbitrary "alterations" by the governor and council; and a power is expressly reserved of "appointing such courts of criminal, civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as shall be thought proper." Such is the precarious tenure of mere will, by which you hold your lives and religion.

The crown and its ministers are impowered, as far as they could be by parliament, to establish even the *inquisition* itself among you. Have you an assembly composed of worthy men, elected by yourselves, and in whom you can confide, to make laws for you, to watch over your welfare, and to direct in what quantity, and in what manner, your money shall be taken from you? No. The power of making laws for you is lodged in the governor and council, all of them dependent upon, and removeable at the *pleasure* of a minister. — Besides, another late statute, made without your consent, has subjected you to the impositions of *excise*, the horror of all free states; they wresting your property from you by the most odious of taxes, and laying open to insolent tax-gatherers, houses the scenes of domestic peace and comfort, and called the castles of English subjects in the books of their laws. And in the very act for altering your government, and intended to flatter you, you are not authorised to "assess, levy, or apply any *rates* and taxes, but for the inferior purposes of *making roads*, and erecting and repairing *public buildings*, or for other *local* conveniences, within your respective

towns and districts." Why this degrading distinction? Ought not the property honestly acquired by *Canadians* to be held as sacred as that of *Englishmen*? Have not *Canadians* sense enough to attend to any other public affairs, than gathering stones from one place and piling them up in another? Unhappy people! who are not only injured, but insulted. Nay more! — With such a superlative contempt of your understanding and spirit has an insolent minister presumed to think of you, our respectable fellow-subjects, according to the information we have received, as firmly to persuade themselves that your gratitude, for the injuries and insults they have recently offered to you, will engage you to take up arms, and render yourselves the ridicule and detestation of the world, by becoming tools, in their hands, to assist them in taking that freedom from *us*, which they have treacherously denied to *you*; the unavoidable consequence of which attempt, if successful, would be the extinction of all hopes of you or your posterity being ever restored to freedom; for idiocy itself cannot believe, that, when their drudgery is performed, they will treat you with less cruelty than they have *us*, who are of the same blood with themselves.

What would your countryman, the immortal *Montesquieu*, have said to such a plan of domination, as has been framed for you? Hear his words, with an intenseness of thought suited to the importance of the subject — "In a free state, every man, who is supposed a free agent, ought to be concerned in his own government; therefore the *legislative*

gislative should reside in the whole body of the *people*, or their *representatives*."—"The political liberty of the subject is a *tranquillity of mind*, arising from the opinion each person has of his *safety*. In order to have this liberty, it is requisite the government be so constituted, as that one man need not be *afraid* of another. When the power of *making* laws, and the power of *executing* them, are *united* in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, *there can be no liberty*; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same *monarch* or *senate* should *enact* tyrannical laws, to *execute* them in a tyrannical manner."

"The power of *judging* should be exercised by persons taken from the *body of the people*, at certain times of the year, and pursuant to a form and manner prescribed by law. *There is no liberty*, if the power of *judging* be not *separated* from the *legislative* and *executive* powers."

"Military men belong to a profession, which *may be useful*, but is *often dangerous*."—"The enjoyment of liberty, and even its support and preservation, consists in every man's being allowed to speak his thoughts, and lay open his sentiments."

Apply these decisive maxims, sanctified by the authority of a name which all Europe reveres, to your own state. You have a governor, it may be urged, vested with the *executive* powers, or the powers of *administration*. In him, and in your council, is lodged the power of *making* laws. You have *judges*, who are to *decide* every cause affecting your lives, liberty or property. Here is, indeed, an appearance of

the several powers being *separated* and *distributed* into different hands, for checks one upon another, the only effectual mode ever invented by the wit of men, to promote their freedom and prosperity. But scorning to be illuded by a tinselled outside, and exerting the natural sagacity of Frenchmen, *examine* the specious device, and you will find it, to use an expression of Holy Writ, "a painted sepulchre," for burying your lives, liberty and property.

Your *judges*, and your *legislative council*, as it is called, are *dependent* on your *governor*, and *he is dependent* on the servant of the crown in Great-Britain. The *legislative*, *executive* and *judging* powers are all moved by the nods of a minister. Privileges and immunities last no longer than his smiles. When he frowns, their feeble forms dissolve. Such a treacherous ingenuity has been exerted in drawing up the code lately offered you, that every sentence, beginning with a benevolent pretension, concludes with a destructive power: and the substance of the whole, divested of its smooth words, is—that the crown and its minister shall be as absolute throughout your extended province, as the despots of Asia or Africa. What can protect your property from taxing edicts, and the rapacity of necessitous and cruel masters? your persons from *lettres de cachet*, gaols, dungeons, and oppressive service? your lives and general liberty from arbitrary and unfeeling rulers? We defy you, casting your view upon every side, to discover a single circumstance, promising from any quarter the faintest hope of liberty to you or your posterity, but from an entire adoption

adoption into the union of these colonies.

What advice would the truly great man before mentioned, that advocate of freedom and humanity, give you, was he now living, and knew that we, your numerous and powerful neighbours, animated by a just love of our invaded rights, and united by the indissoluble bands of affection and interest, called upon you, by every obligation of regard for yourselves and your children, as we now do, to join us in our righteous contest, to make a common cause with us therein, and take a noble chance for emerging from a humiliating subjection under governors, intendants, and military tyrants, into the firm rank and condition of English freemen, whose custom it is, derived from their ancestors, to make those tremble who dare to think of making them miserable.

Would not this be the purport of his address? "Seize the opportunity presented to you by Providence itself. You have been conquered into liberty, if you act as you ought. This work is not of man. You are a small people, compared to those who with open arms invite you into a fellowship. A moment's reflection should convince you which will be most for your interest and happiness, to have all the rest of North America your unalterable friends, or your inveterate enemies. The injuries of Boston have roused and associated every colony, from Nova-Scotia to Georgia. Your province is the only link wanting to complete the bright and strong chain of union. Nature has joined your country to theirs. Do you join your political interests. For their own

stakes, they never will desert or betray you. Be assured that the happiness of a people inevitably depends on their liberty, and their spirit to assert it. The value and extent of the advantages tendered to you are immense. Heaven grant you may not discover them to be blessings after they have bid you an eternal adieu."

We are too well acquainted with the liberality of sentiment distinguishing your nation, to imagine, that difference of religion will prejudice you against a hearty amity with us. You know, that the transcendent nature of freedom elevates those, who unite in the cause, above all such low-minded infirmities. The Swiss Cantons furnish a memorable proof of this truth. Their union is composed of Catholic and Protestant states, living in the utmost concord and peace with one another, and thereby enabled, ever since they bravely vindicated their freedom, to defy and defeat every tyrant that has invaded them.

Should there be any among you, as there generally are in all societies, who prefer the favours of ministers, and their own interests, to the welfare of their country; the temper of such selfish persons will render them incredibly active in opposing all public-spirited measures, from an expectation of being well rewarded for their sordid industry, by their superiors: but we doubt not you will be upon your guard against such men, and not sacrifice the liberty and happiness of the whole Canadian people and their posterity, to gratify the avarice and ambition of individuals.

We do not ask you, by this address,

dress, to commence acts of hostility against the government of our common sovereign. We only invite you to consult your own glory and welfare, and not to suffer yourselves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous ministers so far, as to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism, but to unite with us in one social compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty, and cemented by such an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly desirable union, we submit it to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your several towns and districts, and elect deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial congress, may chuse delegates, to represent your province in the continental congress to be held at Philadelphia, on the tenth day of May, 1775.

In this present congress, beginning on the 5th of last month, and continued to this day, it has been with universal pleasure, and an unanimous vote, resolved, that we should consider the violation of your rights, by the act for altering the government of your province, as a violation of our own; and that you should be invited to accede to our confederation, which has no other objects than the perfect security of the natural and civil rights of all the constituent members, according to their respective circumstances, and the preservation of a happy and lasting connection with Great-Britain, on the salutary and constitutional principles herein before mentioned. For effecting these purposes, we

have addressed an humble and loyal petition to his majesty, praying relief of our grievances; and have associated to stop all importation from Great Britain and Ireland, after the first day of December, and all exportation to those kingdoms and the West-Indies, after the tenth day of next September, unless the said grievances are redressed.

That Almighty God may incline your minds to approve our equitable and necessary measures, to add yourselves to us, to put your fate, whenever you suffer injuries which you are determined to oppose, not on the small influence of your single province, but on the consolidated powers of North-America, and may grant to our joint exertions an event as happy as our cause is just, is the fervent prayer of us, your sincere and affectionate friends and fellow-subjects.

By order of the Congress,
HENRY MIDDLETON, president.
Oct. 26, 1774.

Articles of Impeachment of high Crimes and Misdemeanors against Peter Oliver, Esq; Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. over the province of Massachusetts's Bay, by the House of Representatives in General Court assembled, in their own name, and in the name of all the inhabitants of that province, February 24, 1774.

THE principal articles of impeachment were in substance as follows. — “Whereas Peter Oliver, Esq; Chief Justice of the superior Court of Judicature over this province, a Court wholly created

erected and constituted by the great and general court or assembly by a power granted to the said general court by the clause in the royal charter, well knowing the premises but not regarding the same, with design to subvert the constitution of this province as established by royal charter, and to introduce into the said court a partial, arbitrary, and corrupt administration of justice, declining to take and receive any more of the grants of the general assembly of this province, did, on or about the 10th day of January, 1774, at Boston, take and receive, and resolve for the future to take and receive from his majesty's ministers and servants, a grant or salary for his services as chief justice of the said superior court, against his own knowledge of the said charter, and of the way and manner prescribed therein for the support of his majesty's government in the province, and contrary to uninterrupted and approved usage and custom since the erecting and constituting of the said court: and the said Peter Oliver, Esq; continues in his said resolution to do, against the opinion and conduct of the other judges of the said court, each of whom has declared respecting himself his resolution to the contrary. And whereas the unmerited sum of 400*l.* granted by his majesty, and annually to be paid to the said Peter Oliver, Esq; for his services as chief justice of the said superior court, together with the hopes of its augmentation, if he is still suffered to continue in the said office, cannot fail to have the effect of a continual bribery in his judicial proceedings, and expose him to a violation of his oath. And by his accepting and receiving the

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said sum he hath betrayed the corruption and baseness of his heart, and the sordid soul of covetousness, in breach of his engagements to rely solely upon the grants of the general assembly, necessarily implied and involved in his accepting the said office.

" And the said Peter Oliver, Esq; did, on the 28th of February instant, cause to be delivered to this house a writing under his own hand, dated Feb 3, the purport of which was as follows:

" *May it please your Honour,*

In the year 1756, I was appointed as a justice of the superior court, and accepted the office contrary to my own inclination, but by the persuasion of gentlemen who were then members of the general assembly. In this office I have continued for above 17 years; and I hope your honours will excuse me if I say, that I never was yet conscious that I had ever been guilty of any violations of the laws of my country in a judicial capacity, but have always endeavoured to act with that integrity required in so important a character, and with this sentiment I doubt not of ever consulting myself in the approbation of my own mind.

During these 17 years I have annually felt the great inconveniences of my judicial office, by suffering in my private interests, and not having a salary which would any ways support my family, which was large, and I cannot charge myself with any degree of extravagance in the support of it; and I wish I may not have been too parsimonious for the dignity of the province, in my judicial character.

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I can with the strictest truth assert, that I have suffered, since I have been upon the bench of the superior court, in the loss of my business, and not having sufficient to maintain my family, from my salaries, above 3000l. sterling! I have repeatedly thrown myself on former assemblies for relief, but never have obtained any redress: I have repeatedly attempted to resign my office, but have been dissuaded from it, by many respectable gentlemen, who encouraged me with hopes of support; but I never received any relief in that way.

When his majesty, of his great goodness and favour, granted me a salary (as he did to several others on the continent in my station) it was without any application of mine; and when it was granted, I thought it my incumbent duty, from the respect and gratitude which I owed to his majesty, from a sense of that fidelity which I owed to my country, by being enabled to discharge the duty of my office in being less embarrassed in my mind whilst in the execution of it, and being more at liberty to qualify myself for the duties of it in vacation time, as also from a principle of justice due to my family and to others: on these accounts, and not from any avaricious views, I was obliged to take his majesty's grant from the 5th of July, 1772, to the 5th of January, 1774, and have taken the grant of the province only until July.

With respect to my not taking any future grant from his majesty, permit me to say, that without his majesty's leave I dare not refuse it, lest I should incur a censure of the best of sovereigns. And as the tenor of the grant is during my residence

in the province as chief justice, I receive it as during good behaviour, which in my opinion preserves me from any undue bias in the execution of my office."

The house of representatives expressed their resentment at the above writing in very severe terms, charging the said Mr. Oliver with ungratefully, falsely, and maliciously labouring to lay imputation and scandal on this his majesty's government, &c. and conclude their articles of impeachment as follows:

"Wherefore this house of representatives, in their own name, and in the name of all the inhabitants of this province, do impeach the said Peter Oliver, Esq; of the high crimes and misdemeanors aforesaid. And they pray that the said Peter Oliver, Esq; chief justice of the superior court of judicature, &c. over this whole province, may be put to answer to all and every of the premises; and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments, may be had and ordered thereon, as may be agreeable to law and justice."

The above articles of impeachment were agreed to; the yeas being 92, the nays 8.

The house having, previous to the carrying up this impeachment, acquainted the governor of their resolution, and desired he would then be in the chair; his excellency was pleased to send them the following message, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

By your message of yesterday you informed me, that you had resolved to impeach Peter Oliver, Esq; chief

chief justice of the superior court, &c. before the governor and council, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and that you had prepared the articles of impeachment, and prayed that I would be in the chair, that you might then have an opportunity of laying them before the governor and council.

I know of no species of high crimes and misdemeanors, nor any offence against the law committed within this province, let the rank or condition of the offender be what it may, which is not cognizable by some judicatory or judicatories, and I do not know that the governor and council have a concurrent jurisdiction with any judicatory in criminal cases, or any authority to try and determine any species of high crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever.

If I should assume a jurisdiction, and with the council try offenders against the law without authority granted by the charter, or by a law of the province in pursuance of the charter, I should make myself liable to answer before a judicatory which would have cognizance of my offence, and his majesty's subjects would have just cause to complain of being deprived of a trial by jury, the general claim of Englishmen, except in those cases where the law may have made special provision to the contrary.

Whilst such process as you have attempted to commence shall appear to be unconstitutional, I cannot shew any countenance to it.

Milton, Feb. 26.

T. HUTCHINSON."

The house, upon the consideration of this message, sent up to the

governor and council the same articles, with an introduction and conclusion in a different form from the other; by no means however retracting their impeachment, or their original address for the removal of the chief justice. The introduction was altered as follows:

"Articles of high crimes and misdemeanors, offered and presented to his excellency the governor, and to the honourable his majesty's council, against Peter Oliver, Esq; chief justice, &c. this 1st day of March, 1774.

[Here the articles were brought in, *totidem verbis*, as they stood in the impeachment, and the conclusion was as follows, viz.]

All which matters, contained in the foregoing articles, the said house of representatives are ready to verify and prove. They therefore pray in their own name, and in the name of all the inhabitants of this province, that the governor and council would give orders that the said Peter Oliver, Esq; may be notified to make answer to the charges contained in the foregoing articles, and be brought to a hearing and trial thereon; that if he be found guilty thereof, he may, by the governor and council, be forthwith removed from his said office, and some other more worthy be nominated and appointed in his stead."

There were 78 members present in the house, and the division was 71 to 7.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of several Natives of North America.

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(Presented March 25, 1774.)

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners, being natives of his majesty's dominions in America, are deeply interested in every proceeding of the house, which touches the life, liberties, or property of any person or persons in the said dominions. That your petitioners conceive themselves and their fellow-subjects intitled to the rights of natural justice, and to the common law of England, as their unalienable birthright. That they apprehend it to be an inviolable rule of natural justice, that no man shall be condemned unheard; and that, according to law, no person or persons can be judged without being called upon to answer, and being permitted to hear the evidence against them, and to make their defence; and that it is therefore with the deepest sorrow they understand that the house is now about to pass a bill, to punish with unexampled rigour the town of Boston, for a trespass committed by some persons unknown upon the property of the East-India company, without the said town's being apprized of any accusation brought against them, or having been permitted to hear the evidence, or to make their defence. That your petitioners conceive such proceedings to be directly repugnant to every principle of law and justice; and that, under such a precedent, no man, or body of men, in America, could enjoy a moment's security; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accusation against the people of America, supported even by persons notoriously at enmity with them; the accused, unacquainted

with the charge, and, from the nature of their situation, utterly incapable of answering and defending themselves; every fence against false accusation will be pulled down, justice will no longer be their shield, nor innocence an exemption from punishment. That the law in America ministers redress for any injuries sustained there; and they can most truly affirm, that it is administered in that country with as much impartiality as in any other part of his majesty's dominions. In proof of this, they appeal to an instance of great notoriety, in which, under every circumstance that could exasperate the people, and disturb the course of justice, Captain Preston and his soldiers had a fair trial, and favourable verdict. While the due course of law holds out redress for any injury sustained in America, they apprehend the interposition of parliamentary power to be full of danger, and without any precedent. If the persons who committed this trespass are known, then the East-India company have their remedy against them at law; if they are unknown, the petitioners cannot comprehend by what rule of justice the town can be punished for a civil injury committed by persons not known to belong to them; and the petitioners conceive, that there is not an instance, even in the most arbitrary times, in which a city was punished by parliamentary authority, without being heard, for a civil offence not committed in their jurisdiction, and without redress having been sought at common law. The cases which they have heard adduced are directly against it. That of the king against the city of London, was
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for a murder committed within its walls, by its citizens, in open day; but even then, arbitrary as the times were, the trial was public in a court of common law, the party heard, and the law laid down by the judges was, that it was an offence at the common law to suffer such a crime to be committed in a walled town *tempore diurno*, and none of the offenders to be known or indicted. The case of Edinburgh, in which parliament did interpose, was the commission of an atrocious murder within her gates, and aggravated by an overt act of high treason, in executing, against the express will of the crown, the king's laws. It is observable, that these cities had, by charter, the whole executive power within themselves; so that a failure of justice necessarily ensued from the connivance. In both cases, however, full time was allowed them to discharge their duty, and they were heard in their defence; but neither has time been allowed in this case, nor is the accused heard, nor is Boston a walled town, nor was the fact committed within it, nor is the executive power in their hands, as it is in those of London and Edinburgh. On the contrary, the governor himself holds that power, and has been advised by his majesty's counsel to carry it into execution; if it has been neglected, he alone is answerable; if it has been executed, perhaps at this instant, while punishment is inflicting here on those who have not been legally tried, the due course of law is operating there, to the discovery and prosecution of the real offenders. Your petitioners think themselves bound to declare to the house, that they apprehend, a proceeding of

excessive rigour and injustice will sink deep in the minds of their countrymen, and tend to alienate their affections from this country; and that the attachment of America cannot survive the justice of Great Britain; and that, if they see a different mode of trial established for them, and for the people of this country; a mode which violates the sacred principles of natural justice, it must be productive of national distrust, and extinguish those filial feelings of respect and affection which have hitherto attached them to the parent state: urged therefore by every motive of affection to both countries, by the most earnest desire, not only to preserve their own rights, and those of their countrymen, but to prevent the dissolution of that love, harmony, and confidence, between the two countries, which was their mutual blessing and support, your petitioners humbly pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law.

Second Petition of several Natives of America.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled.

(Presented May 2, 1774.)

SH EWETH,
THAT your petitioners are again constrained to complain to the house of two bills, which, if carried into execution, will be fatal to the rights, liberties, and peace, of all America. Your petitioners have already seen, with equal astonishment and grief, proceedings adopted against them, which,

which, in violation of the first principles of justice, and of the laws of the land, inflict the severest punishments, without hearing the accused. Upon the same principle of injustice, a bill is now brought in, which, under the profession of better regulating the government of the Massachusetts Bay, is calculated to deprive a whole province, without any form of trial, of its chartered rights, solemnly secured to it by mutual compact between the crown and the people. Your petitioners are well informed, that a charter so granted, was never before altered, or resumed, but upon a full and fair hearing; that therefore the present proceeding is totally unconstitutional, and sets an example which renders every charter in Great-Britain and America utterly insecure. The appointment and removal of the judges, at the pleasure of the governor, with salaries payable by the crown, puts the property, liberty, and life of the subject, depending upon judicial integrity, in his power. Your petitioners perceive a system of judicial tyranny deliberately at this day imposed upon them, which, from the bitter experience of its intolerable injuries, has been abolished in this country. Of the same unexampled and alarming nature is the bill, which, under the title of a more impartial administration of justice in the province of Massachusetts Bay, impowers the governor to withdraw offenders from justice in the said province, holding out to the soldiery an exemption from legal prosecution for murder, and in effect subjecting that colony to military execution. Your petitioners intreat the house to consider what must be the con-

sequence of sending troops, not really under the controul of the civil power, and unamenable to the law, among a people whom they have been industriously taught, by the incendiary arts of wicked men, to regard as deserving every species of insult and abuse; the insults and injuries of a lawless soldiery are such as no free people can long endure; and your petitioners apprehend, in the consequences of this bill, the horrid outrages of military oppression, followed by the desolation of civil commotions. The dispensing power which this bill intends to give to the governor, advanced as he is already above the law, and not liable to any impeachment from the people he may oppress, must constitute him an absolute tyrant. Your petitioners would be utterly unworthy of the English ancestry, which is their claim and pride, if they did not feel a virtuous indignation at the reproach of disaffection and rebellion, with which they have been cruelly aspersed. They can with confidence say, no imputation was ever less deserved. They appeal to the experience of a century, in which the glory, the honour, the prosperity of England, has been, in their estimation, their own; in which they have not only borne the burthen of provincial wars, but have shared with this country in the dangers and expences of every national war. Their zeal for the service of the crown, and the defence of the general empire, has prompted them, whenever it was required, to vote supplies of men and money, to the utmost exertion of their abilities. The journals of the house will bear witness to their extraordinary zeal and ser-

vices during the last war, and that but a very short time before it was resolved here to take from them the right of giving and granting their own money. If disturbances have happened in the colonies, they intreat the house to consider the causes which have produced them, among a people hitherto remarkable for their loyalty to the crown, and affection for this kingdom. No history can shew, nor will human nature admit of, an instance of general discontent, but from a general sense of oppression. Your petitioners conceived, that when they had acquired property under all the restraints this country thought necessary to impose upon their commerce, trade, and manufactures, that property was sacred and secure; they felt a very material difference between being restrained in the acquisition of property, and holding it, when acquired under those restraints, at the disposal of others. They understand subordination in the one, and slavery in the other. Your petitioners wish they could possibly perceive any difference between the most abject slavery, and such entire subjection to a legislature, in the constitution of which they have not a single voice, nor the least influence, and in which no one is present on their behalf. They regard the giving their property by their own consent alone as the unalienable right of the subject, and the last sacred bulwark of constitutional liberty: if they are wrong in this, they have been misled by the love of liberty, which is their dearest birthright; by the most solemn statutes, and the resolves of the house itself, declaratory of the inherent right of the subject; by the authority of all great constitu-

tional writers, and by the uninterrupted practice of Ireland and America, who have ever voted their own supplies to the crown; all which combine to prove that the property of an English subject, being a freeman or a freeholder, cannot be taken from him but by his own consent. To deprive the colonies therefore of this right, is to reduce them to a state of vassalage, leaving them nothing they can call their own, nor capable of any acquisition but for the benefit of others. It is with infinite and inexpressible concern, that your petitioners see in these bills, and in the principles of them, a direct tendency to reduce their countrymen to the dreadful alternative of being totally enslaved, or compelled into a contest the most shocking and unnatural with a parent state, which has ever been the object of their veneration and their love; they intreat the house to consider, that the restraints which examples of such severity and injustice impose, are ever attended with the most dangerous hatred. In a distress of mind which cannot be described, your petitioners conjure the house, not to convert that zeal and affection, which have hitherto united every American hand and heart in the interests of England, into passions the most painful and pernicious: most earnestly they beseech the house, not to attempt reducing them to a state of slavery, which the English principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worse than death; and therefore humbly pray, that the house will not, by passing these bills, overwhelm them with affliction, and reduce their countrymen to the most abject state of misery and humiliation, or drive

them to the last resources of despair.

Authentic Copy of the Address and Petition presented to the King by the Corporation of London, previous to his Majesty's signing the Bill for the better Government of Quebec.

“ To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign !

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, are exceedingly alarmed that a bill has passed your two houses of parliament, intitled, “ An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America,” which we apprehend to be entirely subversive of the great fundamental principles of the constitution of the British monarchy, as well as of the authority of various solemn acts of the legislature.

“ We beg leave to observe, that the English law, and that wonderful effort of human wisdom, the trial by jury, are not admitted by this bill in any civil cases, and the French law of Canada is imposed on all the inhabitants of that extensive province, by which both the persons and properties of very many of your majesty's subjects are rendered insecure and precarious.

“ We humbly conceive, that this bill, if passed into a law, will be contrary, not only to the compact entered into with the numerous settlers, of the reformed religion,

who were invited into the said province under the sacred promise of enjoying the benefit of the laws of your realm of England, but likewise repugnant to your royal proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, for the speedy settling the said new government.

“ That, consistent with the public faith pledged by the said proclamation, your majesty cannot erect and constitute courts of judicature and public justice for the hearing and determining all cases, as well civil as criminal, within the said province, but as near as may be agreeable to the laws of England; nor can any laws, statutes, or ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the said province, be made, constituted, or ordained, but according to the laws of this realm.

“ That the Roman-catholic religion, which is known to be idolatrous and bloody, is established by this bill, and no legal provision is made for the free exercise of our reformed faith, nor the security of our protestant fellow-subjects of the church of England in the true worship of Almighty God, according to their consciences.

“ That your majesty's illustrious family was called to the throne of these kingdoms in consequence of the exclusion of the Roman-catholic ancient branch of the Stuart line, under the express stipulation that they should profess the protestant religion, and, according to the oath established by the sanction of parliament in the first year of the reign of our great deliverer, King William the Third, your majesty at your coronation has solemnly sworn that you would, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel,

Gospel, and the protestant reformed religion established by law.

“ That, although the term of imprisonment of the subject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite and unrestrained, by which the total ruin of the party may be effected by an enormous and excessive fine.

“ That the whole legislative power of the province is vested in persons to be solely appointed by your majesty, and removable at your pleasure, which we apprehend to be repugnant to the leading principles of this free constitution, by which alone your majesty now holds, or legally can hold, the imperial crown of these realms.

“ That the said bill was brought into parliament very late in the present session, and after the greater number of the members of the two Houses were retired into the country, so that it cannot fairly be presumed to be the sense of those parts of the legislature.

“ Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly supplicate your majesty, as the guardian of the laws, liberties, and religion, of your people, and as the great bulwark of the protestant faith, that you will not give your royal assent to the said bill.

“ And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.”

Abstract of an Act to discontinue, in such Manner and for such Time as are therein mentioned, the Landing and Discharging, Lading or Shipping of Goods and Merchandise, at the Town, and within the Harbour, of Boston, in Massachusetts Bay, in North-America.

THE preamble declares, that as dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-bay, by ill-affected persons, to the subversion of government, and to the utter destruction of the public peace; in which commotions certain valuable cargoes of teas, the property of the East-India company, and on board vessels lying within the bay or harbour of Boston, were seized and destroyed: and as, in the present condition of the town and harbour, the commerce of his majesty's subjects cannot be safely carried on there, nor the customs duly collected; it is therefore expedient that the officers of his majesty's customs should be forthwith removed from the said town: and it is therefore enacted, that from and after the first day of June, 1774, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to lade, or cause to be laden or put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the town of Boston, or in or upon any part of the shore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boston, into any ship, vessel, boat, &c. any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, to be carried into any other country or place whatsoever, or into any other part of the province of the Massachusetts-bay, or to take up, discharge, or cause or procure to be taken up, or discharged, within the town, out of any boat, lighter, ship, &c. any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, to be brought from any other country or place, or any other part of the province of the Massachusetts-bay, upon pain of the forfeiture of the goods and merchandite, and of the boat,

boat, ship, or other bottom into which the same shall be put, or out of which the same shall be taken, and of the guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and stores, in or belonging to the same: and if any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall, within the town, or in any the places aforesaid, be laden or taken in from the shore into any barge, or boat, to be carried on board any ship outward-bound to any other country, or other part of the province of the Massachusetts's-bay, or be laden or taken into such barge, or boat, from or out of any ship coming in from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Massachusetts's-bay, such barge, boat, &c. shall be forfeited.

And it is further enacted, That if any wharfinger, or keeper of any wharf, or their servants, shall take up or land, or knowingly suffer to be taken up, or shall ship off, or suffer to be waterborne, at or from any of their wharfs, &c. any such goods or merchandise; in every such case all and every such wharfinger, and every person who shall be assisting, or concerned in the shipping or putting on board any boat, or other vessel, for that purpose, or in the unshipping such goods and merchandise, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come after the loading, shipping, or unshipping thereof, shall forfeit and lose treble the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price which such sort of goods and merchandise shall bear at the place where such offence shall be committed, at the time when the same shall be so committed, together with the vessels and boats, and all the

horses, cattle, and carriages, made use of in the shipping, unshipping, landing, or conveyance of any of the goods and merchandise.

It is further enacted, That if any ship or vessel shall be moored or lie at anchor, or be seen hovering within the bay, or within one league from the said bay, it shall and may be lawful for any admiral, chief-commander, &c. of his majesty's fleet or ships of war, or for any officer of his majesty's customs, to compel such ship or vessel to depart to some other port, or to such station as the officer shall appoint, and to use such force for that purpose as shall be found necessary: and if such ship or vessel shall not depart, within six hours after notice for that purpose given, such ship or vessel, with all the goods laden on board, and all the guns, tackle, and furniture, shall be forfeited, whether bulk shall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any military or other stores for his majesty's use, or to the ships or vessels whereon the same shall be laden, which shall be commissioned by his majesty; nor to any fuel or victual brought coastwise from any part of the continent of America, for the necessary use and sustenance of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, provided the vessel wherein the same are to be carried shall be duly furnished with a cocket and let-pass, after having been duly searched by the officers of his majesty's customs at Marble-head, in the port of Salem, in the province of Massachusetts's-bay; and that some officer of his majesty's customs be also there put on board the vessel,
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who is authorised to go on board, and proceed with the vessel, together with persons properly armed, for his defence, to the town or harbour of Boston; nor to any ships or vessels which may happen to be within the harbour of Boston on or before the first day of June, 1774, and may have either laden, or be there with intent to load, or to land or discharge any goods and merchandise, provided the ships and vessels do depart the harbour within fourteen days after the first day of June, 1774.

It is further enacted, That all seizures and forfeitures, inflicted by this act, shall be made and prosecuted by any admiral or commissioned officer, of his majesty's fleet, or by the officers of the customs, or by some other person authorised by warrant from the lord high treasurer, or the commissioners of his majesty's treasury for the time being, and by no other person; and if any such officer, or other person authorised, shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe, to connive at such lading or unlading, or shall make or commence any collusive seizure or agreement for that purpose, or shall do any other act, whereby the goods, or merchandise, prohibited, shall be suffered to pass either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures inflicted by this act may be evaded, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of 500*l.* for every such offence, and shall become incapable of any office or employment; and every person who shall give, or promise, any such bribe, or shall contract with any person, so authorised, to commit any such offence, shall forfeit the sum of 50*l.*

It is further enacted, That the

forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this act shall be prosecuted and recovered, and be divided and applied, in like manner as other penalties inflicted by any act or acts of parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the British colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be prosecuted or recovered, divided and applied, by two several acts of parliament, the one passed in the fourth year of his present majesty, (intituled, An Act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; for continuing an act passed in the sixth of George the Second, intituled, An Act for the better securing the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in America, &c.) the other passed in the eighth year of his present majesty's reign, (intituled, An Act for the more easy recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the acts of parliament relating to the trade of the British colonies and plantations in America.)

It is further enacted, That every charter-party bill of lading, and other contract for consigning, shipping, or carrying any goods and merchandise to or from the town of Boston, or any part of the bay or harbour, which have been made or entered into, or which shall be made or entered into, so long as this act shall remain in full force, relating to any ship which shall arrive at the town or harbour, after the first day of June, 1774, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purposes.

It is further enacted, That, whenever it shall be made to appear to his majesty, in his privy-council, that peace and obedience to the

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laws shall be so far restored in the town of Boston, that the trade of Great-Britain may safely be carried on there, and his majesty's customs duly collected, and his majesty shall adjudge the same to be true, it shall be lawful for his majesty, by proclamation, or order of council, to assign and appoint the extent, bounds, and limits, of the port or harbour of Boston, and of every creek or haven within the same, or in the islands within the precinct thereof; and also to appoint such and so many other places and wharfs, within the harbour, creeks, &c. for the landing and shipping of goods, as his majesty shall judge necessary; and to appoint such and so many officers of the customs as his majesty shall think fit; after which it shall be lawful for any person to lade, or to discharge and land upon, such wharfs, &c. so appointed within the harbour, and none other, any goods and merchandise.

Provided always, that if any goods or merchandise shall be laded or discharged upon any other place than the quays, or places, so to be appointed, the same, together with the ships and other vessels employed, and the horses and carriages used to convey the same, and the person or persons concerned therein, or to whose hands the same shall knowingly come, shall suffer all the forfeitures and penalties imposed by this or any other act on the illegal shipping or landing of goods.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed, to enable his majesty to appoint such port, wharfs, places, or officers, in Boston, or in the bay

or islands, until it shall sufficiently appear to his majesty that full satisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Boston to the company of merchants trading to the East-Indies, for the damage sustained by the company by the destruction of their goods sent to Boston, on board ships as aforesaid; and until it shall be certified to his majesty, in council, by the governor, or lieutenant-governor, of the province, that reasonable satisfaction hath been made to the officers of the revenue, and others, who suffered by the riots above-mentioned, in the months of November and December, in the year 1773; and in the month of January, in the year 1774.

And it is further enacted, That, if any action or suit shall be commenced, either in Great Britain or America, against any person or persons, for any thing done in pursuance of this act of parliament, the defendant or defendants, in such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter, in evidence, at any trial, and that the same was done in pursuance of this act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff shall be non-suited, or discontinue his action, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared; or if judgment shall be given upon any verdict or demurrer, against the plaintiff; the defendant or defendants shall recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as defendants have in other cases by law.

An Abstract of an Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

THIS act declares, that from and after the 1st of August, 1774, so much of the charter granted by King William to the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, which relates to the time and manner of electing counsellors for that province, shall be revoked and made void, and that from that day the council for the province shall be composed of such of the inhabitants, or proprietors of lands, within the same, as shall be appointed by his majesty, with the advice of the privy council, agreeable to the practice now used in respect to the appointment of counsellors in such of his majesty's other colonies in America, the governors whereof are appointed by commission under the great seal of Great-Britain: Provided, that the number of counsellors shall not, at any one time, exceed thirty-six, nor be less than twelve.

That the assistants or counsellors shall hold their offices during the pleasure of his majesty, and enjoy all the privileges at present held by counsellors of the province, under the charter; and shall, upon their admission into the council, take the oaths, &c.

That after the first day of July, 1774, his majesty's governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor, may nominate or remove, without the consent of the council, all judges of the inferior courts of common-pleas, justices of the peace, and other officers to the council or courts of justice belonging.

That, from and after the first day of July, 1774, his majesty's governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor, may nominate and appoint the sheriffs without the consent of the council, and remove such sheriffs with such consent, and not otherwise.

That, upon every vacancy of the offices of chief justice and judges of the superior court, the governor, or lieutenant-governor, without the consent of the council, shall have full power to nominate the persons to succeed to the offices, who shall hold their commissions during the pleasure of his majesty.

That, from the first day of Aug. 1774, no meeting shall be called by the select men, or at the request of any number of freeholders of any township, without the leave of the governor, or, in his absence, of the lieutenant-governor, in writing, expressing the special business of the meeting, first had and obtained, except the annual meeting in the months of March or May, for the choice of select men, constables, and other officers, or except for the choice of persons to fill up the offices on the death or removal of any of the persons first elected to such offices, &c.

That from thenceforth, the jurors to serve at the superior courts of judicature, general gaol-delivery, &c. shall be summoned and returned by the sheriff of the respective counties within the said province.

That the constables shall, at the general sessions of the peace, deliver to the justices of the peace a true list of the names and places of abode of all persons within the respective towns for which they serve, qualified to serve upon juries; which justices, or any two of them,

at the sessions, shall cause to be delivered a duplicate of the lists, by the clerk of the peace of every county, to the sheriffs, or their deputies, within ten days after such sessions; and cause each of the lists to be fairly entered into a book by the clerk of the peace; and no sheriff shall impanel or return any person or persons to serve upon any grand jury, or petit jury, in any of the courts, that shall not be named or mentioned in such list: and, to prevent a failure of justice, through the neglect of constables to make such returns of persons qualified to serve on juries, the clerks of the peace of the counties are hereby commanded, twenty days at least next before the month of September, yearly, to issue forth precepts to the constables of the several towns, requiring them to make such returns of persons qualified to serve upon juries as hereby directed; and every constable, failing at any time to make such return to the justices in open court, shall forfeit the penalty of five pounds sterling.

That no person who shall serve as a juror shall be liable to serve again as a juror for the space of three years, except upon special juries.

That if, by reason of challenges, or otherwise, there shall not be a sufficient number of jurors; then the jury shall be filled up de talibus circumstantibus, to be returned by the sheriff, unless he be a party, or interested or related to any party or person interested in such prosecution or action.

That in case any person, summoned to serve upon the grand or petit jury, shall not serve according to his summons, he shall be fined

in any sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than twenty shillings sterling.

The names of the jurors are to be drawn out of a box or glass, and if any of them are challenged by the parties, other names to supply their places are to be drawn out under the direction of the sheriff. All persons applying for special juries are to defray the expences occasioned by the trial; and if any action be brought against the sheriff for any thing he shall do by virtue of this act, he may plead the general issue, and, if a verdict be found for him, recover treble damages.

An Abstract of an Act for the impartial Administration of Justice in the Cases of Persons questioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppression of Riots, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

THIS act declares, that if any inquisition, or indictment, shall be found, or if any appeal shall be preferred against any person, for murder, or other capital offence, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, and it shall appear, by information given upon oath to the governor, or to the lieutenant-governor, that the fact was committed by the person against whom such indictment shall be found, either in the execution of his duty as a magistrate, for the suppression of riots, or in the support of the laws of revenue, or in acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or in acting under the direction and order of any magistrate,

State, for the suppression of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, &c. and if it shall also appear, to the satisfaction of the said governor, or lieutenant-governor, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the province, it shall be lawful for the governor, or lieutenant-governor, to direct, with the advice of the council, that indictment shall be tried in some other of the colonies, or in Great-Britain; and, for that purpose, to order the person against whom such indictment shall be found to be sent, under sufficient custody, to the place appointed for his trial, or to admit such person to bail, taking a recognizance from such person, with sufficient sureties, in such sums of money as the governor, or the lieutenant-governor, shall deem reasonable, for the personal appearance of such person at the place appointed for trial.

And, to prevent a failure of justice, from the want of evidence on the trial of any such indictment, &c. the governor is authorized to bind in recognizances to his majesty all such witnesses as the prosecutor, or person against whom such judgment shall be found, shall desire to attend the trial of the indictment, for their personal appearance, at the time and place of such trial, to give evidence: and the governor shall appoint a reasonable sum to be allowed for the expences of every such witness.

The witnesses are to be free from all arrests, during their journey to any trial, and till they return home.

All persons brought before justices, &c. accused of any capital crime, in the execution of their duty, may be admitted to bail, and

may postpone their trials, in order to the matter being heard in another colony.

When the governor directs the trial to be in any other colony, he is to transmit the indictment, &c. to the governor of such other colony, who is to cause it to be delivered to the chief justice, who shall immediately proceed upon trial; and if the governor directs the trial to be in Great-Britain, he is to transmit the indictment to one of the secretaries of state, who is to direct it to be filed in the court of King's-Bench; and if any such indictment be accounted bad, from any error or defect, the same shall be quashed, and a new indictment preferred. This act to take effect on the first day of June, 1774, and to continue in force during the term of three years.

Abstract of the Bill for the Government of Quebec.

THE act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North America, extends the province Southward to the banks of the Ohio, Westward to the banks of the Mississippi, and Northward to the boundary of the Hudson's Bay company.

By the first clause, the proclamation of October 7, 1763, is to be void after the first of May, 1774.

By the second clause, the Romish clergy are to have the exercise of their religion, subject to the king's supremacy, as established by the first of Queen Elizabeth; and may enjoy and receive their accustomed

dues and rights from persons professing the Romish religion; with a proviso that his majesty shall not be disabled from making such provision for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, as he shall think fit.

By the third clause, all Canadian subjects, except religious orders and communities, are to hold all their properties, &c. as if the proclamation had not been made; and all controversies relative to property and civil rights, are to be determined by the Canada laws now in being, or such as may be hereafter enacted by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and legislative council, as hereafter described, with a proviso that such persons who have a right to alienate goods, lands, or credits, in their life-time, may bequeath them to whom they will at their death; and also is not to extend to lands granted, or that may be granted by his majesty in common soccage.

By the fourth clause, the criminal law of England is instituted, subject to such amendments as may hereafter be made by the legislative powers hereafter described.

By the fifth clause, after giving the reason, a legislative authority is appointed, consisting of persons resident there, not less than seven-teen, nor more than twenty-three, to be appointed by his majesty, with the advice of his privy-council, under his or their sign manual, to make ordinances for the government of the province, with a prohibition from laying on taxes; and also every ordinance, &c. made, is to be transmitted to his majesty, and if disallowed by his majesty, every ordinance, &c. is to cease, upon his majesty's order in coun-

cil being promulgated at Quebec; provided likewise, that no ordinance touching religion, inflicting any greater punishment than fine, or imprisonment for three months, shall be valid till it receives his majesty's approbation; and provided also, that no ordinance shall be passed at any meeting of council, except between January 1 and May 1, unless upon some urgent occasion, when every member of council resident at Quebec, or within fifty miles thereof, is to be personally summoned by the governor, or by the lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief in his absence, to attend the same.

By the 6th and last clause, his majesty and successors may erect any courts criminal, civil, and ecclesiastical, within the province of Quebec, by letters patent under the great seal, whenever his majesty should judge necessary.

Abstract of the Act for regulating Mad-houses.

THE new act for the regulation of mad-houses declares, that if after the 20th of November, 1774, any person shall conceal or confine more than one lunatic, without having a licence, such person shall forfeit 500l. The royal college of physicians are to elect yearly, on the last day of September, five of their own body as commissioners for granting licences to the keepers of mad-houses. Every such commissioner is to take an oath that he will not, directly nor indirectly, give notice to the keeper of lunatics of the time of visitation of such place or house where they are confined. Commissioners not attending,

tending, or refusing to take this oath, forfeit 5*l.* They are to have a treasurer and secretary, and are to meet for granting licences annually, on the third Wednesday in October. The licences are to be stamped with a five shilling stamp. Every one who keeps a number of lunatics, not exceeding ten, shall pay the sum of 10*l.* and those who keep above ten pay the sum of 15*l.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* on every licence as a fee to the secretary. No licence to authorise any person to keep more than one house, and to be in force only one year. The commissioners, or any three of them, are required, once at least in every year, to visit and inspect such houses as they have licensed, and to examine their lunatics, and make minutes of the state of such houses. In case the keeper of the lunatics refuses admittance to any of the commissioners, he shall, for such offence, forfeit his licence. On application to the commissioners for information concerning any confined persons, the secretary is to search his books, and acquaint the persons so applying with the name of the keeper in whose house the lunatic is confined. Every time the commissioners visit and inspect any licensed house, they are to receive the sum of one guinea from the treasurer. The keeper is to give notice within three days after receiving a patient, to the secretary, who is to file such notice; and every keeper admitting a person as lunatic without an order under the hand of some physician or surgeon, that such person is proper to be received, shall pay the sum of 100*l.* All mad-houses above seven miles from London are to be regulated in the above manner, by the

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justices at the quarter sessions. No licence is to be granted to any person who does not enter into a recognizance of 100*l.* without sureties. Of all penalties and forfeitures recovered, one-half is to go to the informer, and the other half towards defraying the expences attending the execution of this act, which is to continue in force five years; and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament.

Abstract of the Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners in Gaol, and for preventing the Gaol Distemper.

THIS act sets forth, That the Justices of the Peace throughout England and Wales, at the quarter-sessions, are required to order the walls and cielings of the cells and wards of the debtors and felons, and of all rooms used by the prisoners, to be scraped and white-washed once in the year at least; to be washed, kept clean, and supplied with fresh air by hand ventilators, &c.; to order two rooms, one for the men, the other for the women, to be set apart for the sick prisoners, who are to be moved there when they shall be seized with any disorder, and kept from those who shall be in health. They are also to order a warm and cold bath, or bathing-tub, to be provided in each prison; and to direct the prisoners to be washed before they are suffered to leave the gaol. This act is to be painted upon a board, and hung up in a conspicuous part of the prison. The justices are to appoint an experienced

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rienced surgeon with a stated salary to attend each prison; and he is to report to the justices, at each quarter-session, a state of the health of the prisoners under his superintendance. The courts of justice are to be properly ventilated by order of the justices; who are empowered to direct clothes to be given to the prisoners, and make such orders respecting their health as they shall think necessary. The expences of the above are to be defrayed out of the county-rates, or out of the rates of cities to which such prisons belong. If any gaoler, &c. disobey the orders of the justices, he, if found guilty of such neglect, shall pay such fine as the judge or justices shall impose, and be committed in case of non-payment.

Abstract of an Act for the Relief of Prisoners charged with Felony, or other Crimes, who shall be acquitted or discharged by Proclamation, respecting the Payment of Fees to Gaolers, and giving a Remittance for such Fees, out of the County-Rates.

THE preamble sets forth, That persons in custody for felonies, or other crimes, or on suspicion, or as accessaries, though no bills of indictment are afterwards preferred or found against them, or they are acquitted on their trials, are nevertheless frequently detained for fees to the sheriffs, gaolers, or keepers of prisons, in whose custody they happen to be, which is both oppressive and unjust: for remedy whereof, it is enacted, that every prisoner who now is, or hereafter shall be, charged with any

felony or other crime, or as an accessory, before any court holding criminal jurisdiction within that part of Great Britain called England and Wales, against whom no bill of indictment shall be found by the Grand Jury, or who, on his or her trial, shall be acquitted, or who shall be discharged by proclamation, for want of prosecution, shall be immediately set at large in open court, without the payment of any fee or sum of money to the sheriff, gaoler, or keeper of the gaol, from whence he or she shall be so discharged and set at liberty, for or in respect of such discharge.

It is further enacted, That all such fees as have been usually paid, or payable, to the several sheriffs, gaolers, and keepers of prisons in England and Wales, in any of such cases, shall absolutely cease: and, from and after the passing of this act, no gaoler or keeper of any gaol or prison, shall ask, or receive, any sum or sums of money from any of the prisoners, as fees, for, upon, or in respect of his or her discharge.

It is further enacted, That, in lieu of such fees so abolished, the treasurers, or other proper officers of the several counties, or of such districts, hundreds, &c. as are not usually assessed to the county at large, and of such cities, towns corporate, cinque ports, &c. as do not pay to the rates of the several counties in which they are respectively situated, shall, on receiving a certificate, signed by one or more judge or justice, before whom such prisoner shall have been discharged, (which certificate the judge or justice is required to give) pay out of the rates of such county, or of such district, hundred, &c.

&c. or out of the public stock of such city, town corporate, cinqueport, &c. such sum as has been usually paid upon that occasion, not exceeding thirteen shillings and four pence for every prisoner so discharged, to the sheriff, gaoler, or keeper of the prison, whence the prisoner shall have been discharged; which several sums, so paid in pursuance of this act, shall be respectively allowed to the treasurers and officers by the justices before whom their accounts shall be passed.

An authentic Account of the miserable Fate of ten Men belonging to the Adventure, lately returned from the South Seas, who were surprized by the Savages in New Zealand, put to death, and eaten. Extracted from the Journal of one of the Crew that was ordered to make search for the unhappy Sufferers.

ON the 30th of November, 1773, we came to an anchor, in Charlotta Sound, on the coast of New Zealand, where the ship being moored, and the boat sent ashore, a letter was found, which informed that the Resolution had been there, and had failed six days before we arrived.

On the first day of December we sent the tents and empty casks on shore to the watering-place. The Indians came and visited us, and brought us fish and other refreshments, which we purchased for pieces of cloth and old nails; and they continued this traffic for ten or twelve days, seemingly very well pleased.

On the 13th some of them came down in the night, and robbed the

tents: the astronomer, getting up to make an observation, missed some things, and charged the sentinel with taking them; but while they were in discourse, they espied an Indian creeping from the shore towards them; they fired at him, and wounded him, but he got off, and retired to the woods. The report of the gun had alarmed his companions, who deserted the canoe in which they came, and fled likewise into the woods.

The waterers, who were now apprised of what had happened, and were out upon the search, found the canoe, and in it most of the things that had been stolen.

Nothing remarkable happened after this till the 17th, when preparing for our departure, the large cutter, manned with the proper crew, under the command of Mr. John Roe, the first mate, accompanied by Mr. Woodhouse, midshipman, and James Tobias Swilly, the carpenter's servant, was sent up the Sound to Grass Cove, to gather greens and wild celery.

At two in the afternoon the tents were struck, every thing got on board, and the ship made ready for sailing the next day. Night coming on, and no cutter appearing, the captain and officers began to express great uneasiness, fearing some treachery from the savages. They sat up the whole night in expectation of her arrival; but to no purpose. At day-break the captain ordered the long-boat to be hoisted out, and double manned, with Mr. Burney, second lieutenant, Mr. Freeman, master, the corporal of the marines, with five private men, all well armed, with plenty of ammunition, two wall-

pieces, and three days provision. Thus equipped, about nine in the morning we left the ship, and sailed and towed for East-bay, keeping close in shore, and examining every creek we passed, to find the cutter: we continued our search till two in the afternoon, when we put into a small cove to dress dinner. While that was getting ready, we observed a company of Indians, seemingly very busy on the opposite shore; we left our dinner, and rowed precipitately to the place where the savages were assembled. On our approach they all fled; we followed them closely to a little town which we found deserted: we searched their huts, and while thus employed the savages returned, and made a shew of resistance; but some trifling presents being made to their chiefs, they were very soon appeased. However, on our return to our boat, they followed us, and some of them threw stones. After we had dined, we renewed our search, and at proper intervals kept firing our wall-pieces, as signals to the cutter, if any of her people should happen to be within hearing.

About five in the afternoon we opened a small bay, where we saw a large double canoe, and a body of Indians hauling her upon the beach. We quickened our course to come up with them, but they instantly fled on seeing us approach: this made us suspect that some mischief had been done. On landing, the first thing we saw in the canoe, was one of the cutter's rowlock boards, and a pair of shoes tied up together. On advancing farther upon the beach, we found several of their baskets, and saw one of their dogs eating a piece of broiled

flesh: we examined it, and suspected it to be human: and in one of their baskets having found a hand, which we knew to be the left hand of Thomas Hill, by the letters T. H. being marked on it, we were no longer in doubt about the event. We pursued the savages as far as was practicable; but without success. On our return we destroyed their canoe, and continued our search. At half after six in the evening we opened Grass-cove, where we saw a great many Indians assembled on the beach, and six or seven canoes floating in the surf. We stood in shore, and when the savages saw us, they retreated to a rising hill, close by the water side. We were in doubt whether it was through fear that they retreated, or with a design to decoy us to an ambuscade. Our lieutenant determined not to be surprized, and therefore running close in shore, ordered the grappling to be dropt near enough to reach them with our guns, but at too great a distance to be under any apprehensions from their treachery. In this position we began to engage, taking aim, and determining to kill as many of them as our guns could reach. It was some time before we dislodged them; but at length, many of them being wounded, and some killed, they began to disperse. Our lieutenant improved their panic, and, supported by the officers and marines, leapt on shore, and pursued the fugitives. We had not advanced far from the water side, before we beheld the most horrible sight that ever was seen by any European; the heads, hearts, livers, and lights, of three or four of our people, broiling on the fire, and their bowels lying
at

at the distance of about six yards from the fire, with several of their hands and limbs in a mangled condition, some broiled and some raw; but no other parts of their bodies, which gave cause to suspect that the cannibals had feasted on and eaten all the rest. We observed a large body of them assembled on the top of a hill at about two miles distance; but night coming on, we durst not advance to attack them: neither was it thought safe to quit the shore to take account of the number killed, our body being but small, and the savages numerous and fierce. They were armed with long lances, and with weapons not unlike the halberds of our sergeants in shape, made of hard wood, and instead of iron, mounted with bone. We could discover nothing belonging to the cutter but one of the oars, which was broken and stuck in the sand, to which they had tied the fastenings of their canoes. It was suspected that the dead bodies of our people had been divided among the different parties of savages that had been concerned in the massacre; and it was not improbable but that the party that was seen at a distance were feasting upon some of the others, as those on the shore had been upon what were found, before they were disturbed by our crew in the long-boat. Be that as it may, we could discover no traces of more than four of their bodies, nor could we tell where the savages had concealed the cutter. It was now near night, and our lieutenant not thinking it safe to trust our crew in the dark, in an open boat, within reach of such cruel barbarians, ordered the canoes to be broken up and destroyed; and, after carefully col-

lecting the remains of our mangled companions, we made the best of our way from this polluted place. About four the next morning we weighed anchor, and about seven got under way, and pursued our course home. In the mean time, the surgeon examined the remains of the bodies brought on board, but could not make out to whom they belonged; so they were decently laid together, and with the usual solemnity on board ships, committed to the deep.

Authentic Account of a late unfortunate Transaction, with respect to a Diving Machine at Plymouth.

*M*ANY reports of a very contrary nature having been spread concerning the fate of an unfortunate man, who was lost in a Diving Machine, the Gentleman, who was applied to by him, has thought it expedient to lay a full and authentic state of the matter before the public.

*M*R. DAY (the sole projector of the scheme, and, as matters have turned out, the unhappy sacrifice to his own ingenuity) employed his thoughts for some years past in planning a method of sinking a vessel under water, with a man in it, who should live therein for a certain time, and then, by his own means only, bring himself up to the surface. After much study he conceived that his plan could be reduced into practice: He communicated his idea in the part of the country where he lived, and had the most sanguine hopes of success. He went so far as to try his project in the Broads

near Yarmouth. He fitted a Norwich market-boat for his purpose, sunk himself 30 feet under water, where he continued during the space of 24 hours, and executed his design to his own entire satisfaction. Elate with this success, he then wanted to avail himself of his invention: He conversed with his friends, perfectly convinced that he had brought his undertaking to a certainty; but how to reap the advantage of it, was the difficulty that remained. The person in whom he confided suggested to him, that, if he acquainted the sporting Gentlemen with the discovery, and the certainty of the performance, considerable bets would take place, as soon as the project should be mentioned in company. The Sporting Calendar was immediately looked into, and the name of Blake soon occurred; that gentleman was fixed upon as the person to whom Mr. Day ought to address himself. Accordingly Mr. Blake, in the month of November last, received the following letter:

‘SIR,

‘I have found out an affair, by which many thousands may be won: It is of a paradoxical nature, but can be performed with ease; therefore, Sir, if you chuse to be informed of it, and give me one hundred pounds of every thousand you shall win by it, I will very readily wait upon you, and inform you of it. I am, myself, but a poor mechanic, and not able to make any thing by it without your assistance.

Yours, &c.

J. DAY.

Mr. Blake had no conception of Mr. Day’s design, nor was he sure that the letter was serious. To clear the matter up, he returned for answer, that, if Mr. Day would come to town, and explain himself, Mr. Blake would consider of the proposal. If he approved of it, Mr. Day should have the recompence he desired; if, on the other hand, the plan should be rejected, Mr. Blake would make him a present to defray the expences of his journey. In a short time after Mr. Day came to town; Mr. Blake saw him, and desired to know what secret he was possessed of. The man replied, ‘That he could sink a ship 100 yards deep in the sea with himself in it, and remain therein for the space of 24 hours, without communication with any thing above; and, at the expiration of the time, rise up again in the vessel.’ The proposal, in all its parts, was new to Mr. Blake. He took down the particulars, and after considering the matter, desired some kind of proof of the practicability. The man added, that, if Mr. Blake would furnish him with the materials necessary he would give him ocular demonstration. A model of the vessel in which he was to perform the experiment was then required, and in three or four weeks accomplished, so as to give a perfect idea of the principle upon which the scheme was to be executed, and, indeed, a very plausible promise of success, not to Mr. Blake only, but many other gentlemen who were consulted upon the occasion.

The consequence was, that Mr. Blake, agreeably to the man’s desire, advanced money for the construction

struction of a vessel fit for that purpose. Mr. Day, thus assisted, went to Plymouth with his model, and set the men at that place to work upon it*. The pressure of the water at one hundred feet deep was a circumstance of which Mr. Blake was advised, and touching that article he gave the strongest precautions to Mr. Day, telling him, at any expence, to fortify the chamber in which he was to subsist, against the weight of such a body of water. Mr. Day set off in great spirits for Plymouth, and seemed so confident, that Mr. Blake made a bett that the project would succeed, reducing, however, the depth of water from one hundred yards to one hundred feet, and the time from 24 to 12 hours. By the terms of the wager, the experiment was to be made within three months from the date; but so much time was necessary for due preparation, that on the appointed day things were not in readiness, and Mr. Blake lost the bett.

In some short time afterwards the vessel was finished, and Mr. Day still continued eager for the carrying of his plan into execution; he was uneasy at the idea of dropping the scheme, and wished for an opportunity to convince Mr. Blake, that he could perform what he had undertaken. He wrote from Plymouth that every thing was in readiness, and should be executed the moment Mr. Blake arrived. Induced by this promise, Mr. Blake

set out for Plymouth; upon his arrival a trial was made in Cat-water, where Mr. Day lay during the flow of tide, six hours, and six more during the tide of ebb; confined all the time in the room appropriated for his use. A day for the final determination was then fixed; the vessel was towed to the place agreed upon; Mr. Day provided himself with whatever he thought necessary; went into the vessel, let the water into her, and with great composure retired to the room contructed for him, and shut up the valve: The ship went gradually down † in 22 fathom water, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday June 28, in the afternoon, being to return at 2 the next morning. He had three buoys or messengers, which he could send to the surface at option, to announce his situation below; but, none appearing, Mr. Blake, who was near at hand in a barge, began to entertain some suspicion: He kept a strict look-out, and at the time appointed neither the buoys nor the vessel coming up, he applied to the Orpheus frigate, which lay just off the barge, for assistance: The captain, with the most ready benevolence, supplied them with every thing in his power to seek for the ship. Mr. Blake, in this alarming situation, was not content with the help of the Orpheus only; he made immediate application to Lord Sandwich (who happened to be at Plymouth) for further relief. His

* The vessel had a false bottom, standing on feet like a butcher's block, which contained the ballast; and, by the person in the vessel unfreewing some pins, she was to rise to the surface, leaving the false bottom behind.

† Some accounts say, that she went down stern foremost, and is supposed to have bulged directly, as a very great rippling appeared instantly after her sinking.

Lordship with great humanity ordered a number of hands from the dock-yard, who went with the utmost alacrity, and tried every effort to regain the ship, but unhappily without effect.

Thus ended this unfortunate affair. Mr. Blake had not experience enough to judge of all possible contingencies, and has only now to lament the credulity with which he listened to a projector, fond of his own scheme, but certainly not possessed of skill enough to guard against the variety of accidents to which he was liable. The poor man has unfortunately shortened his days; he was not, however, tempted or influenced by any body; he confided in his own judgment, and put his life to the hazard upon his own mistaken notions.

Many and various have been the opinions on this strange, useless, and fatal experiment, though the more reasonable and intelligent part of mankind seem to give it up as wholly impracticable. It is well known, that pent-up air, when overcharged with the vapours emitted out of animal bodies, becomes unfit for respiration; for which reason, those confined in the diving-bell, after continuing some time under water, are obliged to come up, and take in fresh air, or by some such means recruit it. That any man should be able, after having sunk a vessel to so great a depth, to make that vessel at pleasure so much more specifically lighter than water, as thereby to enable it to force its way to the surface, through the depression of so great a weight, is a matter not hastily to be credited. Even cork, when sunk to a certain depth, will,

by the great weight of the fluid upon it, be prevented from rising.

With respect to an animal being able to breathe for any considerable time in pent-up air, we are indeed told, by an author of the first rank, that the famous Cornelius Drebbelle contrived, not only a vessel to be rowed under water, but also a liquor to be carried in that vessel, which would supply the want of fresh air. The vessel was made by the order of James the First, and carried twelve rowers, besides passengers. It was tried in the river Thames, and one of the persons, who was in that submarine navigation, told the particulars of that experiment to a person, who afterwards related them to the great Mr. Boyle.

As to the liquor, Mr. Boyle says, he discovered by a physician, who married Drebbelle's daughter, that it was used from time to time, to purify and renew the air, and thereby preserve it in a state necessary for respiration.

*Description of the curious Time-piece
in Mr. Cox's Museum.*

AMONG other great works now introduced at Mr. Cox's Museum is an immense *Barometer*, of so extraordinary a construction, that by it the long sought-for, and in all likelihood the only *perpetual motion* that ever will be discovered, is obtained. The constant revolution of wheels moving in vertical, horizontal, and other directions, is not only physically produced, but the indication of time from an union of the philosophic with the mechanic principles is effected.

Upon

Upon the dial, besides a minute and an hour hand, is another hand dividing the minute into 60 equal parts. These hands are motionless, till affixed to the primary motion, so that the motion of the time-piece (as Mr. Cox in his descriptive inventory judiciously expresses it) is *originated, continued, and perfected*, by the philosophic principle through which it is (solely) actuated.

The encouragement Mr. Cox has, for many years, given to men of genius, and the perseverance with which he has pursued the great line of utility, have not only given birth to productions that have astonished all Europe, as well as the eastern world, but have at last produced the wonderful machine above described. Several of the most eminent philosophers and mathematicians in this kingdom, who have examined it attentively, are of opinion, that it will lead to farther improvements both in philosophy and mechanics; and we hear that Mr. Cox intends to devote a part of every week to the gratification of such gentlemen in the scientific world, as wish to be acquainted either with the construction or the mode of operation, the principles of action, or the masterly

execution of so capital a performance. This article is, we are informed, one of the prizes, and the work of many years, during which time numberless ineffectual and expensive trials were made, which perhaps would have damped any ardour but Mr. Cox's, and probably prevented the world from ever being benefited by so valuable a discovery.

"I have seen and examined (says Mr. James Ferguson, in a letter, dated Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Jan. 28) the above-described clock, which is kept constantly going, by the rising and falling of the quicksilver in a most extraordinary barometer; and there is no danger of its ever failing to go; for there is always such a quantity of moving power accumulated, as would keep the clock going for a year, even if the barometer should be taken quite away from it. And indeed, on examining the whole contrivance and construction, I must with truth say, that it is the most ingenious piece of mechanism I ever saw in my life."

For a further account of this extraordinary machine, see Mr. Cox's descriptive inventory of his museum.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1774.

JANUARY 24, 1774.

1. **T**HAT 20,000 men be employed, for the sea service, for the year 1774, including 4,354 marines.

2. And that a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the said 20,000 men for 13 months, including ordnance for sea service

— — 1,040,000 0 0

JANUARY 27.

1. That a number of land forces, including 1,522 invalids, amounting to 18,024 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the year 1774.

2. For defraying the charge of 18,024 effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, in Great-Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey, for the year 1774

638,630 16 10

3. For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations and Africa, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the forces in North-America, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Islands, and Africa, for the year 1774

375,062 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment of five battalions and three companies of foot, serving in the Isle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Islands, for the year 1774

4,627 0 3

5. For the pay of the general and general staff-officers in Great-Britain, for the year 1774

11,473 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

6. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for the year 1774

122,731 5 0

7. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for the year 1774

107,525 19 2

8. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards reduced, and to the super-

annuated

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annuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for the year 1774	—	—	1,010	2	1
9. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year 1774	—	—	628	0	0
10. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land service, for the year 1774	—	—	244,699	17	5
11. For defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance, for land service, and not provided for by parliament in 1773	—	—	26,425	0	2
			1,532,814	12	9 ⁵ / ₈

FEBRUARY 22.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers, for the year 1774	—	—	444,188	4	3
2. Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ships of war in his Majesty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are proposed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1774	—	—	420,729	0	0
3. That provision be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their subsistence during the time they shall be absent from home, on account of the annual exercise, for the year 1774.					
			864,917	4	3

MARCH 21.

1. Upon account of the expences of the new roads of communication, and building bridges, in the highlands of North-Britain, in the year 1774	—	—	6,998	18	7
2. Towards enabling the trustees of the British Museum to carry on the execution of the trust proposed in them by parliament	—	—	2,000	0	0

MARCH 24.

1. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general surveys of his Majesty's dominions in North-America, for the year 1774	—	—	2,085	4	0
2. Upon account, for defraying the expence of supporting and maintaining the civil establishment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coast of Africa, situate between the port of Sallee,					

in

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in South-Barbary, and Cape-Rouge, for the year 1774	— — — — —	6,336	0	9½
3. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1774	— — — — —	4,346	10	5
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1773, to the 24th of June, 1774	— — — — —	3,086	0	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of East Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1773, to the 24th of June, 1774	— — — — —	4,950	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of West-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June, 1773, to the 24th of June, 1774	— — — — —	4,850	0	0
		<hr/>		
		34,652	13	9½
		<hr/>		

MARCH 31.

For paying off and discharging the Exchequer-bills, made out by virtue of an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'An act for raising a certain sum of money, by loans or Exchequer-bills, for the service of the year 1773,' and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session of parliament

— — — — —	1,000,000	0	0
	<hr/>		

MAY.

1. That his Majesty be enabled to allow to the administrator with the will annexed, or other the personal representative, of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knight, deceased, the sum of 10,000l. South-Sea stock, part of the legacy given by the will of the said Sir Joseph Jekyll to his late Majesty King George the Second, his heirs and successors, Kings and Queens of England, to be applied to the use of the sinking fund, in such manner as should be directed by parliament, together with all dividends due and to grow due on the said sum of 10,000l. and with all dividends due and unreceived upon the sum of 10,000l. East-India stock, other part of the said legacy, to be applied, by him or them, for the benefit of the residuary legatees of the said Sir Joseph Jekyll, and of his

nephews

nephews and nieces (his next of kin) living at the time of his death, and their several representatives.

2. That the sum of 2,290l. 4s. 10d. paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, by the executors of the will of Lady Ann Jekyll, deceased, be paid to the administrator with the will annexed, or other the personal representative, of the said Sir Joseph Jekyll, to be applied, by him or them, for the benefit of the residuary legatees of the said Sir Joseph Jekyll, and of his nephews and nieces (his next of kin) living at the time of his death, and their several representatives.

MAY 12.

Towards defraying the expence which shall be incurred in calling in and re-coining the deficient gold coin, in pursuance of the resolutions of this House of the 10th day of this instant May — 250,000 0 0

MAY 16.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services, incurred between the 24th of March, 1773, and the 22d day of April, 1774, and not provided for by parliament — — — 288,030 19 5½

2. To be paid to David Hartley, Esquire, towards enabling him to defray the charge of experiments, in order to ascertain the practicability and utility of his discovery of a method to secure buildings and ships from fire; and that the same be paid without fee or reward — — — 2,500 0 0

MAY 17.

1. To replace to the sinking-Fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July, 1773, of the fund established for paying annuities granted by an act made in the 31st year of the reign of his late Majesty, towards the supply granted for the service of the year 1758 43,645 12 8

2. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and supporting, the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa — — — 13,000 0 0

597,176 12 1½

MAY 26.

To make good to his Majesty the like sum, which has been issued, by his Majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house — 10,100 0 0

MAY

MAY 31.

1. To enable his Majesty to satisfy and make good the several sums payable to the persons who have subscribed their capital stock of three pounds *per centum* annuities, to be discharged and annihilated, upon the terms expressed in the resolution of this house of the 19th day of this instant May —

880,000 0 0

2. Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the Navy — — — —

200,000 0 0

 6,159,661 2 11⁵/₇

Ways and Means for raising the above Supply granted to his Majesty, agreed to on the following Days, viz.

JANUARY 27, 1774.

THAT, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 113,190*l.* 11*s.* 7¹/₂*d.* remaining in the Exchequer, on the 5th day of January 1774, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

2. That the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1774, to the 24th of June, 1775, and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, 750,000*l.*

FEBRUARY 1.

That the sum of three shillings in the pound, and no more, be raised, within the space of one year, from the 25th of March, 1774, upon lands, tenements, he-

reditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cess, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, 1,500,000*l.*

MARCH 3.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March 1774, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax granted for the service of the year 1774.

APRIL 19.

That, towards making good the supply granted to his Majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 619,503*l.* 7*s.* 5¹/₂*d.* remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1774, for the disposition of parliament, of the monies which had then arisen, of the surplusses, excesses, and overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

MAY 17.

1. That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum

sum of 1,250,000*l.* be raised, by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the fifth day of April, 1775, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment.

2. That a duty of three-pence per yard, and no more, be paid for all printed, painted, stained, and dyed, stuffs, wholly made of raw cotton-wool, and manufactured in Great Britain.

MAY 19.

1. That any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who, on the 11th of this instant May, was or were possessed of, interested in, or intitled unto, any annuities, being part of the capital or joint stock of three pounds per centum annuities, consolidated by several acts of parliament, of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 33d years of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and of several subsequent acts, which were made payable and transferrable at the bank of England; or of the annuities consolidated by the acts of the 23th year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Second, and of the 5th year of the reign of his present Majesty, called reduced annuities, also payable and transferrable there; or of certain three pounds per centum annuities, which are payable and transferrable at the South Sea house, called Old South Sea annuities, and New South Sea annuities; or of three pounds per centum annuities, which were created by an

act of the 24th year of the reign of his said late Majesty King George the Second, and made payable and transferrable at the South Sea house; who, on or before the twenty-eighth day of this instant May, and before the sum subscribed shall amount to one million, shall subscribe their names, or signify their consent to accept, in lieu of their interests in any part of the said principal or capital stock standing in their names, and in full satisfaction and discharge thereof, the sum of eighty-eight pounds in money, for every 100*l.* and in that proportion for any greater or less sum, or sums, composing one or more entire sum, or sums, of 100*l.* or 50*l.* of such principal or capital stock; one moiety thereof to be paid on or before the 15th day of July next, and the other moiety on or before the 20th day of October next, together with the interest due on the capital stock so subscribed to the 5th day of July 1774, shall, for every 100*l.* principal or capital stock as aforesaid so subscribed, be intitled to receive six tickets in a lottery to consist of 60,000 tickets, at the rate of 12*l.* 10*s.* each (and in that proportion for any greater or less sum), the said tickets to be paid for in manner following; that is to say, that every person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, so subscribing, or signifying his, her, or their consent as aforesaid, shall, on or before the 31st day of this instant May, make a deposit of 1*l.* in respect of the money to be paid for each ticket, as a security for making the future payments to the cashiers of the bank of England, on or before the times hereinafter limited; that is to say, for and in respect of every such ticket, two pounds

pounds on or before the 30th day of June next; 3l. on or before the 2d of August next; 3l. on or before the 1st day of September next; and 3l. 10s. on or before the 1st day of October next; that, upon such payments being completed, tickets shall be delivered, as soon as the same can be prepared, to the persons intitled thereto; that the sum of 600,000l. shall be distributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the said lottery, which prizes shall be paid at the bank of England, in money, to such proprietors, upon demand, on the 1st day of March, 1775, or as soon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatsoever; and that all monies to be received by the said cashiers shall be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament; and every person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, so possessed of, interested in, or intitled to, any of the said annuities, and so subscribing as aforesaid, shall have a certificate, from the said cashiers of the governor and company of the bank of England, of the amount of the principal or capital stock by them respectively subscribed, and of all such sum and sums of money as he, she, or they, shall be intitled to receive, in consideration of such their subscription, and in lieu and in discharge of his, her, or their capital stock so subscribed; and the holders or bearers of such certificates shall be paid, at the bank of England, or at the South Sea house, the several sums of money expressed in such certificates,

together with interest after the rate of 3l. per centum per annum on the capital stock so subscribed, in the manner, and at the times, hereinbefore described; that upon payment of such sum or sums of money, with such interest, the whole of the principal or capital stock so subscribed shall stand discharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in respect thereof shall, from the said 5th day of July, 1774, cease and be extinguished.

2. That books be opened, at the bank of England, for receiving such subscription and consent; and that, during the two first days on which such subscription and consent are to be received, no one person, body politic or corporate, be admitted to subscribe, or signify his, her, or their consent, for any sum or sums, amounting in the whole to more than 5,000l. principal or capital stock.

3. That, towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there be issued and applied the sum of 2,080,696l. 12s. 8¼d. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund, commonly called the sinking fund.

4. That a sum not exceeding 15,000l. out of such monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, on or before the 5th day of April 1775, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by an act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good
such

such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the ceded islands, for the year 1774.

5. That such of the monies as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 5th day of April, 1774, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1775, of the produce of the duties charged by two acts, made in the fifth and fourteenth years of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum senega and gum Arabic, he applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

6. That the sum of 126,981 l. 7 s. and 5 d. now remaining in the exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the service of the year 1773, be issued and applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty in this session of parliament.

MAY 26.

1. That the sum of 23,637 l. 11 s. 10 d. $\frac{3}{4}$. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the 5th day of April, 1774, of the two sevenths excise, granted by an act of parliament, made in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, after satisfying the several charges and incumbrances thereupon for the half year then ended, be carried to, and made part of, the aggregate fund: and that the said fund be made a security for the discharge of such annuities, and other demands, payable out of the said sum, as the growing produce of the said two sevenths excise shall not be sufficient to answer.

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2. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 20,237 l. 5 s. 3 d. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, of the monies arisen by the duties on rice exported, the duties on apples imported, and on cambricks and sugars, granted by an act of the 6th year of his present majesty's reign; and also of such imprest monies as remain there for the disposition of parliament.

3. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 16,500 l. 0 s. 4 d. being the balance remaining in the hands of the deputy treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, on account of the deduction of twelve pence in the pound upon monies issued to him for the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

4. That, towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, there be applied the sum of 30,561 l. 9 s. 3 d. paid into the receipt of the exchequer in pursuance of two acts, made in the 2d and 9th years of the reign of his present majesty, by the receivers general of the several counties of England and Wales, that have not raised the militia.

MAY 31.

1. That a duty of 3d. sterling money per gallon be laid upon all brandy, or other spirits of the manufacture of Great Britain, which shall be imported or brought into the province of Quebec.

2. That a duty of six-pence sterling money per gallon be laid upon all rum, or other spirits, which shall be imported or brought from any of his majesty's sugar colonies in the West Indies into the said province.

[R]

3. That

3. That a duty of 1s. sterling money per gallon be laid upon all rum, or other spirits, which shall be imported or brought from any other of his majesty's colonies or dominions in America into the said province.

4. That a duty of 1s. sterling money per gallon be laid upon all foreign brandy, or other spirits, of foreign manufacture, imported or brought from Great-Britain into the said province.

5. That a duty of 1s. sterling money per gallon be laid upon all rum, or spirits, of the produce or manufacture of any of the colonies or plantations in America, not in the possession or under the dominion of his majesty, which shall be imported or brought from any other place, except Great-Britain, into the said province.

6. That a duty of 3d. sterling money per gallon be laid upon all melasses and syrups, which shall be imported or brought into the said province in ships or vessels belonging to his majesty's subjects in Great-Britain or Ireland, or to his majesty's subjects in the said province.

7. That a duty of 6d. sterling money per gallon be laid upon all melasses and syrups, which shall be imported or brought into the said province in any other ships or vessels in which the same may be legally imported.

8. That the said duties be levied and paid, over and above all other duties now payable in the said province of Quebec by virtue of any former act or acts of parliament.

9. That a duty of 1l. 16s. sterling money be paid for every licence which shall be granted, by the governor, lieutenant governor, or commander in chief, of the said province, to any person or persons, for keeping a house of public entertainment, or for selling or retailing wine, brandy, rum, or any other liquors, within the said province.

10. That the said duties to be raised in the said province be applied, in the first place, in making a more certain and adequate provision for the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in the said province; and that the residue of the said duties be reserved for the disposition of parliament.

By the first resolution of Jan. 27	—	—	113190	11	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
By the second of ditto	—	—	750000	0	0
By that of Feb. 1	—	—	1500000	0	0
By that of April 19	—	—	619303	7	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
By the first of May 17	—	—	1250000	0	0
By the third of May 19	—	—	2080696	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
By the fourth of ditto	—	—	15000	0	0
By the sixth of ditto	—	—	126981	7	5
By the first of May 26	—	—	23037	11	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
By the second of ditto	—	—	20237	5	3
By the third of ditto	—	—	16500	0	4
By the fourth of ditto	—	—	30561	9	3

6546108 5 9

Excess of the provisions, so far as they can be }
ascertained — — — — — } — 336447 2 9

STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday Jan. 13, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE unusual length of the last session of parliament made me desirous of giving you as long a recess as the public service would admit. I have, therefore, been glad to find myself under no necessity of calling you from your respective counties at an earlier season; and I doubt not but you are now met together, in the best disposition, for applying yourselves to the dispatch of the publick business.

You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in regretting, that the peace, so long expected, and so very desirable, is not yet effected between Russia and the Porte; but it is with real satisfaction I can repeat, that other foreign powers continue still to have the same pacifick dispositions with myself. I can have no other wish than to see the general tranquillity restored: for the establishment, and subsequent preservation of which, no endeavours of mine, consistent with the honour of my crown, and the interests of my people, shall ever be wanting.

In this state of foreign affairs, you will have full leisure to attend to the improvement of our internal and domestick situation; and to

the prosecution of measures more immediately respecting the preservation and advancement of the revenue and commerce of the kingdom. Among the objects which, in this view, will come under your consideration, none can better deserve your attention than the state of the gold coin; which I must recommend to you in a more particular manner, as well on account of its very high importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the present time affords for executing with success such measures as you may find it expedient to adopt with respect to this great national concern.

The degree of diminution which that coin had actually suffered, and the very rapid progress which the mischief was daily making, were truly alarming. It is with much satisfaction that I have seen the evil in a great measure checked by the regulations made in the last session of parliament. I trust, however, that you will not stop here, nor think that you have discharged your duty, either to your country or your fellow-subjects, without using your best endeavours for putting the gold coin upon such a footing, as may not only completely remove the present grievance, but render the credit and commerce of the kingdom sufficiently secure from being again exposed to the like danger.

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Gentle-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates for the current year to be laid before you; and rely on your readiness to grant me such supplies as shall be found requisite in the present situation of affairs.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The experience I have had of your past conduct leaves me no room to doubt, either of your zeal or prudence, in your endeavours to promote the welfare of your country. You will not suffer any parts of the public service to escape your attention; but, various and extensive as those are, you will be careful to select, for your immediate deliberation, such of them as shall appear to be most important: And you can propose no measures, that will serve either to secure or advance the happiness and prosperity of my people, in which you may not always depend on my most hearty concurrence.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We are truly sensible of your majesty's goodness, in having granted us as long a recess from business as the public service would admit.

We cannot but express our concern, that the peace, so long expected, and so very desirable, is not yet concluded between Russia and the Porte. It gives us, however, great satisfaction to hear of the continuance of the pacifick dispositions of other foreign powers; and we humbly beg leave to return your majesty our sincerest thanks for your majesty's most gracious declaration, that no endeavours shall be wanting on your part, consistent with the honour of your crown, and the interests of your people, towards the establishment and subsequent preservation of the public tranquillity.

Your majesty may be assured, that we entertain the justest sense of your majesty's paternal care, in recommending to your parliament to make use of this season of tranquillity for improving the commerce and revenue of the kingdom, and in pointing out to us particularly the necessity and great national advantage of putting the gold coin on such a footing, as may completely remove the present grievance, and secure the credit and commerce of the kingdom from being again exposed to the like danger: The wisdom and goodness of your majesty, on this occasion, appear in so conspicuous a light as cannot fail to fill our minds with the deepest gratitude, and raise in us the strongest desire of employing our utmost efforts for such salutary purposes.

Animated with every sentiment of duty to your majesty, and zeal for the public welfare, we will take under our most serious consideration the important objects to which your majesty has directed our attention.

His

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal address. Nothing can give me greater satisfaction than these assurances of your duty and affection.

You may always depend upon my hearty concurrence in every measure that contributes to the improvement of commerce, and the true interest and prosperity of my people.

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty our most humble thanks, for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to assure your majesty, that we sincerely regret that the peace so long expected, and so much desired, is not yet effected between Russia and the Porte; but, at the same time, we beg leave to express the satisfaction we feel, in learning that other foreign powers continue still to have the same pacifick dispositions with your majesty: We acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude, the assurance which your majesty has been pleased to repeat to us, that you have no other wish than to see the general tranquillity restored and preserved, consistently with the honour of your crown, and the interests of your people; and we consider this gracious declaration of your majesty as a fresh instance of your majesty's paternal care for the welfare of your subjects, and of

your generous concern for the happiness of mankind.

We are truly sensible that it is our duty, as it shall be our care, to employ the leisure which the state of foreign affairs allows us, in attending to our internal and domestic situation: And we cannot but acknowledge your majesty's great wisdom, in recommending and pointing out to our serious consideration the state of the gold coin of this kingdom, as well on account of its very extensive importance, as of the peculiar advantages which the present time affords, for conducting and executing with success any measures touching this great national object: we saw, with the deepest concern, the difficulties and distress in which the nation was on the point of being involved, by the very alarming degree of diminution which this coin had actually suffered, before the evil was checked by the regulations made in the last session of parliament; and we beg leave to assure your majesty, that, impressed with a just sense of our duty to our country and our fellow-subjects, we will exert our best endeavours to accomplish the great work of putting the gold coin on such a footing, as may not only completely remove the present grievance, but, as far as the nature of the case will admit, render the credit and commerce of the kingdom secure from being again exposed to the like danger.

Your faithful commons will, with the utmost cheerfulness, grant to your majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary in the present situation of affairs: And your majesty may be assured, that, animated by your recommendation,

and excited by your example, we will apply ourselves with the utmost zeal and diligence to promote the welfare of our country; and that we will not fail to direct our attention to such parts of the publick service as appear to us most important; having a perfect confidence that, whatever measures we may propose, that will serve either to secure or advance the happiness and prosperity of your people, will always meet with your majesty's gracious approbation and concurrence.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday June 22, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the many eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and prudent attention to the publick service, during the course of this very interesting session of parliament.

The necessity of providing some effectual remedy for the great and manifold mischiefs, both publick and private, arising from the impaired state of the gold coin, induced me, at the opening of the session, to recommend that important object to your consideration: in the several measures you have taken for the redress of those evils, you have sufficiently manifested, as well your regard to the general credit, and commercial interests, of the kingdom, as to the immediate ease and accommodation of my people.

The very peculiar circumstances of embarrassment in which the province of Quebec was involved, had

rendered the proper adjustment and regulation of the government thereof, a matter of no small difficulty. The bill which you prepared for that purpose, and to which I have now given my assent, is founded on the clearest principles of justice and humanity; and will, I doubt not, have the best effects in quieting the minds and promoting the happiness of my Canadian subjects.

I have long seen, with concern, a dangerous spirit of resistance to my government, and to the execution of the laws, prevailing in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England. It proceeded, at length, to such an extremity, as to render your immediate interposition indispensably necessary; and you have, accordingly, made provision as well for the suppression of the present disorders, as for the prevention of the like in future. The temper and firmness with which you have conducted yourselves in this important business, and the general concurrence with which the resolution of maintaining the authority of the laws, in every part of my dominions, hath been adopted and supported, cannot fail of giving the greatest weight to the measures which have been the result of your deliberations. Nothing that depends on me shall be wanting to render them effectual. It is my most anxious desire to see my deluded subjects, in that part of the world, returning to a sense of their duty, acquiescing in that just subordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial interests of this country, which must ever be inseparably connected with their own real prosperity and advantage.

Nothing

Nothing material has happened, since your meeting, with respect to the war between Russia and the Porte; and it is with pleasure I can inform you, that the very friendly assurances which I continue to receive from the neighbouring powers, give me the strongest reason to believe, that they have the same good dispositions as myself, to preserve the tranquillity of the rest of Europe.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I thank you for the supplies which you have so cheerfully given; and I see, with great satisfaction, that, notwithstanding the ample grants you have made for the several establishments, and the compensation which has been so properly provided for the holders of the deficient gold coin, you have been able to make a further progress in the reduction of the national debt,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to recommend to you, but that you would carry into your respective counties the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, and the same zeal for the maintenance of the public welfare, which have distinguished all your proceedings in this session of parliament.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Wednesday, November 30, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this parliament, to inform you,

that a most daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the law still unhappily prevails in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, and has, in divers parts of it, broke forth in fresh violences of a very criminal nature. These proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obstruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken such measures, and given such orders, as I judged most proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of my subjects, and for the restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts bay; and you may depend upon my firm and steadfast resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken or impair the supreme authority of this legislature over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I consider as essential to the dignity, the safety, and the welfare, of the British empire; assuring myself, that while I act upon these principles, I shall never fail to receive your assistance and support.

I have the greatest satisfaction in being able to inform you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles which have so long prevailed in one part of Europe are composed, and the general tranquillity rendered complete. It shall be my constant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and I cannot but flatter myself I shall

shall succeed, as I continue to receive the strongest assurances from other powers of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that, in this house of commons, I shall meet with the same affectionate confidence, and the same proofs of zeal and attachment to my person and government, which I have always, during the course of my reign, received from my faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your resolutions. Let my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught, by your example, to have a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the blessings, of our excellent constitution. They may be assured that, on my part, I have nothing so much at heart as the real prosperity and lasting happiness of all my subjects.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We think it our indispensable duty to declare, on this occasion, our abhorrence and detestation of the daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the laws, which so strongly prevails in the province of the Massachusetts-bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other of your majesty's provinces in America, to obstruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

We thankfully acknowledge, at the same time, the communication it has pleased your majesty to make to us of your having taken such measures, and given such orders, as your majesty judged the most proper and effectual for the protection and security of the commerce of your majesty's subjects, and for the carrying into execution the laws, which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Massachusetts-bay; and in the utmost reliance on your majesty's firm and stedfast resolution to continue to support the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of your crown, your majesty may be assured, that we will cheerfully co-operate in all such measures as shall be necessary to maintain the dignity, the safety, and the welfare of the British empire.

As this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common interests of Europe, it is with the greatest satisfaction we are acquainted with the conclusion of the peace between Russia and the Porte. We have the fullest confidence in your majesty's endeavours to prevent, as far as possible, the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and from the assurances given to your majesty by other powers, we have the pleasing expectation,

pectation, that nothing is likely to happen that may interrupt the present happy tranquillity in Europe.

We beg leave humbly to assure your majesty, that it will be no less our duty than our inclination, to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and resolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence to the laws, and a just sense of the excellency of our constitution. Impressed with these sentiments, and with the deepest gratitude for the many blessings we have enjoyed during the course of your majesty's reign, it will be our principal care to testify, with unaffected zeal, at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to your majesty, and our serious attention to the public welfare.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for your affectionate assurances of duty and loyalty.—The zeal you express for the support of the supreme authority of the legislature, which I shall constantly maintain, is very agreeable to me; and your resolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations gives me the greater satisfaction, as it corresponds with the hearty concern I shall ever have for the true interests of all my people.

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your ma-

jesty our humble thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne,

Permit us to assure your majesty, that we receive with the highest sense of your majesty's goodness the early information which you have been pleased to give us of the state of the province of the Massachusetts-bay.

We feel the most sincere concern, that a spirit of disobedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in fresh violences of a most criminal nature: and we cannot but lament that such proceedings should have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your majesty's colonies: and that any of your subjects should have been so far deluded and misled, as to make rash and unwarrantable attempts to obstruct the commerce of your majesty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your majesty, for having taken such measures as your majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws, which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of your majesty's subjects, and for restoring and preserving peace, order, and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts bay.

Your faithful commons, animated by your majesty's gracious assurances, will use every means in their power to assist your majesty in maintaining entire and inviolate the supreme authority of this legislature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly sensible that we should betray the trust reposed

posed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your majesty and to our fellow-subjects, if we failed to give our most zealous support to those great constitutional principles, which govern your majesty's conduct in this important business, and which are so essential to the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British empire.

We learn with great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte; and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete: and we entertain a well-grounded hope, that your majesty's constant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with success; as your majesty continues to receive the strongest assurances from other powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

We assure your majesty, that we will, with the utmost cheerfulness, grant to your majesty every necessary supply; and that we consider ourselves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our most affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions.

Dublin Castle, May 4. This day the houses of lords and commons waited upon the lord lieutenant with the following address to his majesty.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your majesty, with hearts full of gratitude, for your paternal regard to your faithful and loving subjects of the kingdom of Ireland, efficiently manifested by your majesty's gracious compliance with the prayer of your faithful subjects of this kingdom, in returning a bill for the encouragement of tillage.

The improvement of agriculture is a benefit so universal, diffusive, and permanent in its nature, that it has ever been held a grand object in the eye of the greatest princes: It is therefore peculiarly becoming the protection of a sovereign, whose paternal attention extends to every part of his dominions.

Permit us, sir, to add, that as it is at once the great source of population, civilization, and morality, it cannot fail of being the strongest reinforcement against all his enemies, to a monarch, who, making the spirit of the constitution his rule of conduct, and the interest of his people the end of all his actions, reigns all powerful in the breast of every truly loyal subject.

His Majesty's Answer to the House of Lords.

GEORGE R.

HIS majesty returns his thanks to the house of lords for their dutiful and affectionate address.

The grateful sense they entertain of his majesty's paternal care to promote

promote the interests and happiness of his subjects, cannot fail of giving great satisfaction to his majesty, and is agreeable to their constant zeal and loyalty for his person and government, upon the continuance of which his majesty has the firmest dependence.

G. R.

Die Martis, 24^o die Maii, 1774.

RESOLVED by the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, that the humble thanks of this house shall be returned to his majesty, for his majesty's most gracious answer to the address of this house of the second instant.

Ordered, That the lord chancellor do attend his excellency the lord lieutenant with the said resolution, and desire his excellency will please to lay the same before his majesty.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to present our unfeigned and grateful acknowledgements for the gracious condescension which your majesty has manifested to the wishes of your subjects of this kingdom, in returning the bill for the improvement of the agriculture of Ireland: which we consider as a signal instance of your majesty's paternal regard for your people.

The improvement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, and the increase of population, are objects worthy the attention of the best of sovereigns, and cannot fail to be the consequence of this most excellent law. And we flatter ourselves that it will be a pleasing reflection in your royal breast, that the increase of population in this country will add to the numbers of the most dutiful and loyal subjects, at all times most zealously and affectionately devoted to your majesty, and to your illustrious house.

His Majesty's Answer to the House of Commons.

G E O R G E R.

HIS majesty thanks the house of commons for the grateful sense they express in their loyal address, of his affection for his subjects.

His majesty is fully persuaded of the zeal and duty of his faithful commons; and they may be always assured of his constant endeavour to promote the happiness of his subjects in his kingdom of Ireland.

G. R.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our most humble thanks for your majesty's most gracious

acious answer to the address of this house.

Your majesty's favourable acceptance of the grateful acknowledgements of your faithful commons cannot fail to excite in them the most lively sentiments of zeal and attachment to your majesty's person and government.

Dublin Castle, May 25. This day the houses of lords and commons waited upon the Lord Lieutenant with their respective addresses, which are as follow :

To his Excellency Simon Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Excellency,
WE the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to congratulate your excellency on the approaching conclusion of a session of parliament, distinguished by so many beneficial laws, essential to the prosperity and happiness of this kingdom.

We are truly sensible of your excellency's concern for the welfare of this nation, manifested by those wise and prudent measures which have already so effectually established the declining credit of this kingdom, and for those necessary and useful regulations effected by your provident care in the revenue and other departments of the state, which must be productive of the most permanent and substantial benefits.

Among the salutary laws in this session obtained, we cannot avoid distinguishing that for granting a bounty on the exportation of corn, which we deem as an earnest and pledge of your excellency's solicitude for the interests of this country, and is an event which must fix in the minds of a grateful people the lasting remembrance of this glorious æra, and of the advantages derived to them under your government.

Animated with a lively and grateful sense of the happiness we enjoy, we cannot forbear expressing our most earnest wishes that his majesty, out of his paternal regard for his loyal subjects of this country, may be graciously pleased to continue your excellency in the government of this kingdom, where your prudence, abilities, and experience have gained you the confidence of the people, who consider their affection for your excellency as the best test of their regard to their country, and who wish to make your administration as easy to yourself as it is honourable to the crown, and satisfactory and advantageous to the publick.

His Excellency's Answer.

My Lords,

I receive, with the highest satisfaction, this very kind and obliging address, which comes with additional honour at the close of so distinguished a session of parliament; and I am truly happy to find that my endeavours to promote the public service have met with your approbation. You may rest assured, that I shall study to deserve the continuance of your good opinion, by a steady and uniform exertion

exertion of my best efforts for the welfare and true interests of this kingdom.

To his Excellency Simon Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency, **W**E, his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, impreſſed with the trueſt ſenſe of gratitude, and impelled alike by our inclination and our duty, moſt ſincerely and chearfully offer to your excellency our warmeſt congratulations upon the approaching concluſion of this ſeſſion of parliament.

Your excellency's uniform attention to every important object of government, and the peculiar wiſdom which your excellency has manifeſted in thoſe regulations in our finances, which have ſo effectually re-eſtabliſhed the declining credit of the nation, muſt, we are perſuaded, have laid the beſt foundation for that ſucceſſful interpoſition with our moſt gracious ſovereign, to which we attribute ſo many uſeful and ſalutary laws obtained for us this ſeſſion of parliament, amongſt which the act for the improvement of tillage, ſo long the object of our warmeſt wiſhes, will leave the moſt laſting impreſſion on the minds of a grateful and loyal people.

We have endeavoured to emulate your excellency's example, in ſupporting government, by means the moſt conducive to the intereſt of

thoſe we repreſent; and we have the utmoſt ſatiſfaction to find, that the ſcheme for diſcharging the arrears upon the eſtabliſhment has been, at the ſame time, one principal cauſe of raiſing the publick credit of the nation.

We feel, in the perfect enjoyment of every bleſſing of liberty, good order, and tranquillity, the peculiar obligations we owe to his majeſty's goodneſs and paternal care, in placing over us a chief governor, whoſe adminiſtration, like his own great character, has been eminently diſtinguiſhed by juſtice, moderation, firmneſs, and wiſdom; whoſe unwearied endeavours to promote the proſperity of this kingdom, and whoſe virtues and exemplary conduct, which have ſecured him the juſt confidence of his majeſty's loyal ſubjects of Ireland, fill our minds with the warmeſt hopes that his majeſty, as the higheſt mark of his royal favour unto us, will be graciouſly pleaſed long to continue your excellency the chief governor of this kingdom.

His Excellency's Answer.

Gentlemen,

The approbation of the houſe of commons would be, at any time, the moſt honourable teſtimony of my conduct, and a high reward for my ſincere endeavours to promote the welfare of Ireland; but, at the cloſe of a ſeſſion, diſtinguiſhed by the beſt conducted liberality to your ſovereign, and the moſt judicious arrangements for your country, it gives me uncommon ſatiſfaction to receive the approbation of thoſe who have ſo well deſerved the thanks of the publick: your good conduct ſpeaks for itſelf.

self. To have stated it most favourably to his majesty, was to have represented it truly; it is thoroughly understood, and most graciously accepted: your dutiful behaviour and dispositions are impressed upon the mind of the best of princes; and I shall take every other possible method to deserve the esteem of the commons, and to promote the prosperity, of this kingdom.

His Excellency Simon Earl Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at Dublin, on Thursday the 2d Day of June, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE great and uncommon variety of publick business in which you have been engaged, and your constant attention to the performance of your duty, must make you wish for the conclusion of a session, in which the many difficult and important subjects under your consideration could only have been relieved by that singular good temper and wisdom in your deliberations, which have thrown a peculiar lustre upon all your proceedings, and crown your labours for your country with merited success.

I reflect, with the greatest satisfaction, that the many difficulties and embarrassments, which appeared at our first meeting, have been surmounted and removed so ably and effectually, as to answer my warmest wishes, and to exceed my most sanguine expectations.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have his majesty's express com-

mands to thank you, in his name, for the extraordinary and seasonable supplies which you have granted, and which his majesty justly considers as a conspicuous instance of your attachment to his royal person and government; and I am to assure you, that they are as graciously and favourably accepted, as they have been liberally and cheerfully given. It is a striking proof of your wisdom and sagacity, that the means which you have used for raising the supplies have not only supported his majesty's government, but have, at the same time, raised and established public and private credit, and promoted the commerce, manufactures, and industry of the kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I should have reviewed my administration with little satisfaction to myself, if, while so much had been done for the honourable support of government, no acquisition had been obtained for this country. But, among the many useful laws, passed this session of parliament, the act for granting an effectual bounty on the exportation of corn affords the strongest proof of the paternal attention of the most beneficent sovereign, to the welfare and prosperity of his dutiful and affectionate subjects of this kingdom; and has formed the most compleat system of laws, for the encouragement of tillage, that exists in any country. This reciprocal intercourse of duty and protection, which has for so many years happily prevailed, and from which so many salutary consequences have been derived, during his majesty's auspicious reign, holds out to every part of his majesty's empire, an example reflecting the highest honour

hour upon the virtues of a most amiable and excellent sovereign, and the wisdom and good conduct of affectionate and loyal subjects.

In the high station, in which his majesty has placed me, I claim no merit, but a faithful execution of his majesty's gracious purposes for the happiness of his people of Ireland, and the most just, and therefore the most favourable representations of their loyal, dutiful, and affectionate conduct, which cannot fail to intitle them to the continuance of his royal favour and protection.

Your favourable acceptance of my endeavours to do my duty, and your kind approbation of my conduct, expressed in terms so very distinguished and honourable to me, demand my warmest acknowledgements. I have sincerely wished to deserve your good opinion; it is my earnest desire to cultivate and approve it, and my unalterable resolution to exert my most strenuous efforts, at all times, and upon all occasions, to promote the happiness and prosperity of Ireland.

The Lords Protest against the Bill for better regulating the Government of the Province of Massachusetts-bay.

Die Mercurij, 11^o Maij, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, "An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts-bay, in New-England;" and for the lords to be summoned;

The said bill was accordingly read the third time.

Moved, that the bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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Proxies	—	—	0	

DISSENTIENT,

Because this bill, forming a principal part in a system of punishment and regulation, has been carried through the house without a due regard to those indispensable rules of public proceeding, without the observance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no punishment justly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that those rights of the colony of Massachusetts-bay, in the election of counsellors, magistrates, and judges, and in the return of jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly stated and fully proved; notice of this adverse proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably observed in the courts below. It is not technical formality, but substantial justice. When therefore the magnitude of such a cause transfers it from the cognizance of the inferior courts, to the high judicature of parliament, the lords are so far from being authorized to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary

inary and religious strictness in the observance of it. The subject ought to be indemnified, by a more liberal and beneficial justice in parliament, for what he must inevitably suffer by being deprived of many of the *forms* which are wisely established in the courts of ordinary resort, for his protection against the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary discretion.

2dly, Because the *necessity* alleged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exist. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to assemble in Massachusetts-bay, are not sufficient to keep that single colony in any tolerable state of order, until the cause of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of those hitherto brought into the house, are sufficient for that purpose; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a decision against the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be established upon its ruins.

3dly, Because lords are not in a situation to determine how far the regulations of which this bill is composed, agree or disagree with those parts of the constitution of the colony that are not altered, with the circumstances of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal institutions. Neither the charter of the colony, nor any account whatsoever of its courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exercise of their present powers, have been produced to the house. The slightest evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniencies, stated in the

preamble to the bill to have arisen from the present constitution of the colony judicatures, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the same general allegations of a declamatory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this or any other public body, may be taken away, and any visionary scheme of government substituted in their place.

4thly, Because we think, that the appointment of all the members of the council, which by this bill is vested in the crown, is not a proper provision for preserving the equilibrium of the colony constitution. The power given to the crown of occasionally increasing or lessening the number of the council on the report of governors, and at the pleasure of ministers, must make these governors and ministers masters of every question in that assembly; and by destroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its use. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other colonies, is not likely to answer its own end; as the colonies, where the council is named by the crown, are not at all better disposed to a submission to the practice of taxing for supply without their consent, than this of Massachusetts-bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the English constitution can be supported, as none of those American councils have the least resemblance to the house of peers. So that this new scheme of a council stands upon no sort of foundation, which the proposers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly, Because the new constitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous

gruous with the plan of the administration of justice in Great Britain. All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the crown) but by the governor; and all (except the judges of the superior court) are to be removable at his pleasure, and expressly *without* the consent of that very council which has been nominated by the crown.

The appointment of the sheriff is by the will of the governor only, and without requiring in the person appointed any local or other qualification; that sheriff, a magistrate of great importance to the whole administration and execution of all justice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removeable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the governor and council, as often, and for such purposes as they shall think expedient.

The governor and council, thus intrusted with powers, with which the British constitution has not trusted his majesty and his privy-council, have the means of returning such a jury in each particular cause, as may best suit with the gratification of their passions and interests. The lives, liberties, and properties of the subject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury is turned into a snare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main security against the licentiousness of power.

6thly, Because we see in this bill the same scheme of strengthening the authority of the officers and

ministers of state, at the expence of the rights and liberties of the subject, which was indicated by the inauspicious act for shutting up the harbour of Boston.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was set of a large important city, (containing vast multitudes of people, many of whom must be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary sentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This proscription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compensation for an injury; but is to continue until the ministers of the crown shall think fit to advise the king in council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the subject (standing unattainted by conviction, for treason or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any person whatsoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of parliament, has been entered on the journals of this house as voted *nemine dissentiente*, and has been stated in the debate of this day, to have been sent to the colonies, as passed without a division in either house, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted universal sense of the nation.

The despair of making effectual opposition to an *unjust* measure, has been contrived into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final question for passing that penal bill, of the absence of those Lords, who had debated it for several hours, and strongly dissented from it on the

second reading; that period on which it is most usual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to pass without animadversion, Lords might think themselves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every stage of every bill which they oppose, and to make a formal division whenever they debate.

7thly, Because this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the support of that unadvised scheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new, and unsuitable to their situation and constitutional circumstances.

Parliament has asserted the authority of the legislature of this kingdom, supreme and unlimited, over all the members of the British empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furnishes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable use of it.

The sense of the nation on the repeal of the stamp act was, *that in equity and sound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purposes of supply, ought to be forborn*; and that this kingdom ought to satisfy itself with the advantages to be derived from a flourishing and increasing trade, and with the free grants of the American assemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more easily obtained, less oppressive, and more likely to be lasting, than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of those who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient standing policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, had led to that course of shifting and contradictory measures, which have since given rise to such

continued distractions; by which unadvised plan, new duties have been imposed in the very year after the former had been repealed; these new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which those repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate steps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealousy, which on the repeal of the stamp act was subsiding, revived dangerous questions, and gradually estranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force proposed should have its full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than whilst the sword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they must be satisfied with their condition. That satisfaction we see no chance of restoring, whatever measures may be pursued, except by recurring, in the whole, to the wise and salutary principles on which the stamp act was repealed.

Richmond,
Portland,
Abingdon,
King,
Effingham,
Ponsonby,

Rockingham,
Abvergavenny,
Leinster,
Craven,
Fitzwilliam.

The Lords Protest against the Bill for the impartial Administration of Justice, in certain specified Cases, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Die Mercurii, 18^o Maij, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, "An Act for the

the impartial Administration of Justice in the Cafes of Persons questioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law; or for the Suppreffion of Riots and Tumults in the Province of the Maffachufett's Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be fummoned;

The faid bill was accordingly read a third time.

Moved, that the bill do pafs;

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The queftion was put, whether this bill fhall pafs?

It was refolved in the affirmative.

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DISSENTIENT,

1st, Because no evidence whatsoever has been laid before the houfe, tending to prove, that persons acting in fupport of public authority, and indicted for murder, cannot receive a fair trial within the province, which is the object of this bill. On the contrary, it has appeared, that an officer of the army, charged with murder, has there received a fair and equitable trial, and been acquitted. This fact has happened even fince the commencement of the prefent unhappy diffentions.

2dly, Because, after the profcription of the port of Bolton, the disfranchifement of the colony of Maffachufett's Bay, and the variety of provifions, which have been made in this feffion for new modelling the whole policy and judicature of that province, this bill is an humiliating confeffion of the weaknets and inefficacy of all the proceedings of parliament. By fupposing that it may be impracticable, by any means that the pub-

lic wifdom could devife, to obtain a fair trial there for any who act under government, the houfe is made virtually to acknowledge the Britifh government to be univerfally odious to the whole province. By fupposing the cafe, that fuch trial may be equally impracticable in every other province of America, parliament does in effect admit that its authority is, or probably may, become hateful to all the colonies. This, we apprehend, is to publifh to the world, in terms the moft emphatical, the little confidence the fupreme legiflature repofes in the affection of fo large and fo important a part of the Britifh empire. If parliament believed that any confiderable number of the people in the colonies were willing to act in fupport of Britifh government, it is evident that we might fafely truft the persons fo acting to their fellow colonifts for a fair trial for acts done in confequence of fuch fupport. The bill, therefore, amounts to a declaration that the houfe knows *no means of retaining the colonies in due obedience, but by an army rendered independent of the ordinary courfe of law in the place where they are employed.*

3dly, Because we think that a military force, fufficient for governing upon this plan, cannot be maintained without the inevitable ruin of the nation.

Laftly, Because this bill feems to be one of the many experiments towards an introduction of effential innovations into the government of this empire. The virtual indempity provided by this bill for thofe who fhall be indicted for murders committed under colour of office, can answer no other purpofe.

We confider that to be an indemnity which renders trial, and confequently punifhment impracticable. And trial is impracticable when the very governor, under whose authority a \acute{c} ts of violence may be committed, is impowered to fend the instruments of that violence to three thoufand miles diftance from the fcene of their offence, the reach of their profecutor, and the local evidence which may tend to their conviction. The authority given by this bill to compel the transportation from America to Great Britain, of any number of witneffes at the pleafure of the parties profecuting and profecuted, without any regard to their age, fex, health, circumftances, bufinefs or duties, feems to us fo extravagant in its principle, and fo impracticable in its execution, as to confirm us further in our opinion of the fpirit which animates the whole fyftem of the prefent American regulations.

Richmond, Portland,
Fitzwilliam, Craven,
Ponfonby, Leinftr,
Rockingham, Manchester.

By the KING.

A Proclamation, for diffolving this prefent Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to difsolve this prefent parliament, which now ftands prorogued to Tuefday the 15th of November next: we do, for that end, publifh this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dif-

olve the faid parliament accordingly: and the Lords fpiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgefles, and the commiffioners for fhires and burghs, of the houfe of commons, are difcharged from their meeting and attendance, on Tuefday the faid 15th day of November next. And we being defirous and refolved, as foon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving fubjects, our royal will and pleafure to call a new parliament: and do hereby further declare that, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this day, given order to our chancellor of Great Britain to iffue out writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to be attefted on Saturday the 1ft day of October next, and to be returnable on Tuefday the 29th day of November following.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 30th day of September, 1774, in the 14th year of our reign.

Proteft of the Lords.

Die Mercurii, 30^o Novembri, 1774.

THE lord chancellor reported his majefly's fpeech, and the fame being read by the clerk,

Moved, that an humble addrefs be prefented to his majefly, to return his majefly the thanks of this houfe for his moft gracious fpeech from the throne.

To declare our abhorrence and deteflation of the daring fpirit of refiftance and difobedience to the laws, which fo ftrongly prevails in the province of the Maffachufett's Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts

attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obstruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his majesty our humble thanks for having been pleased to communicate to us, that he has taken such measures, and given such orders, as his majesty hath judged most proper and effectual for the protection and security of the commerce of his majesty's subjects, and for carrying into execution the laws, which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

To express our entire satisfaction in his majesty's firm and stedfast resolution to continue to support the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his majesty the strongest assurances that we will cheerfully co-operate in all such measures, as shall be necessary to maintain the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common interest of Europe, we have the greatest satisfaction in being acquainted with the conclusion of the peace between Russia and the Porte; that we confide in his majesty's endeavours to prevent, as far as possible, the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and from the assurances given to his majesty by other powers, we have the pleasing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the present happy tranquillity in Europe.

That it is no less our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and resolutions, and to

inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the excellency of our constitution: and, impressed with the deepest gratitude for the many blessings we have enjoyed during the course of his majesty's reign, to testify with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture our inviolable fidelity to his majesty, and our serious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion, by inserting, after the word *throne*, at the end of the first paragraph, these words:

To desire his majesty would be graciously pleased to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the state of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the consideration of this most critical and important matter, but upon the fullest information; and when we are thus informed, we shall, without delay, apply ourselves with the most earnest and serious zeal, to such measures as shall tend to secure the honour of his majesty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happiness of all his majesty's dominions.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The question was put, whether these words shall be inserted in the said motion?

It was resolved in the negative.

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DISSENTIENT,

Because we cannot agree to commit ourselves with the *careless facility of a common address of compliment*, in expressions, which may lead to measures in the event fatal

to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow-subjects.

We conceive that an address upon such objects as are before us, and at such a time as this, must necessarily have a considerable influence upon our future proceedings; and must impress the public with an idea of the general spirit of the measures which we mean to support.

Whatever methods we shall think it advisable to pursue, either in support of the mere authority of parliament, which seems to be the sole consideration with some, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and satisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our constant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the result of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for such an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any such been so much as promised in the speech from the throne, or even in any verbal assurance from ministers.

In this situation we are called upon to make an address, arbitrarily imposing qualities and descriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and just extent of which we are as yet in a great measure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means consistent to that purity which we ought ever to preserve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Because this address does, in effect, imply an approbation of the system adopted with regard to the colonies in the last parliament.

This unfortunate system, conceived with so little prudence, and pursued with so little temper, consistency, or foresight, we were in hopes, would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the mischiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been pursued; a system which has created the utmost confusion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy prospect of the disposition of lords in the present parliament, *when we see the house, under the pressure of so severe and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the spirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the mischievous designs, or the inconsiderate temerity, which leads others to this desperate course, we wish to be known as persons who have ever disapproved of measures so pernicious in their past effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haste, without inquiry or information, to commit ourselves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

Richmond,	Torrington,
Portland,	Ponsonby
Rockingham,	Wycombe,
Stamford,	Camden.
Stanhope,	

Translation of his Catholic Majesty's Declaration of war against the Emperor of Morocco.

WHEREAS at the adjustment of the peace with the King

King of Morocco, the renewal and fixing the boundaries of the territory, which is annexed to my forts on the coasts of that kingdom, were settled, as also the restitution of deserters, and various other conditions, which all testify the said prince's recognition of the incontestible right in my crown to these places, situated in countries which had been part of the Spanish monarchy; and although by the very act of the King of Morocco himself having complied with these stipulations, it appears, that living in peace with christians who occupied those places in Africa, was not inconsistent with the faith which he professes; notwithstanding all this, he, doubtless not attending to all the advantages which he receives from peace and commerce with my dominions, has written me a letter, in which, founding himself upon maxims and principles of his own sect and policy, strange and new ones entirely, compared with those received among European nations, he tells me, that he will make war against these ports, and pretends, at the same time, that such a step is not to interrupt the friendship, the intercourse, and commerce, betwixt our respective states, &c. as appears from the tenor of the said letter; which, being translated from the Arabic, is literally as follows:

“ In the name of the merciful God, and there is no help but in the great God.

“ Mahomed Ben Abdalla, (L. S.)
The 15th of the month of Rageb, in the year 1186.”

“ To the King of Spain.

“ Health to him who follows the law, and persists therein. Know ye, that we are in peace with you

according to the treaties of peace made between us and you; but the Mahometans of our dominions, and of Algiers, have agreed, saying: That they will not suffer any Christian whatever to be on the coasts of Mahometan countries from Ceuta to Oran, and they will recover to themselves the possession of them; for which reason they have requested us to attend seriously to this affair, saying, “ Thou hast no excuse for remaining quiet, or consenting that Mahometan countries should remain in the power of Christians, at a time when God hath given thee forces and warlike instruments, such as no one else hath.” It was not possible for us not to attend to their instances, or assist them upon this subject: and now we are desirous of taking the matter into consideration. If the Algerines undertake the war together with us, as they have desired to do, it is well: but if they withdraw themselves, and oppose what they themselves have desired; we will consider them as enemies, and fight in person, till God shall decide between us and them. And this business is not against the peace which subsists betwixt us and you: your traders and their ships will remain as before, and will take their provisions and other things from any of our ports, as they please, conforming to the customs now observed in them, agreeable to the marine treaty between our respective caravels, and your ships shall receive no damage, so that your subjects will trade in all our dominions, and will travel by land and by sea, with all security, and nobody will hurt them, because we have established peace with you, which we will not break, if you, on your part, do not:—In
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which case you will be allowed four months, that every body may know it; and what we have said concerning our going to the said countries, is, because we are obliged to it, and have no method of excusing ourselves from it. But with respect to peace at sea, we will do according to our own will. And now we give you an account of the truth of this business, that you may be advised thereof, and consider what suits you; and we have signed this letter with our own illustrious hand, that you may be assured of its certainty. Greeting, the 15th day of the month of Rageb, in the year 1188." (19th Sept. 1774)

And judging it unbecoming my sovereignty to listen to, much less to admit such propositions; and being besides informed that the person who was charged by the King of Morocco to deliver this letter to the governor of Ceuta for me, had declared, that, in proof of the peace being at an end, the Moors in the camp would fire against the fort with balls as soon as he had left it; which they actually did: and being informed that the said Moors have since continued to fire against certain fishermen's boats, which were near them as usual, by which hostilities the Moors have broken the peace; I have resolved, upon account of these acts, and from the time they were committed, to declare, That it is to be understood, that the friendship and good harmony with the King of Morocco is interrupted, all communication is to cease between my subjects and his, and things to return to the state of war, by sea and land, in which they were before the treaty was settled; keeping up only the 17th article

of it, in which it was stipulated, that, in case of a rupture, six months should be allowed to the individuals of both nations to retire freely to their respective countries with their goods and effects, which I order shall be kept and observed punctually with the Morocco subjects; being persuaded, that that prince will observe the same with respect to mine. And whereas lately, the King of Morocco having sent me some Spanish captives, which he had obtained from the regency of Algiers, I did order the alcaide who brought them, that not only all the Morocco Moors, who, by having been taken on board Algerine vessels, were prisoners in Carthagena, should be delivered up, but also all the wounded and old Algerines who were there; am desirous that these unhappy people should effectually have their liberty, and be conveyed to the kingdom of Morocco, as was intended, notwithstanding the new state of affairs which has arisen, being moved thereto by the pity with which I consider their fate, and because they should not be prejudiced by an event in which they have no concern. Wherefore, and in consequence of all that has been stated, I order, That the peace between those dominions and these shall be held to be broken, and the war be renewed, and that the subjects of the King of Morocco shall not be disturbed in their free return to their country, with their goods and effects, for which I grant the term of six months, counting from the publication of this cedula, for such is my will. Dated at San Lorenzo el Real, October 23, 1774.

I THE KING,
Ceronimo de Grimaldi.

CHARACTERS.

Some Particulars of the Life of LEWIS XV. late King of FRANCE and NAVARRE; with short Sketches of the Character and Conduct of some of his Ministers, Generals, and Favourites.

THE annals of the French monarchy exhibit two successive reigns scarcely paralleled in the history of other nations. Lewis XIV. reigned seventy-two years, and the late king, his great grandson, fifty-nine. Few princes ever bore the sway of a great empire with such uncommon longevity, and with an equally amazing vicissitude of fortune. These two reigns form one of the most interesting periods in modern history, as the intrigues of their courts and cabinets, their ambition, their politics, their wars, their treaties, their acquisitions, their conquests, their losses, and their defeats, totally changed the face of Europe. Lewis XIV. was the only sovereign of our continent truly powerful, formidable, and magnificent; his pride and ambition awoke the resentment of the sovereigns he designed to enslave, and at last raised against him that famous confederacy of almost all the other princes of Europe, at the head of which was king William III. He was so well served, that he baffled for several years all the warlike

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efforts of this alliance; but having provoked the English by his repeated infidelities, their arms, under the invincible Marlborough, with the Austrians commanded by the immortal Eugene, rendered the latter part of his life as miserable as the beginning of it was splendid. His reign, from the year 1702 to 1711, was one continued series of defeats and calamities; and he had the humiliation to see the enemies he had formerly insulted and despised, display their victorious standards on those very places he had acquired by force and artifice. Just as he was reduced, old as he was, to the desperate resolution of collecting his people, and dying at their head, he was saved by the English withdrawing from their allies, and concluding the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. He survived his deliverance but two years, for he died on the first of September, 1715, having survived all his posterity but Philip of Anjou. (whom in his disasters he had offered to sacrifice to his competitor in the Spanish monarchy) and a sickly infant, his successor to the crown.

This was Lewis XV. the late king, born Feb 15, 1710: he remained in the hands of women, superintended by the duchess of Ventadour, a lady of respectable character, till the duke of Villeroy,

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his governor, and the bishop of Frejus, his preceptor, afterwards cardinal Fleury, shared amongst them the principal departments of his princely education. The duke was a nobleman of unspotted honour, and a probity proof against all the contagious examples of a court immersed in voluptuousness and effeminacy, wholly influenced by glittering sycophants, whose transient favour is the reward of the meanest adulation and servility. He was grave and decent in his deportment, a philosopher amidst grandeur, frank, generous, open, affable, and popular; but his merit chiefly consisted in good-breeding, and his knowledge, skill and gracefulness in dancing, fencing and riding, which the French nobility and gentry consider as the most essential accomplishments.

The bishop of Frejus was better qualified for the spiritual government of his small diocese, than for the education of a prince born to rule over a great empire. He was a prelate of great candour, purity of manners, and moderation, but a shallow politician; a meek, pusillanimous man, who had never been conversant enough with books and men for the tuition of his royal pupil.

The partiality of Lewis XIV. for his natural children might have involved France in a civil war, had not the regency been seized upon by Philip duke of Orleans, the next legitimate prince of the blood, a man of genius and spirit, bold, enterprising, irreligious, and dissolute. In 1716, the whole specie of France, in gold and silver, was computed to be about seventeen millions sterling; and though the crown was then doubly a bankrupt,

being in debt about 100 millions sterling, or 2000 millions of livres, yet by laying hold of almost all the current money in the kingdom, and by arbitrarily raising or lowering the value of coins, in four years time the duke regent of France published a general state of the public debts, by which it appeared the king scarcely owed 340 millions of livres: this being done by a national robbery, we can form no idea but that of despotism of the means by which so great a reduction was effected.

Philip V. king of Spain, had beheld with a jealous eye the regency solely vested in the duke of Orleans, and the bold steps he had taken to force the parliament of Paris to recognize his title. Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister, a most enterprising genius, proud, active, and turbulent, capable to form conspiracies, and to delineate the revolutions of empires, but wanting that judgment, sagacity, and perseverance, which command success, planned an unnatural alliance with Charles XII. king of Sweden, whose ambition consisted in dethroning monarchs, and bestowing kingdoms upon his allies. The Swedish hero, unshaken by his defeats, his exile, and his calamities, professed the highest displeasure at George I. having entered into a confederacy against him in his absence. His implacable vengeance prompted him to second the project of Alberoni in restoring the Pretender in England. The death of Charles, who was killed by a cannon-ball, at the siege of Frederickstadt, soon put an end to the disquietudes of George I. from that quarter.

The prince of Cellamare, ambassador from Spain to the court of France,

France, was put under an arrest in his palace, his papers seized and examined, and the whole conspiracy which had been formed to dethrone George I. and deprive the duke of Orleans of the regency, discovered. The mutual interest and security of these two princes engaged them to conclude the quadruple alliance between the emperor, England, France and Holland.

In 1718, the regent of France joined England in a declaration of war against Spain, and the bad success of the Spanish arms in Sicily and elsewhere, induced at last the king of Spain to sign the quadruple alliance.

Thus the duke of Orleans, with equal vigour and deliberation, surmounted all the obstacles he met with in maintaining the privilege of his birth, and used every precaution that sagacity could suggest for securing himself in the regency.

In the year 1720, John Law, a Scotchman, had erected a company in France, under the name of the Mississippi, which at first promised the deluded people immense wealth, but too soon appeared an imposture, and left the greatest part of the nation in ruin and distress.

The minister of France, during the regency, was Cardinal Dubois, the companion of the Duke of Orleans's debaucheries, and the partner of his promiscuous amours. His nation had raised him to the purple from the lowest origin: for his convivial licentiousness and secret services, this apothecary's son became an ecclesiastical prince, lived openly in fornication and adultery; impious, profane, immoral, and abandoned to the last stage of his dissolute life, he lived despised, and

left behind him no other memorial but his vices and his infamy.

He had talents, however, for public administration, but his levity and dissipation did not allow him to attend regularly the affairs of state; he was a votary to pleasure, and an enemy to labour and application.

Lewis XV. was the handsomest youth in France; he had a swarthy complexion, fine features, a gracious aspect, and an interesting physiognomy; the fire and expression of his eyes were striking; he was strong and muscular; had an elegant person, and a majestic and graceful deportment: he was a prince of good sense and sound judgment, not a man of genius and lively imagination. He understood a little Latin and Italian, could read English, and was well read in modern history. What he applied himself most to, was, to speak and write French with precision, elegance, and propriety, in which he excelled most men in his court. He was averse to study and close application to foreign politics, and interior administration; naturally prone to venery, and fond of convivial pleasures in a select company; in all manly and academical exercises he was inferior to none of his courtiers, for grace, skill, and dexterity. The first ten years of his marriage, faithful and uxorious, always a polite husband, a tender father, a kind master, and well-meaning, though beguiled sovereign.

The king was crowned at Rheims, the 25th of October, 1722, and the year after declared of age, whilst in his fourteenth year, according to the laws of the kingdom.

The regent, on the second of December that year, was carried

off by an apoplexy: his enemies have calumniously aspersed his memory with the atrocious design to poison the young king, and pave, by this regicide, the way to the throne; but this imputation was never supported even by any circumstances that coincide with that opinion. No prince ever carried refinement and voluptuousness in sensual pleasures further than he did; his fondness and partiality for the duchess of Berry, his daughter, a princess of great beauty and professed gallantry, gave occasion to reports very injurious to the reputation of both. He was a man of letters, and the palais royal, his residence, was the rendezvous of all the beaux esprits of Paris, the fashionable debauchees of the court, and the most beautiful and most shameless women of the capital.

The Duke of Bourbon, a prince of the blood, of moderate talents for public administration, took upon himself the direction of the French councils after the regent. His mistress, Madame de Prie, an artful, intriguing woman, had great influence in the civil and military departments, and filled the first offices of both with her creatures. It was the duke of Bourbon who raised to the throne, from indigence and obscurity, the princess Maria Leszinski, only daughter to Stanislaus, titular king of Poland, who cultivated letters and philosophy in his exile, at the court of the duke of Deux-ponts. The prince, to maintain his credit and importance, had resolved to make a queen who should owe to him her elevation, as the alliance of a princess almost destitute, and void of all personal accomplishments, could bring no acquisition of power to the king-

dom, nor tempt a young monarch upon whom the finest women in France began to play off their charms. She was humble, modest, religious and charitable, private virtues commonly unnoticed by sovereigns. The marriage ceremony was concluded Sept. 5, 1725, and the young infanta, Mary of Spain, now queen of Portugal, was sent back to her native country with slight and contempt, after having enjoyed the title of infanta queen for several years. The court of Spain loudly complained of this indignity, but the coolness of the two kings did not come to an open rupture. France even offered its mediation betwixt Spain and Great Britain, and such a reconciliation as treaties could procure, was the consequence.

Hercules de Fleury, bishop of Frejus, and since a cardinal, had, by his meekness and moderation, gained the esteem and confidence of his royal pupil, who shewed him his affection and gratitude by raising him to the high post of prime minister. Though his system was entirely pacific, yet the situation of affairs in Europe, upon the death of the king of Poland, embroiled him with the house of Austria. The intention of the French king was to replace his father-in-law Stanislaus on the throne of Poland. In this he failed, thro' the interposition of the Russians and Austrians; but Stanislaus enjoyed the title of king, and afterwards the revenues of Lorraine, during his life. Spain, by the assistance of the British fleet, put in possession of two sovereign duchies the Infant Don Carlos, and extended the formidable power of the house of Bourbon, whose different branches ruled

ruled over France, Spain, the Two Sicilies, and the wealthy empires of Peru and Mexico. Never ministers of two rival kingdoms agreed better than Cardinal Fleury and Sir Robert Walpole, and their mutual principles and interests preserved a long while the peace of France and Great Britain.

The king had been, ever since his marriage, an example of conjugal fidelity. He had a son, and a numerous issue of princesses, doomed to spend their days in retirement and celibacy. He began to be tired of the possession of a princess, who had nothing to recommend her but her complaisance and obsequiousness. The marquis de Negles, of an illustrious house in France, had three daughters, distinguished at court by the appellation of the Three Graces. Madame de Mailly, created afterwards duchess of Chateauroux, was a fine stately woman; her person was made to inspire sensual desires, and her beautiful eyes expressed a longing wantonness. Madame de Le Tournelle was a pretty brunette, with all the vivaciousness and coquetry of the French ladies. Madame de Lauraguais was handsome; but she loved her husband, and was virtuous. The enticements of Madame de Le Tournelle prevailed on the king, who wished for a new object of amusement, to commit the first infidelity to his queen. He made his addresses to Madame de Lauraguais, who scorned to be the incestuous mistress of her sovereign, and retired from court censured and admired by her rivals and her enemies. Madame de Mailly condemned highly her sister's Gothic prejudices and delicacy, and glad of this discovery, threw herself into

the king's way, who had no scruples to break through the fences of consanguinity, and gave up his transient fancy for Madame de Le Tournelle, impelled by a more lasting passion for her sister. She was publicly declared and worshipped as the reigning mistress, was soon created a duchess, had apartments in the royal palaces, and received the homage of the ladies who envied her, and of the courtiers, who paid her the usual tribute of flattery and servile veneration.

In the year 1739, France may be said to have been in the zenith of her commerce: her ports in the Channel, on the Mediterranean, and the Western Ocean, were frequented by all the trading nations of the globe. Favoured by Spain, and dreaded by all the rest of Europe, her fleets covered the seas, but she trusted too much to her own self-importance. Cardinal de Fleury, who then directed her affairs, took no care to protect her trade by proper naval armaments; so that the greater it was, it became the more valuable prey to the English when war broke out. M. de Maurepas and M. de Chauvelin were the only men of genius employed in this administration. Maurepas was secretary of state for the naval department; he met always with discouragement from the cardinal in the repeated efforts which he made towards re-establishing the French marine. He was a minister of great foresight, judgment, application, and sagacity. Chauvelin was a statesman, and a shrewd politician. Both were disgraced for acting diametrically opposite to the views and system of the cardinal. He had maintained, as long as he could consistently with the

French politics and interests, a profound peace with Great Britain, and most of the European powers, and his ministry was the period of the people's happiness and prosperity; for a war ever so successful, is always the register of human calamities. All the measures of Sir Robert Walpole were not directed to serve the state, but to preserve his power in a time of public tranquillity.

As soon as the court of Spain began to complain of the warlike preparations of Great Britain, as actual hostilities, the marquis de Fenelon, the French ambassador at the Hague, an able and skilful negociator, declared, that the king, his master, was obliged, by treaties, to assist the king of Spain: he dissuaded the Dutch from espousing the cause of England, who promised him an inviolable neutrality. The insolence, cruelty, and rapine of the Spanish guarda costas, who plundered the English merchants with impunity, forced at last the English nation to obtain by arms that redress which the minister expected from negociation: the political system of Europe underwent a new revolution. Not above twenty years before, France and England were combined against Spain; at present, France and Spain united against England. Those statesmen who look upon alliances as a lasting basis of power, will at length find themselves fatally mistaken.

The military spirit which prevails in France, made this restless nation equally eager for war. The prudence and moderation of cardinal Fleury were publicly censured as mean condescension and pusillanimity. Instead of a frugal, sincere, modest, and simple minister,

they wished for a bold, turbulent, and enterprising man in his place. They did not consider that under the pacific cardinal, France had repaired her losses, and enriched herself by commerce: he had left the state to its own natural methods of thriving, and saw it daily assuming its former health and vigour. Indeed the cardinal had exerted himself in the preceding war. France had motives of alliance and revenge with Spain and Sardinia against the House of Austria, and these three powers hoped to grow more powerful by a division of its spoils. A French army had over-run the empire under the conduct of the old marechal Villars; the duke of Montemar, the Spanish general, had been equally victorious in the kingdom of Naples; and the emperor Charles VI. had received the mortification of seeing himself deprived of the greatest part of Italy, for having attempted to give a king to Poland. In this war France had made some valuable acquisitions of dominion, particularly the duchy of Lorraine in 1740. The death of the emperor Charles VI. gave the French another opportunity of exerting their ambition. Regardless of treaties, they caused the elector of Bavaria to be crowned emperor. The daughter of Charles VI. the illustrious heiress of his hereditary dominion, saw herself stripped of her inheritance. The young king of Prussia, whose conquests and depredations will be long remembered, took Silesia, while France, Saxony, and Bavaria, attacked the rest of her dominions.

In this war France depended more upon her numerous armies than on the skill and experience of their commanders. Those who had
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supported the drooping standards of Lewis XIV. in his disasters and calamities, were superannuated, or had been slain in the field. The marshal duke de Berwick, natural son of James II. had met at the siege of Philipburgh the glorious death he wished for. The ostensible general in Germany was the marshal duke de Belleisle, a man of projects and genius, but very haughty, self-conceited, and fastidious. His brother was more fit for action, but rash, bloody, and impetuous.

The marshal de Belleisle, by his imprudence and obstinacy, saw unconcerned the flower of his army perish in Bohemia of cold, hunger, and sickness, and was driven out of that kingdom with the remaining part of his invalids. The nominal emperor, Charles VII. abandoned by his allies, and stripped of all his dominions, was obliged to fly before the queen of Hungary's forces, and retire to Francfort, where he lived in indigence and obscurity. He agreed to continue neuter during the remainder of the war, while the French, who first began it as allies, supported the burden.

After the battle of Dettingen, and a long series of other losses, the French were at length driven out of Germany, and their country eagerly invaded by the pursuing Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine; whose passage of the Rhine was one of the most remarkable events of that war. France was now preserved by the intervention of the king of Prussia, as it had before by the weakness which prevailed in the English councils, the evil conduct which directed their armies, and the temporizing, ill-judged, indolent slowness of the Dutch.

The war being at length transferred to the Netherlands, the conduct of the French armies came into the hands of the two celebrated soldiers of fortune, and foreigners, the marshals Saxe and Lowendahl. It is far from depreciating the characters of these eminent generals to acknowledge, that much of their success and glory depended upon the misconduct of their adversaries. The rebellion which broke out in Scotland, turned the scale totally in favour of France.

The battle of Fontenoy was one of the bloodiest that had been fought in the present age. The prodigies of valour that were exhibited in this action by the English infantry, who seemed to act under no other guidance than the impulse of their native and mechanical courage, was the astonishment of mankind. Lewis XV. who, like his two last royal progenitors, was not a warrior, saw the battle from an eminence. In the mean time, the titular emperor Charles VII. who was the cause of pretence for beginning the war, died of a broken heart; and the grand duke of Tuscany, husband to the queen of Hungary, was declared emperor upon his decease.

The French had reduced almost the whole Netherlands to their obedience; the Dutch saw themselves stripped of all those strong towns which defended their dominions from invasion; Italy felt all the horrors of war, and saw foreigners contending with each other for her dominions; and the French and Spaniards lost the most flourishing armies, notwithstanding the excellent conduct of the prince of Conti their general.

The victories of Roucoux and La Feldt, tho' they procured the French

no real advantage, and cost them a greater number of lives than their enemies, inspired the allies with a greater degree of distrust in their generals: and the taking of Bergen-op-zoom, by M^r de Lowendahl, (so eminent in conducting sieges) threw them into despair. The chevalier de Belleisle, in Piedmont at the head of 34,000 men, was defeated, and he himself slain. Anson and Warren attacked and took nine French men of war; and soon after commodore Fox took above 40 French ship laden from St. Domingo. These disasters of the French by sea, were followed by another defeat, in which admiral Hawke took seven ships of the line, and several frigates.

This variety of success served to make all the powers at war heartily desirous of peace. The king of France was sensible that after conquest, was the most advantageous opportunity of proposing terms of peace; and even expressed his desire of general tranquillity in a personal conversation with Sir John Ligonier, who had been made prisoner at the battle of La Feldt. The bad success of his admirals at sea, his general's misfortunes in Italy, the frequent bankruptcies of his subjects, the election of a stadtholder in Holland, who opposed his interests, his views in Germany entirely frustrated, by the elevation of the duke of Tuscany to the empire; all these contributed to make him weary of the war; an accommodation was therefore resolved upon, and the contending powers agreed to come to a congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the treaty, which restored an interval of peace to Europe, was concluded on the 7th of October, 1747: a striking

instance of the superiority of the French over the English in negotiations. By this it was agreed, that all conquests should be mutually restored; that the duchies of Parma and Placentia should be ceded to Don Philip; and that the fortifications of Dunkirk, towards the sea, should be demolished. But the most displeasing and disgraceful article to the English, was, that the king of Great Britain should send two persons of rank and distinction to France, as hostages, until restitution should be made of all the conquests which England possessed in the East or West Indies. This was a mortifying stipulation; but no mention was made of the searching English ships in the American seas, upon which the war originally began. This treaty was, like that of Utrecht, the triumph of French craft and policy, as the honour of the English nation was forgotten, and its interests left undetermined. This peace might in every respect be termed only a temporary cessation from general hostilities, as the French and English still carried on hostile operations in the East and West Indies; both sides equally culpable, yet each complaining of the infraction. It was a respite that the French wished for, to incroach, without molestation, on the back settlements of the English in America, to restore their marine, and re-establish the national credit. They fomented the jealousy and suspicions of the Indians, a savage and fierce people, against the new settlement of Halifax, built and inhabited by hardy and veteran troops, to intimidate the neighbouring French, and repress their incroachments. Commissaries were appointed to meet at Paris, and compromise

compromise the disputes about the limits left unsettled at the late peace; but these conferences were rendered abortive by mutual cavillings, and all the arts of evasion.

The late war may be considered as the continuance of the preceding: it was kindling up in Europe, Asia, and America, as it had not been effectually extinguished by the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The French and English had never ceased hostilities upon the coast of Malabar. The limits of Nova Scotia were never precisely determined; and southward the boundaries of the other colonies were left equally uncertain. Those two powers, who had no other right to the countries in dispute, but that of invasion, had not equity enough to agree upon sharing the spoil.

The French, who had been long settled in the back parts of Nova Scotia, continually spirited up the Indians to repel the English, acknowledged as the rightful possessors of that country ever since the treaty of Utrecht; so that some of them were actually murdered or sold to the French at Louisbourg. France and England were negotiating, accusing, and destroying each other all at one time. The French claimed the whole adjacent country of the river Mississippi, towards New Mexico, on the east, quite to the Appalachian mountains on the west; and driving away several British subjects who had settled beyond these mountains, built such forts as could command the whole country around. Their intention was to inclose the English on every side, and secure to themselves the exclusive trade with the natives of the country. The

French, like the natives, were hardy, enterprising, and poor: they declared war against the English colonists, who were rich, frugal, and laborious, and whose spoils they were consequently the more desirous to share. Both parties seemed to have imbibed a ferocity of manners from the savage people with whom they fought. The generals Monkton and Johnson were victorious in some expeditions; but Braddock's skill and courage were conducive to his overthrow: an enthusiast to the discipline of the field, he wanted to bring the spirit of a German campaign into the wilds of Niagara: he fell into an ambuscade on his march to Fort du Quesne, not far from the spot where general Washington had been defeated the year before. He was himself killed by a musket shot thro' the lungs, and about seven hundred men were slain in this unhappy surprize. All the artillery, ammunition, and baggage of the army, with the general's cabinet of letters, fell into the hands of the French. It seemed afterwards as if Diefkaw, a Saxon general in the French service, who was, like Braddock, surprized*, defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner, after the example of the English commander, injudiciously exerted his knowledge of military discipline in a country which, from its nature, did not admit of regular operations, and where an undisciplined enemy was only to be encountered.

The events of the late war are too recent and well-known, to make it necessary to enter into any particular detail of them. It may be sufficient to observe, that the French, though successful in the commence-

* Our author is here mistaken, as Diefkaw was not surprized; on the contrary, he routed and pursued a detached party of ours, and then attacked Sir William Johnson in his camp.

ment of this war, were very sensible that they could not long hold their acquisitions against such a superiority as the English were possessed of at sea. Being therefore apprized that a naval war must, in the end, turn out to their disadvantage, they declared that they would revenge the injuries they had sustained in their colonies, or by sea, upon the king of England's territories in Germany, which they hoped would divide the British forces, and drain the finances of England by heavy subsidies. The kings of Great Britain and Prussia wished to keep the enemy out of Germany. From the similitude of their intentions, these two monarchs were induced to unite their interests, and come to an agreement to assist each other mutually in keeping all foreign forces out of the empire. Though this alliance astonished Europe, it soon produced another connexion more extraordinary. The Austrian queen applied to France: and, to procure the friendship of that power, gave up her barrier in the Netherlands, which England had been for ages acquiring with its blood and treasure: by this extraordinary revolution, the whole political system of Europe assumed a new face, and clearly shews that events guide the politician.

Count d'Argenson, who had been a long while the leading minister in France, had given the first idea of this alliance, but his advice had been disregarded. He was a good financier, a man of projects, and a votary to pleasure. He had for a long while the principal share of the confidence of his master, which he lost for interfering in the king's inglorious amours.

Cardinal Bernis, whose wit, po-

etical vein, and lively imagination, had procured him admittance to the ladies' toilets, and secret parties, had been a great promoter of this design. From an insignificant and frivolous courtier, he had been raised to the purple, distinguished by a most honourable embassy, and become the fashionable minister by the growing influence of an ambitious and intriguing mistress, who, with an unprecedented sway, arbitrary will, and an insatiable thirst of wealth and power, directed the councils of an infatuated sovereign, appointed and displaced at pleasure ministers and generals, and reduced the first nobility of the kingdom to the humiliation of paying to her the most servile homage. This was Madame d'Eltoiles, wife of an ignoble financier, lately created marchioness of Pompadour. She was, in the dawn of her favour, a pretty woman; and, as ambition, not love, was the predominant passion, she winked at the king's sensual gratifications with other women, provided they did not presume to aspire to her dominion: by this policy she preserved over the passive monarch an irresistible ascendancy, and from a beloved sovereign made him despicable and odious to his people. All the military operations were planned and executed by her creatures in this expensive war, and the interior policy managed by her deputies.

Even the proud, imperious, and enterprising duke of Choiseuil was obliged to kneel down before this favourite idol, and durst not fill any great office, civil or military, without her approbation. He detested her as his superior in authority, and flattered her vanity by the meanest condescensions, when his interest coincided

coincided with his obsequiousness. Choiseuil became a popular minister, for saving at the peace the nation from total ruin, and for siding with the parliament. He always professed an open enmity to the English; still more exasperated by their successes. He has some abilities as a statesman, some virtues as a citizen, and has shewn more courage and fortitude in his disgrace and his exile, than most men of his elevated station doomed to a private life and retirement.

With respect to the conduct of the French generals in this war, the prince of Clermont, more fit to preside at convivial revels and female coteries, than to command armies, lost the field and his reputation at Crevelt. The victory of Minden followed; but laurels seemed all that England reaped from these two victories: something was lost on either side, and no advantages acquired. The marshals d'Estrees and Broglio, and the generals d'Armentieres, Chabot, and de Muy, were the only officers of skill and conduct who distinguished themselves in Germany, and supported the honour of their nation, among the commanders appointed by the favour and caprices of Madame Pompadour. Indeed, marshal Contades, though unsuccessful at Minden, had proved his military knowledge by his battle array; but prince Soubise, his colleague, with all the social virtues, and a courage that no danger could dismay, unhappily left to fortune the success he was not able to command. Had count Maillebois restrained his fire and obstinacy, he might have shone at the head of armies.

The court of Versailles having exhausted all its resources and ar-

tifices, seemed to require peace at any rate. France sent to London M. Bussy, a man skilled in all the cavillings and sophistry unbecoming a great negotiator. He soon gave the English ministry sufficient reasons to be dissatisfied with his proceedings, and this treaty proved ineffectual. As Spain had no part in the war, Mr. Pitt justly considered they had no right to intermeddle in a treaty of peace; and regarded this interposition as a confederacy between France and Spain, to support each other's interest. He had received intelligence of a secret alliance between the two courts, and Spain had actually entered into a family-compact with France, by which they engaged to carry on a war in conjunction. The union of France and Spain did not obstruct the rapid success of the English arms; Martinico was conquered by admiral Rodney and general Monckton; St. Lucia, Grenada, and all the neutral islands, submitted to the English dominion. The Giavannah, the key of all the Spanish possessions in South America, after a noble resistance, submitted to the conquerors. Now that the French were humbled on every side, left without trade, credit, and shipping, the source of Spanish opulence interrupted, nothing remained for them but to sue for peace, upon such terms as the English were pleased to grant. A negotiation was once more begun, the duke of Bedford was sent over to Paris, and the duke de Nivernois, the most amiable nobleman in France, who cultivated letters and all the social pleasures, amidst negotiations and the arduous discussions of politics, came to London; and at length the definitive treaty was signed at Paris, by the duke of

Bedford, the duke de Praslin, and the marquis de Grimaldi, February 19, 1763. In order to purchase peace, the French gave up all Canada, their right to the neutral islands, the fort of Senegal, and their privilege of fishing on the coasts of Newfoundland and the gulph of St. Lawrence, but at a certain distance from the shore. Spain gave up, on her part, the extensive country of Florida; so that the English empire in America was more extensive than even Rome in the zenith of its power and grandeur.

Previous to the commencement of the late war, the disputes between the parliament and clergy, particularly the archbishop of Paris, having broke out afresh, on the subject of the bull *Unigenitus*, the king, joining with the latter, banished the parliament of Paris to Pontoise, six leagues distant; and afterwards, to hold the balance even, he banished the archbishop, and the bishops of Orleans and Troyes, to their country seats, for persisting in their schism. About the same time he founded the military school, the noblest monument of his reign, which the empress-queen has since imitated.

Amidst these commotions, which were then attended with the dangers of a foreign war, all France was involved in a general consternation, by an attempt on the king's life, by Robert Francis Damiens, a religious enthusiast, Jan. 5, 1757, as his majesty was going to his coach at Versailles, in presence of his son, and surrounded by his guards. The pen-knife entered under the fifth rib. The king, finding himself wounded, turned round, and seeing a stranger standing close by him,

with his hat on, and staring wildly, cried out, "That is the man who has wounded me, secure him, but do him no hurt." The wound, however, was but slight. It appeared, on the criminal's examination, that the refusal of the sacraments, and the banishment of the parliament, had turned his brain, and, indeed, rendered him rather an object of compassion and imprisonment, than tortures, which, however, were most diabolically inflicted upon this wretched madman, as they had been on Clement and Ravailac in France, and were, soon after, on assassins of much higher rank in Portugal. Lewis, on his recovery, again banished and recalled archbishop Beaumont; and, while the war continued, internal peace seemed, for a time, restored.

In December 1764, the parliament of Paris registered an edict, by which the king dissolved the society of Jesuits for ever. His only son, Lewis, Dauphin of France, died at Fontainebleau, Dec. 20, 1765, aged 36; as did the queen, in June, 1763, aged 65.

Notwithstanding the French nation had been reduced to the disgrace of universal bankruptcy, and to the pitiful resource of melting their plate; in spite of so many disasters, losses, and calamities, it is the happiness of France that her wounds are soon closed, and it is hard to say how soon she may recover all she has lost. Indeed, the violent and arbitrary measures of the late king and his ministers, their rapaciousness and oppression ever since the late peace, and the enormous abuses committed in all the branches of the administration and interior policy, have prevented that powerful empire from recovering

covering its natural strength and vigour.

The island of Corsica enjoys very few advantages from nature and situation; and this dear-bought conquest, in time of universal peace, proves the restless and incroaching disposition of the French ministry, at the same time that it evinces their folly, as the perpetual possession of it will never be adequate to the blood and treasure wasted in this fruitless acquisition.

It seems as if the King of France had lost his intellects and sunk into dotage long before his death, by the choice of his ministers, and the pernicious measures he permitted them to pursue. The French nation judged, from his unconcern at the death of Madame Pompadour, that he was glad to be rid of an imperious and insolent mistress, who began by sharing his royalty, and finished by engrossing it to herself. Yet the coquetry, wantonness, and levity of Madame Barré, who by dint of art tried to supply the unkindness of nature, ensnared the weak, unguarded monarch, who could not please her as a man. It was by her malignant insinuations that the duke of Choiseuil was disgraced, and the duke d'Aiguillon, the most unpopular nobleman in France, impeached and convicted by a sovereign court of judicature of the most odious acts of oppression, was not only screened from justice and exemplary punishment, but nominated prime minister, and admitted to the king's confidence and familiarity, to the scandal and universal reproach of the nation.

The two ministers of the finances during this reign, who have amused, deceived, and been laughed at by the French nation, for their extra-

vagant and ridiculous projects, are M. de Silhouette and the abbe Ferray, both lost in vain, idle, and frivolous speculation. The last did not blush to own, in 1769, that the king was insolvent; and he pursued measures pretty much similar to those practised by the regent to recruit the royal finances.

This monarch was prompted to the exertion of his prerogative beyond the attempts that ever were made by Lewis XIV. in the meridian of his ostentatious power: the suppression of the Jesuits, a religious order, whose intrigues, wealth, and politics, aimed at the supremacy of Christendom, was one of those bold strokes of authority: the other most odious and unpopular act of royalty was the dissolution of the parliaments of the kingdom, and the creation of new courts of judicature in their place. Though the parliaments of France had assumed to themselves a share of the legislative power, which they never had in their institution, they were beheld as the guardians of the people, and made a noble stand for their liberty and property, against the oppressive edicts of the crown. Lewis XIV. in the height of his displeasure exiled them for a time, but he never carried his resentment farther.

Lewis XV. encouraged, by his royal munificence, men of letters and artists, and sometimes admitted them to his presence; not that he was a judge of literary merit and the fine arts, but he was told the glory of a king chiefly consisted in the princely rewards and distinctions granted to merit. He died unlamented by a loyal people, whom he had too long injured and impoverished, and left, like Lewis XIV. the state in its decline, to
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the natural efforts of its vigorous constitution.

This monarch was seized, in his old age, with the small-pox, which had already been uncommonly fatal in his family; and, after a few days illness, died at Versailles, on the 10th of May, 1774, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and the fifty-ninth from his accession to the throne*.

Some Particulars of the Life of Charles Emanuel III. the late King of Sardinia.

AS the House of Savoy is one of the most ancient and illustrious in Europe, having produced no fewer than thirty-four sovereigns, celebrated for their victories and political talents; and as there is no kingdom in Italy with the strength and state of which it imports us so much to be well acquainted as Sardinia, whose power, under the late king, was exerted for the noblest purposes in preserving the freedom and independency of his own subjects and his allies; we apprehend the following sketch of his transactions, compiled from the best authorities, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

VICTOR AMADEUS, the first king of Sardinia, succeeded his father, Charles duke of Savoy, in the year 1675, and that by a very surprising accident. He was then a boy, and had just begun his

exercises. His father, who had a true foresight of his great qualities, was extremely fond of him; and, coming one day to see him ride, the young prince had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse with such violence, that those about him cried out he was killed; which affected the duke to such a degree, that he fainted upon the spot, and died in a few days of the fright. His mother, the dowager of Savoy, governed his dominions during the minority of Victor Amadeus, who soon after espoused Anna Maria of Orleans, only daughter to Philip duke of Orleans, and brother to Lewis XIV. by Henrietta Maria, daughter of our King Charles I. so that he became nearly allied to our royal family, and his son, the late king of Sardinia, was the first prince of the Popish line after the heirs male of the House of Stuart, but excluded from this succession by the act of settlement.

Charles Emanuel was born at Turin the 27th of April, 1701; and gave singular proofs of possessing uncommon abilities during the early part of his life. In the year 1722, he married the princess Ann of Neubourgh, who died a few months after. In compliance with the commands of his father, in the year 1724, he entered into a second matrimonial union with Polyxena, princess of Hesse Rhinfels, by whom he had issue Victor Amadeus duke of Savoy, born the 26th of June,

* The late dauphin of France married Maria Josepha of Saxony, who died at Versailles, the 13th of March 1767, aged thirty-five years; by whom he had issue, Lewis Augustus, the present king, born 1754; who was married, in the year 1770, to Maria Antonietta, sister of the Emperor of Germany, born 1755.

L. Stan. Xavier, Count de Provence, born 1755.

Charles Philip, Count d'Artois, born 1757.

Maria Adelaide, born 1759.

Elizabeth Philippa, born 1764.

1726, who now possesses the throne of Sardinia; Eleonora Theresa, Maria Gabrielle, and Maria Felicia. Whilst prince Emmanuel was employed in the education of his family, the king, worn out with the continual fatigues of a long and active reign, was desirous of passing a few years in retirement with the countess St. Sebastian, whom he had privately married, and resolved to renounce the throne in favour of his son. This extraordinary resignation took place in the month of September 1730, and was made with great solemnity, in the presence of not only the great ministers of his court, but also of almost all the nobility, and persons of distinction, in his dominions. He reserved to himself an annuity of one hundred and fifty thousand livres per annum; and, having recommended moderation to his son, and fidelity to his subjects, resigned his crown with the utmost appearance of satisfaction.

Emmanuel mounted the throne (which his father had quitted) in his thirtieth year; and, a short time after, was not a little embarrassed at the efforts Victor Amadeus made to recover the reins of government, which he had so solemnly resigned. The old king, at the instigation of the lady he had married, grew dissatisfied with his private condition, and began to form designs of resuming his dignity, which he prosecuted in a manner suitable to so wild and inconsistent a project, and to the character of the person at whose instance he was weak enough to attempt it. The young king acted a very wise and discreet part. He called together the great officers of state and the nobility, and, having acquaint-

ed them with the necessity he was under to secure his father's person, he demanded their advice: and they were unanimously of opinion, that, as well for the sake of his subjects as himself, he should continue to administer affairs with the same spirit, œconomy, and prudence, which he had shewn from the time he had mounted the throne.

In following their advice, he shewed himself a true father to his country; for there is nothing more certain, than that it was with the utmost reluctance and concern that he took the only measure that was left for him to take, that of confining the old king to the palace of Montcalier, where he remained to the day of his death, which was the last of October, 1732, in the 67th year of his age.

In consequence of a rupture between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, which happened on the death of Augustus king of Poland, in the year 1733, his Sardinian majesty signed an offensive and defensive alliance with France, to which Spain afterwards acceded. The true design of this wise prince in making this treaty was that expressed in his manifesto, viz. restoring the balance of power in Italy, where he thought the house of Austria had acquired too great an ascendancy.

It is at least certain, that many of the Italian potentates had just reason to complain of the conduct of the court of Vienna; and that notwithstanding this, their complaints were very little regarded; which, joined to his own particular grievances, induced his Sardinian majesty to believe, that, if the plan laid down in this alliance could be carried into execution, the affairs

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of Italy would not only be put into a better condition for the present, but that all things might be properly settled, on a right and solid basis, for the future. When the French army began to pass the Alps, Count Traun, at that time governor of Milan, was so little apprised of the true state of things, that he offered his Sardinian majesty all the assistance in his power, so impede their passage; to which the king answered coldly, that they did not come as enemies.

Marshal Villers commanded the French army, and, his Sardinian majesty having joined his troops, the conquest of the Milanese was very soon achieved. The king made this campaign in person, as he likewise did the next year; but, the queen falling dangerously ill, he was constrained to return to Turin in the latter end of the month of June, 1734: and during his absence was fought the famous battle of Parma. Count Merci commanded the Imperialists; he was extremely ill of the gout, but that did not hinder his taking post on the right of the first line of his infantry, in his armed chair, where, with great coolness and intrepidity, he gave his orders till he was mortally wounded. The French general was Monsieur de Coigni, who having been lately deceived by the Imperialists passing the Oglio, and penetrating into the Parmesan, which he thought impracticable, he was the more concerned to recover his reputation by gaining a battle. This rendered the dispute very obstinate and very bloody; for some people say, that there never was an action, in which the business was determined by small arms, that lasted longer than this, except the

ensuing battle of Guastalla.

The Imperialists were obliged to retire; but prince Lewis of Wirtemberg, who succeeded count Merci in his command, brought his forces in very good order to Reggio, and, the field-marshal count Koningsegg coming to take the command, it was not long before he made the French sensible of his superior capacity; for, on the 15th of September, 1734, he passed the Secchia, surprized a part of the French army, and obliged marshal Broglio, who was a horse officer, and ought to have known the fords better, to make his escape without his breeches. This brought on the battle of Guastalla, which was fought on the 19th, and therein the king of Sardinia commanded in person. He had already gained a great character in public and private life: he was the father of his family and of his people; enjoyed in his court the pleasures of a regular and amiable œconomy, at the same time that he was revered and adored by his subjects. He had shewed a reach in politics much superior to his age, but his behaviour in the battle of Guastalla obscured all that he had hitherto performed, and the splendor of that victory, which was entirely owing to his personal courage and his conduct, threw his former great actions into shade, since all Europe rung now with his praises as a hero.

In the beginning of the next year died his queen, which however did not hinder the king from appearing again in the field, where count Koningsegg found himself obliged to yield to the great superiority of the allies, and the skill of the Spanish general, the duke de Montemar, one of the ablest proficient in the art of war then in

Europe. All the Imperialists had to do was to preserve their last stake, the important city and fortrefs of Mantua; and this they did till the preliminaries were settled and signed at Vienna.

On this occasion his Sardinian majesty had a convincing proof of the steadiness, good faith, and upright intention of the court of France; for, the British ministry having concerted with the court of Vienna a plan of peace, by which Tortona and the Tortonese, Novara and the Novarese, together with the Vigevanasque, were to be detached from the duchy of Milan, and annexed for ever to Piedmont, the French court, by a clandestine negotiation, deprived him absolutely of one of these districts, and only left him the choice of the other two, in which situation he preferred the former. These preliminaries were signed October 3, 1735; and were in every respect favourable to France, injurious to her allies; fatal to the house of Austria, and destructive of the balance of Europe.

It was from this time that his majesty pursued, with the greatest steadiness, his original system of restoring and preserving to the utmost of his power, the balance of Italy, by preventing the encroachments of either of the two great families, whose quarrels have so long disturbed the peace of that country, and indeed of all Europe.

At the pressing instances of his subjects he consented to a third marriage; and, in the month of March, 1737, espoused the princess Elizabeth Theresa, sister to the late emperor, then duke of Tuscany, a princess who joined all the accomplishments that are amiable

in her sex to all the virtues that were requisite to adorn her high station.

After the death of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, new troubles arose from the pretensions of the Spaniards, who attacked part of the queen of Hungary's dominions in Tuscany. Emanuel supported her with great spirit; and, when the Spaniards marched an army towards Turin, he defended his country so effectually, that the enemy, after attempting to force his retrenchments at Villa Franca, were obliged to abandon their design of penetrating through the county of Nice; and they were also defeated in another attempt they made thro' the valley of Barcelonetta. It is true, that in the winter they fell upon the duchy of Savoy, and made themselves masters of it; but the king soon drove them out again, and covered that country till the close of the year, when, by dint of superior force, they became masters of it again. By this time the face of affairs was somewhat changed in Europe, and his Sardinian majesty was more at liberty to avow his real intentions; which, when he found himself secure of being supported by his allies, he did without scruple; and his troops had a very considerable share in the famous battle of Campo Santo, which was fought in February 1743, in which Count Aspremont, who commanded the forces in chief, lost his life. It is very true, that, after the court of Vienna thought fit to recal Marshal Traun, and send Prince Lobkowitz towards the frontiers of Naples, his majesty did not appear extremely vigorous in supporting that measure; but the reason is very plain, and was no other

than this, that he suspected his own dominions would be again attacked, as they accordingly were, in the most unlikely season of the year, by the French and Spaniards in conjunction.

His majesty took the command of the army upon this occasion in person, in the month of October; and, though he was seized with a violent cold, so that his head and face were swelled to a great degree, yet he visited his retrenchments himself, and contributed not a little, by his princely presence, to the defeat of the enemy at the village of Pont, where they lost five thousand of their best troops, and were obliged to abandon all hopes of penetrating into Piedmont for that year.

It was about this time that his Sardinian majesty, as the strongest proof of his constant and unalterable resolution to support the common cause, and the Austrian dominions in Italy, concluded with that princess, and his Britannic Majesty, the famous treaty of Worms, the only clear and explicit alliance entered into during the war; by the eighth article of which he obtained certain concessions in return for what he had already done, and in consideration of what, by that treaty, he undertook to do, and which he afterwards most punctually and faithfully performed. The campaign of 1744, afforded new proofs of his Sardinian majesty's abilities, and of the significance of his friendship. In the very beginning of the year, the Spanish and French army, commanded by the infant Don Philip and the prince of Conti, assembled on the frontiers, and, as soon as the season would permit, passed the Varr,

and took possession of the town of Nice, upon the first of April. His Sardinian majesty's forces, under the command of the marquis de Suza, remained in the retrenchments thrown up in the neighbourhood of Montalban, where, on the 22d of the same month, the enemy attacked them, and bought, at a very dear rate, viz. the loss of six thousand men, exclusive of officers, a very small advantage. But, however, this enabled them to penetrate into Piedmont, and to lay all the country waste in their passage; and yet they found so many difficulties in this expedition, that, when they seemed to have in a manner accomplished it, they were glad to abandon all they had taken, rather than venture a battle; and, turning off into the French territories, took the route of Chateau Dauphine, which, in five several attacks, from the 17th to the 19th of July, they could hardly master; after which, however, they reduced Demont, and so forced a passage on that side into Piedmont, in which country, when once they came into it, they lived with all the humanity and politeness of Tartars.

After a variety of military operations, Emanuel, by his prudent conduct, drove the enemy from all the posts they had possessed themselves of; and, at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was signed the 28th of October, 1748, was established in all the territories they made pretensions to. From this period the happiness of his subjects was the constant object of his care; nothing, which could contribute to the improvement of the kingdom, appeared unworthy his attention: he restored order to the funds for paying the public debts,

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and convinced his neighbours, from the excellent schemes of œconomy which he adopted, that he was a perfect master of finance. One great art of governing is to produce felicity to the subjects, without retrenching the expences necessary to support the throne with dignity. The king of Sardinia was eminently skilled in this art; and his administration was a model for the neighbouring potentates.

A striking proof of his wisdom was the exact neutrality which he preserved during the last war: this circumstance procured his subjects ease and tranquillity in the midst of the great convulsions in Europe. This wise king not only prevented the bloodshed of his subjects, but put an end to the rage of war, by becoming a mediator between the belligerent powers.

The remaining years of his life he passed with his people, like a father in the bosom of his family. His throne was open to the approach of the meanest citizen; every national matter was transacted under his own inspection, and the strictest justice was done to all. His manner of living was simple and modest, but such as did not lessen the consequence of a monarch. He loved and encouraged letters, and cultivated the fine arts with great assiduity. He was a sound Philosopher and a good Christian. He died at Turin, the 20th day of Feb. 1773, highly esteemed by all the crowned heads of Europe, and universally lamented by his own subjects.

Some Account of the Life of the late Earl of Chelsterfield.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, late earl of Chelsterfield, was born

in September, 1695, and received his academical education at Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He left the university in the year 1714, at the age of 19, where, by his own account, he was an absolute pedant. When he talked his best, he quoted Horace; when he aimed at being facetious, he quoted Martial; and, when he had a mind to be a fine gentleman, he talked Ovid. He was convinced, that none but the ancients had common sense, and that the classics contained every thing that was either necessary, useful, or ornamental. With these notions he first went to the Hague, where, being introduced into all the best company, he soon discovered that he was totally mistaken in almost every notion he entertained. He had a strong desire to please (the mixed result of good-nature and a laudable vanity), and was sensible that he had nothing but the desire. He therefore resolved, if possible, to acquire the means too. And this he accomplished, by attentively studying and copying the dress, the air, the manner, the address, and the turn of conversation of all those whom he found to be the people in fashion, and most generally allowed to please.

Before he came of age, being then styled Lord Stanhope, he was chosen, in the first parliament of King George the first, for the borough of St. Germain, and in the next for Lestwithiel, both in Cornwall. He tells us himself, that "he spoke in parliament the first month he was in it, and, from the day he was elected to the day he spoke, thought and dreamed of nothing but speaking." On the prince of Wales's first arrival in England, he was made one of the Lords of his bed-chamber, in which post he

was retained, when his royal highness was dismissed the court of St. James's, in 1717. In 1721, he was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard. In Jan. 1726, on his father's death, he succeeded him in his titles and estates; and, in 1728, soon after the accession of King George II. his lordship was sworn of his Majesty's privy council, and appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland, which high character he supported with the greatest dignity, doing service to his own country, and gaining the esteem of the States General. In 1730, he was elected and installed a knight of the garter and appointed lord steward of his majesty's household; and, in the same year, he returned to his embassy in Holland. On March 6, 1733, his lordship, in a debate on the mutiny-bill, opposed the reduction of the army from 18,000 to 12,000 men. On April 13, the day which gave the finishing stroke to the excise bill in the house of commons, his lordship was dismissed from his post of lord steward, and the next day sent his staff, with a very respectful letter, to his majesty. On May 3, he seconded the motion for ordering the directors of the South-sea company to lay before the house an account of the disposal of the forfeited estates of the directors in the year 1720, which was carried in the affirmative; and, when the account was brought in, May 24, he joined in the motion for a farther and more distinct account. On May 30, he exposed the impropriety of including the princess royal's marriage portion in a bill of items; and, on June 2, he joined in the motion for appointing a committee of enquiry to ex-

amine into the management of the affairs of the South Sea company ever since the year 1720; which passing in the negative, his lordship was one of the protestors. In September following, he married the Right. Hon. Melesina de Schulemburgh, Countess of Walsingham, natural daughter of George I. by the celebrated Duchesse of Kendal and Munster; and, soon after, as that prince had left her ladyship a legacy, which his successor did not think proper to deliver, the earl, it is said, was determined to recover it by a suit in Chancery, had not his majesty, on questioning the lord chancellor on the subject, and being answered that he could give no opinion extra-judicially, thought proper to fulfil the bequest.

On February 13, 1733-4, the Duke of Bolton and Lord Cobham having been just removed from their respective regiments, on account of their votes in parliament, the earl warmly seconded the Duke of Marlborough's bill for better securing the constitution, by preventing officers being deprived of their commissions otherwise than by judgment of a court martial, and also for addressing his majesty to know who advised those removals. He spoke also against the vote of credit, March 28, 1734. On Feb. 13, 1734-5, he supported the petition of six Scotch peers, complaining of undue practices at the last election.

On January 23, 1735-6, his lordship supported an amendment, proposed by lord Carteret, in the address to the king on his speech. On May 13, 1736, he distinguished himself in the debate in favour of the quakers tythe-bill. On Feb. 25, 1736-7, he spoke and protested in favour of the motion to address
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his majesty to settle 100,000l. per ann. on the prince of Wales; and, in the same session, his speech against the bill for licensing plays was received with the highest applause by the public, being printed in all the papers. Against this abridgment of freedom, the British Cicero exerted all the powers of his eloquence, though without success. On May 1, he gave his opinion for examining the Scotch judges at the bar, and not sitting on the wool sacks, on the affair of Capt. Porteus.

In 1738, he spoke with his usual eloquence against the augmentation of the army, and took a spirited part in the debate on the Spanish depredations. With equal spirit, he opposed and protested against the Spanish convention, March 1, 1738-9. In the same session he also opposed the settlement-bill and the vote of credit; and, in a debate on the state of the nation, earnestly advised the laying it truly before his majesty, and acting with spirit against Spain.

War having been declared against that crown, his lordship, at the meeting of the parliament, Nov. 15, 1739, exposed the misconduct of the ministry in the management of it; as he did, in December following, the impropriety and unparliamentary step of his majesty's sending a message for a supply to the house of commons only. On March 19, 1739-40, the earl spoke in favour of the pension-bill (we need not add ineffectually). On Nov. 18, 1740, he concurred in the form of an address proposed by the Duke of Argyle. At the meeting of the new parliament, December 4, 1741, his lordship spoke against the address proposed in answer to his majesty's speech. In the

same session, he was a strong advocate for the bill for indemnifying the evidence relating to the conduct of the Earl of Orford; and he promoted the bill for protecting and securing trade and navigation. On November 16, 1742, the address of thanks to the throne, for his majesty's speech, was, by his lordship, proposed to be postponed; and, in the motion for dismissing the Hanoverian troops, Feb. 1, 1742-3, he warmly concurred, and, in the course of the debate, let fall some expressions against that electorate, which were never forgotten at St. James's. On Feb. 22, the gin bill met with a vigorous, though fruitless opposition from his lordship; on which occasion, he said, that the ministry should be celebrated as the authors of the *drinking fund*; and there being ten bishops in the house, who all divided against the bill, Lord Chesterfield, seeing them come towards him, said, he feared he had mistaken the side, not having had the honour of their company for many years.

At the opening of the session in 1743, Dec. 1, on the motion for an address of thanks to the king for his speech, &c. his lordship objected against congratulating his majesty on his success in the late campaign, distinguishing between the king's conduct and behaviour. On Dec. 9, and on Jan. 27, 1743-4, he again supported, with all the powers of oratory, two other motions against the Hanoverian troops, and joined in two spirited protests on that occasion. On April 27, 1744, he warmly opposed a clause for continuing attainders, not thinking children justly punishable for treason. At the close of that year, the ministry being changed, the

earl was a second time appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland, and set out for the Hague, Jan. 11, 1744-5. His business there was to engage the Dutch to enter roundly into the war, and to stipulate their quota of troops, &c. The Abbé de la Ville was there on the part of France, to hinder them from entering into the war at all. They could not visit; but the first time the earl met him at a third place, he procured some one to introduce him, and told the abbé, that "though they were to be national enemies, he flattered himself, they might, however, be personal friends;" which the Frenchman returned as politely. Two days afterwards, the English ambassador went, early in the morning, to solicit the deputies of Amsterdam, where he found the abbé, who had been before-hand with him; upon which he addressed himself to the deputies, and said, with a smile, "I am very sorry, Gentlemen, to find my enemy with you; my knowledge of his capacity is already sufficient to make me fear him; we are not upon equal terms; but I trust to your own interest against his talents. If I have not to-day had the first word, I shall, I hope, have the last." They smiled; the abbé was pleased with the compliment, and the manner of it, stayed about a quarter of an hour, and then left his lordship to the deputies, with whom he continued upon the same tone, though in a very serious manner, and told them that he was only come to state their own true interests, plainly and simply, without any of those arts which it was very necessary for his friend to make use of to deceive them. He carried his point, and continued his *proceedé*

with the abbé; and, by this easy and polite commerce with him at third places, often found means to fish out from him whereabouts he was.

Soon after the battle of Fontenoy, his excellency wrote a spirited letter to the Abbé de la Ville, on the edict against publishing news papers in France, and on the savage behaviour of the French at that battle in firing pieces of glass, &c. a fact which, if we remember right, M. de Voltaire has somewhere absolutely denied.

His lordship took leave of their High Mightinesses, May 6, 1745, and the letter which they wrote to the king on that occasion shews the just sense they had of his merit and abilities. He arrived in London, May 11, having concluded a treaty with the States, by which they engaged to assist the common cause with 60,000 men in the field and garrisons. During his absence, in Holland, he was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland; and, on the king's going to Hanover, was nominated one of the lords justices. His administration in Ireland will long be remembered with gratitude and admiration by that kingdom, where he met the parliament, Oct. 8, 1745; and, during that critical period, the rebellion then raging in Scotland, he gave general satisfaction both to Protestants and Papists. He left Dublin in April, 1746, to the general regret of the whole nation; and, on Oct. 29, succeeded the earl of Harrington as secretary of state. He held the seals till Feb. 6, 1747-8.

As an ornament and honour to the title he possessed, the most eminent writers of the age appealed to Lord Chesterfield's determination. He was, from the brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and

and the affability of his behaviour, the favourite of Pope, Swift, Addison, and all the beaux esprits. The former being one day in company at Lord Cobham's with a great number of people of distinction, who were scribbling rhimes on their glasses, was desired by lord Chesterfield to oblige them with a distich extempore, 'Favour me with your diamond, my lord,' said the poet, and immediately after wrote the following elegant compliment on his glass :

Accept a miracle instead of wit—
See! two bad lines by Stanhope's
pencil writ.

Even the foreign ministers, and other illustrious strangers, allowed that he was a perfect master of the beauties of the French and Italian languages, and had an uncommon knowledge of poetry, statuary, architecture, and the fine arts.

A copy of verses on the royal family was handed about at that time, which gave great offence to the king, who having declared he was certain it was written by Lord Chesterfield, the latter sent his majesty an epistle in verse, in which he denied the charge, and with equal wit and severity told that monarch how he would have expressed himself upon the subject. As the satyrist, however, in these lines did not get the better of the gentleman, the king, not knowing where to fix his resentment, grew rather ashamed than angry, and it in some degree contributed to heal the breach between them.

Being seized with a deafness in the year 1752, "which cut him off (as he says) from society, at an age when he had no pleasures but those

left," and for which all remedies were ineffectual, from that time he led a retired and private life; and, being secluded from mixed companies, made his eyes supply the defects of his ears, by amusing himself with his books and his pen; in particular, engaging largely, as a volunteer, in the periodical work called *The World*, published in 1753, by Mr. Moore, where his lordship's papers are most distinguishably excellent. The late earl of Corke, a genius of the same rank, in a letter from Blackheath in 1760, says, "Our neighbourhood, tho' lordly, is good. Lord Chesterfield, except deafness, is still Lord Chesterfield. He speaks and writes with all the Stanhope fire. Lady Chesterfield is goodness itself," &c.

His lordship had no issue by his lady, but he had a son by Madame du Bouchet, (a French lady) whose education and settlement in life engrossed his whole attention, and to whom he wrote the letters lately published. He could not leave his estate to this promising youth, as he was not legitimate; he therefore endeavoured to raise him a fortune by prudent œconomy, and replenish his mind with the fruits of that experience which he had gleaned in the world.

Young Stanhope, however, did not live to be much benefited by his father's frugality; nor did his instructions turn to so much account as might have been expected: but, perhaps a few years more might have brought them to maturity. From the death of his son, Lord Chesterfield was almost entirely denied to the world, seldom appearing in public, and associating only with a few friends.

We shall only add, that his lordship died March 24, 1773, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by Philip Stanhope, Esq; son of his kinsman Arthur Stanhope, Esq; deceased; lineally descended from the first Earl of Chesterfield. His lordship's character, in which, for wit and abilities, and especially for elocution or oratory, he had few equals, requires a pen or a tongue like his own. An Appelles only can draw an Alexander. His friend Pope has celebrated him, together with the late Lord Bath:

“How can I Pulteney, Chesterfield forget,
While Roman spirit charms, or
Attic wit!”

If his morals had been as unexceptionable, he would indeed have been the wonder of his age. His propensity to gaming, and, if we may so say, his cullibility, were most notorious: these, and some other youthful vices, he frankly confesses in his letters, at the same time that he seems unconscious of many other failures in moral duty, particularly of the baseness of seduction and adultery, which even the licentiousness of France cannot excuse a father's teaching and inculcating to his son. Though lord Chesterfield seldom exerted his poetical talent but in epigrams and ballads, the few that are known to be his are evidently by the hand of a master: witness his “Fanny blooming fair” (said to be written on Lady Fanny Shirley), “Advice to a lady in Autumn” (supposed to be to the same), his epigram “on the late Duchess of Richmond” (misprinted, in the *Foundling Luffita for Wit*, Duchess of Rutland), “Verses

written in a lady's Sherlock on Death,” &c. — We cannot conclude, without wishing that his lordship had made his will earlier in life, as then he would probably have avoided some glaring inconsistencies, which age and infirmities only can excuse in a man of his talents and good nature. Such are, 1. His forbidding his heir to go into Italy, though he had thought an Italian education of the utmost consequence to his son; and his committing “the absolute care of this heir's education” to a nobleman who is known to have a predilection for that country, and generally resides there. 2. His leaving the mother of his late natural son but 500*l.* 3. His styling his servants his “unfortunate friends, his equals by nature,” &c. and then leaving them two years wages only; and to two, whom he calls “old and faithful,” who had spent their lives in his service, not more than 50 guineas each. 4. His not so much as mentioning his excellent lady, whose character ought to have given him a much better opinion of the whole sex.

He was buried privately (as he desired) in the vault under Audley-chapel, being the next burying-place to Chesterfield-house.

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of
the late George Lord Lyttelton.*

THE family of this accomplished nobleman has been distinguished in this kingdom for many centuries past. His ancestors had possessions in the vale of Evesham, in the reign of Henry III. particularly at South Lyttelton, from which place some antiquarians have asserted they took their name. There were

were two grants of land belonging to Evesham-abbey in the possession of the late learned Mr. Selden, to which one John de Lyttelton was witness in the year 1165. The great Judge Lyttelton, in the reign of Henry IV. was one of this family, and from him descended Sir Thomas Lyttelton, father of the late peer, who was appointed a lord of the admiralty in the year 1727; which post he resigned many years afterwards, on account of the bad state of his health.

This gentleman married Christian, daughter to Sir Richard Temple, sister to the late Lord Viscount Cobham, and maid of honour to Queen Anne, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, the eldest of which was George, afterwards created Lord Lyttelton, who was born at Hagley in Worcester-shire, one of the most beautiful rural retirements in this kingdom, in the year 1708.

He received the elements of his education at Eton School, where he shewed an early inclination to poetry. His pastorals and some other light pieces were originally written in that seminary of learning, from whence he was removed to the University of Oxford, where he pursued his classical studies with uncommon avidity, and sketched the plan of his Persian Letters, a work which afterwards procured him great reputation, not only from the elegance of the language in which they were composed, but from the excellent observations they contained on the manners of mankind.

In the year 1728, he set out on the tour of Europe, and, on his arrival at Paris, accidentally became acquainted with the Honourable Mr. Poyntz, then our minister at the court of Versailles, who was so

struck with the extraordinary capacity of our young traveller, that he invited him to his house, and employed him in many political negotiations, which he executed with great judgment and fidelity.

The good opinion Mr. Poyntz entertained of Mr. Lyttelton's character and abilities is testified in a letter under his own hand to his father, in which he expresses himself as follows :

To Sir Thomas Lyttelton Bart.

S I R,

I received your two kind letters, in which you are pleased very much to over-value the small civilities it has laid in my power to shew Mr. Lyttelton. I have more reason to thank you, Sir, for giving me so convincing a mark of your regard, as to interrupt the course of his travels on my account, which will lay me under a double obligation to do all I can, towards making his stay agreeable and useful to him; tho' I shall still remain the greater gainer by the pleasure of his company, which no services of mine can sufficiently requite. He is now in the same house with me, and, by that means, more constantly under my eye, than even at Soissons; but I should be very unjust to him, if I left you under the imagination, that his inclinations stand in the least need of any such ungenerous restraint: Depend upon it, Sir, from the observation of one who would abhor to deceive a father in so tender a point, that he retains the same virtuous and studious dispositions, which nature and your care planted in him, only strengthened and improved by age and experience; so that, I dare promise you,

you, the bad examples of Paris, or any other place, will never have any other effect upon him, but to confirm him in the right choice he has made. Under these happy circumstances, he can have little occasion for any other advice, but that of sustaining the character he has so early got, and of supporting the hopes he has raised. I wish it were in my power to do him any part of the service you suppose me capable of. I shall not be wanting to employ him as occasion offers, and to assist him with my advice where it may be necessary, though your care (which he ever mentions with the greatest gratitude) has made this task very easy. He cannot fail of making you and himself happy, and of being a great ornament to our country, if, with that refined taste, and delicacy of genius, he can but recal his mind, at a proper age, from the pleasures of learning, and gay scenes of imagination, to the dull road, and fatigue of business. This I have sometimes taken the liberty to hint to him, though his own good judgment made it very unnecessary. Though I have only the happiness of knowing you, Sir, by your reputation, and by this common object of our friendship and affection, your son: I beg you will be persuaded that I am, with the most particular respect, SIR,

Your most humble
and obedient servant.

S. POYNTZ.

Mr. Lyttelton's conduct, while on his travels, was a lesson of instruction to the rest of his countrymen; instead of lounging away his hours at the coffee houses frequented by the English, and adopting

the fashionable follies and vices of France and Italy, his time was passed alternately in his library, and in the society of men of rank and literature. In this early part of his life, he wrote a poetical epistle to Dr. Ayscough, and another to Mr. Pope, which shew singular taste and correctness.

After continuing a considerable time at Paris with Mr. Poyntz, who, to use his own words, behaved like a second father to him, he proceeded to Lyons and Geneva, from thence to Turin, where he was honoured with great marks of friendship by his Sardinian majesty. He then visited Milan, Venice, Genoa, and Rome, where he applied himself closely to the study of the fine arts, and was, even in that celebrated metropolis, allowed a perfect judge of painting, sculpture, and architecture.

During his continuance abroad, he constantly corresponded with Sir Thomas, his father. Several of his letters are yet remaining, and place his filial affection in a very distinguished light. He soon after returned to his native country, and was elected representative for the borough of Okehampton in Devonshire, and behaved so much to the satisfaction of his constituents, that they several times re-elected him for the same place, without putting him to the least expence.

About this period he received great marks of friendship from Frederick Prince of Wales, father of his present majesty; and was, in the year 1737, appointed principal secretary to his royal highness, and continued in the strictest intimacy with him till the time of his death. His attention to public business did not,

not, however, prevent him from exercising his poetical talent. A most amiable young lady, Miss Fortescue, inspired him with a passion, which produced a number of little pieces, remarkable for their tenderness and elegance; and he had a happy facility of striking out an extempore compliment, which obtained him no small share of reputation. One evening being in company with Lord Cobham, and several of the nobility at Stowe, his lordship mentioned his design of putting up a bust of lady Suffolk in his beautiful gardens, and, turning to Mr Lyttelton, said, George, you must furnish me with a motto for it. I will, my lord, answered Mr. Lyttelton, and directly produced the following couplet,

Her wit and beauty for a court were
made,
But truth and goodness fit her for a
shade,

When Mr. Pitt, the present earl of Chatham, lost his commission in the guards, in consequence of his spirited behaviour in parliament, Mr. Lyttelton was in waiting at Leicester-house, and, on hearing the circumstance, immediately wrote these lines:

Long had thy virtue mark'd thee
out for fame,
Far, far, superior to a cornet's name;
This generous Walpole saw, and
griev'd to find
So mean a post disgrace that noble
mind;
The servile standard from thy free-
born hand
He took, and bade thee lead the pa-
triot band.

In the year 1742, he married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh For-

tescue of Filleigh, in the county of Devon, Esq; the lady above-mentioned, whose exemplary conduct, and uniform practice of religion and virtue, established his conjugal happiness upon the most solid basis.

In 1744, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury and, during his continuance in that station, constantly exerted his influence in rewarding merit and ability. He was the friend and patron of the late Henry Fielding, James Thomson, author of the Seasons; Mr. Mallett, Dr. Young, Mr. Hammond, Mr. West, Mr. Pope, and Voltaire. On the death of Thomson, who left his affairs in a very embarrassed condition, Mr. Lyttelton took that poet's sister under his protection. He revised the tragedy of Coriolanus, which that writer had not put the last hand to, and brought it out at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, with a prologue of his own writing, in which he so affectingly lamented the loss of that delightful bard, that not only Mr. Quin, who spoke the lines, but almost the whole audience spontaneously burst into tears.

In the beginning of the year 1746, his felicity was interrupted by the loss of his wife, who died in the 29th year of her age, leaving him one son, Thomas, the present Lord Lyttelton, and a daughter, Lucy, who some time since married Lord Viscount Valentia. The remains of his amiable lady were deposited at Over-Arley, in Worcester-shire; and an elegant monument was erected to her memory in the church of Hagley, which contains the following inscription, written by her husband:

Made to engage all hearts, and
 charm all eyes :
 Though meek, magnanimous ; tho'
 witty, wife ;
 Polite, as all her life in courts had
 been ;
 Yet good, as she the world had ne-
 ver seen ;
 The noble fire of an exalted mind
 With gentlest female tenderness
 combin'd.
 Her speech was the melodious voice
 of love,
 Her song the warbling of the vernal
 grove ;
 Her eloquence was sweeter than her
 song,
 Soft as her heart, and as her reason
 strong.
 Her form each beauty of her mind
 exprefs'd,
 Her mind was virtue by the graces
 dress'd.

Besides these beautiful lines, Mr. Lyttelton wrote a monody on the death of his lady, which will be remembered while conjugal affection, and a taste for poetry, exist in this country.

His matterly observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul, were written at the desire of Gilbert West, Esq; in consequence of Mr. Lyttelton's asserting, that, besides all the proofs of the Christian religion, which might be drawn from the prophecies of the Old Testament. from the necessary connection it has with the whole system of the Jewish religion, from the miracles of Christ, and from the evidence given of his resurrection by all the other apostles, he thought the conversion of St. Paul alone, duly considered, was of itself a demonstration sufficient to prove Christianity to be a Divine

revelation ; Mr. West was struck with the thought, and assured his friend, that so compendious a proof would be of great use to convince those unbelievers that will not attend to a longer series of arguments ; and time has shewn he was not out in his conjecture, as the tract is esteemed one of the best defences of Christianity which has hitherto been published.

In 1754, he resigned his office of lord of the treasury, and was made cofferer to his majesty's household, and sworn of the privy council : previous to which, he married, a second time, Elizabeth, daughter of field-marshal Sir Robert Rich, whose indiscreet conduct gave him great uneasiness, and from whom he was separated by mutual consent a few years after his marriage.

After being appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of the court of exchequer, he was, by letters patent, dated the 19th of November, 1757, 31 of George II. created a peer of Great-Britain, by the style and title of Lord Lyttelton, Baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester. His speeches on the Scotch and mutiny bills in the year 1747, on the Jew bill in 1753, and on the privilege of parliament in 1763, shewed sound judgment, powerful eloquence, and inflexible integrity. During the last ten years he lived chiefly in retirement, in the continual exercise of all the virtues which can ennoble private life. His last work was Dialogues of the Dead, in which the morality of Cambray and the spirit of Fontenelle are happily united.

He was suddenly seized with an inflammation of the bowels, in the middle of July 1773, at his seat at Hagley,

Hagley, which terminated in his death, on the 22d of that month. His last moments were attended with unimpaired understanding, unaffected greatness of mind, calm resignation, and humble, but confident, hopes in the mercy of God. As he had lived universally esteemed, he died lamented by all parties.

A complete collection of his works has been published since his decease, by his nephew, George Ayscough, Esq. His son Thomas, who was at Spa in Germany, at the time of his lordship's dissolution, succeeded to his title and estate, and, from the excellent speech in favour of literary property, which he lately made in the house of peers, gives strong indications of inheriting the abilities of his father.

Anecdotes of the late Dr. Goldsmith.

AS the following anecdotes have appeared without the sanction of the writer's name, we cannot pretend to form any opinion on the degree of credit due to them; the author, however, seems to have a greater knowledge of his subject, than some others who have published accounts of the Doctor under the same predicament.

Oliver Goldsmith was born at Roscommon in Ireland, in the year 1731. His father, who possessed a small estate in that country, had nine sons, of which Oliver was the third. He was originally intended for the church; and with that view, after being well instructed in the classics, was with his brother, the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, placed in Trinity College, Dublin, about the latter end of the year 1749. In this seminary of learn-

ing he continued a few years, when he took a bachelor's degree; but, his brother not being able to obtain any preferment after he left the college, Oliver, by the advice of Dean Goldsmith of Cork, turned his thoughts to the study of physic, and, after attending some courses of anatomy in Dublin, proceeded to Edinburgh in the year 1751, where he studied the several branches of medicine under the different professors in that university, which was deservedly ranked among the first schools of physic in Europe. His beneficent disposition soon involved him in unexpected difficulties, and he was obliged precipitately to leave Scotland, in consequence of engaging himself to pay a considerable sum of money for a fellow-student.

A few days after, about the beginning of the year 1754, he arrived at Sunderland, near Newcastle, where he was arrested at the suit of one Barclay, a taylor in Edinburgh, to whom he had given security for his friend. By the good offices of Laughlin Maclane, Esq; and Dr. Sleigh, who were then in the college, he was soon delivered out of the hands of the bailiff, and took his passage on board a Dutch ship to Rotterdam, where, after a short stay, he proceeded to Brussels: he then visited great part of Flanders, and after passing some time at Strasbourg and Louvain, where he obtained a degree of bachelor in physic, he accompanied an English gentleman to Berne and Geneva.

It is undoubtedly fact, that this ingenious, unfortunate man, travelled on foot most part of his tour. He had left England with very little money, and, being of a philosophical

sophical turn, and at that time possessing a body capable of sustaining every fatigue, and a heart not easily terrified at danger, he became an enthusiast to the design he had formed of seeing the manners of different countries. He had some knowledge of the French language, and of music; and he played tolerably well on the German flute; which, from an amusement, became at some times the means of subsistence. His learning procured him a hospitable reception at most of the religious houses, and his music made him welcome to the peasants of Flanders, and other parts of Germany. "Whenever I approached," he used to say, a peasant's house towards night-fall, I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day: but in truth," his constant expression, "I must own, whenever I attempted to entertain persons of a higher rank, they always thought my performance odious, and never made me any return for my endeavours to please them."

On Mr. Goldsmith's arrival at Geneva, he was recommended as a proper person for a travelling tutor to a young man who had been unexpectedly left a considerable sum of money by his uncle Mr. S—, formerly an eminent pawnbroker near Holborn. This youth, who had been articled to an attorney, on receipt of his fortune, determined to see the world; and, on his engaging with his preceptor, made a proviso, that he should be permitted to govern himself; and Goldsmith soon found his pupil understood the art of directing in money

concerns extremely well, as avarice was his prevailing passion. His questions were usually how money might be saved, and which was the least expensive course of travel; whether any thing could be bought that would turn to account when disposed of again in London? Such curiosities on the way as could be seen for nothing, he was ready enough to look at; but, if the sight of them was to be paid for, he usually asserted, that he had been told they were not worth seeing. He never paid a bill that he would not observe how amazingly expensive travelling was; and all this, though he was not yet twenty-one. During Goldsmith's continuance in Switzerland, he assiduously cultivated his poetical talent, of which he had given some striking proofs while at the college of Edinburgh. It was here he sent the first sketch of his delightful poem, called the Traveller, to his brother the clergyman in Ireland, who, giving up fame and fortune, had retired, with an amiable wife, to happiness and obscurity, on an income of only 40*l.* a year. The great affection Goldsmith bore for this brother is thus expressed in the poem above-mentioned, and gives a striking picture of his situation:

Remote, unfriended, melancholy,
 flow,
 Or by the lazy Scheld, or wand'ring
 Po;
 Or onward, where the rude Carin-
 thian boor
 Against the houseless stranger shuts
 the door;
 Or where Campania's plain for-
 faken lies,
 A weary waste expanding to the
 skies.

Where'er

Where'er I roam, whatever realms
to see,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns
to thee ;
Still to my brother turns with cease-
less pain,
And drags, at each remove, a
length'ning chain.
Eternal blessings crown my earliest
friend,
And round his dwelling guardian-
saints attend.
Blest be that spot where chearful
guests retire
To pause from toil, and trim their
ev'ning fire :
Blest that abode, where want and
pain repair,
And every stranger finds a ready
chair :
Blest be those feasts, with simple
plenty crown'd,
Where all the ruddy family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that
never fail,
Or sigh with pity at some mournful
tale ;
Or press the bashful stranger to his
food,
And learn the luxury of doing good.

From Geneva, Mr. Goldsmith and his pupil visited the south of France, where the young man, upon some disagreement with his preceptor paid him the small part of his salary that was due, and embarked at Marseilles for England. Our wanderer was left once more upon the world at large, and passed thro' a variety of difficulties in traversing the greatest part of France. At length his curiosity being satiated, he bent his course towards England, and arrived at Dover, the beginning of the winter, in the year 1758. When he came to London, his stock of cash, as he has often assured the writer of these anec-

dotes, did not amount to two livres. An intire stranger in this metropolis, his mind was filled with the most gloomy reflections on his embarrassed situation. With some difficulty he discovered that part of the town in which his old acquaintance Dr. Sleight resided. This gentleman received him with the warmest affection, and liberally invited him to share his purse, till some establishment could be procured for him. Goldsmith, unwilling to be a burden to his friend, a short time after eagerly embraced an offer which was made him to assist the late Rev. Dr. Milner, in instructing the young gentlemen at the Academy at Peckham; and acquitted himself greatly to the Doctor's satisfaction for a short time; but, having obtained some reputation by the criticisms he had written in the Monthly Review, Mr. Griffith, the proprietor, engaged him in the compilation of it; and, resolving to pursue the profession of writing, he returned to London, as the mart where abilities of every kind were sure of meeting distinction and reward. As his finances were by no means in a good state, he determined to adopt a plan of the strictest œconomy, and took lodgings in an obscure court in the Old Bailey, where he wrote several ingenious little pieces. The late Mr. Newbery, who, at that time, gave great encouragement to men of literary abilities, became a kind of patron to our young author, and introduced him as one of the writers in the Public Ledger, in which his Citizen of the World originally appeared, under the title of "Chippendale Letters."

Fortune now seemed to take some notice of a man she had long neglected.

lected. The simplicity of his character, the integrity of his heart, and the merit of his productions, made his company very acceptable to a number of respectable families, and he emerged from his shabby apartments in the Old Bailey, to the politer air of the Temple, where he took handsome chambers, and lived in a genteel style. The publication of his Traveller, and his Vicar of Wakefield, was followed by the performance of his comedy of the Good-natured Man at Covent-Garden theatre, and placed him in the first rank of the poets of the present age.

Among many other persons of distinction who were desirous to know him, was the duke of Northumberland; and the circumstance that attended his introduction to that nobleman is worthy of being related, in order to shew a striking trait of his character. "I was invited," said the Doctor (as he was then universally called) "by my friend Mr. Percy, to wait upon the duke, in consequence of the satisfaction he had received from the perusal of one of my productions. I dressed myself in the best manner I could, and, after studying some compliments I thought necessary on such an occasion, proceeded to Northumberland-house, and acquainted the servants that I had particular business with his Grace. They shewed me into an anti-chamber, where, after waiting some time, a gentleman, very elegantly dressed, made his appearance. Taking him for the duke, I delivered all the fine things I had composed, in order to compliment him on the honour he had done me; when, to my great astonishment, he told me, I had mistaken him for his

master, who would see me immediately. At that instant, the duke came into the apartment; and I was so confus'd on the occasion, that I wanted words, barely sufficient, to express the sense I entertained of the duke's politeness, and went away exceedingly chagrined at the blunder I had committed."

Another feature in his character we cannot help laying before the reader. Previous to the publication of his Deserted Village, the bookseller had given him a note for one hundred guineas for the copy, which the doctor mentioned, a few hours after, to one of his friends, who observed, it was a very great sum for so short a performance. "In truth," replied Goldsmith, "I think so too; I have not been easy since I received it; therefore, I will go back, and return him his note;" which he absolutely did, and left it entirely to the bookseller to pay him according to the profits produced by the sale of the piece, which turned out very considerable.

During the last rehearsal of his comedy, intitled, She stoops to Conquer, which Mr. Colman had no opinion would succeed, on the Doctor's objecting to the repetition of one of Tony Lumpkin's speeches, being apprehensive it might injure the play, the manager with great keenness replied, "Psha, my dear Doctor, do not be fearful of squibs, when we have been sitting almost these two hours upon a barrel of gun-powder." The piece however, contrary to Mr. Colman's expectation, was received with uncommon applause by the audience; and Goldsmith's pride was so hurt by the severity of the above observation, that it entirely put an end

to his friendship for the gentleman, that made it.

Notwithstanding the great success of his pieces, by some of which it is asserted, upon good authority, he cleared 1800*l.* in one year, his circumstances were by no means in a prosperous situation; which was partly owing to the liberality of his disposition, and partly to an unfortunate habit he had contracted of gaming, the arts of which he knew very little of, and consequently, became the prey of those who were unprincipled enough to take advantage of his simplicity.

Just before his death he had formed a design for executing an Universal Dictionary of arts and sciences, the prospectus of which he actually published. In this work several of his literary friends (particularly Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Beauclerc, and Mr. Garrick) had undertaken to furnish him with articles upon different subjects. He had entertained the most sanguine expectations from the success of it. The undertaking, however, did not meet with that encouragement from the booksellers which he had imagined it would undoubtedly receive; and he used to lament this circumstance almost to the last hour of his existence.

He had been for some years afflicted, at different times, with a violent stranguary, which contributed not a little to imbitter the latter part of his life; and which, united with the vexations which he suffered upon other occasions, brought on a kind of habitual despondency. In this unhappy condition he was attacked by a nervous fever, which, being improperly treated, terminated in his dissolution on the 4th day of April, 1774. His friends,

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who were very numerous and respectable, had determined to bury him in Westminster-abbey, where a tablet was to have been erected to his memory. It is said, his pall was to have been supported by Lord Shelburne, Lord Louth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Hon. Mr. Beauclerc, Mr. Edmund Burke, and Mr. Garrick; but, from some unaccountable circumstances, this design was dropped, and his remains were privately deposited in the Temple burial-ground.

As to his character, it is strongly illustrated by Mr. Pope's line,

In wit a man, simplicity a child.

The learned leisure he loved to enjoy was too often interrupted by distresses which arose from the liberality of his temper, and which sometimes threw him into loud fits of passion; but this impetuosity was corrected upon a moment's reflection, and his servants have been known, upon these occasions, purposely to throw themselves in his way, that they might profit by it immediately after; for he who had the good fortune to be reproved was certain of being rewarded for it. The universal esteem in which his poems were held, and the repeated pleasure they give in the perusal, is a striking test of their merit. He was a studious and correct observer of nature, happy in the selection of his images, in the choice of his subjects, and in the harmony of his versification; and, though his embarrassed situation prevented him from putting the last hand to many of his productions, his *Hermit*, his *Traveller*, and his *Deserted Village* bid fair to claim a place among the most finished pieces in the English language.

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The writer of these anecdotes cannot conclude without declaring, that as different accounts have been given of this ingenious man, these are all founded upon facts, and collected by one who lived with him upon the most friendly footing for a great number of years, and who never felt any sorrow more sensibly than that which was occasioned by his death:

Ille dies—quem semper acerbum
Semper honoratum (sic Di voluistis)
habebo.

G.

Of Charles the First.

By William Lilly.

ALL the remainder of his life after this August 22, 1642, was a meer labyrinth of sorrow, a continued and daily misfortune, unto which it seems providence had ordained him from the very entrance of his reign. His wars are wrote by several learned hands, unto whom I refer the reader. I shall only repeat a few more things of him, and then conclude. Favourites he had three; Buckingham, stabbed to death; William Laud, and Thomas Earl of Strafford, both beheaded. Bishops and clergymen, whom he most favoured, and wholly advanced, and occasionally ruined, he lived to see their bishopricks sold, the bishops themselves scorned, and all the whole clergy of his party and opinion quite undone.

The English noblemen he cared not much for, but only to serve his own turns by them: yet such as had the unhappiness to adventure their lives and fortunes for him, he lived to see them and their families ruined, only for his sake. Pity it is

many of them had not served a more fortunate master, and one more grateful.

The Scots, his countrymen, on whom he bestowed so many favours, he lived to see them in arms against himself; to sell him for more money than the Jews did Christ, and themselves to be handsomely routed, and sold for knaves and slaves. They made their best market of him at all times, changing their affection with his fortune.

The old prince of Orange he almost beggared, and yet to no purpose, the parliament one time or other getting all arms and ammunition which ever came over unto him. It is confidently averred, if the king had become absolute here in England, Orange had been king, &c.

The city of London, which he had so sore oppressed and slighted, he lived to see thousands of them in arms against him; and they to thrive, and himself consume unto nothing. The parliament, which he so abhorred, and formerly scorned, he lived to know was superior unto him; and the scorns and slights he had used formerly to Elliot and others, he saw now returned upon himself in folio.

With Spain he had no perfect correspondency, since his being there; less after he suffered their fleet to perish in his havens; least of all, after he received an ambassador from Portugal; the Spaniard ever upbraiding him with falshood, and breach of promise. Indeed the nativities of both kings were very contrary.

With France he had no good amity; the protestants there abhorring his legerdemain and treachery unto Rochelle; the Papists as little loving or trusting him, for some hard

hard measure offered unto those of their religion in England. He cunningly would labour to please all, but in effect gave satisfaction to none.

Denmark could not endure him; sent him little or no assistance, if any at all; besides, the old king suspected another matter; and made a query in his drink.

The Swede extremely complained of him for non-performance of some secret contract betwixt them, and uttered high words against him.

The protestant princes of Germany loathed his very name, &c.

The Portugal king and he had little to do; yet in one of his own letters to the queen, though he acknowledges the Portugal's courtesy unto him, yet saith, that he would give him an answer unto a thing of concernment that should signify nothing.

The Hollanders being only courteous for their own ends, and as far as his money would extend, furnished him with arms at such rates as a Turk might have had them elsewhere: but they neither loved or cared for him in his prosperity, or pitied him in his adversity; which occasioned these words to drop from him, 'If he ere came to his throne, he would make Hans Butter-box know, he should pay well for his fishing, and satisfy for old knaveries,' &c.

In conclusion. He was generally unfortunate in the world, in the esteem both of friends and enemies: his friends exclaim on his breach of faith; his enemies would say, he could never be fast enough bound. He was more lamented as he was a king, than for any affection had unto his person as a man.

He had several opportunities offered him for his restoring. First, by several treaties, all ending in smoke, by his own perverseness. By several opportunities and victories which he prosecuted not. First, when Bristol was cowardly surrendered by Fines: had he then come unto London, all had been his own; but loitering to no purpose at Gloucester, he was presently after well banged by Essex.

When in the west, *viz.* Cornwall, he worsted Essex; had he then immediately hastened to London, his army had been without doubt masters of that city; for Manchester was none of his enemy at that time, though he was general of the associated counties.

Or had he, ere the Scots came into England, commanded Newcastle to have marched southward for London, he could not have misfessed obtaining the city, and then the work had been ended.

Or when, in 1645, he had taken Leicester, if then he had speedily marched for London, I know not who could have resisted him; but his camp was so over-charged with plunder and Irish whores, there was no marching.

Amongst many of his misfortunes, this I relate was not the least: *viz.* when the parliament last time were to send him propositions unto the isle of Wight, he had advice, &c. that the only way, and that there was no other means remaining upon earth to make himself happy, and settle a firm peace betwixt himself and parliament, and to bring him out of thralldom, but by receiving our commissioners civilly; to sign whatever propositions they brought; and above all to make haste to London, and to do

all things speedily: he was willing, and he promised fairly to perform thus much. Our commissioners were no sooner come, but one of them, an old subtil fox, had every night private and long conference with him; to whom when his majesty had communicated his intentions of signing the propositions, he utterly disliked the design, and told him plainly, 'He should come unto his parliament upon easier terms; for he assured him the house of lords were wholly his, and at his devotion.' This old man knew that well enough, himself being one of them: and in the house of commons he had such a strong party, that the propositions should be mitigated, and made more easy and more fit for him to sign. Upon this, the old lord was to be treasurer *apud Græcos Calendas*, and a cowardly son of his, secretary of state. This was the last and greatest misfortune ever befel him, to be thus ruled and fooled by that backsliding old lord, who was never fortunate either to parliament or commonwealth. But by this action, and the like, you may perceive how easily he was ever convertible unto the worser advice. In like nature, the former time of propositions sent unto him, when of himself he was inclinable to give the parliament satisfaction unto their propositions, the Scots commissioners pretending what their cold affectionate country would do for him: upon this their dissembling, he had so little wit, as to slight the English, and confide in the Scots, though he well knew they only had been the sole means of ruining him and his posterity by their juggling, selling, and betraying him.

Whilst he was in prison at Caris-

brook-castle, horses were laid at several stages, both in Suffex and Kent, purposely to have conveyed him to the Kentish forces, and to have been in the head of them, and with the revolted ships, if he could have escaped; and he was so near escaping, that his legs and body, even unto the breast, were out at the window: but whether fear surprized him, or, as he said himself, he could not get his body out of the window, being full-chested; he tarried behind, &c. and escaped not. Many such misfortunes attended him: so that one may truly say, he was *Regum infelicitissimus*. Some affirm before his death several prodigies appeared. All I observed a long time before, was, that there appeared almost in every year after 1646, several pærelia, or mock-suns; sometimes two, sometimes three. So also mock-moons, or parafalenes, which were the greatest prodigies I ever observed or feared. He was beheaded, Jan. 30, 1648.

After the execution, his body was carried to Windsor, and buried with Henry the VIIIth, in the same vault where his body was lodged. Some, who saw him embowelled, affirm, had he not come unto this untimely end, he might have lived, according unto nature, even unto the height of old age.

Many have curiously enquired who it was that cut off his head: I have no permission to speak of such things; only thus much I say, he that did it, is as valiant and resolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune.

King Charles being dead, and some foolish citizens going a whoring after his picture or image, formerly set up in the Old Exchange; the parliament made bold to take

it down, and to engrave in its place these words :

Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ restituta primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30.

For my part, I do believe he was not the worst, but the most unfortunate of kings.

[To clear up the foregoing passage, with respect to the person who was the king's executioner, we shall present our readers with Lilly's examination, (as related by himself) before the first parliament of Charles the Second, in June 1660.]

At my first appearance, many of the young members affronted me highly, and demanded several scurrilous questions. Mr. Weston held a paper before his mouth; bade me answer nobody but Mr. Prinn; I obeyed his command, and saved myself much trouble thereby; and when Mr. Prinn put any difficult or doubtful query unto me, Mr. Weston prompted me with a fit answer. At last, after almost one hour's tugging, I desired to be fully heard what I could say as to the person who cut Charles the first's head off. Liberty being given me to speak, I related what follows, *viz*

That the next Sunday but one after Charles the first was beheaded, Robert Spavin, secretary unto Lieutenant-General Cromwell at that time, invited himself to dine with me, and brought Anthony Peirson and several others, along with him to dinner: That their principal discourse all dinner-time was, only, who it was that beheaded the king; one said it was the common hangman; another, Hugh Peters; others also were nominated, but none concluded. Robert Spavin, so soon as dinner was done, took me by the

hand, and carried me to the south window: saith he, 'These are all ' mistaken, they have not named ' the man that did the fact; it was ' Lieutenant-Colonel Joice; I was ' in the room when he fitted him- ' self for the work, stood behind ' him when he did it; when done, ' went in again with him: There ' is no man knows this but my ' master, *viz*. Cromwell, Commis- ' sary Ireton, and myself.' 'Doth ' not Mr. Rushworth know it?' said I, 'No, he doth not know ' it,' saith Spavin. The same thing Spavin since had often related unto me when we were alone.

Of the Duke of Marlborough. From the Earl of Chellerfield's Letters.

OF all the men that ever I knew in my life, (and I knew him extremely well) the late Duke of Marlborough possessed the graces in the highest degree, not to say engrossed them; and indeed he got the most by them; for I will venture (contrary to the custom of profound historians, who always assign deep causes for great events) to ascribe the better half of the Duke of Marlborough's greatness and riches to those graces. He was eminently illiterate; wrote bad English, and spelled it still worse. He had no share of what is commonly called *Parts*; that is, he had no brightness, nothing shining in his genius. He had, most undoubtedly, an excellent good plain understanding, with sound judgment. But these, alone, would probably have raised him but something higher than they found him; which was page to King James the
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second's

second's queen. There the graces protected and promoted him; for, while he was an ensign of the guards, the Dutchess of Cleveland, then favourite mistress to King Charles the IIId. struck by those very graces, gave him five thousand pounds; with which he immediately bought an annuity for his life, of five hundred pounds a year, of my grandfather, Halifax; which was the foundation of his subsequent fortune. His figure was beautiful; but his manner was irresistible, by either man or woman. It was by this engaging, graceful manner, that he was enabled, during all his war, to connect the various and jarring powers of the grand alliance, and to carry them on to the main object of the war, notwithstanding their private and separate views, jealousies, and wrong-headednesses. Whatever court he went to, (and he was often obliged to go himself to some resty and refractory ones) he as constantly prevailed, and brought them into his measures. The Pensionary Heinsius, a venerable old minister, grown grey in business, and who had governed the Republic of the United Provinces for more than forty years, was absolutely governed by the duke of Marlborough, as that Republic feels to this day. He was always cool; and nobody ever observed the least variation in his countenance: he could refuse more gracefully than other people could grant; and those who went away from him the most dissatisfied, as to the substance of their business, were yet personally charmed with him, and, in some degree, comforted by his manner. With all his gentleness and gracefulness, no man living was

more conscious of his situation, nor maintained his dignity better.

Curious Account of the Highland Robbers. From Mr. Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides.

THERE is not an instance of any country having made so sudden a change in its morals as this I have just visited, and the vast tract intervening between these coasts and Loch-nels. Security and civilization possess every part; yet, thirty years have not elapsed since the whole was a den of thieves, of the most extraordinary kind. They conducted their plundering excursions with the utmost policy, and reduced the whole art of theft, into a regular system. From habit it lost all the appearance of criminality; they considered it as labouring in their vocation; and, when a party was formed for any expedition against their neighbour's property, they, and their friends, prayed as earnestly to heaven for success, as if they were engaged in the most laudable design.

The constant petition at grace of the old Highland chieftains was delivered, with great fervour, in these terms: "Lord! Turn the world upside down, that Christians may make bread out of it." The plain English of this pious request was, That the world might become, for their benefit, a scene of rapine and confusion.

They paid a sacred regard to their oath; but as superstition must, among a set of banditti, infallibly supersede piety; each, like the distinct casts of Indians, had his particular object of veneration: one would

would swear upon his dirk, and dread the penalty of perjury; yet make no scruple of forswearing himself upon the bible: a second would pay the same respect to the name of his chieftain: a third again would be most religiously bound by the sacred book; and a fourth, regard none of the three, and be credited only if he swore by his crucifix. It was always necessary to discover the inclination of the person, before you put him to the test: if the object of his veneration was mistaken, the oath was of no signification.

The greatest robbers were used to preserve hospitality to those that came to their houses, and, like the wild Arabs, observed the strictest honour towards their guests, or those that put implicit confidence in them. The Kennedies, two common thieves, took the young Pretender under protection, and kept him with faith inviolate, notwithstanding they knew an immense reward was offered for his head. They often robbed for his support, and, to supply him with linen, they once surprized the baggage horses of one of our general officers. They often went in disguise to Inverness to buy provisions for him. At length, a very considerable time after, one of these poor fellows, who had virtue to resist the temptation of thirty thousand pounds, was hanged for stealing a cow, value thirty shillings.

The greatest crime among these felons was that of infidelity among themselves: the criminal underwent a summary trial, and, if convicted, never missed of a capital punishment. The chieftain had his officers, and different departments of government; he had his judge,

to whom he entrusted the decision of all civil disputes; but, in criminal causes, the chief, assisted perhaps by some favourites, always undertook the process.

The principal men of his family, or his officers, formed his council; where every thing was debated respecting their expeditions. Eloquence was held in great esteem among them, for by that they could sometimes work on their chieftain to change his opinion; for, notwithstanding he kept the form of a council, he always reserved the decisive vote in himself.

When one man had a claim on another, but wanted power to make it good, it was held lawful for him to steal from his debtor as many cattle as would satisfy his demand, provided he sent notice (as soon as he got out of reach of pursuit) that he had them, and would return them, provided satisfaction was made on a certain day agreed on.

When a *creach*, or great expedition had been made against distant herds, the owners, as soon as discovery was made, rose in arms, and with all their friends, made instant pursuit, tracing the cattle by their track for perhaps scores of miles. Their nicety in distinguishing that of their cattle from those that were only casually wandering, or driven, was amazingly sagacious. As soon as they arrived on an estate where the track was lost, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and would oblige him to recover the track from his land forwards, or to make good the loss they had sustained. This custom had the force of law, which gave to the Highlanders this surprizing skill in the art of tracking.

It has been observed before, that to steal, rob, and plunder with dexterity, was esteemed as the highest act of heroism. The feuds between the great families was one great cause. There was not a chieftain but that kept, in some remote valley in the depth of woods and rocks, whole tribes of thieves in readiness to let loose against his neighbours; when, from some public or private reason, he did not judge it expedient to resent openly any real or imaginary affront. From this motive the greater chieftain-robbers always supported the lesser, and encouraged no sort of improvement on their estates but what promoted rapine.

The greatest of the heroes in the last century, was Sir Ewin Cameron. He long resisted the power of Cromwell, but, at length, was forced to submit. He lived in the neighbourhood of the garrison fixed by the usurper at Inver-lochy. His vassals persisted in their thefts, till Cromwell sent orders to the commanding officer, that, on the next robbery, he should seize on the chieftain, and execute him in twenty-four hours, in case the thief was not delivered to justice. An act of rapine soon happened: Sir Ewin received the message; who, instead of giving himself the trouble of looking out for the offender, laid hold of the first fellow he met with, sent him bound to Inver-lochy, where he was instantly hanged. Cromwell, by this severity, put a stop to these excesses, till the time of the restoration, when they were renewed with double violence, till the year 1745.

Rob-Roy Macgregor was another distinguished hero in the latter end of the last, and the beginning

of the present century. He contributed greatly towards forming his profession into a science; and establishing the police above mentioned. The duke of Montrose unfortunately was his neighbour: Rob-Roy frequently saved his grace the trouble of collecting his rents; used to extort them from the tenants, and, at the same time, give them formal discharges. But it was neither in the power of the duke, or of any of the gentlemen he plundered, to bring him to justice, so strongly protected was he by several great men to whom he was useful. Roy had his good qualities: he spent his revenue generously; and, strange to say, was a true friend to the widow and orphan.

Every period of time gives new improvement to the arts. A son of Sir Ewin Cameron refined on those of Rob-Roy, and instead of dissipating his gains, accumulated wealth. He, like Jonathan Wild the Great, never stole with his own hands, but conducted his commerce with an address, and to an extent unknown before. He employed several companies, and set the more adroit knaves at their head; and never suffered merit to go unrewarded. He never openly received their plunder; but employed agents to purchase from them their cattle. He acquired considerable property, which he was forced to leave behind, after the battle of Culloden gave the fatal blow to all their greatness.

The last of any eminence was the celebrated Barrisdale, who carried these arts to the highest pitch of perfection: besides exalting all the common practices, he improved that article of commerce, called the *black-meal*, to a degree beyond what

was ever known to his predecessors. This was a forced levy, so called from its being commonly paid in meal, which was raised far and wide on the estate of every nobleman and gentleman, in order that their cattle might be secured from the lesser thieves, over whom he secretly presided, and protected. He raised an income of five hundred a year by these taxes; and behaved with genuine honour in restoring, on proper consideration, the stolen cattle of his friends. In this he bore some resemblance to our Jonathan; but differed, in observing a strict fidelity towards his own gang; yet he was indefatigable in bringing to justice any rogues that interfered with his own. He was a man of a polished behaviour, fine address, and fine person. He considered himself in a very high light as a benefactor to the public, and preserver of general tranquillity, for on the silver plates, the ornaments of his Baldrick, he thus addresses his broad-sword,

Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacis componere mores;
 Parcere subjectis & debellare superbos.

The following Calamities of the Family of Innes (from the same Author's Tour in Scotland) though not immediately connected with the foregoing Account, present a horrible Picture of the barbarous Manners of the Country and Age in which they took place.

OUR author says, that between Fochabers and Elgin, on the right, lies Innes, once the seat of the very ancient family of that name, whose annals are mark-

ed with great calamities. I shall recite two, which strongly paint the manners of the times, and one of them also the manners of that abandoned statesman the regent earl of Morton. I shall deliver the tales in the simple manner they are told by the historian of the house.

“ This man, Alexander Innes, “ 2oth heir of the house (tho’ very “ gallant) had something of parti- “ cularity in his temper, was proud “ and positive in his deportment, “ and had his lawsuits with several “ of his friends, amongst the rest “ with Innes of Pethnock, which “ had brought them both to Edin- “ burgh in the year 1576, as I take “ it, qⁿ the laird having met “ his kinsman at the cross, fell “ in words with him for daring “ to give him a citation; in choller, “ he either stabbed the gentleman “ with a dagger, or postoled him “ (for it was variously reported). “ when he had done, his stomach “ would not let him fly, but he “ walked up and down on the spott “ as if he had done nothing that “ could be quareled, his friends lyfe “ being a thing that he could dis- “ pose of without being bound to “ account for it to any oyne and “ yⁿ stayed till the earle of Mor- “ tune, who was regent, sent a “ guard, and carried him away to “ the castell, but qⁿ he found truly “ the danger of his circumstance, “ and y^t his proud rash action be- “ hooved to cost him his lyfe, he “ was then free to redeem that at “ any rate and made an agree- “ ment for a remissione with the “ regent at the pryce of the barro- “ ny of Kilmalemnock which this “ day extends to 24 thousand marks “ rent yeirly. The evening after the “ agreement was made and writt, “ being

“ being merry with his friends at
 “ a collatione and talking ancient
 “ the deirness of the ransome the
 “ regent had made him pay for
 “ his lyfe, he waunted that hade
 “ his foot once loos he would
 “ faine see q^t the earl of Mor-
 “ tune durst come and possess his
 “ lands: q^{ch} being told to the re-
 “ gent that night, he resolved to
 “ play fuir game with him, and
 “ therefore though q^t he spoke was
 “ in drink, the very next day he
 “ put the sentence of death in ex-
 “ ecutione ag^t him by causing his
 “ head to be struck off in the castle,
 “ and yⁿ posselt his estate.”

*Of the Murder of a Laird of Innes,
 as related in the old Account.*

JOHNSON Lord Innes, having no children, settles his estate upon his next heir and cousin, Alexander Innes, of Cromy, and seems to suffer him to enjoy his title and possessions in his life-time. Robert Innes, of Innermarky, another cadet of the family, is disgusted to see Innes of Cromy endowed with so much power, and preferred to him. He alarms Lord John, and makes him repent so far of what he had done, that he joins in conspiracy with Innermarky to assassinate his cousin Alexander. The author says, “ John being brought over to his minde (viz. Innes’s of Innermarky) there wanted nothing but a conveniency for putting y^r purpose to execution, which did offer itself in y^e month of Apryle 1580, at q^{ch} tyme Alex^r being called upon some business to Aberdeen, was obliged to stay longer there than he intended, by reasone that his only sone Robert, a youth of 16 yeirs of age, hade fallen sick

at the college, and his father could not leave the place until he saw q^t became of him. He had transported him out of the old toun, and hade brought him to his own lodging in the new toun, he hade also sent several of his servants home from tyme to tyme, to let his lady know the reasone of his stay: by means of these servants, it came to be known perfectly at Kinnardy in q^t circumstance Alexander was at Aberdeen, q^r he was lodged, and how he was attended, which invited Innermarky to take the occasione. Wherefore getting a considerable number of assistants with him, he hade laird John ryde to Aberdeen: they enter the toun upon the night, and about midnight came to Alexander’s lodging.

The outer gate of the clofs they found oppen, but all the rest of the doors shut; they wer afraid to break up doors by violence, least the noise might alarm the neighbourheed, but choised rather to ryse such a cry in the clofs as might obleidge those who wer within to oppen the door and see q^t it might be. The feuds at that time betwixt the familys of Gordone and Forbes wer not extinguished, therefore they ryfed a cry, as if it had been upon some out fall among these people, crying *help a Gordon, a Gordon*, which is the gathering words of the friends of y^t familie.

Alexander, being deeply interested in the Gordon, at the noise of the cry started from his bedd, took his sword in his hand, and opened a back door that led to y^e court below, slept down three or four steps and cryed to know q^t was the matter. Innermarky who by his word knew him, and by his
 whyt

whyt shirt discerned him perfectly, cocks his gun, and shoots him through the body in ane instant. As many as could get about him fell upon him, and butchered him barbarously. Innermarky perceaving in the mean tyme y^t laird John stood by, as either relenting or terrified, held the bloody dagger to his throat that he hade newly taken out of the murthured body, swearing dreadfully y^t he would serve him the same way if he did not as he did; and so compelled him to draw his dagger, and stab it up to the hilts, in the body of his nearest relatione, and the bravest that boare his name. After his example, all who wer ther behooved to doe the lyke, that all might be alyke guilty; yea in prosecutione of this, it has been told me, that Mr. John Innes, afterwards Coxtoune, being a youth then at schooll, was ryfed out of his bedd, and compelled by Innermarky to stab a dagger unto the dead body, that the more might be under the same condemnation; a very crafty cruelty.

The next thing looked after was the destructione of the sick youth Robert, who hade lyein y^t night in a bedd by his father; but upon the noyse of q^t was done, hade scrambled from it, and by the help of one John of Culdreasons, or rather of some of the people of the hous, hade got out at ane unfrequented bak door into the garden, and from y^t into a neighbour's hous q^r he hade shaltered; the LORD in his providence preserving him for the executing vengeance upon these murtherers for the blood of his father.

Then Innermarky took the dead man's signet ring, and sent it to his wife, as from her husband, by a ser-

vant whom he hade purchased to that purpose, ordering her to send him such a particular box q^{ch} contained the bond of Taillie, and all y^t had followed thereupon betwixt him and laird John, whom the servant said he had left w^t his m^r at Aberdeen: and y^t for dispatch he had sent his best hors with him, and hade not taken leisure to writ, but sent the ring. Though it troubled the woman much to receive such a blind masage, yet her husband's ring, his own servant and his hors, prevailed so with her, together with the man's importunity to be gone, that shee delivered to him q^t he sought, and let him go.

There happened to be then about the hous a youth related to the family, who was curious to go to the lenth of Aberdeen, and see the young laird who hade been sick, and to whom he was much addicted. This youth hade gone to the stable to interceed with the servant that he might carrie him behind him, and in his discours had found the man under great restraint and confusion of minde, sometyme saying he was to go no further than Kiinnardy (which indeed was the truth) and oy^t tymes that he behooved to be immediately at Aberdeen.

This brought him to be jealous, though he knew not q^t, but further knowledge he behooved to have, and therefor he stept out a little beyond the entry, watcheing the servant's comeing, and in the by going suddenly leapt on behind him, and would needs either go alonges with him, or have a satisficing reason why he refused him.

The contest became such betwixt them, that the servant drew his durk to ridd him of the youth's trouble,

trouble, q^{ch} the other wrung out of his hands, and down right killed him wth it, and brought back the box wth the writs and hors to the house of Innes (or Cromie, I know not q^{ch}.)

As the lady is in a confusions for q^r had fallen out, ther comes another of the servants from Aberdeen, who gave an account of the slaughter, so that she beheoved to conclude a speciall hand of providence to have been in the first passage. Her next courfs was to secure her husband's writts the best she could, and flee to her friends for shalter, by whos means she was brought w^t all speed to the king, before whom shee made her complaint. And q^r is heir set down is holden by all men to be true matter of fact.

The Earle of Huntly immediatly upon the report of the slaughter concern'd himself becaufs of his relatione to the dead, and looked out for his son, whom he instantly carried to Edinburgh, and put him for shalter into the family of the Lord Elphinstone, at that tyme lord high treasurer of the kingdome.

Innermarky and Laird John, after the slaughter, came back to the Lord Saltoun's house, who liened then at Rothimay, and is thought to have been in the knowledge of q^r they had been about, for certaine it is, they wer supported by the Abernethys, ay until the law went against them. From Rothimay they went with a considerable party of hors, and reposc't Laird John in all the parts of the estate of Innes. And Innermarky, to make the full use of q^r he had so boldly begun, did, upon the seventein Maie 1580, which was 5 weeks after the slaughter, take from Laird

John a new dispositione of the estate of Innes.

By what is said Innermarky may appeir to have been a man full of unrighteousness, craft, and cruelty; yet some say, for allevatione of his fact, he having his chieff's favour hade g^t the first disposition of his estate fallieing airs of himself, but that Cromy had taken a posterior right and hade supplanted Innermarky, for q^{ch} he in revenge had killed him, &c. But falsness of the allegance (mean as it is) is plain past contradictione, from the above narratied writ, q^{ch} was given to Innermarky but 40 days after the slaughter of Cromy.

For two full yeirs Innermarky and John had possit the estate of Innes, strenghtening themselves with all the friendship they could acqyre; but being in end declaired out lawes, in the 3^d yeir Robert laird of Innes, the son of Alex^r, came north with a commission against them and all others concerned in the slaughter of his father. This Robert was a young man, weill endued w^t favour and understanding, which hade ingadged the lord treasurer so far to wedd his interest, that he first weded the young man to his daughter, and then gott him all the assistance requisite to possess him of his estate, q^{ch} was no sooner done but he led walk the possessions of his enemies; burning and blood shed was acted by both parties with animosity enough.

In the mean tyme Laird John had run away to seek some lurking place in the South, q^r he was discovered by the friends of the Lord Elphinstone, and by them taken and sent north to the Laird Robert, who did not put him to death, but
took

took him bound to vareous forts of performances, as appears by the contract betwixt them in anno 1585: one grofs was, y^t he should deliver up the chartor chilt, and all the old evidents, q^{ch} he and Innermarky had seafed, and which I doubt if ever he faithfully did, els this relation hade been with less pains, and mor fully instructed.

As to Innermarky, he was forced for a while to take the hills, and when he wearied of that, he hade a retreat of a difficult access within the houfs of Edinglassy, q^t he slept in little enough security; for in September, 1584, his houfs was surprysed by Laird Robert, and that reiteiring place of his first entered by Alexander Innes, afterwards of *Cotts*, the same who some yeirs befor had killed the servant who came from Innermarky with the false token for y^e writs, and who all his lyfe was called *Craig in peirill*, for venturing upon Innermarky then desperat, and whos cruelty he helped to repay it in its owa coine; ther was no mercy for him, for slaine he was, and his hoar head cut off and taken by the widdow of him whom he hade slain, and carried to Edinburgh, and casten at the king's feett, a thing too masculin to be commended in a woman.

Curious Anecdotes; from the Supplement to Granger's Biographical History.

Sir Gilbert Talbot.

SIR Gilbert Talbot, third son of John, the secondearl of Shrewsbury, was a man of various talents, and equally qualified for the business of peace or war. He command-

ed the right wing of the earl of Richmond's army, at the battle of Bosworth, where he was unfortunately wounded. He was one of the persons sent by Henry VII. on the expedition in behalf of Maximilian the emperor. It appears from a curious indenture now extant, that John Pounce, citizen and grocer of London, "was placed " an apprentice to Sir Gilbert Talbot, citizen and mercer of London, and merchant of the staple " at Calais;" of which place he was deputy in the same reign. He was by Henry sent ambassador to Rome, to congratulate Pius III. upon his election to the pontificate. Though a commoner and a citizen, he was honoured with the order of the garter in the reign of Henry VII. He died on the 19th of Sept. in the seventh year of Henry VIII.

Sir John Hawkwood.

NO hero had ever a greater hand in forming himself and framing his own fortune, than Sir John Hawkwood. He was the son of a tanner, at Heddingham Sibil, in Essex, where he was born, in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a taylor in London; but being fortunately pressed into the army, was sent abroad, where his genius, which had been cramped and confined to the shop, soon expanded itself, and surmounted the narrow prejudices which adhered to his birth and occupation. He signalized himself as a soldier, in France and Italy, and particularly at Pisa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and success, in the army of Galea-
cia, Duke of Milan, and was in so
high

high esteem with Barnabas his brother, that he gave him Domitia, his natural daughter, in marriage, with an ample fortune. But he, afterwards, from motives which we cannot well account for, and which seem to reflect upon his honour, turned his arms against his father-in-law. He died at Florence, full of years and military fame, in 1594. Having gained, among the Florentines, the character of the best soldier of the age, they erected a sumptuous monument to his memory. Paul Jovius, the celebrated biographer of illustrious men, hath written his elogy. He, in the monumental inscription, and the "Elogia," is styled Joannes Acutus; hence it is that some of our travellers have in their journals, mentioned him under the name of John Sharp, the great captain. See more of him in *Morant's Essex*, vol. ii. p. 287, &c.

Mark Alexander Boyd.

THIS extraordinary man*, who was comparable, if not equal, to the admirable Crichton, was born in Galloway, on the 13th day of Jan. 1562, and came into the world with teeth. He learned the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages at Glasgow, under two grammarians; but was of so high and intractable a spirit, that they despaired of ever making him a scholar. Having quarrelled with his masters, he beat them both, burnt

his books, and forswore learning. While he was yet a youth, he followed the court, and did his utmost to push his interest there; but the fervor of his temper soon precipitated him into quarrels, from which he came off with honour and safety, though frequently at the hazard of his life. He, with the approbation of his friends, went to serve in the French army, and carried his little patrimony with him, which he soon dissipated at play. He was shortly after roused by that emulation which is natural to great minds, and applied himself to letters with unremitting ardour, till he became one of the most consummate scholars of the age. His parts were superior to his learning, as is abundantly testified by his writings in print and manuscript. The Greek and Latin were as familiar to him as his mother tongue. He could readily dictate to three scribes in as many different languages and subjects. He had an easy and happy vein of poetry, wrote elegies in the Ovidian manner, and his hymns were thought to be superior to those of any other Latin poet. He wrote a great number of other poems in the same language, and translated Cæsar's Commentaries into Greek, in the style of Herodotus: this translation was never printed. His other manuscripts on philological, political, and historical subjects, in Latin and French, are enumerated by the author of his life, who tells us that he was the best Scottish poet

* He was son of Robert Boyd, who was eldest son of Adam Boyd, of Pinkhill, brother to Lord Boyd. James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow, was a younger son of Adam. Sir Robert Sibbald, who was descended from the same family with Mark Alexander Boyd, took his life from a manuscript in his possession, and inserted it in his "*Prodrromus Historiæ Naturalis Scotiæ.*" Lib. III. part. ii. p. 2, 3, 4.

of his age; and, that as a writer in his native language, he was upon a level with Ronsard and Petrarch. He was tall, compact, and well proportioned in his person; his countenance was beautiful, sprightly, and engaging; he had a noble air; and appeared to be the accomplished soldier among men of the sword, and as eminently the scholar among those of the gown. He spent the greatest part of his unsettled life in France, but died at Pinkhill, his father's seat, in April, 1601, about the 38th, or 39th, year of his age.

William Lithgow.

William Lithgow, a Scotsman, whose sufferings by imprisonment and torture, at Malaga, and whose travels, on foot, over Europe, Asia, and Africa, seem to raise him almost to the rank of a martyr* and a hero, published an account of his peregrinations and adventures †. Though the author deals much in the marvellous, the horrid account of the strange cruelties of which, he tells us, he was the subject, have, however, an air of truth. Soon after his arrival in England, from Malaga, he was carried to Theobald's on a feather bed, that King James might be an eye-witness of his "martyred anatomy," by which he means his wretched body, mangled and reduced to a skeleton. The whole court crowded to see him; and his majesty ordered him to be taken care of; and he was

twice sent to Bath at his expence. By the king's command he applied to Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador, for the recovery of the money and other things of value, which the governor of Malaga had taken from him, and for a thousand pounds for his support. He was promised a full reparation for the damage he had sustained; but the perfidious minister never performed his promise. When he was upon the point of leaving England, Lithgow upbraided him with the breach of his word, in the presence chamber, before several gentlemen of the court. This occasioned their fighting upon the spot; and the ambassador, as the traveller oddly expresses it, had his fistula ‡ contrabanded with his fist. The unfortunate Lithgow, who was generally condemned for his spirited behaviour, was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner nine months. At the conclusion of the octavo edition of his "Travels," he informs us, that, in his three voyages, "his painful feet have traced over (besides passages of seas and rivers) thirty-six thousand and odd miles, which draweth near to twice the circumference of the whole earth." Here the marvellous seems to rise to the incredible, and to set him, in point of veracity, below Coryat, whom it is nevertheless certain that he far outwalked. His description of Ireland is whimsical and curious. This, together with the narrative

* He suffered as a spy and heretic, having been condemned by the inquisition.

† The first edition was printed in 1614, 4to. and reprinted in the next reign, with additions, and a dedication to Charles I.

‡ Gondamor was afflicted with a fistula, which occasioned his using a perforated chair, which is exhibited in one of his prints.

of his sufferings, is reprinted in Morgan's "*Phoenix Britannicus*." His book is very scarce.

Lady Anne Clifford.

Lady Anne Clifford was daughter and heiress of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the famous adventurer, whose spirit she inherited. She was first married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, a man of merit, whose memory was ever dear to her, and whose life she has written. Her second husband was Philip, earl of Pembroke, a man in every respect unworthy of her, from whom she was soon parted. She was long regarded as a queen in the North; and her foundations and benefactions seem to argue a revenue little less than royal. She founded two hospitals, and repaired, or built, seven churches, and six castles; that of Pendragon still retains a magnificence suitable to the dignity of its ancient inhabitant. Her spirited letter to Sir Joseph Williamson, in the "*Royal and noble authors*," contains but three lines, but they are master-strokes, and strongly expressive of her character. *Ob.* 22 March, 1676.

So great an original as Anne Clifford well deserves to be minutely traced. Bishop Rainbow, in his sermon, at her funeral, is very circumstantial as to her character, among the peculiarities of which, he says, that she was "of a humour pleasing to all, yet like to none; her dress not disliked by any, yet imitated by none." Her riches and her charities were almost boundless. This was chiefly owing to her prudence and œconomy. She was a

mistress, as the same author expresses it, of *forecast and aftercast*, and was strictly regular in all her accounts. Dr. Donne, speaking of her extensive knowledge, which comprehended whatever was fit to employ a lady's leisure, said, "that she knew well how to discourse of all things, from predetermination to flea silk*," "Constancy was so well known a virtue to her, that it might vindicate the whole sex from the contrary imputation †." Tho' she conversed with her twelve alms-women, as her sisters, and her servants as humble friends, she knew, upon proper occasions, how to maintain her dignity, which she kept up in the courts of Elizabeth, James I. and his son Charles, and was well qualified to grace the drawing-room of Charles II. She was strongly solicited to go to Whitehall, after the restoration, but she declined it, saying, "that if she went thither, she must have a pair of blinkers," such as obstruct the sight of untractable horses, lest she should see such things as would offend her, in that licentious court. She erected a monument in the highway, where her mother and she took their last farewell, on which spot a sum of money was annually given to the poor. She lived to see her great-grand-children by both her daughters, Margaret, countess of Thanet, and Isabella, countess of Northampton.

John Bruen.

John Bruen, of Stapleford, in Cheshire, was a man of considerable fortune, who received his education at Alban Hall, in the

* Untwisted silk, used in embroidery.

† Rainbow.

university of Oxford, where he was a gentleman commoner. Though he was of puritan principles, he was no slave to the narrow bigotry of a sect. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable, and beloved and admired by men of all persuasions. He was conscientiously punctual in all the public and private duties of religion, and divinity was his study and delight. He was a frequenter of the public sermons of these times, called prophecyings; and it was his constant practice to commit the substance of what he heard to writing. *Ob.* 1625, *Æt.* 65.

The reader will see more of this gentleman in the Second Part of Clark's Marrow of Ecclesiastical History. This author also informs us, that Mr. Bruen had a servant, named Robert Pasfield, who was "mighty in the scriptures," tho' he could neither read nor write. He was, indeed, as remarkable for remembering texts and sermons as Jedidiah Buxton for remembering numbers. "For the help of his

" memory, he invented and framed
 " a girdle of leather, long and
 " large, which went twice about
 " him. This he divided into fe-
 " veral parts, allotting every book
 " in the Bible, in their order, to
 " some of these divisions; then, for
 " the chapters, he affixed points or
 " thongs of leather to the several
 " divisions, and made knots by
 " fives or tens thereupon, to distin-
 " guish the chapters of that book;
 " and by other points he divided
 " the chapters into their particular
 " contents or verses, as occasion
 " required. This he used in-
 " stead of pen and ink, in hearing
 " sermons, and made so good use
 " of it, that, coming home, he was
 " able by it to repeat the sermon,

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" quote the texts of scripture, &c.
 " to his own great comfort, and to
 " the benefit of others; which gir-
 " dle master Bruen kept after his
 " death, hung it up in his study,
 " and would merrily call it The
 " girdle of verity."

Of Henry Welby.

HENRY Welby was a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of above a thousand pounds a year. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been a competent time at the university and the inns of court, he completed his education, by making the tour of Europe. He was happy in the love and esteem of his friends, and indeed of all that knew him, as his heart was warm, and the virtues of it were conspicuous from his many acts of humanity, benevolence, and charity. When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt upon his life with a pistol, which not going off, he wrested it from his hands, and found it charged with a double bullet. Hence he formed a resolution of retiring from the world; and taking a house in Grub-street, he reserved three rooms for himself; the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. In these he kept himself so closely retired, that for forty-four years he was never seen by any human creature, except an old maid that attended him, who had only been permitted to see him in some cases of great necessity. His diet was constantly bread, water-gruel, milk, and vegetables, and, when he indulged himself most, the yolk of an egg. He

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bought

bought all the new books that were published, most of which, upon a slight examination, he rejected. His time was regularly spent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthusian monk was ever more constant and rigid in his abstinence. His plain garb, his long and silver beard, his mortified and venerable aspect, bespoke him an ancient inhabitant of the desert, rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity, and was very inquisitive after proper objects. He died the 29th of October, 1636, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and lies buried in St. Giles's church, near Cripple-gate. The old maid servant died but six days before her master. He had a very amiable daughter, who married Sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire; but neither she, nor any of her family, ever saw her father after his retirement.

Mrs. Cromwell, the Protector's Wife.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier*, and wife of Oliver Cromwell, was a woman of an enlarged understanding and an elevated spirit. She was an excellent

housewife, and as capable of descending to the kitchen with propriety, as she was of acting in her exalted station with dignity. It has been asserted, that she as deeply interested herself in steering the helm, as she had often done in turning the spit; and that she was as constant a spur to her husband in the career of his ambition as she had been to her servants in their culinary employments: certain it is, that she acted a much more prudent part as protectress, than Henrietta did as queen; and that she educated her children with as much ability as she governed her family with address. Such a woman would, by a natural transition, have filled a throne †. She survived her husband fourteen years, and died the 8th of Oct. 1672.

Robert Perceval, Esq.

Robert Perceval was, in early life, a youth of uncommon expectation, as, during his application to literary pursuits, he made a very considerable progress. He was some time of Christ's College in Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn; but being of a high spirit, and having a strong propensity to pleasure, he neglected his studies, and abandoned himself

* This gentleman was of the same family with the ancient earls of Essex, of the same name. His seat was in that county.

† James Heath informs us, that she was a relation of Mr. Hamden's, and Mr. Goodwin's of Buckinghamshire; and that she was, by Oliver, "trained up and made the waiting-woman of his providences, and lady rampant of his successful greatness, which she personated afterwards as imperiously as himself;" and that "the in-ubus of her bed made her partaker too in the pleasures of the throne." We are told by an Italian author, that he gradually and artfully assumed the government at the instigation of his wife. Sir James Burrow in his "Anecdotes and Observations relating to Cromwell," invalidates the charge brought against her by this writer. I know no more of her, but that about the time of the Restoration, she very prudently stole out of town, and lived for the remainder of her life in the obscurity of retirement.

to his passions. He is said to have been engaged in no less than nineteen duels before he was twenty years of age. He was found in the Strand, apparently murdered by assassins, who could never be discovered after the strictest enquiry; but Fielding, the noted beau, with whom he was known to have had a quarrel, did not escape suspicion. A little before this tragical event, he, if himself might be credited, saw his own spectre bloody and ghastly, and was so shocked with the sight that he presently swooned. Upon his recovery, he went immediately to Sir Robert Southwell, his uncle, to whom he related the particulars of this ghostly appearance, which were recorded, word for word, by the late Lord Egmont, as he received them from the mouth of Sir Robert, who communicated them to him a little before his death. Lord Egmont also mentions a dream of one Mrs. Brown, of Bristol, relative to the murder, which dream is said to have been exactly verified.

Extraordinary Instance of Enthusiasm

THE most signal instance of pure enthusiasm that hath ever occurred to me, is that of Mr. John Mason, minister of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. He was a man of great simplicity of behaviour, of the most unaffected piety, and of learning and abilities far above the common level, till he was bewildered by the mysteries of Calvinism, and infatuated with millenary notions. This calm and grave enthusiast was as firmly persuaded as he was of his own existence, and as strongly persuaded others, that he was the Elias ap-

pointed to proclaim the approach of Christ, who was speedily to begin the millennium and fix his throne at Water-Stratford. Crowds of people assembled at this place, who were fully convinced that this great æra would presently commence; and especially after Mason had, in the most solemn manner, affirmed to his sister and several other persons, that as he lay on his bed, he saw Christ in all his majesty. Never was there a scene of more frantic joy, expressed by singing, fiddling, dancing, and all the wildness of enthusiastic gestures and rapturous vociferation, than was, for some time, seen at Stratford; where a mixed multitude assembled to hail the approach of king Jesus. Every vagabond and village fiddler that could be procured bore a part in the rude concert at this tumultuous jubilee. Mason was observed to speak rationally on every subject that had no relation to his wild notions in religion. He died, in 1692, soon after he fancied he had seen his saviour, fully convinced of the reality of the vision and of his own divine mission. See a particular Account of his Life and Character, by H. Maurice, rector of Tyringham, Bucks, 1695, 4to. pamphlet.

Dr. John Dee, with his Prophet, or Seer, Edward Kelly.

JOHN Dee was a man of extensive learning, particularly in the mathematics, in which he had few equals; but he was vain, credulous, and enthusiastic. He was deep in astrology, and strongly tinctured with the superstition of the Rosicrucians, whose dreams he listened to with great eagerness, and be-

came as great a dreamer himself as any of that fraternity. He appears to have been, by turns, a dupe and a cheat, but acquired prodigious reputation, and was courted by the greatest princes in Europe, who thought that in possessing him, they should literally possess a treasure: he was offered large pensions by the emperors Charles V. Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodolph, and the czar of Muscovy*. He travelled over great part of Europe, and seems to have been revered by many persons of rank and eminence, as a being of a superior order. He pretended that a black stone, or speculum, which he made great use of, was brought him by angels, and that he was particularly intimate with Raphael and Gabriel. Edward Kelly, the associate of his studies and travels †, who was esteemed an adept in chymistry, was appointed his sècr, or speculator. He is said to have written down what came from the mouths of the angels or demons that appeared in the speculum. His reputation, as a Rosicrucian, was equal, at least, to that of Dr. Dee; but he was so unfortunate as to lose both his ears at Lancaster. It was confidently reported, that he raised a dead body in that county ‡. He was imprisoned for a cheat in Germany, a country which hath produced more dupes to alchymy than all the other nations in Europe.

He pretended, that he was enjoined by some of his friends, the angels, to have "a community of

wives §," and he so strictly adhered to this injunction, that he seems to have made it a part of his religion. Kelly died miserably from the effects of a fall, in escaping from his confinement, in Germany; and Dee, very poor, at Mortlake, in Surry; the former in October 1595; the latter in the year 1608, and the eighty-first of his age.

"The black stone into which doctor Dee used to call his spirits," was in the collection of the earls of Peterborough, whence it came to lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was next the property of the late duke of Argyle, and is now Mr. Walpole's. It appears, upon examination, to be nothing but a polished piece of canal coal. But this is what Butler means, when he says,

Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glass, a stone.

Hud. Part II. Cant. iii. v. 631, 2.

See "A true and faithful relation of what passed for many years betwixt Dr. John Dee and some spirits;" London, 1659, fol. It is observable, from the analogy of style, that the discourses of the true and false angels were composed by the same hand.

*Some Account of Dr. Simon Forman;
From Lilly's History of his own
Life and Times.*

WHEN my mistress died, she had under her arm-hole a small scarlet bag full of many

* See Hearne's "Appendix to Joh. Glastonienf. Chron." p. 505

† This man was born at Worcester, and died an apothecary.

‡ Weaver's "Fœneral Monuments," p. 45, 46.

§ The same has been reported of Dee; but this is contradictory to what is said of him by Dr. Thomas Smith. Vide "*Vita Jo. Dee*," p. 45.

things

things, which, one that was there, delivered unto me. There was in this bag several sigils, some of Jupiter in Trine, others of the nature of Venus, some of iron, and one of gold, of pure angel gold, of the bigness of a thirty-three shilling piece of king James's coin. In the circumference on one side was engraven, *Vicit Leo de tribu Judæ Tetragrammaton* †, within the middle there was engraven an holy lamb. In the other circumference there was Amraphel and three †. In the middle, *Sanctus Petrus, Alpha* and *Omega*.

The occasion of framing this sigil was thus; her former husband travelling into Suffex, happened to lodge in an inn, and to lie in a chamber thereof, wherein, not many months before, a country grazier had lain, and in the night cut his own throat; after this night's lodging he was perpetually, and for many years, followed by a spirit, which vocally and articulately provoked him to cut his throat; he was used frequently to say, "I defy thee, I defy thee," and to spit at the spirit; this spirit followed him many years, he not making any body acquainted with it; at last, he grew melancholy and discontented; which being carefully observed by his wife, she many times hearing him pronounce, "I defy thee," &c. she desired him to acquaint her with the cause of his distemper, which he then did. Away she went to Dr. Simon Forman, who lived then in Lambeth, and acquaints him with it; who having framed this sigil, and hang'd it about his neck, he wearing it continually until he died, was never more molested by the spirit: I sold the sigil for thirty-two shil-

lings, but transcribed the words *verbatim* as I have related. Sir, you shall now have a story of this Simon Forman, as his widow, whom I well knew, related it unto me. But before I relate his death, I shall acquaint you something of the man, as I have gathered them from some manuscripts of his own writing.

He was a chandler's son in the city of Westminster. He travelled into Holland for a month in 1580, purposely to be instructed in astrology, and other more occult sciences; as also in physic, taking his degree of doctor beyond seas: being sufficiently furnished and instructed with what he desired, he returned into England towards the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and flourished until that year of king James, wherein the countess of Essex, the earl of Somerset, and Sir Thomas Overbury's matters were questioned. He lived in Lambeth with a very good report of the neighbourhood, especially of the poor, unto whom he was charitable. He was a person that in horary questions (especially thefts) was very judicious and fortunate; so also in sicknesses, which indeed was his matter-piece. In resolving questions about marriage he had good success: in other questions very moderate. He was a person of indefatigable pains. I have seen sometimes half one sheet of paper wrote of his judgment upon one question; in writing whereof he used much tautology, as you may see yourself (most excellent esquire) if you read a great book of Dr. Flood's, which you have, who had all that book from the manuscripts of Forman; for I have seen the same word for word in an English

manuscript formerly belonging to Doctor Willoughby of Gloucestershire. Had Forman lived to have methodized his own papers, I doubt not but he would have advanced the Jatro-mathematical part thereof very completely; for he was very observant, and kept notes of the success of his judgments, as in many of his figures I have observed. I very well remember to have read in one of his manuscripts, what followeth.

“ Being in bed one morning,” says he, “ I was desirous to know whether I should ever be a lord, earl or knight, &c. whereupon I set a figure; and thereupon my judgment:” by which he concluded, that within two years time he should be a lord or great man. “ But,” says he, “ before the two years were expired, the doctors put me in Newgate, and nothing came.” Not long after, he was desirous to know the same things concerning his honour or greatness. Another figure was set, and that promised him to be a great lord within one year. But he sets down, that in that year he had no preferment at all; only “ I became acquainted with a merchant’s wife, by whom I got well.” There is another figure concerning one Sir ——— Ayre his going into Turkey, whether it would be a good voyage or not: the doctor repeats all his astrological reasons, and mutters them together, and then gave his judgment it would be a fortunate voyage. But under this figure, he concludes, “ this proved not so, for he was taken prisoner by pirates ere he arrived in Turkey, and lost all.” He set several questions to know if he should attain the philosophers

stone, and the figure, according to his straining, did seem to signify as much; and then he tugs upon the aspects and configurations, and elected a fit time to begin his operation; but by and by, in conclusion, he adds, “ so the work went very forward; but upon the \square of δ the setting-glass broke, and I lost all my pains.” He sets down five or six such judgments, but still complains all came to nothing, upon the malignant aspects of η and δ . Although some of his astrological judgments did fail, more particularly those concerning himself, he being no way capable of such preferment as he ambitiously desired; yet I shall repeat some other of his judgments, which did not fail, being performed by conference with spirits. My mistress went once unto him, to know when her husband, then in Cumberland, would return, he having promised to be at home near the time of the question. After some consideration, he told her to this effect: “ Margery,” for so her name was, “ thy husband will not be at home these eighteen days; his kindred have vexed him, and he is come away from them in much anger: he is now in Carlisle, and hath but three pence in his purse.” And when he came home, he confessed all to be true, and that upon leaving his kindred he had but three pence in his purse. I shall relate one story more, and then his death.

One Coleman, clerk to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Leicestershire, having had some liberal favours both from his lady and her daughters, bragged of it, &c. The knight brought him into the star-chamber, had

had his servant sentenced to be pilloried, whipped, and afterwards, during life, to be imprisoned. The sentence was executed in London, and was to be in Leicestershire. Two keepers were to convey Coleman from the Fleet to Leicester. My mistress taking consideration of Coleman, and the miseries he was to suffer, went presently to Forman, acquainted him therewith; who, after consideration, swore Coleman had lain both with mother and daughters, &c. &c. and said, "They intend in Leicester to whip him to death; but I assure thee, Margery, he shall never come there; yet they set forward to-morrow," says he; and so they did, Coleman's legs being locked with an iron chain under the horse's belly. In this nature they travelled the first and second day; on the third day the two keepers, seeing their prisoner's civility the two preceding days, did not lock his chain under the horse's belly as formerly, but locked it only to one side. In this posture they rode some miles beyond Northampton, when, on a sudden, one of the keepers had a necessity to untruss, and so the other and Coleman stood still; by and by the other keeper desired Coleman to hold his horse, for he had occasion also: Coleman immediately took one of their swords, and ran through two of the horses, killing them stark dead; gets upon the other with one of their swords; "Farewell, gentlemen," quoth he, "tell my master I have no mind to be whipped in Leicestershire," and so went his way. The two keepers, in all haste, went to a gentleman's house near at hand, complaining of their misfortune, and desired of him to pur-

sue their prisoner, which he with much civility granted; but ere the horses could be got ready, the mistress of the house came down, and enquiring what the matter was, went to the stable, and commanded the horses to be unsaddled, with this sharp speech—"Let the Lady Beaumont and her daughters live honestly; none of my horses shall go forth upon this occasion."

I could relate many such stories of his performances; as also what he wrote in a book left behind him, viz. "This I made the devil write with his own hand in Lambeth Fields 1596, in June or July, as I now remember." He professed to his wife there would be much trouble about Carr and the countess of Essex, who frequently resorted unto him, and from whose company he would sometimes lock himself in his study a whole day. Now we come to his death, which happened as follows. The Sunday night before he died, his wife and he being at supper in their garden-house, she being pleasant, told him that she had been informed he could resolve, whether man or wife should die first: "Whether shall I," quoth she, "bury you or no?" "Oh Trunco," for so he called her, "thou wilt bury me, but thou wilt much repent it." "Yea, but how long first?" "I shall die," said he, "ere Thursday night." Monday came, all was well. Tuesday came, he was not sick. Wednesday came, and still he was well; with which his impertinent wife did much twit him in the teeth. Thursday came, and dinner was ended, he very well: he went down to the water-side, and took a pair of oars to go to some

buildings he was in hand with in Puddle-dock. Being in the middle of the Thames, he presently fell down, only saying, "An impost, an impost," and so he died. A most sad storm of wind immediately following. He died worth one thousand two hundred pounds, and left only one son called Clement. All his rarities, secret manuscripts, of what quality soever, Dr. Napper, of Lindford in Buckinghamshire, had; who had been a long time his scholar; and of whom Forman was used to say, he would be a dunce: yet in continuance of time he proved a singular astrologer and physician. Sir Richard, now living, I believe has all those rarities in possession, which were Forman's, being kinsman and heir unto Dr. Napper. [His son Thomas Napper, Esq; most generously gave most of these manuscripts to Elias Ashmole, Esq;.]

Som^e Account of Sir Henry Morgan, the famous Bucanier; from the History of Jamaica, lately published.

Mercantile men flocked to Jamaica soon after the Restoration, in quest of new resources of trade in the neighbourhood of the rich Spanish settlements. The other English colonies afforded also a supply of poor, but industrious planters, who had fresh and fertile lands given them without expence. But the principal supporters of the colony, by the torrents of money which they poured in, to the enriching of merchants and planters, and the invitation of new settlers, were the Bucaniers, an hardy race of seamen, and other bold spirits,

united in firm league, who assaulted the Spaniards in all quarters, demolished their fortifications, sacked their towns, plundered their treasures, and reduced them to so necessitous a condition, that, had it not been for the too great influence which Spain found means to cultivate in the British administration, it would, probably, after a few years longer conflict, have been no difficult matter to have annexed Cuba, or some other valuable parts of their pretended territory in these seas, to the British crown; or, at least, to have forced their admitting us to a participation of their trade in preference to other nations, whilst we had retained the Havannah, or St. Domingo, as cautionary to guard the treaty, and a lasting peace. By these means, they would have been effectually prevented from driving us out of the logwood creeks, from capturing our defenceless merchant ships, and enslaving their crews, under pretence of holding exclusive right of dominion over the American seas: events, at which the impolitic or dastardly concessions of our court, many years afterwards, tamely connived. But the Spaniards had, by this time, recovered their former losses. They had grown, by a cessation of what they called our piratical hostilities, into a state of vigour and opulence.

By the very pacific disposition of the British court, they were animated with a degree of spirit which they had never felt before; nor was it long ere they exhibited some proofs of it in a series of insolence, mixed with rancorous and wanton acts of barbarity, exercised upon our countrymen, and which they have, in a greater or less degree,

upon

upon every fuitable occasion, persevered in manifesting to the present time.

It is to the Bucaniers that we owe the possession of Jamaica at this hour. The Spaniards had never ceased from their inclinations to regain it; and the settlement went on so slowly at first, that they had the greatest reason for hoping to become masters of it; and drive out their conquerors. But they were checked all at once by the attacks which they received from whole squadrons of privateers, invading them in different places with such irresistible fury, that they began to find very sufficient employment at home, in defending their own coasts and effects.

The general name of *pirates*, given to these persons, loads the memory of some among them with an undeserved opprobrium; considering the many wonderful and gallant actions they performed, the eminent services they effected for the nation, the riches they acquired to their country, and the solid establishment they gave to so valuable a colony. Sir Henry Morgan, whose achievements are well known, was equal to any of the most renowned warriors of historical fame, in valour, conduct, and success; but this gentleman has been unhappily confounded with the piratical herd; although it is certain that he constantly sailed under a regular commission, was equipped for his expedition against Marcaibo by the governor of Jamaica, and was applauded and rewarded for his conquests by the ruling powers both in that island and in England. When the Spaniards, in these seas, were so distressed in their settlements and na-

vigation, that they were almost humbled into despair, and their ambassador, at our court, having presented several memorials, it was thought adviseable by government to put a stop to this West India war by a treaty of peace, and rigorous orders. Sir Henry immediately desisted; and, after the reduction of Panama in February, 1671, (the treaty not having then reached America) he undertook no further enterprize.

This gallant man, having sheathed his victorious sword, retired into the peaceable walk of civil life, in which he was equally eminent for his good sense and noble deportment. But, after being raised, on the sole recommendation of his many great qualities, to the honour of knighthood, and to the highest station in the island, he fell a sacrifice, at length, to the vengeful intrigues of the Spanish court, and the pusillanimity of English government, as Sir Walter Raleigh had done before him. He was, upon a letter from the secretary of state, sent into England as a prisoner; and, without being charged with any crime, or ever brought to a hearing, forcibly kept there three years at his own great expence, to the ruin of his fortune and health, which was wasted under the oppression of a court faction, and a lingering consumption, caused by the troubles inflicted on him, and the coldness of the climate.

Anecdotes of Madame de Barré, Mistress to the late king of France.

A Great deal has lately been written in Paris concerning this lady, but with little truth or pre-

precision. A French gentleman of distinction, who knew her personally, though unwilling to expose the weakness of his late sovereign, has suffered the love of justice to prevail, and communicated the only anecdotes concerning Madam de Barré which can be properly authenticated, or merit attention.

She was fond of being thought descended from an ancient, noble family in Ireland, some of whom fled to France, during the troubles in that island; and this report was industriously propagated by her creatures; but the truth is, her descent, and even her birth, are too obscure to be traced with any certainty. It is notorious, that from the earliest age of womanhood, which is attained very young in France, she was known in Paris under the denomination of "une fille de joie," a girl of the town; and from the following bon mot of the duke d'Evguin, it may be supposed in a very humble situation. Soon after her advancement at court, that nobleman was asked if he knew her. "Oui, says he, je l'ai connue a un ecu, a present est a un Louis." "I have known her at a crown, now she is at a louis." In the early part of her youth she was esteemed uncommonly beautiful; but at the period when she was pitched upon to fascinate the voluptuous monarch of France, the charms of her person had greatly suffered by the depredations of time, and the course of life to which she had been accustomed from fourteen to thirty years of age. The lilies and roses, implanted by the benevolent hand of nature on her lovely features, had faded long before under the breath of pollution, and art now supplied the defect from the repositories of the

perfumer. The remaining lustre of a fine eye, joined to exact symmetry of shape, and an inexpressibly engaging air of address, were, however, sufficient external graces to engage the king's attention at the first interview, placed, as the purpose was, in a situation where she could not fail of attracting his notice, and thoroughly instructed in the part she was to act, if his majesty accented her.

It was customary with the king, in his hunting parties, to separate from the court, and, attended only by one or two noblemen, to ride about the parks to view the company gathered upon these occasions. Madam Barré took her station in a private recess, where there was no danger of interruption, and the duke d'Aiguillon, who had concerted the whole scheme, conducted the king to the spot: the interview produced an assignation, and, at a private petit souper, the conquest was completed by the vivacity of her conversation, the apparent amiableness of her temper, and elegance of taste which the king discovered in her, from which he promised himself a revival of that variety of enchanting amusements, contrived by his former mistress la Pompadour, to banish the melancholy horrors to which he was frequently subject.

A treaty was soon set on foot, which ended on her establishment at Versailles on her own terms; one of them was a title, and the king granted it, notwithstanding the strong representations of de Choiseul against this imprudent step. Having gained this point, the Countess de Barré kept no bounds, but, with unexampled arrogance, expected to be visited by the dauphin and dauphi-

dauphiness, now king and queen of France. The dauphin, after some warm altercations with the king, was obliged to submit; but the dauphiness, with a noble greatness of soul, addressed the king, upon this occasion, nearly in the following terms: "Sire; if I had been born your subject, I must have obeyed; but, as the daughter and the sister of an emperor, your majesty will excuse me." The ladies of the court, however, could not obtain any indulgence; they were obliged to shew every mark of respect to the new favourite, and one example of resistance frightened them into constrained compliance.

The duchess de Gramont, first lady of honour to the late queen, being in a box at the opera, the countess de Barré came in, and attempted to place herself by the duchess; upon which, consulting her own dignity, and her veneration for the memory of her late royal mistress, now openly insulted in the eyes of the spectators, she desired the countess to retire, and, on her refusal, the duchess, politely curtsying to the people, who expressed universal applause, left the box and went into another. For this offence, she received a letter de cachet, banishing her to her country seat, at a great distance from Paris, during the king's pleasure. But how will the world be astonished to hear, that Barré, in the first years of her promotion, enjoyed a plenitude of power, unknown to Pompadour, and which, with all her talents, she never durst attempt! Strange to relate, she solicited and obtained a power to draw on the Treasury under her own signature. As soon as the news of this extraordinary instance of royal imbecillity

reached the ears of the duke de Choiseul, it is said, he passionately exclaimed, "C'en est fait de moi," all is over with me. But that his adversaries might not have an easy victory to boast of, notwithstanding this presage of his disgrace, he put every stratagem in force to ruin their protectrix; and, amongst the rest, he attempted to supplant the countess by introducing a rival. This was the widow of an officer, who brought a petition to the minister, but, finding her very handsome and sprightly, de Choiseul referred her to the king, and gave her an opportunity of presenting her person and her petition; but the former produced only a slight, if any effect; and the plan totally miscarried, but not without being made known to the countess, who now entered more deeply than ever into the politics of the times, with a determined resolution to remove the two de Choiseuls; and in this she succeeded, to the great dishonour of the king, and to the regret of all the true friends of France. In the year 1771, while the necessary preparations were making in England to repel force by force, in case a negotiation for satisfaction should prove unsuccessful, it is confidently asserted, that the court of Spain actually intended to break with England, if France had been ready to second her; and that the Spanish ministry applied to the court of Versailles to know her intentions; to which de Choiseul returned for answer, without the king's knowledge, "That the king, his master, would be always ready to support the honour of the house of Bourbon, and to fulfil the solemn engagements he had entered into by the Family Compact." A dis-
patch

patch to this purport, which had been forwarded to the French ambassador at Madrid, was copied by a secretary in the interest of the Duke d'Aguillon, and transmitted home: this epistle was, by the chancellor, put into the hands of the countess de Barré, with instructions to shew it to the king in one of his gloomy hours, and to paint to him, in the strongest colours, all the horrors of war, to be commenced at a time when the finances were in great disorder, the whole kingdom in a ferment concerning the parliaments, and the poor almost starved for want of bread.

At the same time the duke d'Aguillon circulated a general rumour without doors, that de Choiseul was going to involve the nation in a war with England, on account of a miserable island (Falkland's) in South America. The people caught the alarm, and, to testify their inclination to peace, the general cry at Paris was, 'Point de guerre! point de Choiseul!' no war! no Choiseul!

The dismissal of the minister was soon after resolved upon by the king, and took place the beginning of January 1771. His majesty in the letter de cachet (which ordered him to resign his employments, and to retire to his seat at Chanteloux) expressed in strong terms his disapprobation of his conduct latterly; but he was scarce gone into exile, when the eyes of all Paris were opened, and it was now plainly discovered, that he was sacrificed to the resentment of the countess, to the ambition of the duke d'Aguillon, and to the deep-laid scheme of the chancellor, to subvert the ancient constitution of the kingdom. It was publicly known likewise, that the dispatch which had raised such a

clamour against him contained instructions to the French ambassador, to dissuade the court of Madrid from breaking with England; though it was added, that France was bound in honour to support the interests of every branch of the house of Bourbon; but the former part of the letter was artfully suppressed.

The dismissal of de Choiseul was followed by a revival of most arbitrary proceedings against the parliament of Paris, who continued their deputations, and desired the king either to withdraw his edict, and permit the law to take its course with the duke d'Aguillon, or to accept their employments and their lives, which they were willing to sacrifice to the preservation of the constitution.

The affair ended in the members being banished, by the influence of the countess, to different villages; and a new tribunal was constituted, veiled with the same powers as the late parliament, though the princes of the blood, and several other peers of France, protested against those anticonstitutional proceedings. The king soon after made the duke d'Aguillon prime minister, who conducted himself with great inveteracy against all who had made complaints of him and the countess.

When the king was seized with his last sickness, the brother of de Barré had obtained a considerable post in the army; but resigned it as soon as the monarch's death was known; and just before that period the unhappy woman, who had lost him in the esteem of his subjects, was removed from the palace, and took refuge in a convent near Paris. She has since, without being persecuted by the new king, never appeared

peared in public, as she well knows her ascendancy over Louis XV. was very apparent, and that the late unprosperous situation of affairs was entirely attributed to her intrigues with the Duke d'Aguillon and the chancellor.

To conclude, Madam de Barré appears to have been a woman of spirit without parts; to have made money and rank her principal objects, without ever consulting either the honour of the monarch she influenced, or the public good. A character by no means uncommon among the ladies who have had any share in regulating the political transactions of Europe.

Genuine Account of Omiah, a Native of Otaheite, a new discovered Island in the South Seas, lately brought over to England by Capt. Fourneauux.

SIR,

I Shall take the liberty of acquainting you with the result of a visit I paid to a friend of mine at Hertford, at whose house I dined in company with Omiah.

I am five feet ten inches and a half high, and the first time I was introduced into Omiah's company, by his interpreter, Mr. Andrews *, I took an opportunity of measuring in height with this polite stranger. This freedom pleased Omiah much, as does every circumstance, in which he can engage with a person either in conversation or in action. He is about half an inch under my size, but rather lusty and strong made, though not in the least heavy. His complexion much re-

sembles that of an European accustomed to hot climates; his features are regular, and agreeable by a smile, which the pleasures he enjoys seem to produce. His hair is jet black, shining and strong, and clubbed behind, since he came over; he was dressed in a reddish-brown coat and breeches, with a white waistcoat, made in the English taste, in which he appeared perfectly easy. His hands are *tataow'd*, according to the mode in his native country. It is usual there to mark the right hand in a particular manner, upon occasion of taking a wife; and Omiah, whom I imagine to be about 18 † years old, has been honoured with eight or ten sets of these marks, having already had as many wives. He is also marked, or *tataow'd*, in some other parts; but they are hidden by his clothes.

I saw him at Baron Dimdale's, at whose house I had the pleasure of dining with him, he being then at Hertford, under preparation previous to inoculation for the small-pox, and which he hath since safely passed through.

In company he is easy and polite, and behaves so at table, handles his knife and fork well, and conducts himself in every respect with great decency, cleanliness, and void of any awkwardness. As he was confined to a certain regimen, he eat only of pudding, potatoes, and other vegetables, though he is fond of meat, and particularly of ham; but, with regard to quantity, he is very abstemious.

Omiah is so far from shewing such marks of simplicity and ignorance, as have been mentioned in the different accounts of him,

* This gentleman was the surgeon of Captain Fourneauux's vessel.

† We take this to be an error, and that the writer intended 28 y. ars.

(published in the newspapers) that his deportment is genteel, and resembles so much that of well-bred people here, as to make it appear very extraordinary to those who know how little time it is since he left the South-sea islands, where the manners are so totally different from those of the polished people in Europe.

A few common expressions he pronounces with fluency, such as "How do you do?" &c. * As the whole language of an Otaheitan, which is the same as that of the natives of Ulateiah, does not exceed a thousand words, he is extremely at a loss for terms to express the new ideas he has acquired, and objects he has seen in this country. As these southern people have only three quadrupeds, the dog, the rat, and the hog †, he has no term of describing a horse, but by that of "a great hog that carries people;" or a cow, by that of "a great hog that gives milk," &c.

The fruits in these southern islands are almost equally limited in number; and nothing affords Omiah more amusement than a garden, and the fruit on the trees against the walls. The plants and shrubbery for ornament, he says, he would take away, and replace them with others that bear something to eat.

When he first saw a house, it was matter of astonishment, as it must naturally prove to a person, who had never seen any thing but sheds, and low covered rooms: carriages drawn by horses were also wonderful to him once; but now he sees

them without any marks of surprize.

In the southern isles abovementioned, no person is buried, but laid to rot above ground in a *mcrai*. The other day Omiah was at a funeral at Hertford; but he was incapable of seeing it finished: he wept upon the occasion, and went from so painful a scene. When he first saw the church-yard at Hertford, and was told that people were buried in it, he asked if all the people buried there had died by inoculation.

He evidently has an affable, as well as a tender disposition; he possesses likewise much discernment and quickness. A mark of sensibility he shewed very lately. He was observing some anglers fishing near Hertford, and was pleased to learn in what manner they were employed; but when he saw the hooks baited with a live worm, he turned away to avoid a sight so disagreeable, and declared his antipathy to eat any fish taken by so cruel a method. An instance of his discernment and quickness he exhibited when he was introduced to the duchess of Gloucester, previous to his going to Hertford. The duchess not being prepared with a present proper for Omiah, it occurred to her, that a pocket handkerchief, embellished with her coronet, might be acceptable to him: it was presented to him. Omiah immediately kissed the coronet, and made a most complaisant bow to the duchess. As this mark of his attention, politeness, and quickness,

* When presented to the king, it was in these words Omiah saluted him.

† Does not this circumstance evince, that these islands were peopled, and furnished with their stock of animals, by some vessel formerly wrecked upon these coasts?

was unexpected, it gained him the good graces of all present.

Similar to this, Omiah distinguished himself when he was introduced to Lord Sandwich. He first pointed to the butler, and said, "He was king of the bottles;" that Capt. Fourneau "was king of the ship;" but Lord Sandwich "was king of all the ships."

I mentioned that he had several wives; some of which, however, he relinquished on account of their sterility. Some he still retains, but he intimated, when I enquired of him about the subject, that although he was happy in England, yet he should certainly be happier had he a wife in this country also. Capt. Fourneau took up Omiah from Ulateiah; but his father, who is a man of very great consequence, owns large possessions in Otaheite, as well as in that island, and Omiah was born at Otaheite, where he had seen Dr. Banks and Solander, and knew them again when he arrived here. He was designed for the priesthood; and his friends, who entertained the highest esteem for him, used every argument they could suggest against his venturing with

Captain Fourneau: they observed, that none of their friends had ever been brought back—that they had certainly been killed and eaten; in which they were confirmed by seeing some salted beef on board the English ships; for, as these natives had never seen any quadrupeds, except those I have enumerated, they were persuaded the salted meat could not be any of them, and therefore must have been human. They said likewise, that these ships sailed from place to place, and thus the sailors supported themselves among the islands, for that they had not any home of their own. But all these tremendous suggestions had no effect upon Omiah: he was resolved to die, or know the truth for himself.

Perhaps, if the history of his countrymen be considered, the doubts that must naturally be presented to him, and the circumstances of his independence, family, and popularity, there is not in any history of the world a much greater instance of resolution, intrepidity, and curiosity, if a parallel, to what Omiah has evinced.

London, Aug. 11. APYREXIA.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Experiments and Observations on the Singing of Birds; extracted from a curious Letter on that Subject, written by the Hon. Daines Barrington, Vice Pres. R. S. to Matthew Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S. From the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 63. part 2.

[Read April 22, May 6, and May 13, 1773.]

Jan. 10, 1773.

DEAR SIR,

AS the experiments and observations I mean to lay before the Royal Society relate to the singing of birds, which is a subject that hath never before been scientifically treated of*, it may not be improper to prefix an explanation of some uncommon terms, which I shall be obliged to use, as well as others which I have been under a necessity of coining.

To chirp, is the first sound which a young bird utters, as a cry for food, and is different in all nestlings, if accurately attended to; so that the hearer may distinguish of

what species the birds are, though the nest may hang out of his sight and reach.

This cry is, as might be expected, very weak and querulous; it is dropped entirely as the bird grows stronger, nor is afterwards intermixed with its song, the chirp of a nightingale (for example) being hoarse and disagreeable.

To this definition of the chirp, I must add, that it consists of a single sound, repeated at very short intervals, and that it is common to nestlings of both sexes.

The call of a bird, is that sound which it is able to make, when about a month old; it is, in most instances (which I happen to recollect), a repetition of one and the same note, is retained by the bird as long as it lives, and is common, generally, to both the cock and hen †.

The next stage in the notes of a bird is termed, by the bird-catchers, recording, which word is probably derived from a musical instrument,

* Kircher, indeed, in his *Musurgia*, hath given us some few passages in the song of the nightingale, as well as the call of a quail and cuckow, which he hath engraved in musical characters. These instances, however, only prove that some birds have in their song, notes which correspond with the intervals of our common scale of the musical octave.

† For want of terms to distinguish the notes of birds, Bellon applies the verb chanted, or sing, to the goose and crane, as well as the nightingale. "Plusieurs oiseaux chantent la nuit, comme est l'oye, la grue, & le rossignol." Bellon's *Hist. of Birds*, p. 50.

formerly

formerly used in England, called a recorder*.

This attempt in the nestling to sing, may be compared to the imperfect endeavour in a child to babble. I have known instances of birds beginning to record when they were not a month old.

This first essay does not seem to have the least rudiments of the future song; but as the bird grows older and stronger, one may begin to perceive what the nestling is aiming at.

Whilst the scholar is thus endeavouring to form his song, when he is once sure of a passage, he commonly raises his tone, which he drops again when he is not equal to what he is attempting; just as a singer raises his voice, when he not only recollects certain parts of a tune with precision, but knows that he can execute them.

What the nestling is not thus thoroughly master of, he hurries over, lowering his tone, as if he did not wish to be heard, and could not yet satisfy himself.

I have never happened to meet with a passage in any writer, which seems to relate to this stage of singing in a bird, except, perhaps, in the following lines of Statius:

“ — Nunc volucrum novi
 “ Quæsus, inexpertumque carmen,
 “ Quod tacitâ statuerè brunnâ.”
 Stat. Sylv. L. iv. Ecl. 5.

A young bird commonly conti-

nues to record for ten or eleven months, when he is able to execute every part of his song, which afterwards continues fixed, and is scarcely ever altered.

When the bird is thus become perfect in his lesson, he is said to sing his song round, or in all its varieties of passages, which he connects together, and executes without a pause.

I would therefore define a bird's song to be a succession of three or more different notes, which are continued without interruption during the same interval, with a musical bar of four crotchets in an adagio movement, or whilst a pendulum swings four seconds.

By the first requisite in this definition, I mean to exclude the call of a cuckow, or clucking of a hen †, as they consist of only two notes; whilst the short bursts of singing-birds, contending with each other (called jerks by the bird-catchers), are equally distinguished from what I term song, by their not continuing for four seconds.

As the notes of a cuckow and hen, therefore, though they exceed what I have defined the call of a bird to be, do not amount to its song, I will, for this reason, take the liberty of terming such a succession of two notes as we hear in these birds, the varied call.

Having thus settled the meaning of certain words, which I shall be obliged to make use of, I shall now

* It seems to have been a species of flute, and was probably used to teach young birds to pipe tunes.

Lord Bacon describes this instrument to have been strait, to have had a lesser and greater bore, both above and below, to have required very little breath from the blower, and to have had what he calls a tipple, or stopper. See his second Century Experiments.

† The common hen, when she lays, repeats the same note very often, and concludes with the sixth above, which she holds for a longer time.

proceed to state some general principles with regard to the singing of birds, which seem to result from the experiments I have been making for several years, and under a great variety of circumstances.

Notes in birds are no more innate than language is in man, and depend entirely upon the master under which they are bred, as far as their organs will enable them to imitate the sounds which they have frequent opportunities of hearing.

Most of the experiments I have made on this subject have been made with cock linnets, which were fledged and nearly able to leave their nest, on account not only of this bird's docility, and great powers of imitation, but because the cock is easily distinguished from the hen at that early period, by the superior whiteness in the wing*.

In many other sorts of singing-birds, the male is not at the age of three weeks so certainly known from the female; and if the pupil turns out to be a hen,

“ ——— ibi omnis
“ Effusus labor.”

The Greek poets made a singer of the *τετθξ*, whatever animal that may be, and it is remarkable that they observed the female was incapable of singing as well as hen birds:

* The white reaches almost to the shaft of the quill feathers, and in the hen does not exceed more than half.

† I thus call a bird which sings notes he would not have learned in a wild state: thus by a skylark-linnet, I mean a linnet with the sky-lark song; a nightingale-robin, a robin with the nightingale song, &c.

‡ This bird seems not to have been described by any of the ornithologists; it is of the finch tribe, and about the same size with our aberdavine (or siskin.) The colours are grey and white, and the cock has a bright yellow spot upon the rump. It is a very familiar bird, and sings better than any of those which are not European, except the American mocking bird.

Εἰς' εἰσὴν οἱ τούτους ἐκ εὐδαίμωνες,
Ὡς ταῖς γενναῖαι εὐδ' οἷον φωνῆς ἐν;
Comitorum Græcorum Sententia, p. 452. Ed. Steph.

I have indeed known an instance or two of a hen's making out something like the song of her species; but these are as rare as the common hen's being heard to crow.

I rather suspect also, that those parrots, magpies, &c. which either do not speak at all, or very little, are hens of those species.

I have educated nestling linnets under the three best singing larks, the skylark, woodlark, and titlark, every one of which, instead of the linnet's song, adhered entirely to that of their respective instructors.

When the note of the titlark-linnet † was thoroughly fixed, I hung the bird in a room with two common linnets, for a quarter of a year, which were full in song; the titlark-linnet, however, did not borrow any passages from the linnet's song, but adhered steadfastly to that of the titlark.

I had some curiosity to find out whether an European nestling would equally learn the note of an African bird; I therefore educated a young linnet under a vengolina ‡, which imitated its African master so exactly, without any mixture of the linnet song, that it was impossible to distinguish the one from the other.

This

This vengolina-linnet was absolutely perfect, without ever uttering a single note by which it could have been known to be a linnet. In some of my other experiments, however, the nestling linnet retained the call of its own species, or what the bird-catchers term the linnets chuckle, from some resemblance to that word when pronounced.

I have before stated, that all my nestling linnets were three weeks old, when taken from the nest; and by that time they frequently learn their own call from the parent birds, which I have mentioned to consist of only a single note.

To be certain, therefore, that a nestling will not have even the call of its species, it should be taken from the nest when only a day or two old; because, though nestlings cannot see till the seventh day, yet they can hear from the instant they are hatched, and, probably, from that circumstance attend to sounds more than they do afterwards; especially as the call of the parents announces the arrival of their food.

I must own, that I am not equal myself, nor can I procure any person to take the trouble of breeding up a bird of this age, as the odds against its being reared are almost infinite. The warmth indeed of incubation may be, in some measure, supplied by cotton and fires; but these delicate animals require, in this state, being fed almost perpetually, whilst the nourishment they receive should not only be prepared with great attention, but given in very small portions at a time.

Though I must admit, therefore, that I have never reared myself a

bird of so tender an age, yet I have happened to see both a linnet and a goldfinch which were taken from their nests when only two or three days old.

The first of these belonged to Mr. Matthews, an apothecary at Kensington, which, from a want of other sounds to imitate, almost articulated the words pretty boy, as well as some other short sentences: I heard the bird myself repeat the words pretty boy; and Mr. Matthews assured me, that he had neither the note or call of any bird whatsoever.

This talking linnet died last year, and many people went from London to hear him speak.

The goldfinch I have before mentioned was reared in the town of Kneighton, in Radnorshire, which I happened to hear, as I was walking by the house where it was kept.

I thought, indeed, that a wren was singing; and I went into the house to enquire after it, as that little bird seldom lives long in a cage.

The people of the house, however, told me, that they had no bird but a goldfinch, which they conceived to sing its own natural note, as they called it; upon which I staid a considerable time in the room, whilst its notes were merely those of a wren, without the least mixture of the goldfinch.

On further enquiries, I found that the bird had been taken from the nest when only two or three days old, that it was hung in a window which was opposite to a small garden, whence the nestling had undoubtedly acquired the notes of the wren, without having had any opportunity of learning even the call of the goldfinch.

These facts which I have stated seem to prove very decisively, that birds have not any innate ideas of the notes which are supposed to be peculiar to each species. But it will possibly be asked, why in a wild state they adhere so steadily to the same song, inasmuch that it is well known, before the bird is heard, what notes you are to expect from him.

This, however, arises entirely from the nestling's attending only to the instruction of the parent bird, whilst it disregards the notes of all others, which may perhaps be singing round him.

Young Canary-birds are frequently reared in a room where there are many other sorts; and yet I have been informed that they only learn the song of the parent cock.

Every one knows, that the common house-sparrow, when in a wild state, never does any thing but chirp: this, however, does not arise from want of powers in this bird to imitate others; but because he only attends to the parental note.

But, to prove this decisively, I took a common sparrow from the nest when it was fledged, and educated him under a linnet; the bird, however, by accident, heard a goldfinch also, and his song was, therefore, a mixture of the linnet and goldfinch.

I have tried several experiments, in order to observe from what circumstances birds fix upon any particular note when taken from the parents; but cannot settle this with any sort of precision, any more than at what period of their recording they determine upon the song to which they will adhere.

I educated a young robin under a very fine nightingale; which,

however, began already to be out of song, and was perfectly mute in less than a fortnight.

This robin afterwards sung three parts in four nightingale; and the rest of his song was what the bird-catchers call rubbish, or no particular note whatsoever.

I hung this robin nearer to the nightingale than to any other bird; from which first experiment I conceived, that the scholar would imitate the master which was at the least distance from him.

From several other experiments, however, which I have since tried, I find it to be very uncertain what notes the nestling will most attend to, and often their song is a mixture; as in the instance which I before stated of the sparrow.

I must own also, that, I conceived, from the experiment of educating the robin under a nightingale, that the scholar would fix upon the note which it first heard when taken from the nest; I imagined likewise, that, if the nightingale had been fully in song, the instruction for a fortnight would have been sufficient.

I have, however, since tried the following experiment, which convinces me, so much depends upon circumstances, and perhaps caprice in the scholar, that no general inference, or rule, can be laid down with regard to either of these suppositions.

I educated a nestling robin under a woodlark-linnet, which was full in song, and hung very near to him for a month together: after which, the robin was removed to another house, where he could only hear a skylark-linnet. The consequence was, that the nestling did not sing a note of woodlark (though I after-

I afterwards hung him again just above the woodlark-linnet) but adhered entirely to the song of the skylark-linnet.

Having thus stated the result of several experiments, which were chiefly intended to determine, whether birds had any innate ideas of the notes, or song, which is supposed to be peculiar to each species, I shall now make some general observations on their singing; though perhaps the subject may appear to many a very minute one.

Every poet, indeed, speaks with raptures of the harmony of the groves; yet even those, who have good musical ears, seem to pay little attention to it, but as a pleasing noise.

I am also convinced (though it may seem rather paradoxical) that the inhabitants of London distinguish more accurately, and know more on this head, than of all the other parts of the island taken together.

This seems to arise from two causes.

The first is, that we have not more musical ideas which are innate, than we have of language; and therefore even those, who have the happiness to have organs which are capable of receiving a gratification from this sixth sense (as it hath been called by some) require, however, the best instruction.

The orchestra of the opera, which is confined to the metropolis, hath diffused a good stile of playing over the other bands of the capital, which is, by degrees, communicated to the fiddler and ballad-singer in the streets: the organs in every church, as well as those of the Savoyards, contribute likewise to this

improvement of musical faculties in the Londoners.

If the singing of the ploughman in the country is therefore compared with that of the London blackguard, the superiority is infinitely on the side of the latter; and the same may be observed in comparing the voice of a country girl and London house-maid, as it is very uncommon to hear the former sing tolerably in tune.

I do not mean by this to assert, that the inhabitants of the country are not born with as good musical organs; but only, that they have not the same opportunities of learning from others who play in tune themselves.

The other reason for the inhabitants of London judging better in relation to the song of birds, arises from their hearing each bird sing distinctly, either in their own or their neighbours shops; as also from a bird continuing much longer in song, whilst in a cage, than when at liberty; the cause of which I shall endeavour hereafter to explain.

Those who live in the country, on the other hand, do not hear birds sing in their woods for above two months in the year, when the confusion of notes prevents their attending to the song of any particular bird; nor does he continue long enough in a place, for the hearer to recollect his notes with accuracy.

Besides this, birds in the spring sing very loud indeed; but they only give short jerks, and scarcely ever the whole compass of their song.

For these reasons I have never happened to meet with any person,

who had not resided in London, whose judgment or opinion on this subject I could the least rely upon; and a stronger proof of this cannot be given, than that most people, who keep Canary-birds, do not know that they sing chiefly either the titlark, or nightingale notes*.

Nothing, however, can be more marked than the note of a nightingale called its jug, which most of the Canary-birds brought from the Tyrol commonly have, as well as several nightingale strokes, or particular passages in the song of that bird.

I mention this superior knowledge in the inhabitants of the capital, because I am convinced, that, if others are consulted in relation to the singing of birds, they will only mislead, instead of giving any material or useful information †.

Birds in a wild state do not commonly sing above ten weeks in the year; which is then also confined to the cocks of a few species; I conceive, that this last circumstance arises from the superior strength of the muscles of the larynx.

I procured a cock nightingale, a cock and hen blackbird, a cock and hen rook, a cock linnet, and also a

cock and hen chaffinch, which that very eminent anatomist, Mr. Hunter, F. R. S. was so obliging as to dissect for me, and begged that he would particularly attend to the state of the organs in the different birds, which might be supposed to contribute to singing.

Mr. Hunter found the muscles of the larynx to be stronger in the nightingale than in any other bird of the same size; and in all those instances (where he dissected both cock and hen) that the same muscles were stronger in the cock.

I sent the cock and hen rook, in order to see whether there would be the same difference in the cock and hen of a species that would not sing at all. Mr. Hunter, however, told me, that he had not attended so much to their comparative organs of voice, as in the other kinds; but that, to the best of his recollection, there was no difference at all.

Strength, however, in these muscles, seems not to be the only requisite; the birds must have also great plenty of food, which seems to be proved sufficiently by birds in a cage singing the greatest part of the year, when the wild ones do not

* I once saw two of these birds which came from the Canary islands; neither of which had any song at all; and I have been informed, that a ship brought a great many of them not long since, which sung as little.

Most of those Canary-birds, which are imported from the Tyrol, have been educated by parents, the progenitor of which was instructed by a nightingale; our English Canary-birds have commonly more of the titlark note.

The traffick in these birds makes a small article of commerce, as four Tyroleze generally bring over to England sixteen hundred every year; and though they carry them on their backs one thousand miles, as well as pay 20l. duty for such a number, yet upon the whole it answers to sell these birds at 5s. a piece.

The chief place for breeding Canary-birds is Inspruck and its environs, from whence they are sent to Constantinople, as well as every part of Europe.

† As it will not answer to catch birds with clap-nets any where but in the neighbourhood of London, most of the birds which may be heard in a country town are nestlings, and consequently cannot sing the supposed natural song in any perfection.

(as I observed before) continue in song above ten weeks.

The food of singing birds consists of plants, insects, or seeds, and, of the two first of these, there is infinitely the greatest profusion in the spring.

As for seeds, which are to be met with only in the autumn, I think they cannot well find any great quantities of them in a country so cultivated as England is; for the seeds of meadows are destroyed by mowing; in pastures, by the bite of the cattle, and in arable, by the plough, when most of them are buried too deep for the bird to reach them*.

I know well that the singing of the cock-bird in the spring is attributed by many † to the motive only of pleasing its mate during incubation.

Those, however, who suppose this, should recollect, that much the greater part of birds do not sing at all: why should their mate, therefore, be deprived of this solace and amusement?

The bird in a cage, which, perhaps, sings nine or ten months in a year, cannot do so from this inducement; and, on the contrary, it arises chiefly from contending with another bird, or, indeed, against almost any sort of continued noise.

Superiority in song gives to birds a most amazing ascendancy over each other; as is well known to the bird-catchers by the fascinating power of their call-birds, which they contrive should moult prematurely for this purpose.

* The plough, indeed, may turn up some few seeds, which may still be in an eatable state.

† See, amongst others, M. de Buffon, in his lately-published Ornithology.

‡ For the same reason, most large birds are wilder than the smaller ones.

But, to shew decisively that the singing of a bird in the spring does not arise from any attention to its mate, a very experienced catcher of nightingales hath informed me, that some of these birds have *jerked* the instant they were caught. He hath also brought to me a nightingale, which had been but a few hours in a cage, and which burst forth in a roar of song.

At the same time, this bird is so sulky on his first confinement, that he must be crammed for seven or eight days, as he will otherwise not feed himself: it is also necessary to tie his wings, to prevent his killing himself against the top or sides of the cage.

I believe there is no instance of any bird's singing which exceeds our blackbird in size; and possibly this may arise from the difficulty of its concealing itself, if it called the attention of its enemies, not only by bulk, but by the proportionable loudness of its notes †.

I should rather conceive, it is for the same reason that no hen bird sings, because this talent would be still more dangerous during incubation; which may possibly also account for the inferiority in point of plumage.

— — — — —
I TRIED once an experiment which might indeed have possibly made some alteration in the tone of a bird, from what it might have been when the animal was at its full growth, by procuring an operator who castrated a young black-bird of about six weeks old; as it died, however, soon afterwards,

and I have never repeated the experiment, I can only conjecture with regard to what might have been the consequences of it.

Both * Pliny and the London poulterers agree that a capon does not crow, which I should conceive to arise from the muscles of the larynx never acquiring the proper degree of strength, which seems to be requisite to the singing of a bird, from Mr. Hunter's dissections.

But it will, perhaps, be asked, why this operation should not improve the notes of a nestling, as much as it is supposed to contribute to the greater perfection of the human voice.

To this I answer, that castration by no means injures any such consequence: for the voices of much the greater part of Italian eunuchs are so indifferent, that they have no means of procuring a livelihood but by copying music, and this is one of the reasons why so few compositions are published in Italy, as it would starve this refuse of society.

But it may be said, that there hath been a Farinelli and a Manzoli, whose voices were so distinguishedly superior.

To this I again answer, that the catalogue of such names would be a very short one; and that we attribute those effects to castration, which should rather be ascribed to the education of these singers.

Castration commonly leaves the human voice at the same pitch as when the operation is performed; but the eunuch, from that time, is educated with a view only to his

future appearance on the opera stage; he therefore manages his voice to greater advantage, than those who have not so early and constant instruction.

Considering the size of many singing birds, it is rather amazing at what a distance their notes may be heard.

I think I may venture to say, that a nightingale may be very clearly distinguished at more than half a mile †, if the evening is calm. I have also observed the breath of a robin (which exerted itself) so condensed in a frosty morning, as to be very visible.

To make the comparison, however, with accuracy, between the loudness of a bird's and the human voice, a person should be sent to the spot from whence the bird is heard; I should rather conceive that, upon such trial, the nightingale would be distinguished further than the man.

It must have struck every one, that in passing under a house where the windows are shut, the singing of a bird is easily heard, when at the same time a conversation cannot be so, though an animated one.

Most people, who have not attended to the notes of birds, suppose that those of every species sing exactly the same notes and passages, which is by no means true, though it is admitted that there is a general resemblance.

Thus the London bird-catchers prefer the song of the Kentish gold-fishes, but Essex chaffinches; and when they sell the bird to those

* Lib. x. c. 27.

† Mons. de Buffon says, that the quadruped, which he terms the *Luarine* may be heard at the distance of a league. Ornith. tom. I.

who can thus distinguish, inform the buyer that it hath such a note, which is very well understood between them*.

Some of the nightingale fanciers also prefer a Surry bird to those of Mied *ext.*

These differences in the song of birds, of the same species, cannot, perhaps, be compared to any thing more apposite than the varieties of provincial dialects.

The nightingale seems to have been fixed upon, almost universally, as the most capital of singing birds, which superiority it certainly may boldly challenge; one reason, however, of this bird's being more attended to than others is, that it sings in the night †,

Hence Shakespeare says,

“ The nightingale, if she should
“ sing by day,
“ When every goose is cackling,
“ would be thought
“ No better a musician than the
wren.”

The song of this bird hath been described, and expatiated upon, by several writers, particularly Pliny and Strada.

* These are the names which they give to some of the nightingale's notes: *Sweet, Sweet jug, Jug sweet, Water bubble, Pipe rattle, Bell pipe, Scrotty, Skeg, skeg, skeg, Sweet swat swatty, whitlow whitlow whitlow*, from some distant affinity to such words.

† Mr. Henshaw informs us, that nightingales in Denmark are not heard till May, and that their notes are not so sweet or various as with us. Dr. Birch's History of the Royal Society, vol. iii. p. 189. Whilst Mr. Fletcher (who was minister from Queen Elizabeth to Russia) says, that the nightingales in that part of the world have a finer note than ours. See Fletcher's Life, in the Biographia Britannica.

I never could believe what is commonly asserted, that the Czar Peter was at a considerable expence to introduce singing birds near Petersburgh; because it appears by the Fauna Suecica, that they have, in those latitudes, most of the same birds with those of England.

‡ The woodlark and reedsparrow sing likewise in the night; and from hence, in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, the latter hath obtained the name of the willow-nightingale. Nightingales, however, and these two other birds, sing also in the day, but are then not distinguished in the general concert.

As I must own, however, that I cannot affix any precise ideas to either of these celebrated descriptions, and as I once kept a very fine bird of this sort for three years, with very particular attention to its song; I shall endeavour to do it the best justice I am capable of.

In the first place, its tone is infinitely more mellow than that of any other bird, though, at the same time, by a proper exertion of its musical powers, it can be excessively brilliant.

When this bird *sang its song round*, in its whole compass, I have observed sixteen different beginnings and closes, at the same time that the intermediate notes were commonly varied in their succession with such judgment, as to produce a most pleasing variety.

The bird which approaches nearest to the excellence of the nightingale, in this respect, is the skylark; but then the tone is infinitely inferior in point of mellowness: most other singing birds have not above four or five changes.

The next point of superiority in a nightingale is its continuance of song, without a pause, which I have

observed,

observed sometimes not to be less than twenty seconds. Whenever respiration, however, became necessary, it was taken with as much judgment as by an opera singer.

The skylark again, in this par-

ticular, is only second to the nightingale*.

And here I must again repeat, that what I describe is from a caged nightingale, because those which we hear in the spring are so rank,

* I shall here insert a table, by which the comparative merit of the British singing birds may be examined, the idea of which I have borrowed from *Monf. de Piles*, in his *Cours de Peinture par Principes*. I shall not be surprized, however, if, as he suggests, many may disagree with me about particular birds, as he supposes they will do with him, concerning the merits of painters.

As I have five columns, instead of the four which *M. de Piles* uses, I make 20 the point of absolute perfection, instead of 16, which is his standard.

	Mellow- ness of tone.	Sprightly notes.	Plaintive notes.	Compass.	Execu- tion.
Nightingale - - -	19	14	19	19	19
Skylark - - -	4	19	4	13	13
Woodlark - - -	13	4	17	12	8
Titlark - - -	12	12	12	12	12
Linnæet - - -	12	16	12	16	18
Goldfinch - - -	4	19	4	12	12
Chaffinch - - -	4	12	4	8	8
Greenfinch - - -	4	4	4	4	6
Hedge-sparrow - - -	6	0	6	4	4
Aberdavine (or Siskin) - - -	2	4	0	4	4
Redpoll - - -	0	4	0	4	4
Thrush - - -	4	4	4	4	4
Blackbird - - -	4	4	0	2	2
Robin - - -	6	10	12	12	12
Wren - - -	0	12	0	4	4
Reed-sparrow - - -	0	4	0	2	2
Black-cap, or the Norfolk mock-nightingale (a)	14	12	12	14	14

I have made no mention of the bulfinch in this table, which is commonly considered as a singing bird; because its wild note, without instruction, is a most jarring and disagreeable noise.

I have likewise omitted (b) the redstart (which is called by the French *le Rossignol de Muraille*), as I am not sufficiently acquainted with its song, though it is admired by many; I should rather conceive, however, with *Zinanni*, that there is no very extraordinary merit in the notes.

The London bird-catchers also sell sometimes the yellow hammer, twite, and brambling (c) as singing birds; but none of these will come within my definition of what may be deemed so.

(a) *Brit. Zool.* p. 262.

(b) *Il cuko ranzo è un ucello, (per quanto dicono) molto canoro, ma io tale non lo stimo. Delle uova è dei nidi, p. 53.*

(c) They call this bird a *kate*.

that

that they seldom sing any thing but short and loud jerks, which consequently cannot be compared to the notes of a caged bird, as the instrument is overstrained.

I must also here observe, that my nightingale was a very capital bird; for some of them are so vastly inferior, that the bird-fanciers will not keep them, branding them with the name of Frenchmen*.

But it is not only in tone and variety that the nightingale excels; the bird also sings (if I may so express myself) with superior judgment and taste.

I have therefore commonly observed, that my nightingale began softly, like the ancient orators; reserving its breath to swell certain notes, which by this means had a most astonishing effect, and which eludes all verbal description.

I have indeed taken down certain passages which may be reduced to our musical intervals; but though by these means one may form an idea of some of the notes used; yet it is impossible to give their comparative durations in point of musical tune, upon which the whole effect must depend.

I once procured a very capital player on the flute to execute the notes which Kircher hath engraved in his *Musurgia*, as being used by

the nightingale; when, from want of not being able to settle their comparative duration, it was impossible to observe any traces almost of the nightingale's song.

It may not be improper here to consider, whether the nightingale may not have a very formidable competitor in the American mocking-bird †; though almost all travellers agree, that the concert in the European woods is superior to that of the other parts of the globe ‡.

As birds are now annually imported in great numbers from Asia, Africa, and America, I have frequently attended to their notes, both singly and in concert, which certainly are not to be compared to those of Europe.

Thomson the poet, (whose observations in natural history are much to be depended upon) makes this superiority in the European birds to be a sort of compensation for their great inferiority in point of gaudy plumage. Our goldfinch, however, joins to a very brilliant and pleasing song, a most beautiful variety of colours in its feathers ||.

It must be admitted, that foreign birds, when brought to Europe, are often heard to a great disadvantage; as many of them, from their great tameness, have certain-

* One should suppose from this, that the nightingale catchers had heard much of the French music; which is possibly the case, as some of them live in Spittal-fields.

† *Turdus Americanus minor canorus*. Ray's Syn. It is called by the Indians *Contlatolli*; which is said to signify four hundred tongues. See also *Catesby*.

‡ See *Rochefforte's History de Antelles*, tom. i. p. 366.—*Ph. Tr. Abr.* vol. iii. p. 563.—and *Catesby*.

|| I cannot but think, that there would be a demand for these birds in China, as the inhabitants are very sedentary, and bird cages are commonly represented as hanging in their rooms. I have been informed by a Tyroleze, that his best market for Canary birds was Constantinople.

ly been brought up by hand, the consequence of which I have already stated from several experiments. The soft-billed birds also cannot be well brought over, as the *succedanum* for insects (their common food) is fresh meat, and particularly the hearts of animals.

I have happened, however, to hear the American mocking-bird in great perfection at Mess. Vogle's and Scott's, in Love-lane, East-cheap.

This bird is believed to be still living, and has been in England these six years. During the space of a minute, he imitated the wood-lark, chaffinch, blackbird, thrush, and sparrow. I was told also, that he would bark like a dog; so that the bird seems to have no choice in his imitations, though his pipe comes nearest to our nightingale of any bird I have yet met with.

With regard to the original notes, however, of this bird, we are still at a loss; as this can only be known by those who are accurately acquainted with the song of the other American birds.

Kalm indeed informs us, that the natural song is excellent*; but this traveller seems not to have been long enough in America to have distinguished what were the genuine notes: with us, mimics do not often succeed but in imitations.

I have little doubt, however, but that this bird would be fully equal to the song of the nightingale in its whole compass; but then, from the attention which the *mocker* pays to any other sort of disagreeable noises, these capital notes would be always debased by a bad mixture.

We have one mocking-bird in England, which is the skylark; as, contrary to a general observation I have before made, this bird will catch the note of any other which hangs near it; even after the skylark note is *fixed*. For this reason the bird-fanciers often place the skylark next one which hath not been long caught, in order, as they term it, to keep the caged skylark *lively*.

The question, indeed, may be asked, why the wild skylark, with these powers of imitation, ever adheres to the parental note; but it must be recollected, that a bird, when at liberty, is for ever shifting its place, and, consequently, does not hear the same notes eternally repeated, as when it hangs in a cage near another. In a wild state, therefore, the skylark adheres to the parental notes; as the parent cock attends the young ones, and is heard by them for so considerable a time.

I am aware also, that it may be asked, how birds originally came by the notes which are peculiar to each species. My answer, however, to this is, that the origin of the notes of birds, together with its gradual progress, is as difficult to be traced, as that of the different languages in nations.

The loss of the parent cock, at the critical time for instruction, hath undoubtedly produced those varieties, which I have before observed are in the song of each species; because then the nestling hath either attended to the song of some other birds; or, perhaps, invented some new notes of its own, which are afterwards perpetuated from generation to generation, till similar

accidents produce other alterations. The organs of some birds also are probably so defective, that they cannot imitate properly the parental note, as some men can never articulate as they should do. Such defects in the parent bird must again occasion varieties, because these defects will be continued to their descendants, who, (as I before have proved) will only attend to the parental song. Some of these descendants also may have imperfect organs; which will again multiply varieties in the song.

The truth is, as I before observed, that scarcely any two birds of the same species have exactly the same notes if they are accurately attended to, though there is a general resemblance.

Thus most people see no difference between one sheep and another, when a large flock is before them. The shepherd, however, knows each of them, and can swear to them if they are lost, as can the Lincolnshire gooserd to each goose.

On the noxious Quality of the effluvia of putrid Marshes. In a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Priestley to Sir John Pringle.

[Read, Dec. 16, 1773.]

SINCE the publication of my papers, I have read two treatises, written by Dr. Alexander of Edinburgh, and am exceedingly pleased with the spirit of philosophical enquiry which they discover. They appear to me to contain many new, curious, and valuable observations; but one of the conclusions, which he draws from his experiments, I am satisfied, from

my own observations, is ill founded, and, from the nature of it, must be dangerous. I mean his maintaining, that there is nothing to be apprehended from the neighbourhood of putrid marshes.

I was particularly surpris'd to meet with such an opinion as this in a book inscribed to yourself, who have so clearly explained the great mischief of such a situation in your excellent treatise on the diseases of the army. On this account, I have thought it not improper to address to you the following observations and experiments, which I think clearly demonstrate the fallacy of Dr. Alexander's reasoning, indisputably establish your doctrine, and, indeed, justify the apprehensions of all mankind in this case.

I think it probable enough, that putrid matter, as Dr. Alexander has endeavoured to prove, will preserve other substances from putrefaction; because, being already saturated with the putrid effluvia, they cannot readily take any more; but Dr. Alexander was not aware, that air, thus loaded with putrid effluvia, is exceedingly noxious when taken into the lungs. I have lately, however, had an opportunity of fully ascertaining how very noxious such air is.

Happening to use, at Calne, a much larger trough of water, for the purpose of my experiments, than I had done at Leeds, and not having fresh water so near at hand as I had there, I neglected to change it, till it turned black, and became offensive but by no means to such a degree, as to deter me from making use of it. In this state of the water, I observed bubbles of air to rise from it, and especially in one place,

place, to which some shelves, that I had in it, directed them; and having set an inverted glass vessel to catch them, in a few days I collected a considerable quantity of this air, which issued spontaneously from the putrid water, and, putting nitrous air to it, I found that no change of colour or diminution ensued, so that it must have been in the highest degree noxious. I repeated the same experiment several times afterwards, and always with the same result.

After this, I had the curiosity to try how wholesome air would be affected by agitation in this water; when, to my real surprize, I found, that, after one minute only, a candle would not burn in it; and, after three or four minutes it was in the same state with the air which had issued spontaneously from the same water.

I also found, that common air, confined in a glass vessel, in contact only with this water, and without any agitation, would not admit a candle to burn in it after two days.

These facts certainly demonstrate, that air which either arises from stagnant or putrid water, or which has been for some time in contact with it, must be very unfit for respiration; and yet Dr. Alexander's opinion is rendered so plausible by his experiments, that it is very possible that many persons may be rendered secure and thoughtless of danger, in a situation in which they must necessarily breathe it. On this account, I have thought it right to make this communication as early as I conveniently could; and, as Dr. Alexander appears to be an ingenuous and benevolent man,

I doubt not but he will thank me for it.

That air issuing from water, or rather from the soft earth, or mud, at the bottom of pits containing water, is not always unwholesome, I have also had an opportunity of ascertaining. Taking a walk, about two years ago, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, I observed bubbles of air to arise, in remarkably great plenty, from a small pool of water, which, upon enquiry, I was informed had been the place where some persons had been boring the ground in order to find coal. These bubbles of air having excited my curiosity, I presently returned, with a bason, and other vessels proper for my purpose, and having stirred the mud with a long stick, I soon got about a pint of this air; and, examining it, found it to be good common air; at least a candle burned in it very well. I had not then discovered the method of ascertaining the goodness of common air by a mixture of nitrous air. Previous to the trial, I had suspected that this air would have been found to be inflammable.

I shall conclude this letter with observing, that I have found a remarkable difference in different kinds of water, with respect to their effect on common air agitated in them, and which I am not yet able to account for. If I agitate common air in the water of a deep well, near my house in Calne, which is hard, but clear and sweet, a candle will not burn in it after three minutes. The same is the case with the rain water, which I get from the roof of my house. But in distilled water, or the water

of a spring-well near the house, I must agitate the air about twenty minutes before it will be so much injured. It may be worth while to make further experiments with respect to this property of water.

In consequence of using the rain water, and the well water above-mentioned, I was very near concluding, contrary to what I have asserted in my printed papers, that common air suffers a decomposition by great rarefaction. For when I had collected a considerable quantity of air, which had been rarefied about four hundred times by an excellent pump made for me by Mr. Smeaton, I always found, that when I filled my receivers with the water above-mentioned, though I did it so gradually as to occasion as little agitation as possible, a candle would not burn in the air that remained in them. But when I used distilled water, or fresh spring water, I undeceived myself.

Further Proofs of the Insalubrity of marshy Situations. In a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Price, to the Rev. Dr. Horsley.

[Read, Jan. 13, 1774.]

Dear Sir,

DR. Priestley's paper on the noxious effects of stagnant waters, read last Thursday to the Royal Society, brought to my remembrance a table, exhibiting the rate of mortality in a parish situated among marshes, which I had seen in Mr. Muret's Observations, published in the Memoirs of the Oeconomical Society at Bern, for 1765. I have since reviewed this table, and found that it affords a full confirmation of Dr. Priestley's asser-

tions. This parish is a part of the district of Vaud, belonging to the canton of Bern, in Switzerland; and contains 169 families, and 696 inhabitants. Mr. Muret's table of the rate of mortality in it, is formed from a register of the ages at which all died in it for 15 years. With this table he has also given tables from like registers, of the rates of mortality in seven small towns; in 36 country parishes and villages; in 16 parishes situated in the Alps; in 12 corn parishes, and in 18 vintage parishes.—From comparing these tables, it appears, that the probabilities of life are highest in the most hilly parts of the province, and lowest in the marshy parish just mentioned. The difference is indeed remarkable, as will appear from the following particulars. One half of all born in the mountains, live to the age of 47. In the marshy parish, one half live only to the age of 25. In the hills, one in 20, of all that are born, live to 80. In the marshy parish only one in 52 reaches this age. In the hills, a person aged 40 has a chance, of 80 to 1, for living a year. In the marshy parish, his chance for living a year is not 30 to 1.—In the hills, persons aged 20, 30, and 40, have an even chance for living 41, 33, and 25 years respectively. In the fenny parish, persons, at these ages, have an even chance of living only 30, 23, and 15 years.—In short, it appears, that, though the probabilities of life in all this country, except this one parish, are much higher than in London; yet here, after 30 they are much lower. Before the age of 30, they are, indeed, higher in this parish; the reason of which must be, that the London

air

air and customs are particularly noxious to children*.

I am sensible, that observations, for only 15 years, in one small parish, do not afford as decisive and ample an authority, in the present case, as there is reason to wish for; and that, therefore, the perfect exactness of the particulars I have recited cannot be depended on.—They are, however, sufficiently near the truth to demonstrate, in general, the unhealthfulness of a marshy situation; and as the register from whence they are derived is the only one, in such a situation, which I have ever met with, and Dr. Alexander's experiments may lead some to very wrong conclusions on this subject, I could not help thinking that there would be no impropriety in sending you the account I have now given. If you think it of any importance, I shall be obliged to you for reading it to the Royal Society.

I cannot help taking this opportunity to add my wishes, that such registers of mortality, as those published by Mr. Muret, were established in every part of this kingdom. We might then determine immediately every such question as that which has occasioned this letter; and know certainly what influence different airs, and different situations, have on the duration of life. Two ingenious physicians, Dr. Percival at Manchester, and Dr. Haygarth at Cheltenham, have lately, with much zeal, promoted institutions of this kind; and a great deal of useful information may be expected from the accurate and com-

prehensive registers of mortality, which, under their direction, have been established in these towns. But the instruction arising from these establishments cannot be complete, till they become universal.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient
Newington-Green, and humble Servt.
Dec. 21, 1773. RICH. PRICE.'

The Case of a Patient voiding Stones through a fistulous Sore in the Loins, without any concomitant Discharge of Urine by the same Passage: In a Letter to Dr. Maty, from Mr. S. F. Simmons.

[Read, Dec. 23, 1774.]

I Have taken the Liberty of addressing this Letter to you, because from your situation as secretary to the Royal Society, and the reputation you have acquired in the literary world, I have no doubt of your being very ready to receive it favourably. If you think it sufficiently interesting, you will be pleased to communicate it to the Royal Society; but if you think that it has neither enough of novelty, or utility, to merit a place in their Transactions, I beg the favour of you to let it rest with you.

Eleanor Pilcher, the subject of it, is about 52 years of age, and lives at Lit lebourne, in Kent. About 25 years ago she first began to complain of pain in her back, of a difficulty in making water, and of other nephritic symptoms, which gradually increased. Soon after this she began to void gravel with her

* In London, one half of all that are born, die under three years of age. But this is not peculiar to London. In Berlin, the same proportion dies under three; and at Vienna, under two.

urine, and to pass several very small stones; and these symptoms continued to return very frequently, and with much severity. About ten years after the first appearance of these complaints, a swelling came on in the left lumbar region, which, after having been very painful for a considerable time, suppurated. This wound, which very soon became fistulous, has continued open ever since, and has constantly afforded an ichorous discharge. It was not till December 1772, fifteen years from the appearance of the tumour, that this discharge began to abate, and that the wound, from being perfectly easy, became painful and inflamed. During all this time the nephritic symptoms had continued to return, without any variation, the urine had constantly afforded a gravelly sediment, and several small stones had passed through the *meatus urinarius*; but these concretions were now about to take a different course. The pain in the back, which had commonly affected the left side, became much more intense than usual, but was not attended by any of the other symptoms, which had been the usual forerunners of a fit of the gravel. The discharge from the wound was suddenly diminished, and the pain and inflammation exceedingly increased, though the urine continued to pass in a healthy quantity, and without difficulty. These complaints continued during eight days, and then a round and smooth *calculus*, weighing about 12 grains, was extracted, with some difficulty, from the wound. Since that time no gravel has been voided with the urine, though no urine ever passes through the wound; and six other paroxysms, like that

I have described, have taken place, in which the same symptoms have occurred, and which have terminated in a similar manner, so that seven *calculi* have passed through the wound, only two of which have been preserved, and the least of them weighs six grains. During the intervals of these paroxysms, the patient enjoys a state of ease and health; and the orifice of the wound, soon after the exclusion of a *calculus*, returns to its usual size, admitting, with difficulty, a common probe. This case, of which I have endeavoured to give you an accurate history, appears to be a great proof of the powers of nature. The right kidney does not seem to be affected, and as no urine ever passes through the wound, it should seem as if the secretion, by the left kidney, is destroyed; for, as no gravel is now voided with the urine, the left *ureter* is probably closed. The case, however, though a very interesting one, is not perfectly singular, for Delechampius relates, that he saw a man who passed several stones through an abscess of the loins, that had become fistulous. And Tulpius, in the fourth book of his *Observationes Medicæ*, gives the history of a patient, who after undergoing much pain, from a nephritic complaint which he inherited from his father, at length passed a stone, from the kidneys, externally through the loins, which occasioned a callous ulcer, through which *pus* and urine were perpetually flowing. Neither time, or any of the remedies employed, afforded him any relief, but, the passage thro' the loins closing, and the matter taking a different course, an acute fever was at length brought on, of which the patient died.

And the late Mr. Chefelden observes, that he had three patients, from whom he had extracted small stones, which had made their way from the kidneys to the integuments, and there occasioned an imposthumation. But cases like these, though not perfectly new, seem to deserve to be recorded, as very rare ones, especially when they afford more interesting circumstances than seem hitherto to have occurred.

You will do me much honour by acknowledging the receipt of this letter. I shall be very ready to give any necessary information you may wish to receive on the subject. And am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servt.

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS.

Wingham in Kent,

Nov. 7, 1773.

Remarks on the Aurora Borealis. By Mr. Winn. In a Letter to Dr. Franklin.

[Read, Jan. 20, 1774.]

Spithead, Aug. 12, 1772.

SIR,

I Have often wished that somebody would carefully collate a sufficient number of meteorological journals, with intent to observe and class the several appearances in the atmosphere, before great changes in the weather, particularly before great storms. I am persuaded, from my own observation, that, in general, sufficient indications of impending tempests precede them a considerable time, did we but carefully note them. The phenomenon, which I am going to mention, is one of those

indications which not only portend an approaching tempest, but ascertain from what quarter it will come; a circumstance that may render it of essential service to seamen. I believe the observation is new, that the *Aurora Borealis* is constantly succeeded by hard southerly, or south-west winds, attended with hazy weather, and small rain. I think, I am warranted from experience, to say constantly; for, in twenty-three instances that have occurred, since I first made the observation, it has invariably obtained. However, I beg leave to request you will recommend it to the notice of the Royal Society, as a matter, which, when confirmed by further observations, and generally known, may be of more consequence than at first appears. To shew that it may, give me leave to recite the circumstance which first occasioned my taking notice of it. Sailing down the English channel in 1769, a few days before the autumnal equinox, we had a remarkably bright and vivid *Aurora* the whole night. In shore, the wind was fluctuating, between N. N. W. and N. W. and farther out, W. N. W. Desirous of benefiting by the land wind, and also of taking advantage of an earlier ebb-tide, I dispensed with the good old marine adage, *never to approach too near a weather-shore, lest it should prove a lee-shore*, and, by short-tacks, clung close along the English coast. Next day, the wind veered to the S. W. and soon after to the S. S. W. and sometimes S. We were then in that dangerous bay between Portland and the Start Point, and carried a pressing-sail, with hopes of reaching Torbay before dark; but night fell upon us, with

with thick haze, and small rain, infomuch, that we could not have seen the land at the distance of a ship's length. The gale was now increased to a storm; in this dilemma, nothing remained but to endeavour to keep off the shore, till the wind should change. Luckily, our ship was a stout one, and well rigged.

Reflecting some time after on the circumstances of this storm, and the phenomena that preceded it, I determined to have particular attention to future *Auroræ*, and the weather that should succeed them; and, as I have above observed, in twenty-three instances, have found them uniform, except in degree: the gale generally commencing between twenty-four and thirty hours after the first appearance of the *Aurora*. More time and observation will probably discover, whether the strength of the succeeding gale is proportionate to the splendour and vivacity of the *Aurora*, and the distance of time between them. I only suspect, that the more brilliant and active the first is, the sooner will the latter occur, be more violent, but of shorter duration, than when the light is languid and dull. Perhaps too, the colour of the *Aurora* may be some guide in forming a judgment of the coming gale. That which preceded the storm I have mentioned, was exceedingly splendid. The tempest succeeded it in less than twenty-four hours, was violent, but of short (about eight hours) continuance. In June last, a little without soundings, we had, for two nights following, faint, inactive *Auroræ*; the consequent gale was not hard, but lasted near three days: the first day attended with

haze, and small rain; the second with haze only, and the last day clear.

The benefit which this observation on the *Aurora Borealis*, when further confirmed and known, may be of to seamen, is obvious, in navigating near coasts, which tend east and west, particularly in the British channel. They may, when warned by the *Aurora Borealis*, get into port, and evade the impending storm; or, by stretching over to the southward, facilitate their passage by that very storm, which might have destroyed them; for no winds are so dangerous, in the channel, as southerly and south-west. In a word, since I have made this observation, I have got out of the channel, when other men, as alert, and in faster sailing ships, but unapprized of this circumstance, have not only been driven back, but, with difficulty, have escaped shipwreck.

Perhaps, the observation that southerly gales constantly succeed these phenomena, may help to account for the nature of the *Aurora Borealis*. My own thoughts on that subject I shall, some time, beg leave to lay before you.

I am, with great respect, Sir,

Your obliged humble serv^t.

J. S. WINN.

Of Scotch Pines; by James Farquharson, Esq; of Invercauld. From the Appendix to Mr. Penant's late Tour in Scotland.

IT is generally believed that there are two kinds of fir trees, the produce of Scotland, viz. the red or resinous large trees, of a fine

Grain, and hard solid wood: the other, a white wooded fir with a much smaller proportion of resin in it, of a coarser grain, and a soft spongy nature, never comes to such a size, and much more liable to decay. At first appearance, this would readily denote two distinct species, but I am convinced that all the trees in Scotland, under the denomination of Scotch fir, are the same; and that the difference of the quality of the wood, and size of the trees, is entirely owing to circumstances, such as the climate, situation, and soil they grow in. The finest fir trees, appear in the most mountainous parts of the Highlands of Scotland, in glens or on sides of hills generally lying to a northerly aspect, and the soil of a hard gravelly consistence, being the natural produce of these places; the winged seeds are scattered in quantities by the winds, from the cones of the adjacent trees, which expand in April and May, with the heat of the sun; these seedlings, when young, rise extremely close together; this makes them grow straight, and free from side branches of any size, to the height of 50 or 60 feet before they acquire the diameter of a foot: even in this progress to height, they are very slow, occasioned by the poorness of the soil, and the numbers on a small surface, which I may say makes them in a constant state of war for their scanty nourishment, the stronger and tallest by degrees overtopping the weaker, and when the winds blow they lash against one another; this assists in beating off any horizontal branches that might damage the timber with knots, as well as by degrees crushes the overtopped trees. In such state of hos-

tility they continue struggling until the master trees acquire some space around them; then they begin to shoot out in a more bushy manner at the top, gradually losing their spiral form, increasing afterwards more in size of body than height, some acquiring four feet diameter; and above sixty feet of height to the branches, fit for the finest deal board. The growth is extremely slow, as is plainly proved by the smallness of the grain of the wood, which appears distinctly in circles, from the centre to the bark. Upon cutting a tree overclose at the root, I can venture to point out the exact age, which in these old firs comes to an amazing number of years. I lately pitched upon a tree of two feet and a half diameter, as this is near the size of a planted fir of fifty years of age mentioned, and I counted exactly two hundred and fourteen circles or coats, which makes this natural fir above four times the age of the planted one. Now as to planted firs, these are raised first in dressed ground from the seed, where they stand two seasons or more, then are planted out in the ground they are to continue in at regular distances, have a clear circumference round them for extending both roots and branches; the one gives too quick nourishment to the tree which shoots out in luxuriant growths, and the other allows many of the branches to spread horizontally, spoiling the timber with knots; besides, this quick growth occasions these thick yearly circular coats of wood, which form a coarse grain, of a spongy soft nature. The juices never after ripen into a proportional quantity their resinous preservative balm: so that the plantations decay before the wood acquires

quires age, or a valuable size, and the timber when used in work has neither strength, beauty, nor duration. I believe the climate has likewise a great share in forming the nature of the best wood, which I account for in the following manner. The most mountainous parts of the Highlands, particularly the northerly hanging situations, where these fine fir-trees are, have a much shorter time of vegetation than a more southerly exposure, or the lower open countries, being shaded by high hills from the rays of the sun even at mid-day for months together, so that with regard to other vegetables, nature visibly continues longer in a torpid state there than in other places of the same latitude. This dead state of nature for so long a time yearly appears to me necessary to form the strength and health of this particular species of timber. No doubt they may at first show a gratefulness for better soil and more sun by shooting out spontaneously, but if the plant or tree is so altered by this luxury that it cannot attain any degree of perfection fit for the purposes intended, the attempt certainly proves in vain.

From what is said above, it is not at all my intention to dissuade from planting Scotch fir, but to encourage those that have the proper soil and situation to do so, being of opinion that where these circumstances agree, and there, planting not in lines, but irregularly and thicker than common, the trees will come to be of equal size and value with the natural ones. In confidence of this, I have planted several millions on the sides of

hills out of reach of seed from the natural firs.

Description of Loch-Lomond. From Pennant's Tour.

LOch-Lomond, the last, the most beautiful of the Caledonian lakes. The first view of it from Tarbat presents an extensive serpentine winding amidst lofty hills; on the north, barren, black and rocky, which darkens with their shade that contracted part of the water. Near this gloomy tract, beneath Craig Roston, was the principal seat of the M-Gregors, a murderous clan, infamous for excesses of all kinds; at length, for a horrible massacre of the Colquhouns, or Cahouns, in 1662, were proscribed, and hunted down like wild beasts; their very name suppressed by an act of council; so that the remnant, now dispersed like Jews, dare not even sign it to any deed. Their posterity are still said to be distinguished among the clans in which they have incorporated themselves, not only by the redness of their hair, but by their still retaining the mischievous dispositions of their ancestors.

On the west side, the mountains are cloathed near the bottoms with woods of oak quite to the water edge; their summits lofty, naked and craggy.

On the east side, the mountains are equally high, but the tops form a more even ridge parallel to the lake, except where Ben-Lomond*, like Saul amidst his companions, overtops the rest. The upper parts

* Its height is 3240 feet.

were black and barren; the lower had great marks of fertility, or at least of industry, for the yellow corn was finely contrasted with the verdure of the groves intermixed with it.

This eastern boundary is part of the Grampian Hills, which extend from hence through the counties of Perth, Angus, Mearns, and Aberdeen. They take their name from only a single hill, the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians. Antiquarians have not agreed upon the particular spot; but Mr. Gordon* places it near Comrie, at the upper end of Straithern, at a place to this day called Galgachan Moor. But to return.

The road runs sometimes through woods, at others is exposed and naked; in some, so steep as to require the support of a wall: the whole the work of the soldiery: blessed exchange of instruments of destruction for those that give safety to the traveller, and a polish to the once inaccessible native.

Two great headlands covered with trees separate the first scene from one totally different; the last is called the Point of Firkin. On passing this cape an expanse of water bursts at once on your eye, varied with all the softer beauties of nature. Immediately beneath is a flat covered with wood and corn: beyond, the headlands stretch far into the water, and consist of gentle risings; many have their surfaces covered with wood, others adorned

with trees loosely scattered either over a fine verdure, or the purple bloom of the heath. Numbers of islands are dispersed over the lake of the same elevated form as the little capes, and wooded in the same manner; others just peep above the surface, and are tufted with trees; and numbers are so disposed as to form magnificent vistas between.

Opposite Lufs, at a small distance from shore, is a mountainous isle almost covered with wood; is near half a mile long, and has a most fine effect. I could not count the number of islands, but was told there are twenty-eight: the largest two miles long, and stocked with deer.

The length of this charming lake is 24 Scotch miles: its greatest breadth eight: its greatest depth, which is between the point of Firkin and Ben-Lomond, is a hundred and twenty fathoms. Besides the fish common to the Lochs are guiniads, called here poans.

At this time were living at the little village of Lufs, the following persons, most amazing instances of cotemporary longevity; and perhaps proofs of the uncommon healthiness of the place. These compose the venerable list:

Rev. Mr. James Robertson,	
minister, aged	- - 90
Mrs. Robertson, his wife,	- 86
Anne Sharp, their servant	94
Niel Macnoughtan, kirk-	
officer,	- - 86
Christian Gay, his wife,	- 94
Walter Maclellan,	- - 90

* *Itin. Septent.* 39.

Remains of the wild Cattle, which were the native Race of the Country, still preserved in the Duke of Queensbury's Park at Drumlanrig.

IN my walks about the park I see the white breed of wild cattle, derived from the native race of the country; and still retain the primæval savageness and ferocity of their ancestors: were more shy than any deer; ran away on the appearance of any of the human species, and even set off at full gallop on the least noise; so that I was under the necessity of going very softly under the shelter of trees or bushes, to get a near view of them: during summer they kept apart from all other cattle, but in severe weather hunger will compel them to visit the out-houses in search of food. The keepers are obliged to shoot them, if any are wanted: if the beast is not killed on the spot, it runs at the person who gave the wound, and who is forced, in order to save himself, to fly for safety to the intervention of some tree.

These cattle are of a middle size, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned: the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noses are black; but the bulls have lost the manes attributed to them by Boethius.

Description of the Basking Shark, a Species of the Whale kind; from the same.

AM informed of a basking shark that had been harpooned some days before, and lay on the shore, on the opposite side of the bay. Cross over to take a view of

a fish so rarely to be met with in other parts of Great Britain; and find it a perfect monster, notwithstanding it was much inferior in size to others that are sometimes taken; for there have been instances of their being from thirty-six to forty feet in length.

This was twenty-seven feet four inches long. The tail consisted of two unequal lobes: the upper five feet long; the lower three. The circumference of the body great; the skin cinereous, and rough. The upper jaw much longer than the lower. The teeth minute, disposed in numbers along the jaws. The eyes placed at only fourteen inches distance from the tip of the nose. The apertures to the gills very long, and furnished with strainers of the substance of whalebone.

These fish are called in the Erse, cairban; in the Scotch sail-fish, from the appearance of the dorsal fins above water. They inhabit most parts of the western coasts of the northern seas: Linnæus says within the arctic circle: they are found lower on the coasts of Norway, about the Orkney isles, the Hebrides, and on the coast of Ireland in the bay of Balshannon, and on the Welsh coasts about Anglesea. They appear in the Firth in June in small shoals of seven or eight, continue there till the end of July, and then disappear. They are most inoffensive fish; feed either on exangulous marine animals, or on algæ, nothing being ever found in their stomachs except some dissolved greenish matter.

They swim very deliberately with their two dorsal fins above water, and seem quiescent as if asleep. They are very tame or very stupid; and permit the near approach of

man; will suffer a boat to follow them without accelerating their motion, till it comes almost within contact, when a harpooner strikes his weapon into the fish as near the gills as possible; but they are often so insensible as not to move until the united strength of two men has forced in the harpoon deeper: as soon as they perceive themselves wounded, they fling up their tail and plunge headlong to the bottom, and frequently coil the rope round them in their agonies, attempting to disengage themselves from the weapon by rolling on the ground, for it is often found greatly bent. As soon as they discover that their efforts are in vain, they swim away with amazing rapidity, and with such violence that a vessel of 70 tons has been towed by them against a fresh gale: they sometimes run off with 200 fathoms of line, and with two harpoons in them, and will find employ to the fishers for twelve and sometimes twenty-four hours before they are subdued. When killed they are either hauled on shore, or if at a distance, to the vessel's side. The liver (the only useful part) is taken out and melted into oil in vessels provided for that purpose: a large fish will yield eight barrels of oil, and two of sediment, and prove a profitable capture.

The commissioners of forfeited estates were at considerable expence in encouraging this species of fishery; but the person they confided in, most shamefully abused their goodness; so at present it is only attempted by private adventurers.

* When I lay in the sound of Juna, two gentlemen from the isle of Mull, and whose settlements were there, seemed to know nothing of this place; at least they never mentioned it as any thing wonderful.

Curious Account of the Island of Staffa, (one of the Hebrides) communicated to Mr. Pennant, by Joseph Banks, Esq.

“ **I**N the sound of Mull we came to anchor, on the Morvern side, opposite to a gentleman's house, called Drumnien; the owner of it, Mr. Maclean, having found out who we were, very cordially asked us ashore: we accepted his invitation, and arrived at his house; where we met an English gentleman, Mr. Leach, who no sooner saw us than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an island where he believed no one even in the highlands had been*, on which were pillars like those of the Giant's-Caufeway: this was a great object to me who had wished to have seen the caufeway itself would time have allowed. I therefore resolved to proceed directly, especially as it was just in the way to the Columb-kill; accordingly having put up two days provisions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the ship to wait for us in Tobirmore, a very fine harbour on the Mull side.

“ At nine o'clock, after a tedious passage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr. M'Leane's son, and Mr. Leach. It was too dark to see any thing, so we carried our tent and baggage near the only house upon the island, and began to cook our suppers, in order to be prepared for the earliest dawn, to enjoy that

which

which from the conversation of the gentlemen we had now raised the highest expectations of.

“The impatience which every body felt to see the wonders we had heard so largely described, prevented our morning’s rest; every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the first light arrived at the S. W. part of the island, the seat of the most remarkable pillars; where we no sooner arrived than we were struck with a scene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we thought, upon the most sanguine foundations: the whole of that end of the island supported by ranges of natural pillars, mostly above 50 feet high, standing in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land formed themselves: upon a firm basis of solid unformed rock, above these, the stratum which reaches to the soil or surface of the island, varied in thickness, as the island itself formed into hills or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below, forming an ample pediment; some of these above 60 feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed by the sloping of the hill on each side, almost into the shape of those used in architecture.

“Compared to this what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men? Mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to those of nature. Where is now the boast of the architect?

regularity, the only part in which he fancied himself to exceed his mistress, nature, is here found in her possession, and here it has been for ages undescribed*. Is not this the school were the art was originally studied, and what had been added to this by the whole Grecian school? a capital to ornament the column of nature, of which they could execute only a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a bush of Acanthus: how amply does nature repay those who study her wonderful works?

“With our minds full of such reflections we proceeded along the shore, treading upon another Giant’s Causeway, every stone being regularly formed into a certain number of sides and angles, till in a short time we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the most magnificent, I suppose, that has ever been described by travellers.

“The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns; and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow stalagmitic matter has exuded, which serves to define the angles precisely; and at the same time vary the colour with a great deal of elegance, and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; so that the farthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air within being

* The Staffa is taken notice of by Buchanan, but in the slightest manner; and among the thousands who have navigated these seas, none have paid the least attention to its grand and striking characteristic, till this present year.

This island is the property of Mr. Lauchlan Mac Quaire, of Ulva, and is now to be disposed of.

agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

“ We asked the name of it : said our guide, the cave of Fiuhn. What is Fiuhn ? said we. Fiuhn Mac Coul, whom the translator of Ossian’s works has called Fingal. How fortunate that in this cave we should meet with the remembrance of that chief, whose existence, as well as that of the whole epic poem, is almost doubted in England.

“ Enough for the beauties of Staffa ; I shall now proceed to describe it and its productions more philosophically :

“ The little island of Staffa lies on the west coast of Mull, about three leagues N. E. from Jona, or the Columb-kill : its greatest length is about an English mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side of the island is a small bay, where boats generally land : a little to the southward of which, the first appearance of pillars are to be observed : they are small, and instead of being placed upright, lie down on their sides, each forming a segment of a circle ; from thence you pass a small cave, above which the pillars, now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions : in one place in particular, a small mass of them very much resemble the ribs of a ship* : from hence having passed the cave, which if it is not low water, you must do in a boat, you come to the

first ranges of pillars, which are still not above half as large as those a little beyond. Over against this place is a small island, called in Erse, Boo-sha-la, separated from the main by a channel not many fathoms wide ; this whole island is composed of pillars without any stratum above them ; they are still small, but by much the neatest formed of any about the place.

“ The first division of the island, for at high water it is divided into two, makes a kind of a cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre : on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, you see how beautifully they are packed together ; their ends coming out square with the bank which they form : all these have their transverse sections exact, and their surfaces smooth, which is by no means the case with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions. I much question however, if any one of this whole island of Boo-sha-la is two feet in diameter.

“ The main island opposite to Boo-sha-la and farther towards the N. W. is supported by ranges of pillars pretty erect, and though not tall, (as they are not uncovered to the base) of large diameters ; and at their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper sides of such as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars are apparent ; these are of three, four, five, six, and seven

* The Giant’s Causeway has its bending pillars ; but I imagine them to be very different from these. Those I saw were erect, and ran along the face of a high cliff, bent strangely in their middle, as if unable at their original formation, while in a soft state, to support the mass of incumbent earth that passed on them.

sides; but the numbers of five and six are by much the most prevalent. The largest I measured was of seven; it was four feet five inches in diameter. I shall give the measurement of its sides, and those of some other forms which I met with:

No. 1. 4 sides diam. 1 foot, 5 inches.		No. 2. 5 sides diam. 2 feet, 10 inches.	
	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
Side 1	1 5	1	1 10
2	1 1	2	1 10
3	1 6	3	1 5
4	1 1	4	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		5	1 8
No. 3. 6 sides diam. 3 feet, 6 inches.		No. 4. 7 sides diam. 4 feet, 5 inches.	
	Ft. In.		Ft. In.
1	0 10	1	2 10
2	2 2	2	2 4
3	2 2	3	1 10
4	1 11	4	2 0
5	2 2	5	1 1
6	2 9	6	1 6
		7	1 3

“ The surfaces of these large pillars in general are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions; the transverse figures in the upright ones never fail to run in their true directions; the surfaces upon which we walked were often flat, having neither concavity nor convexity: the larger number however were concave, though some were very evidently convex; in some places the interstices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow spar: in one place a vein passed in among the mass of pillars, carrying here and there small threads of spar. Though they were broken and cracked through and through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might

easily be traced: from whence it is easy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been, that caused the dislocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

“ From hence proceeding along shore, you arrive at Fingal’s cave: its dimensions though I have given, I shall here repeat again in the form of a table:

	Ft. In.
“ Length of the cave from the rock without -	371 6
From the pitch of the arch - - -	250 0
Breadth of ditto, at the mouth - - -	53 7
At the farther end -	20 0
Height of the arch at the mouth - -	117 6
At the end - - -	70 0
Height of an outside pillar - - -	39 6
Of one at the N. W. corner - - -	54 0
Depth of water at the mouth - - -	18 0
At the bottom -	9 0

The cave runs into the rock in the direction of N. E. by E. by the compass.

“ Proceeding farther to the N. W. you meet with the highest ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is past all description: here they are bare to their very basis, and the stratum below them is also visible: in a short time it rises many feet above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quality. Its surface rough, and has often large lumps of stone sticking in it, as if half immersed; itself when broken is composed of a thousand heterogeneous parts, which together have very much the appearance of a lava; and the more

fo as many of the lumps appear to be of the very same stone of which the pillars are formed: this whole stratum lies in an inclined position, dipping gradually towards the S. E. As hereabouts is the situation of the highest pillars, I shall mention my measurements of them and the different strata in this place, premising that the measurements were made with a line, held in the hand of a person who stood at the top of the cliff, and reaching to the bottom, to the lower end of which was tied a white mark, which was observed by one who staid below for the purpose: when this mark was set off from the water, the person below noted it down, and made signal to him above, who made then a mark in his rope: whenever this mark passed a notable place the same signal was made, and the name of the place noted down as before: the line being all hauled up, and the distances between the marks measured and noted down, gave, when compared with the book kept below, the distances, as for instance in the cave:

“ No. 1, in the book below, was called from the water to the foot of the first pillar in the book above; No. 1, gave 36 feet, 8 inches, the height of that ascent, which was composed of broken pillars.

No. 1. Pillar at the West corner of Fingal's cave.

	Ft. In.
1 From the water to the foot of the pillar -	12 10
2 Height of the pillar -	37 3
3 Stratum above the pillar - - - - -	66 9

No. 2. Fingal's cave.

	Ft. In.
1 From the water to the foot of the pillar -	36 8
2 Height of the pillar -	39 6
3 From the top of the pillar to the top of the arch	31 4
4 Thickness of the stratum above - - - - -	34 4
By adding together the three first measurements, we got the height of the arch from the water -	117 6

No. 3. Corner pillar to the westward of Fingal's cave.

Stratum below the pillar of lava like matter -	11 0
Length of pillar - -	54 0
Stratum above the pillar	61 6

No. 4. Another pillar to the westward.

Stratum below the pillar	17 1
Height of the pillar - -	50 0
Stratum above - - -	51 1

No. 5. Another pillar, farther to the westward.

Stratum below the pillar	19 8
Height of the pillar - -	55 1
Stratum above - - -	54 7

“ The stratum above the pillars, which is here mentioned, is uniformly the same, consisting of numberless small pillars, bending and inclining in all directions, sometimes so irregularly that the stones can only be said to have an inclination to assume a columnar form; in others more regular, but never breaking into, or disturbing the stratum of large pillars, whose tops every where

where keep an uniform and regular line.

“ Proceeding now along the shore round the north end of the island, you arrive at *Oua na scar-ve*, or the Corvorant’s Cave: here the stratum under the pillars is lifted up very high; the pillars above it are considerably less than those at the N. W. end of the island, but still very considerable. Beyond is a bay, which cuts deep into the island, rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over. On the sides of this bay, especially beyond a little valley, which almost cuts the island into two, are two stages of pillars, but small; however having a stratum between them exactly the same as that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars, shaken out of their places, and leaning in all directions.

“ Having passed this bay, the pillars totally cease; the rock is of a dark brown stone, and no signs of regularity occur till you have passed round the S. E. end of the island; a space almost as large as that occupied by the pillars, which you meet again on the west side, beginning to form themselves irregularly, as if the stratum had an inclination to that form, and soon arrive at the bending pillars where I began.

“ The stone of which the pillars are formed, is a coarse kind of basalt, very much resembling the Giant’s Causeway in Ireland, tho’ none of them are near so neat as the specimens of the latter, which

I have seen at the British Museum; owing chiefly to the colour, which in our’s is a dirty brown, in the Irish a fine black: indeed the whole production seems very much to resemble the Giant’s Causeway; with which I should willingly compare it, had I any account of the former before me*.”

Curious Observations concerning the Propagation of Animals, and Care of their Offspring. From Lord Kaimes’ Sketches of the History of Man, lately published.

THE natural history of animals with respect to pairing, and care of their offspring, is susceptible of more elucidation than could regularly be introduced into the sketch itself, where it makes but a single argument. Loth to neglect a subject that eminently displays the wisdom and benevolence of Providence, I gladly embrace the present opportunity, however slight, to add what further occurs upon it. Buffon, in many large volumes, bestows scarce a thought on that favourite subject; and the neglect of our countrymen Ray and Derham is still less excusable, considering that to display the conduct of Providence was their sole purpose in writing on natural history.

The instinct of pairing is bestowed on every species of animals to which it is necessary for rearing their young; and on no other species. All wild birds pair, but with a remarkable difference between such

* As this Account is copied from Mr Banks’s journal, I take the liberty of saying (what by this time that gentleman is well acquainted with) that Staffa is a genuine mass of Basalt, or Giant’s Causeway: but in most respects superior to the Irish in grandeur.

as place their nests on trees, and such as place them on the ground. The young of the former, being hatched blind, and without feathers, require the nursing care of both parents till they be able to fly. The male feeds his mate on the nest, and cheers her with a song. As soon as the young are hatched, singing yields to a more necessary occupation, that of providing food for a numerous issue, a task that requires both parents.

Eagles and other birds of prey build on trees, or on other inaccessible spots. They not only pair, but continue in pairs all the year round; and the same pair procreate year after year. This at least is the case with eagles; the male and female hunt together, at least during incubation, during which time the female is fed by the male. A greater number than a single pair never are seen in company.

Gregarious birds pair, in order probably to prevent discord in a society confined to a narrow space. This is the case particularly of pigeons and rooks. The male and female sit on the eggs alternately, and divide the care of feeding their young.

Partridges, plovers, pheasants, peafowl, grouse, and other kinds that place their nests on the ground, have the instinct of pairing, but differ from such as build on trees in the following particular; that after the female is impregnated, she completes her task without needing any help from the male. Retiring from him she chuses a safe spot for her nest, where she can find plenty of worms and grass feed at hand. And her young, as soon as hatched, take foot, and seek food for themselves. The only remain-

ing duty incumbent on the dam is, to lead them to proper places for food, and to call them together when danger impends. Some males, provoked at the desertion of their mates, break the eggs if they stumble on them. Eider ducks pair like other birds that place their nests on the ground; and the female finishes her nest with down plucked from her own breast. If the nest be destroyed for the down, which is remarkably warm and elastic, she makes another nest as before. If she be robbed a second time she makes a third nest, but the male furnishes the down. A lady of spirit observed, that the Eider duck may give a lesson to many a married woman who is more disposed to pluck her husband than herself. The black game never pair; in spring the cock on an eminence crows, and claps his wings, and all the females within hearing instantly resort to him.

Pairing birds, excepting those of prey, flock together in February, in order to chuse their mates. They soon disperse, and are not seen afterwards but in pairs.

Pairing is unknown to quadrupeds that feed on grass. To such it would be useless; as the female gives suck to her young while she herself is feeding. If M. Buffon deserves credit, the roe-deer are an exception; they pair though they feed on grass, and have but one litter in a year.

Beasts of prey, such as lions, tigers, wolves, pair not. The female is left to shift for herself and for her young; which is a laborious task, and often so unsuccessful as to shorten the life of many of them. Pairing is essential to birds of prey, because incubation leaves
the

the female no sufficient time to hunt for food. Pairing is not necessary to beasts of prey, because their young can bear a long fast. Add another reason, that they would multiply so fast by pairing as to prove troublesome neighbours to the human race.

Among animals that pair not, males fight desperately about a female. Such a battle among horned cattle is finely described by Lucretius. Nor is it unusual for seven or eight lions to wage bloody war for a single female.

The same reason that makes pairing necessary for gregarious birds, obtains with respect to gregarious quadrupeds; those especially who store up food for winter, and during that season live in common. Discord among such would be attended with worse consequences than even among lions and bulls, who are not confined to one place. The beavers, with respect to pairing, resemble birds that place their nests on the ground. As soon as the young are produced, the males abandon their stock of food to their mates, and live at large, but return frequently to visit them while they are suckling their young.

Hedge-hogs pair, as well as several of the monkey-kind. We are not well acquainted with the natural history of these animals; but it would appear that the young require the nursing care of both parents.

Seals have a singular œconomy. Polygamy seems to be a law of nature among them, as the male asso-

ciates with several females. The sea-turtle has no occasion to pair, as the female concludes her task by laying her eggs in the sand. The young are hatched by the sun, and immediately crawl to the sea.

In every other branch of animal œconomy concerning the continuance of the species, the hand of Providence is equally conspicuous. The young of pairing birds are produced in the spring, when the weather begins to be comfortable; and their early production makes them firm and vigorous before winter, to endure the hardships of that rigorous season. Such early production is in particular favourable to eagles, and other birds of prey; for in the spring they have plenty of food by the return of birds of passage.

Though the time of gestation varies considerably in the different quadrupeds that feed on grass, yet the female is regularly delivered early in summer, when grass is in plenty. The mare admits the stallion in summer, carries eleven months, and is delivered the beginning of May. The cow differs little. A sheep and a goat take the male in November, carry five months, and produce when grass begins to spring. These animals love short grass, upon which a mare or a cow would starve*. The rutting season of the red deer is the end of September, and beginning of October; it continues for three weeks, during which time the male runs from female to female without intermission. The female brings

* I have it upon good authority, that ewes pasturing in a hilly country pitch early on some snug spot, where they may drop their young with safety. And hence, the risk of removing a flock to a new field, immediately before delivery, many lambs perish by being dropped in improper places.

forth in May, or beginning of June; and the female of the fallow-deer brings forth at the same time. The she ass is in season the beginning of summer, but she bears twelve months, which fixes her delivery to summer. Wolves and foxes copulate in December: the female carries five months, and brings forth in April, when animal food is as plentiful as at any other season: and the she lion brings forth about the same time. Of this early birth there is one evident advantage hinted above: the young have time to grow so firm as easily to bear the inclemencies of winter.

Were one to guess what probably would be the time of rutting, summer would be named, especially in a cold climate: and yet to quadrupeds, who carry but four or five months, that œconomy would be pernicious, throwing the time of delivery to an improper season for warmth, as well as for food. Wisely is it ordered, that the delivery should constantly be at the best season for both.

Gregarious quadrupeds that store up food for winter, differ from all other quadrupeds with respect to the time of delivery. Beavers copulate the end of autumn, and bring forth in January, when their granary is full. The same œconomy probably obtains among all other quadrupeds of the same kind.

One rule takes place among all brute animals, without a single exception. that the female never is burthened with two litters at the same time. The time of gestation is so unerringly calculated by nature, that the young brood upon hand can provide for themselves before another brood comes on.

Even a hare is not an exception, though many litters are produced in a year; the female carries thirty or thirty-one days, but she suckles her young only twenty days, after which they provide for themselves, and leave her free to a new litter.

The care of animals to preserve their young from harm is a beautiful instance of Providence. When a hind hears the hounds, she puts herself in the way of being hunted, and leads them away from her fawn. The lapwing is no less ingenious; if a person approach, she flies about, retiring always from her nest. A partridge is extremely artful; she hops away, hanging a wing, as if broken; lingers till the person approach, and hops again. A hen, timid by nature, is bold as a lion in defence of her young; she darts upon every creature that threatens danger. The roe-buck defends its young with resolution and courage. So doth a ram, and so do many other quadrupeds.

It is observed by an ingenious writer * that nature sports in the colour of domestic animals, in order that men may the more readily distinguish their own. It is not easy to say why colour is more varied in such animals, than in those which remain in the state of nature: I can only say, that the cause assigned is not satisfactory. One is seldom at a loss to distinguish one animal from another, and Providence never interposes to vary the ordinary course of nature for an end so little necessary as to make the distinction still more obvious. Such interposition would beside have a bad effect, by encouraging inattention and indolence.

* Pennant.

The foregoing particulars are offered to the public as hints merely: may it not be hoped, that they will excite curiosity in those who relish natural history? The field is rich, though little cultivated; and I know no other branch of natural history that opens finer views into the conduct of Providence.

Of Animals; as divided into different Races or Kinds; from the same.

AS many animals contribute to our well-being, by labouring for us, or by affording us food and raiment, and as many are noxious, our terrestrial habitation would be little comfortable, had we no means but experience for distinguishing the one sort from the other. Were each individual animal a species by itself (indulging the expression) differing from every other individual, a man would finish his days without acquiring so much knowledge of animals as is necessary even for self-preservation: experience would give him no aid, with respect to any individual, of which he has no experience. The Deity has left none of his works imperfect. Animals are formed of different kinds, each kind having a figure and a temper peculiar to itself. Great uniformity is discovered among animals of the same kind; no less variety among animals of different kinds; and, to prevent confusion, kinds are distinguished externally by figure, air, manner, so clearly

as not to escape even a child*. To complete this curious system, we have an innate sense, that each kind is endued with properties peculiar to itself; and that these properties belong to every individual of the kind †. Our road to the knowledge of animals is thus wonderfully abridged: the experience we have of the disposition and properties of any animal is applied, without hesitation, to every one of the kind. By that sense, a child, familiar with one dog, is fond of others that resemble it: an European, upon the first sight of a cow in Africa, strokes it as gentle and innocent; and an African avoids a tiger in Hindostan as at home.

If the foregoing theory be well founded, neither experience nor argument is required to prove, that a horse is not an ass, or that a monkey is not a man ‡. Some animals, indeed, are so similar as to render it uncertain whether they be not radically of the same species: but, in every such instance, there is little need to be solicitous; for, I venture to affirm, that both will be found gentle or fierce, wholesome food, or unwholesome. Such questions may be curious; but they are of no use.

The division of brute animals into different kinds is not more useful to man than to the animals themselves. A beast of prey would be ill fitted for its station, if nature did not teach it what creatures to attack, and what to avoid. A rabbit is the prey of the ferret. Pre-

* "And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them. And Adam gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field." Gen. ii. 19.

† See Elements of Criticism, edit. 4. vol. 2. p. 490.

‡ See M. Buffon's Natural History.

sent a rabbit, even dead, to a young ferret that never had seen a rabbit, it throws itself upon the body, and bites it with fury. A hound has the same instinct with respect to a hare, and most dogs have it. Unless directed by nature, innocent animals would not know their enemy till they were in its clutches. A hare flies with precipitation from the first dog it ever saw; and a chicken, upon the first sight of a kite, cowers under its dam. Social animals, without scruple, connect with their own kind, and as readily avoid others*. Birds are not afraid of quadrupeds; not even of a cat, till they are taught, by experience, that a cat is their enemy. They appear to be as little afraid of a man naturally; and, upon that account, are far from being shy when left unmolested. In the uninhabited island of *Vina Grande*, one of the Philippines, *Kempfer* says, that birds may be taken with the hand. Hawks, in some of the South-sea islands, are equally tame. At *Port Egmont*, in the Falkland islands, geese, far from being shy, may be knocked down with a flick. The birds that inhabit certain rocks hanging over the sea in the island of *Annabon*, take food readily out of a man's hand. In *Arabia Felix*, foxes and apes shew no fear of man; the inhabitants of hot countries having no notion of hunting. In the uninhabited island, *Bering*, adjacent to *Camkatka*, the foxes are so little shy that they scarce go out of a

man's way. Doth not this observation suggest a final cause? A partridge, a plover, a pheasant, would be lost to man for food, were they naturally as much afraid of him as of a hawk or a kite.

The division of animals into different kinds serves another purpose, not less important than those mentioned; which is, to fit them for different climates. We learn from experience, that no animal nor vegetable is fitted for every climate: and, from experience, we also learn, that there is no animal nor vegetable but what is fitted for some climate, where it grows to perfection. Even in the torrid zone, plants of a cold country are found upon mountains where plants of a hot country will not grow; and the height of a mountain may be determined, with tolerable precision, from the plants it produces. Wheat is not an indigenous plant in Britain; no farmer is ignorant that foreign seed is requisite to preserve the plant in vigour. To prevent flax from degenerating in Scotland and Ireland, great quantities of foreign seed are annually imported. A camel is peculiarly fitted for the burning sands of Arabia: and Lapland would be uninhabitable but for rein-deer, an animal so entirely fitted for piercing cold, that it cannot subsist even in a temperate climate. Arabian and Barbary horses degenerate in Britain; and to preserve the breed in some degree of perfection, frequent supplies from their original climate are requisite.

* The Populace about *Smyrna* have a cruel amusement. They lay the eggs of a hen in a stork's nest. Upon seeing the chickens, the male in amazement calls his neighbouring storks together; who, to revenge the affront put upon them, destroy the poor innocent female; while he bewails his misfortune in heavy lamentations.

Spanish horses degenerate in Mexico, but improve in Chili; having more vigour and swiftness there than even the Andalusian race, whose offspring they are. Our dunghill-fowl, imported originally from a warm country in Asia, are not hardened, even after many centuries, to bear the cold of this country like birds originally native. The hen lays few or no eggs in winter, unless in a house warmed with fire. The deserts of Zaara and Biledulgerid in Africa, may be properly termed the native country of lions: there they grow to nine feet long, and five feet high. Lions, in the south of Africa, toward the Cape of Good Hope, grow but to five feet and a half long, and to three and a half high. A breed of lions, transplanted from the latter to the former, would rise to the full size; and sink to the smaller size, if transplanted from the former to the latter.

To preserve the different species of animals entire, as far as necessary, Providence is careful to prevent a mixed breed. Few animals, of different species, copulate together. Some may be brought to copulate, but without effect; and some produce a mongrel, a mule, for example, which seldom procreates, if at all. In some few instances, where a mixture of species is harmless, procreation goes on without limitation. All the different species of the dog kind copulate together, and the mongrels produced generate others without end. But dogs are by their nature companions to men: and Providence, probably, has permitted a

mixture, in order that every man may have a dog to his liking.

M. Buffon, in his natural History, borrows from Ray* a very artificial rule for ascertaining the different species of animals: "Any two animals that can procreate together, and whose issue can also procreate, are of the same species †." A horse and an ass can procreate together; but they are not, says he, of the same species, because, their issue, a mule, cannot procreate. He applies that rule to the human race; holding all men to be of one race or species; because a man and a woman, however different in size, in shape, in complexion, can procreate together without end. And, by the same rule, he holds all dogs to be of one species. With respect to other animals, the rule should pass without opposition from me; but, as it also respects man, the subject of the present enquiry, I propose to examine it with attention. Providence, it is true, hath prevented confusion; for, in most instances, it hath withheld from animals of different species a power of procreating together: but as our author has not attempted to prove that such restraint is universal without a single exception, his rule is evidently a *petitio principii*. Why may not two animals, different in species, produce a mixed breed? Buffon must say, that by a law of nature, animals of different species never produce a mixed breed. But has he proved this to be a law of nature? On the contrary, he more than once mentions several exceptions. He admits the sheep and

* Wisdom of God in the Works of Creation.

† Octavo edit. vol. 8. p. 104. and in many other parts.

the goat to be of different species; and yet we have his authority for affirming, that a he-goat and an ewe produce a mixed breed which generate for ever*. The camel and the dromedary, though nearly related, are, however, no less distinct than the horse and the ass. The dromedary is less than the camel, more slender, and remarkably more swift of foot: it has but one bunch on its back, the camel has two: the race is more numerous than that of the camel and more widely spread. One would not desire distinguishing marks more satisfying; and yet these two species propagate together no less freely than the different races of men and of dogs. Buffon, indeed, with respect to the camel and dromedary, endeavours to save his credit, by a distinction without a difference. "They are," says he, "one species; but their races are different, and have been so past all memory †." Does this say more than that the camel and the dromedary are different species of the same genus? which also holds true of the different species of men and of dogs. If our author will permit me to carry back to the creation the camel and the dromedary as two distinct races, I desire no other confession. He admits no fewer than ten kinds of goats, visibly distinguishable, which also propagate together; but says, that these are varieties only, though permanent and unchangeable. No difficulty is unformountable if words be allowed to pass without meaning. Nor does he even preserve any consistency in his opinions; though in distinguishing a horse from an ass, he

affirms, the mule they generate to be barren, yet, afterward, entirely forgetting his rule, he admits the direct contrary ‡. At that rate, a horse and an ass are of the same species. Did it never once enter into the mind of this author, that the human race would be strangely imperfect, if they were unable to distinguish a man from a monkey, or a hare from a hedge-hog, till it were known whether they can procreate together?

But it seems unnecessary, after all, to urge any argument against the foregoing rule, which M. Buffon himself inadvertently abandons as to all animals, men and dogs excepted. We are indebted to him for a remark, That not a single animal of the torrid zone is common to the old world and to the new. But how does he verify his remark? Does he ever think of trying whether such animals can procreate together? "They are," says he, "of different kinds, having no such resemblance as to make us pronounce them to be of the same kind. Linnæus and Brisson," he adds, "have very improperly given the name of the camel to the lama and the pacos of Peru. So apparent is the difference, that other writers class these animals with sheep. Wool, however, is the only circumstance in which a pacos resembles a sheep; nor doth the lama resemble a camel, except in length of neck." He distinguisheth, in the same manner, the true Asiatic tiger from several American animals that bear the same name. He mentions its size, its force, its ferocity, the co-

* Vol. 10. p. 138.

† Vol. 10. p. 1.

‡ Vol. 12. p. 223.

four of its hair, the strips, black and white, that like rings surround alternately its trunk, and are continued to the end of its tail. "Characters," says he, "that clearly distinguish the true tiger from all animals of prey in the new world; the largest of which scarcely equals one of our mastiffs." And he reasons, in the same manner, upon the other animals of the torrid zone*. Here then we have M. Buffon's authority against himself, that there are different races of men; for he cannot deny that certain tribes differ apparently from each other, not less than the lama and pacos from the camel, or from the sheep, nor less than the true tiger from the American animals of that name. Which of his rules are we to follow? Must we apply different rules to different animals? and to what animals are we to apply the different rules? For proving that dogs were created of different kinds, what better evidence can be expected than that the kinds continue distinct to this day? Our author pretends to derive the mastiff, the bull-dog, the hound, the greyhound, the terrier, the water-dog, &c. all of them from the prickt-ear shepherd's cur. Now, admitting the progeny of the original male and female cur to have suffered every possible alteration from climate, food, domestication, the result would be endless varieties; so as that no one individual should resemble another. Whence then are derived the different species of dogs above-mentioned, or the different races or varieties, as M. Buffon is pleased to name them? Uniformity and permanency must

be a law in their nature, for they never can be the production of chance. There are mongrels, it is true, among dogs, from want of choice, or from a depraved appetite; but as all animals prefer their own kind, mongrels are few, compared with animals of a true breed. There are mongrels also among men; the several kinds, however, continue distinct; and probably will so continue for ever.

The celebrated Linnaeus, instead of describing every animal according to its kind, as Adam our first parent did, and Buffon copying from him, has wandered wonderfully far from nature in classing animals. He distributes them into six classes, viz. *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insecta*, *Vermes*. The *Mammalia* are distributed into seven orders, chiefly from their teeth, viz. *Primates*, *Bruta*, *Ferae*, *Gliræ*, *Pecora*, *Belluæ*, *Cete*. And the *Primates* are *Homo*, *Simia*, *Lemur*, *Vespertilio*. What may have been his purpose in classing animals so, I cannot guess, if it be not to enable us, from the nipples and teeth of any particular animal, to know where it lies in his book. It resembles the classing books in a library by size, or by binding, without regard to the contents. It may serve as a sort of dictionary; but to no other purpose, as far as I can discover. How whimsical is it to class together animals that nature hath widely separated; a man, for example, and a bat? What will a plain man think of a method of classing that denies a whale to be a fish? Beside, one would wish to know why, in classing animals, he confines himself to the nipples and

* See vol. 8. sec. Of animals common to the two continents.

the teeth, when there are many other distinguishing marks. Animals are not less distinguishable by their tails; long tails, short tails, no tails; nor less distinguishable by their hands, some having four hands, some two, some none, &c. &c. At the same time, if any solid instruction is to be acquired from such classing, I shall listen, not only with attention, but with satisfaction.

And now more particularly of man, after discussing other animals. If the only rule afforded by nature for classing animals can be depended on, there are different races of men as well as of dogs; a mastiff differs not more from a spaniel, than a white man from a negro, or a Laplander from a Dane. And, if we have any faith in Providence, it ought to be so. Plants were created of different kinds to fit them for different climates, and so were brute animals. Certain it is, that all men are not fitted equally for every climate. There is scarce a climate but what is natural to some men, where they prosper and flourish; and there is not a climate but where some men degenerate. Doth not then analogy lead us to conclude, that as there are different climates on the face of this globe, so there are different races of men fitted for these different climates? The inhabitants of the frozen regions of the north, men, birds, beasts, fish, are all of them provided with a quantity of fat which guards them against the cold. Even the trees are full of resin. The Esquimaux inhabit a bitter cold country; and their blood and their breath are remarkably warm. The island of St Thomas, under the line, is extremely foggy; and the

natives are fitted for that sort of weather by the rigidity of their fibres. The fog is dispelled in July and August by dry winds, which give vigour to Europeans, whose fibres are relaxed by the moisture of the atmosphere, as by a warm bath. The natives, on the contrary, who are not fitted for a dry air, have more diseases in July and August than during the other ten months. On the other hand, instances are without number of men degenerating in a climate to which they are not fitted by nature; and I know not of a single instance where, in such a climate, people have retained their original vigour. Several European colonies have subsisted in the torrid zone of America more than two centuries; and yet even that length of time has not familiarized them to the climate: they cannot bear heat like the original inhabitants, nor like negroes transplanted from a country equally hot: they are far from equalling in vigour of mind or body the nations from which they sprung. The Spanish inhabitants of Carthagena, in South America, lose their vigour and colour in a few months. Their motion is languid; and their words are pronounced with a low voice; and with long and frequent intervals. Europeans, who are born in Batavia, soon degenerate. Scarce one of them has talents sufficient to bear a part in the administration. There is not an office of trust or figure but what is filled with native Europeans. Some Portuguese, who have been for ages settled on the sea-coast of Congo, retain scarce the appearance of men. South Carolina, especially about Charlestown, is extremely hot, having no sea-breeze

breeze to cool the air. Europeans there die so fast that they have not time to degenerate. Even in Jamaica, though more temperate by a regular succession of land and sea-breezes, recruits from Britain are necessary to keep up the numbers. The climate of the northern provinces resembles our own, and population goes on with great rapidity.

Thus it appears that there are different races of men fitted by nature for different climates. Upon a thorough examination another fact will, perhaps, also appear, that the natural productions of each climate make the most wholesome food for the people who are fitted to live in it. Between the tropics, the natives live chiefly on fruits, seeds, and roots; and, it is the opinion of the most knowing naturalists, that such food is of all the most wholesome for the torrid zone, comprehending the hot plants, which grow there to perfection, and tend greatly to fortify the stomach. In a temperate climate, a mixture of animal and vegetable food is held to be the most wholesome; and there both animals and vegetables abound. In a cold climate, animals are in plenty, but scarce any vegetables that can serve for food to man. What physicians pronounce upon that head, I know not; but if we dare venture a conjecture from analogy, animal food will be found the most wholesome for such as are made by nature to live in a cold climate.

M. Buffon, from the rule, That all animals which can procreate to-

gether, and whose progeny can also procreate, are of one species, concludes that all men are of one race or species; and endeavours to support that favourite opinion by ascribing to the climate, to food, or to other accidental causes, all the varieties that are found among men. But is he seriously of opinion, that any operation of climate, or of other accidental cause, can account for the copper colour and smooth chin universal among the Americans, the prominence of the *pudenda* universal among Hottentot women, or the black nipple no less universal among female Samoides? The thick fogs of the island of St. Thomas may relax the fibres of the natives, but cannot make them more rigid than they are naturally. Whence then the difference with respect to the rigidity of fibres between them and Europeans, but from original nature? It is in vain to ascribe to the climate the low stature of the Esquimaux, the smallness of their feet, or the overgrown size of their head. It is equally in vain to ascribe to climate the low stature of the Laplanders*, or their ugly visage. Lapland is, indeed, piercingly cold: but so is Finland, and the northern parts of Norway, the inhabitants of which are tall, comely, and well proportioned. The black colour of negroes, thick lips, flat nose, crisped woolly hair, and rank smell, distinguish them from every other race of men. The Abyssinians, on the contrary, are tall and well made, their complexion a brown olive, features well propor-

* By late accounts it appears that the Laplanders are only degenerated Tartars; and that they, and the Hungarians, originally sprung from the same breed of men, and from the same country. Pere Hel, the Jesuit, an Hungarian, made lately this discovery, when sent to Lapland for making some astronomical observations.

tioned, eyes large, and of a sparkling black, thin lips, a nose rather high than flat. There is no such difference of climate between Abyssinia and Negroland as to produce these striking differences. At any

rate there must be a considerable mixture both of soil and climate in these extensive regions; and yet not the least mixture is perceived in the people.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

Some Extracts, from a Practical Essay on a Cement, and Artificial Stone, justly supposed to be that of the Greeks and Romans, lately re-discovered by Mons. Lorient, Master of Mechanics to his Most Christian Majesty; for the cheap, easy, expeditious, and durable Construction of all Manner of Buildings, and Formation of all Kinds of Ornaments of Architecture, even with the commonest and coarsest Materials. Translated from the French Original, lately published by the express Orders of that Monarch.

Notwithstanding the great degree of perfection to which the arts have attained within a few centuries, it cannot be denied, that in looking over the writings of the ancients, and examining their monuments, we meet with certain signs of their having been acquainted with some secrets, to which we moderns, are utter strangers. We are, no doubt, very rich without them; but that is no reason why we should not endeavour to recover them; and, instead of trusting to chance, employ both observation and experiment for that purpose.

Of this, one of the most important branches of architecture is a striking proof. Though the genius of our modern masters in that

art, formed by the study of those monuments left us by the ancients, has succeeded so far as to produce edifices capable of vying with their patterns, it may be fairly said, that we are at a great remove from the Greeks and Romans, with respect to the running up of buildings with the degree of rapidity they used to do; and yet bellowing on them that degree of solidity, which seems to defy time itself; and all this, with almost every kind of materials they could lay their hands upon.

It is, no doubt, an easy matter to raise lasting edifices by piling one upon another enormous blocks of stone. But then, there are several countries, of very considerable extent, in which no such materials are to be had; and there are others, in which, though these materials abound, they are of too loose a texture to resist, for many years, the vicissitudes of the weather. Besides this way of going to work is monstrously expensive. It is what very few simple subjects can pretend to; and, accordingly, few of the houses built by them are of any duration. Nay, they themselves are now often obliged to renounce the execution of the most useful works on account of the enormous expence attending them in the modern method.

But

But the Romans, it is plain, generally employed, especially in those public works in which usefulness was more to be attended to than ornament, a far less expensive mode of construction. The principal part of such works, if not the whole of them, usually consisted of materials of a very small bulk, but kept together by a mortar or cement of a most binding quality. What a fine method! One can hardly sum up all the advantages attending it. In it, they could make use of every kind of stuff already existing on the surface of the earth, and even stones, every where almost to be met with in the beds of rivers and torrents, though worn around, nay, and polished, by their constant attrition against each other, or other bodies*. They had no occasion for the unwieldy apparatus of heavy carriages to bring their materials to the spot, or cumbrous engines to raise them; consequently, they lost neither time nor labour in the execution of those tedious operations; all went directly to the forwarding of the work itself, which, of course, must have shot up with uncommon rapidity. How, otherwise, could they have executed, even with their numerous armies, those immense piles; those aqueducts of several leagues in length, and sometimes rising to the level of mountains; and all this often, merely to supply some middling town with water, not only for the necessary, though common, purposes of life; but even for

those of luxury and magnificence; such as baths, fountains, &c.

These considerations did not escape Monsieur Lorient, so deservedly celebrated for his many very useful mechanical discoveries and inventions; and, it was in consequence of them he made these inquiries and researches; the fruits of which I am now going to communicate to the public. Ever taken up with the thoughts of serving his country and mankind, by cultivating and improving the fine and the useful arts, the great number of those vast remains of Roman grandeur, scattered over our southern provinces, could not fail of suggesting to him, that the solidity, so conspicuous in them, could not be owing to any secret confined to any one portion of mankind, nor to any merely local advantages, nor to any peculiar excellency in the quality of the materials; but that it must be the result of some common and easy method, within the reach of every man in the world of workmen employed in these erections. But, perhaps, we had better follow the example of Monsieur Lorient; and, like him, particularly analyse these stupendous monuments, and thence regularly deduce the manner in which, it may be presumed, the Romans constructed them.

Most of these monuments exhibit nothing but enormous masses in point of thickness and height, the heart of which, but just faced with an almost superficial coating, evi-

* Of this we have an instance in the ruins of an ancient Roman building on the banks of the Rhone, at Lyons, a little above St. Clare's quay. It is easy to see, that even the pebbles, found in the bed of this river, make part of the work: but they are so strongly bound together, that it is much easier to break them, than to make them let go their hold of the cement, which fills all the interstices between them.

dently consists of nothing but pebbles and other small stones, thrown together at random, and bound by a kind of mortar, which appears to have been thin enough to penetrate the smallest interstices, and so form a solid whole with these materials, which ever kind was first laid to receive the other, when poured into it.

It is enough, therefore, to consider these ruins, with the smallest degree of attention, to be convinced that all the secret of this mode of construction consisted in the method of preparing and using this strange kind of mortar; a mortar not liable to any decay; bidding defiance equally to the perpetual erosions of time, and heaviest strokes of the hammer and pick-axe. At least, when any little stone, and it must be a round one, gives way to them, the mould of cement left by it is found equally hard with the completest petrification.

How different, then, must this ancient mortar be from the very best of our modern! The latter, one would imagine, never dries perfectly, but to fall to dust again at the least touch. Of this the remarkable crumbling away of our most recent buildings is an evident proof.

Another of the extraordinary qualities of this Roman cement, is, its being impenetrable to water. This is not a mere conjecture. It is a fact, which the aqueducts of theirs, still in being, leave not the least room to doubt of; for, in these works, they never employed either clay, mastich, or any other resinous substance, to prevent the waters making their way through them. The areas of these canals, resting sometimes on the ground,

sometimes on a wall, and sometimes on arches, built for the purpose, as well as their roof and sides, consisted of the same kind of small stones, bound together by this extraordinary cement; with this difference, that the inside surface was composed of finer and smaller ingredients, which, at the same time that it does not look any thing like a coating made at second hand, and of course capable of being scaled off, carries evident marks of its being the result of a peculiar operation, which it may not be impossible to imitate by carefully attending to the observations that will occur in the course of this Essay.

Thus, then, it plainly appears, that these works were carried on by means of caissons. The trenches made for the foundation formed, of themselves, the lowest tire; and, surely, nothing could be easier than to fill these with the materials ready prepared for that purpose; tho' the Romans, no doubt, did it with their largest and heaviest stones. After bringing the work to the surface, they had recourse to planks made to fit into each other, successively extending them in length and in height, and binding the opposite ones at such a distance from each other, as to form the thickness of the wall; and, withal, with sufficient strength not to deviate ever so little, from the perpendicular, on either side.

It was thus that they formed, as it were in a mould, these enormously massy walls, composed, as we have already seen, of every species of pebbles, and other small stones, which our modern architects know not what to do with for want of a mortar qualified to constitute with them one solid compact body.

We

We may easily conceive, at what a great rate, even a small number of hands, if well supplied with materials, must have been able, by this means, to push on any work in the building way. For this purpose, nothing more was requisite than to have in readiness a sufficient number of troughs full of the proper mortar; throw, at random, into the caskons, the pebbles, and other small stones, and then saturate the latter with the former; all which might be perfectly well done, by the smallest degree of attention to get as much stones as possible into the caskon; and then make the mortar fill up all the interstices between them; and, with regard to vaulting and arching, they had their centers as well as the moderns. When they had an aqueduct to build, then, as the interior surfaces of its channel required a coating of that peculiar cement, which is still observable in them to a certain thickness, and which we have already taken notice of, they began by laying it on the planks of the interior casing and the centers, previous to the throwing in of the coarser materials; and thus formed a crust, which effectually kept the water from any stones of a spongy nature, that would otherwise have imbibed it.

Without this method of casing, they would never have been able to construct, either walls of so prodigious a thickness, or channels of so surprising a thinness. In a word, the effect of this cement must have been very quick, to coalesce and set as readily as our gypses and plasters, and directly resist the pressure of the other materials laid upon it. In fact, the least shrinking or swelling must have proved fatal to works of

this kind, not one of whose parts, perhaps, yielded a solid and horizontal basis to any other.

This fixedness and perseverance within the same volume constitute another important quality, which the slenderest observation must convince us the Roman cement is endued with; and being the last as yet discovered, we may proceed to sum up all the excellencies peculiar to this extraordinary composition.

In the first place, then, this cement, from a liquid, turned very quickly to a solid state, and hardened with time as plaster does.

Secondly, it acquired a surprising degree of tenacity; and laid such hold of the smallest stones it came in contact with, as scarce to bear being parted from them.

Thirdly, it was impenetrable to water.

Fourthly, it continued always of the same volume or bulk, without either swelling or shrinking.

One would imagine, that so many extraordinary qualities should have secured this composition from the effects of violence and time, and kept the secret of it alive to the latest posterity. Yet, it may be safely affirmed, that this valuable secret has been lost to all intents and purposes; and that, notwithstanding the continued and hearty sighs and researches of all Europe, nothing like it, till now, has been discovered by the moderns. For if, in some parts, the buildings are more solid than others, it is merely owing to the extraordinary goodness of the lime, sand, and other materials employed in them.

[The Editor, after combating one passage in Pliny, and another in Vitruvius, which seemed to militate with our ingenious artist's opinion

sistence equal to that of the best plaster, when prepared in the best manner. In short, it set and consolidated almost as readily as metals in fusion when taken from the fire, and turned out a kind of instantaneous lapidification, having dried completely, within a very small space of time, and that too, without the least crack or flaw. Nay, it adhered so strongly, to the sides of the pot, as not to be parted from them without breaking it.

The result of this addition of the quick lime, surprising as at first sight it may seem, is notwithstanding so easily explained and accounted for, that it seems somewhat strange that *Monf. Lorient* should be the first to suspect and discover it. In fact, what can be plainer, than that the sudden setting and consolidating of these two substances, when thus united, must necessarily arise from the quick lime's being carried, by a perfect amalgamation or admixture, into the utmost recesses of the slaked lime, saturating itself with the moisture it there meets with, and thereby effecting that instantaneous and absolute desiccation, which, because we are so well accustomed to it, we so little mind in the use of gypses and plasters.

But, the most valuable of all the extraordinary qualities in this composition is its not being liable to any cracks or flaws, when the ingredients are in the exact proportion they ought to be; or to give way, in any sense, either by shrinking or swelling; or, in short, ever undergo the least alteration from that state in which its fixation left it. A phenomenon we may account for on the same principles with the foregoing. Whereas mortar, or

common cement, never dries but by the evaporation of its moisture, *Monfieur Lorient's* cement becomes perfectly solid without the least evaporation; its moisture continues in, and makes part of it; the desiccation is altogether intestine; and, as the mass continues the same, and moreover, the component parts of it are brought so near each other, it is impossible any cracks or flaws should ensue; for, cracks and flaws can arise from nothing but the evaporation of a superfluous moisture, and the approach to each other of those parts which that moisture had till then kept asunder.

Monf. Lorient had likewise the satisfaction to see that his composition was endued with the surprising quality of being and continuing impenetrable to water. For this purpose, he made new trials; he formed with his cement some vessels of a form proper to hold water; weighed them; filled them; and, after the water had stood in them a considerable time, emptied them; when, on weighing them a second time, he could not find that they weighed either more or less than before he filled them.

After several repetitions of these trials, and always with the same success, it now only remained to find out what effects, if any, time, or rather the vicissitudes of the weather, might have on this mixture of the two kinds of lime, as well as on several other compositions, in which *Monf. Lorient* had made it up, with other materials, fit for mortar; but, after making for this purpose a great number of new experiments, all the conclusion he could draw from them was, that not only the original mixture of the

the two kinds of lime, but every other to which he added it, instead of giving way to the greatest dryness or moisture, heat or cold in the air, increased with age in solidity and compactness.

Monsieur Lorient now no longer made any scruple to affirm, that the mixing of powdered quick-lime with any kind of mortar or cement made with slacked lime, was the best to give it all the perfections builders could wish to see it possessed of. This is the key to the discovery advertised by him; and the most interesting consequences flow spontaneously from it. However, I shall proceed to point out the chief of them. Further reflections and trials, nay, chance itself, may, in the course of time, bring to light a great many more.

From the two kinds of lime so forcibly laying hold of, and embracing each other, as it is plain from experience they do, so as to constitute but one solid body, it naturally follows, that they must likewise be able to seize and shackle several other kinds of substance that may be mixed up with them, according to their greater or lesser degree of suitability to each other in point of surface and texture; so as to add considerably to the mass we are about to employ.

Now, sand and brick-dust are the foreign bodies which have as yet been found to answer best for this purpose.

Take, therefore, any quantity of very fine brick-dust, and twice as much fine river sand, the former well sifted, and the latter well screened, with a sufficient quantity of old slacked lime to form, with

water, an amalgama as usual, but withal wet enough to slake a quantity of quick-lime equal to one-fourth of the brick-dust and sand taken together; then add the quick-lime in powder to the brick-dust and sand; incorporate them well, without loss of time, and use them directly, as the least delay may render the use of them defective or impossible*.

A coating of this mixture applied to the bottom and sides of a canal, basin, or any other kind of building, which is to contain or stand over water, has the most extraordinary effects, though laid on ever so thin. What wonders, therefore, might we not expect from this cement, were such buildings to be originally constructed with it.

The dust of charcoal incorporates very kindly with the same materials, in a quantity equal to that of the quick-lime; and though the lead colour, which arises from this addition, makes no essential part of the mixture, it may still have its uses on certain occasions: but it is otherwise with regard to the bitumen contained in the charcoal; since this substance cannot but form a rampart extraordinary against the water, no way inferior to that afforded by the other materials with which it is made up.

If all we want is a strong coating, then, by adding to the common mortar, consisting of slacked lime and sand, one-fourth its quantity of quick-lime, we shall have one, which, within four and twenty hours, acquires a greater degree of consistence than the common kind in several months.

Two parts of air-slacked lime;

* See the observations hereafter to be made on the quality of the quick-lime.

one of sifted plaster, and a fourth of quick-lime, made up into an amalgama of the consistence of common mortar, afford a coating, no less fit for the inside of buildings, than tenacious and incapable of cracking or flawing.

But then, we must, as in using the first prescribed mixtures, not prepare above a trough full at a time of these new ones; and that only just as we want to use them.

Instead of sand, we may use loose earth, for buildings that are to be run up in a hurry, as likewise for the coating of walls both within and without doors; but the more sandy this earth the better.

If we cannot conveniently get brick-dust for those works, which are occasionally to receive, or constantly contain water, we may use the same kind of loose earth as a substitute to it. It is only making it up into little balls, drying these balls, then baking them in a lime-kiln, by putting them behind the lime-stones, or in a kiln by themselves; and, lastly, reducing them to a powder, which they may easily be; for this powder will do as well as brick-dust.

A dry and stony free-stone, well powdered and sifted, may be used instead of sand and loose earth; nay, it will answer better, on account of its extraordinary lightness, for any constructions that are to be supported by timber-work.

All kinds of marne, well washed, in order to destroy that unctuousness of theirs, which might otherwise prevent their taking to other substances, and carefully powdered, are equally proper to incorporate with both kinds of lime,

Charcoal-dust*, and, in general, all the vitrified substances afforded by furnaces, as well as the refuse of founderies and forges; in short, every kind of rubbish impregnated with metallic bodies altered by the fire, is equally subject to the fetters of the mixtures made with the two kinds of lime; and may, of course, be usefully employed to make cements of any colour we would chuse to have them.

Nor ought we, in cases of necessity, to overlook pounded stone; so that the hitherto so useless heaps of stone chips, and distressing mountains of old materials arising from the demolition of buildings originally constructed with lime and sand, and which there is sometimes, in the old way, a necessity for removing to a great distance, may, in this new one, be disposed of on the spot to great advantage. The trials Mons. Lorient has already made of them in the small are sufficient to vouch for their success in the great.

It is, however, but fair we should warn those who are to collect the materials for this new cement, or mix them up, that on account of the difference, in point of strength, not only between the common kind of lime in one district, and that in another, but even between different parcels of lime made of stones from the same quarry, according to the time elapsed since the burning of them, there is no assigning precisely the exact quantity of quick-lime that is to be added to every mass of the common cement or mortar. In one place, we must use more; in another, less. It is for this reason Mons. Lorient has pitch-

* Ashes are pernicious, and retard the setting of the lime.

ed upon a medium, in prescribing for any quantity of sand and brick-dust taken together, one fourth of their quantity of middling lime, when used just as it comes from the kiln; for, if on the one hand, it happens to be of a superior quality, and, of course, capable of imbibing a greater quantity of water, in consequence of its being made of a harder stone, a smaller proportion of it will do: as, on the other hand, a larger will be necessary, if it has been long flaked.

The works in the neighbourhood of Paris begin to shew, that one third of the best lime it affords is not too much; but this lime is not of as good a quality as the best common lime in most other places; nor this last equal to that of Senlis, which is the best we have. It is of the greatest importance to be well acquainted with the condition and peculiar properties of the lime we are to use, as it is only from a just combination of it, with the other materials, we can expect a perfect whole. There is a quick-lime strong enough to drink up, before it is perfectly flaked, a great deal more water than is to be found in the mortar already described; so that the mixture made with them, instead of coalescing into a good cement, burns up and falls to dust; whilst, on the other hand, some quick lime, on account of its opposite quality, shall meet, in the same mortar, with more water than it can imbibe; and so form with it a compound, which, on the evaporating of the superfluous moisture, shall crack to pieces. I can not, therefore, too strongly recommend, even to workmen who have had the greatest success in other districts, the trying of the strength of

the lime they are about to employ. They ought, besides, to be convinced, that, independently of any local advantages or disadvantages in the nature of their lime, it ceases to be what it originally was, in proportion as it grows old, so as to require a proportionable increase in the dose of it; and that sometimes even it may happen to be so bad, as intirely to spoil any work in which they should be indiscreet enough to employ it.

Therefore, to be always supplied with fresh lime, especially for large and constant works, we should have kilns like those in the neighbourhood of Chartres, which are so many furnaces in the form of chimneys, filled at top with alternate beds of fewel, and stone broken into small pieces, and are to be emptied of their lime by a hole at bottom. Another equally considerable advantage attending this method of making lime, would be that of enabling us to burn the stone in a just proportion to its quality; for, we are not to imagine, that every kind of it requires so great a diminution of its weight by that operation, as is generally prescribed, on the strength of certain particular trials; and, the degree of this diminution being once ascertained, all we should have to do would be proportionably to increase or lessen our beds of fewel.

With regard to sand, there are some kinds of fossil sand preferable to river sand, on account of the grains of the latter being too much rounded and polished by the friction it is, in moving water, liable to undergo.

There are two different ways of preparing Mons. Lorient's cement, The first is, to mix up very well, with

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water

water and flaked lime, the sand, brickdust or other materials, you chuse to employ for the purpose, to the consistence already prescribed, that is, somewhat thinner than usual; then sprinkle into the mixture your powdered quick-lime; and, lastly, incorporate the whole well together to be used directly.

The second-way is, to mix up the sand, brick-dust, and powdered quick-lime by themselves in the proportion prescribed; then, adding to them, just as fast as you want your cement, the proper quantity of flaked lime and water, work the whole up well with the trowel. In this way, the sand, brick dust, and powdered quick-lime may be kept ready made up in sacks, large enough to fill one or two troughs, so as scarce to leave the workmen any room to fail in the operation, let them be ever so ignorant or careless about it.

But, I must own, that all I have been saying might be looked upon as an idle declamation in *Mons. Lorient's* favour, intended merely to heat the imagination, and excite the curiosity of my readers, without any reasonable prospect of my being able to satisfy it, did I not give some proofs, that the success of his cement in real works, of the most extensive and various kinds, has not fallen short of the merit attributed to it in consequence of a few confined trials.

The first thing the *Marquis de Marigny* thought it his duty to ascertain, with a view of rendering *Mons. Lorient's* discovery useful to his majesty, and the state in general, both in civil and military,

private and public architecture, was the surprising quality attributed to it of being impenetrable to water; of sustaining and containing that element; nay, of acquiring under it a perfect degree of consistence and tenacity; and all without flawing, or cracking, or shrinking, or swelling; and, with this view, he chose some works perpetually exposed to water for his first trials.

He had, it seems, to construct in his gardens at *Menars*, a basin to supply a very considerable hydraulic machine; a canal from forty to fifty toises long, to bring water to that basin; and some subterraneous drains to carry off his waste water*.

Now, there was not one of these works, in which he did not make use of *Mons. Lorient's* cement; in one part of them, by way of a simple coating, where nothing more was wanting; in another, to bind together common stones huddled promiscuously together; and, in a third, to stop the sluice of a canal he wanted to drain in order to coat it from one end to another. The effect of the cement used for the last of these purposes, after common mortar, clay, and every other simple or compound substance generally used on such occasions, had failed, proved extremely sudden and decisive. It had scarce time to fill up the sluice, when it withstood the water to such a degree as to dry and harden completely, and in a very small space of time, whilst the contiguous stones were visibly sweating at every pore.

The dome of a fountain, of very curious construction, being found, in consequence of the sponginess of

* The toise is equal to six French feet; and the French foot is almost three quarters of an inch longer than the English foot.

the stones of the country with which it had been built, to give way to all the waters which happened to light upon it, and thereby render the least stay under it disagreeable and dangerous, the Marquis had it coped with a layer of this cement; and the effect proved equally sudden and satisfactory with that just now related with regard to the sluice.

The basin we just now took notice of, situate for the most part on the arch of a vault containing all the moving parts of the hydraulic machine supplied by it, exhibits another striking proof of the great advantages to be expected from this cement; and what adds to the wonder is, that all these trials were made in weather extremely unfavourable to them, viz. in autumn; in the beginning of the winter 1772, and in the spring of the year 1773, during which the men were often obliged to work in the rain. In the latter end of October, 1772, they had scarce done coating a basin in a yard, where the Marquis intended to keep some water fowl, when a violent shower filled it to the height of six inches and upwards; yet the work never suffered by this severe trial; not a drop of the water penetrated; what escaped, was merely by evaporation.

It will, no doubt, be asked, which of the foregoing compositions it was, that Mons. Lorient gave the preference to in his several works at Menars; and it is but just I should satisfy him.

The cement used in the grand canal of the kitchen-garden, forty-seven toises long, seven feet broad, and three deep; in that of the back kitchen garden; in that of the

yard to keep water-fowl in; on the outside of a vault over which there now stands a shrubbery; on the dome of the fountain I have already taken notice of; as, likewise, on the massy part of a building, which conveys water to the machine; and rising seven feet within the basin it supplies, serves as a vent, as well as to carry off the water at top to prevent its overflowing, when it is not to be let into the little basin of the machine; the cement, I say, employed in all these works, was that composed entirely of sand and brick-dust, with quick and slaked lime. But, the coatings of this conduit, and the basin at which it terminates, were made with the addition of powdered charcoal, in the proportion already prescribed.

With regard to the coatings of the terrace walls, and some other parts of the building, the old plastering of which, yielding to the moisture and other affections of the weather, used to peel off every winter, he employed nothing in the composition of them, but the already prescribed quantity of quick-lime added to common mortar made of slaked lime and sand, but somewhat thinner than for common use.

He likewise employed the same kind of cement for the placcage of a subterraneous vault; and afterwards coated it over with the very white cement already spoken of, made with two parts of air-slaked lime, one of quick-lime, and one of plaster. And here it is proper I should observe, that lime slaked by the air alone, and in the shade, a circumstance easily known by its being found crumbled to an impalpable dust, may be used to advantage for the purpose of preventing the ce-

ment from setting as soon as it otherwise would; a thing of some consequence in coating, when the operation requires any extraordinary degree of time and precaution.

As often as *Monf. Lorient* had occasion to lay his cement on the outside of any vaults, over which there might be a necessity of people's walking, he had recourse, in composing it, to coarser materials than brick-dust, sand, and the like; by which means, without losing any of its power to prevent the rain and wet from penetrating such works, it rendered the passage along the inclined sides of them less difficult and dangerous.

By what we have already said, the reader may easily guess what a great number of useful purposes this cement must answer; and what uncommon advantages it must, of course, afford in every branch of every species of architecture.

To begin with the most obvious; let the building be of what nature it will; and let the materials of it, of themselves, afford each other ever so little hold by their sides, or firm footing, if I may be allowed the expression, through the smoothness and inclination of their upper and lower surfaces; this cement will, notwithstanding, confer on them a degree of permanency and stability, which, without it, we could scarce expect from the best cut stone.

What arches, therefore, may we not expect from the use of it! how many useful and agreeable forms may we not now venture to give them! By means of this wonderful composition, we may make them almost as light as we please, and that, too, with the smallest, smooth-

est, and roundest pebbles, without any apprehensions of their yielding, in any shape, to any reasonable degree of pressure.

Not only we may make aqueducts with it, but even pipes of any bore to raise water to any height, by just proportioning their thickness to the pressure occasioned by these two circumstances.

By means of it, we may, in our canals and basons, and all other works of that kind, save ourselves the expence of abutments, clays, masticks, and such other works and substances, which, after all, decay with time, and of course stand in need of continual repairs. No doubt, the best way by far would be to use this cement, even in the solid and massy parts of such constructions; and, when they have been built in the common way, it will be necessary to look out for the joints before we lay it on them.

Every kind of subterraneous constructions, whether civil or military, may, by means of this cement, be rendered not only habitable but even infinitely more healthy, than they generally are, and that, too, though surrounded by water; so that our cellars, especially those under court-yards, and other open places, as likewise our necessaries, all now so subject, the former to be deluged on every rising of the neighbouring rivers, &c. the latter, to convey infection to a great distance by their contents ouzing through the adjacent earth; all these works, I say, may be easily cured by means of this cement, equally proper to keep water in or out.

In short, what is it we may not make of, or with the assistance of, this proteus matter, and that at one cast? Watering-troughs, ponds
for

for stable and poultry yards, reservoirs against fire; wholesome cisterns in fortified and other places, where no running or well water is to be had.

What floors, what ceilings, what copings, what terraces, and that of any form, may we not promise ourselves from this substance! We now need no longer use such weighty gutters of stone or lead, and, of course, such massy walls to support them; precautions, which, though so very expensive, seldom answer the purposes for which they are intended. Instead of proving effectually impervious to rain, or even the common dampness of the weather, they often bring to the ground the buildings they were intended to defend. And, in point of ductility, surely, neither tiles, nor slates, nor milled lead, can pretend to compare with this cement for rills, drains, sewers, capping for the ridges of roofs, and such other works as require a curve or irregular surface.

Nay, whole roofs may be formed with it by just placing the laths a little closer to each other than usual, and then laying a coat of it on them; and, what is more, the slightest timber-work will be strong enough to bear the weight of such a covering; a covering, which must be allowed of singular utility in places, where people are now obliged to put up with ponderous flagstones; or a slight shingle, so liable to catch fire from every spark.

Both the exterior and interior ornaments of our buildings may, likewise, derive from this cement, not only the greatest solidity, but the most pleasing variety. But, in this use of it, care must, no doubt, be taken not to apply it, either in the

way of pargetting, or of ornaments in relieve to any walls, but such as are perfectly dry, lest it should concentrate some destructive particles, which, in process of time, might make their way out; and such works themselves should have time to dry perfectly, before any frost can get at them.

Moreover, this cement, especially that kind of it which has powdered stone in its composition, is, of itself, an artificial stone, which may be cast in a mould, and formed into balustrades and pilasters for the support of terraces and platforms, and flights of stairs, with all their appendages, both useful and ornamental, straight and curvilinear; though, for greater safety, it may not be amiss to bestow a rude iron core on the pilasters, &c whose slenderness and height may seem to require such an addition.

We might, likewise, make it, by casting it in moulds, or fashioning it on the potters wheels, into flower pots, and even other less residential vessels, for gardens and parterres, and that of any colour we like best.

There are several of our provinces, and several countries in Europe, where there is not a bit of platter to be found; and where, of course, the dearth of it has proved an insurmountable obstacle to the execution of a great number of the most useful works, particularly with regard to chimneys. But, henceforward, by means of this discovery of Mons. Lorient's, any kind of work may be carried on, in any place, with the same cheapness and ease, as in districts where platter is to be had in the greatest abundance.

There is, indeed, one very curious art, that of sculpture, to

which Mons. Lorient cannot as yet take upon him to affirm, that this cement of his may be made subservient so far as to supply the place of plaster, clay, and other less solid substances, liable to shrink or swell. It is, however, already past doubt, that the cement is very proper to obtain the hollow moulds of such figures as we would wish to copy; and Mons. Lorient hopes, that, with the advice and assistance of the famous artists of our capital, he shall, some day or other, be able to contribute something, on his side, to the service of the art which they so assiduously cultivate. In the mean time, he will always be ready to answer any letters addressed to him concerning the possibility or probability of applying his cement to any other purposes.

New Method of raising early Potatoes.

Hope, near Manchester,

SIR, March, 1774.

AS the culture of potatoes, and particularly of the early sorts for the table, has of late become an object of very general attention, I hope the curious account of a new method of obtaining these (without the help of hot-beds) contained in the following letter, will not be unacceptable, and that many of your readers will make trial of it this spring. I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

THO. B. BAYLEY.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Kirk, of Wilderspool, near Manchester, to Thomas Butterworth Bayley, Esq; of Hope, F. R. S.

Wilderspool, Jan. 15, 1775.

SIR,

“ In pursuance of your request, I now send you an account of a new

method of raising early potatoes, and doubt not that it will answer wherever it is fairly tried.

“ On the 2d of January, 1772, I made a hot-bed for the forward sort of potatoes, and on the 7th put in the sets, placing a glass and frame over them, and taking every precaution to defend them from the frost. Of these small potatoes, for sets, there remained about forty in a basket, which was accidentally hung up in a warm kitchen, and there remained unnoticed till about the 25th of April. I then accidentally observed the basket, and, perceiving something green on the edge of it, took it down, and, to my great surprize, found that the potatoes had sprouted half a yard in length, and that there was a great number of very small potatoes formed on the fibrous roots which had grown out. I took them into my garden, and planted them in a rich sandy soil, without any manure. The roots I put into the ground three inches deep, and laid down the stems that had sprouted horizontally, and covered them with two inches of soil, but left the tops uncovered. Without farther attention they grew surprizingly.

“ On the 26th of May, I took up the roots planted in the hot-bed on the 7th of January. They by no means answered my expectations, or paid for the trouble of their culture; but, at the same time, I was astonished to find the others, which were put into the ground so lately, to have produced larger potatoes than the roots in the hot-bed. I took up all the roots, and picked off the large potatoes from them (which amounted from four to twelve on each root) and then set the roots again on the same ground.

ground. This, indeed, I have successfully practised for many years, sometimes even twice, and have had a good third crop at Michaelmas. When this method is tried, the roots must be watered on the evenings of hot days.

“ In January, 1773, in order to make a second trial of this experiment with a large quantity, I placed a great many potatoes, of the early sorts, on a thick layer of gravelly soil, close to each other, over an oven slated over, but open to the south-west, and covered them two inches deep with the same earth.

“ At the end of April I took them up, and found the stems about a foot long or more. For fear of injuring the fine and delicate fibres of the roots, I took great care in taking them up, and planting them in the soil. This I now manured, but, in all other respects, treated them in the manner above described, many of the fibrous roots having then potatoes formed upon them nearly as large as walnuts. For a week the plants came on surprisingly, when, by one sharp night's uncommon frost, they were nearly destroyed. However, notwithstanding this, fresh stems grew up in a few days, and I actually gathered from them, on the 3d of June following, finer potatoes than were sold at that time at Manchester from 1s. to 1s. 6d per pound, being the produce of hot beds.

“ After taking off the larger potatoes, I again planted the roots for a second crop, and, in September, obtained a very large produce. I weighed the increase of many separate roots, which amounted from four pounds eight ounces to fourteen pounds twelve ounces,

the potatoes being the largest of the forward kind I ever saw.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,
MATTHEW KIRK.”

Extraordinary Recovery from Suffocation. Translated from the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ON the 28th of last November, about six o'clock in the evening the Abbé Bricquet de la Vaux, a priest of the community of St. James's, was desirous of bathing in a bath warmed by means of a cylinder, with a charcoal fire. Scarcely had he plunged in before he lost his senses. Not a soul was in the chamber; but, as the Sieur Royer (the son of the king of Spain's first surgeon) and myself were in an adjoining apartment, we heard, as it were, the groans of a dying person. We hastened to the bath, where we found the Abbé totally insensible, with his head hanging over the side of the bath.—Assisted by some neighbours, who had by this time entered the apartment, we lifted his body out of the water, and conveyed it to a spacious chamber, where there was a prodigious current of air. In endeavouring to expedite the business, we struck the body against a glass-door, whereby the Abbé's arm was cut in two places. This, however, occasioned not the smallest sign of sensation; on the contrary, the Abbé was, to all appearance, quite deprived of life; his face swelled to an immoderate size, and reddened remarkably; his eyes were fixed in an unmeaning stare, and his body was insufferably hot. In trying to recover

recover him, we pursued the method laid down by the *Sieur Portal* in the Royal Academy. We stretched the body on the ground, and opened the windows to let in a greater draught of air. There was a brisk cold wind; yet, agreeable to the directions, we sluiced the body with cold water. In a little time, the *Abbé* foamed at the mouth; the muscles of his face and eyes began to move though with irregular convulsive motions; his eye-balls rolled in their sockets, and his lips, by contraction, came in close contact with each other. We seized this opportunity to pour vinegar down his throat, and to apply it to his nose. On the very first application, it had a wonderful effect, for it enabled him almost instantaneously to draw his breath. In a little time he could articulate, and, in a dejected tone of voice, cried out, "I am expiring!" We then attempted to give him more vinegar, but his throat was so violently convulsed that he

could not swallow; however, the little he did get down, with the efforts we made, proved so extremely salutary, that, in a very short time he recovered the perfect use of his senses. On inquiry, we found that he did not recollect a syllable of what had passed; that he remembered nothing of his having plunged into the bath; that he had not perceived any effects from the charcoal vapour; that he had felt nothing of the cuts he had received in his arm by the glass, nor of the sluicing he underwent with the cold water; but that he had returned to life as if awakened from sleep, with a total obliviscence of every past transaction. A violent head-ach, for about half an hour, as if it had been occasioned by the too tight pressure of a bandage, was all the inconvenience he experienced, and he now is in as perfect a state of sanity as if nothing had happened. (Signed)

BANAU, M. D.

ANTIQUITIES.

State of Learning among the Anglo-Saxons. From Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry.

THE Anglo-Saxons were converted to Christianity about the year 570. In consequence of this event, they soon acquired civility and learning. Hence they necessarily established a communication with Rome, and acquired a familiarity with the Latin language. During this period, it was the prevailing practice among the Saxons, not only of the clergy, but of the better sort of laity, to make a voyage to Rome. It is natural to imagine with what ardour the new converts visited the Holy See, which, at the same time, was fortunately the capital of literature. While they gratified their devotion, undesignedly and imperceptibly they became acquainted with useful science.

In return, Rome sent her emissaries into Britain. Theodore, a monk of Rome, originally a Greek priest, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, and sent into England by Pope Vitellian in the year 688. He was skilled in the metrical art, astronomy, arithmetic, church music, and the Greek and Latin languages. The new prelate brought with him a large library, as it was

called and esteemed, consisting of numerous Greek and Latin authors; among which were Homer in a large volume, written on paper with the most exquisite elegance, the homilies of Saint Chrysostom on parchment, the Psalter, and Josephus's Hypomnesticon, all in Greek. Theodore was accompanied into England by Adrian, a Neapolitan monk, and a native of Africa, who was equally skilled in sacred and profane learning, and, at the same time, appointed by the Pope to the abbacy of St. Austin's at Canterbury. Bede informs us, that Adrian requested Pope Vitellian to confer the archbishopric on Theodore, and that the Pope consented on condition that Adrian, "who had been twice in France, and, on that account, was better acquainted with the nature and difficulties of so long a journey," would conduct Theodore into Britain. They were both escorted to the city of Canterbury by Benedict Biscop, a native of Northumberland, and a monk, who had formerly been acquainted with them in a visit which he made to Rome. Benedict seems, at this time, to have been one of the most distinguished of the Saxon ecclesiastics: availing himself of the arrival of these two learned strangers, under their direction and assistance, he procured

cured workmen from France, and built the monastery of Weremouth in Northumberland. The church he constructed of stone, after the manner of the Roman architecture; and adorned its walls and roof with pictures, which he purchased at Rome, representing, among other sacred subjects, the Virgin Mary, the Twelve Apostles, the Evangelical History, and the Visions of the Apocalypse. The windows were glazed by artists brought from France. But I mention this foundation to introduce an anecdote much to our purpose. Benedict added to his monastery an ample library, which he stored with Greek and Latin volumes, imported by himself from Italy. Bede has thought it a matter worthy to be recorded, that Ceolfrid, his successor in the government of Weremouth-abbey, augmented this collection with three volumes of pandects, and a book of cosmography wonderfully enriched with curious workmanship, and bought at Rome. The example of the pious Benedict was immediately followed by Acca, bishop of Hexam, in the same province; who having finished his cathedral church by the help of architects, masons, and glaziers hired in Italy, adorned it, according to Leland, with a valuable library of Greek and Latin authors. But Bede, Acca's cotemporary, relates, that this library was entirely composed of the histories of those apostles and martyrs to whose relics he had dedicated several altars in his church, and other ecclesiastical treatises, which he had collected with infinite labour. Bede, however, calls it a most copious and noble library. Nor is it foreign to our purpose to add, that Acca invited from Kent

into Northumberland, and retained in his service, during the space of twelve years, a celebrated chantor, named Maban; by the assistance of whose instructions and superintendance he not only regulated the church music of his diocese, but introduced the use of many Latin hymns hitherto unknown in the northern churches of England. It appears, that before the arrival of Theodore and Adrian, celebrated schools for educating youth in the sciences had been long established in Kent. Literature, however, seems, at this period, to have flourished with equal reputation at the other extremity of the island, and even in our most northern provinces. Ecbert, bishop of York, founded a library in his cathedral, which, like some of those already mentioned, is said to have been replenished with a variety of Latin and Greek books. Aicune, whom Ecbert appointed his first librarian, hints at this library in a Latin epistle to Charlemagne. "Send me from France some learned treatises, of equal excellence with those which I preserve here in England under my custody, collected by the industry of my master Ecbert; and I will send to you some of my youths, who shall carry with them the flowers of Britain into France. So that there shall not only be an *enclosed garden* at York, but also at Tours some *sprouts of Paradise, &c.*" William of Malmesbury judged this library to be of sufficient importance, not only to be mentioned in his history, but to be styled, *Omnium liberalium artium armarium, nobilissimam bibliothecam*. This repository remained till the reign of King Stephen, when it was destroyed by fire,

fire, with great part of the city of York. Its founder, Ecbert, died in the year 767. Before the end of the eighth century, the monasteries of Westminster, St. Alban's, Worcester, Malmesbury, Glastonbury, with some others, were founded, and opulently endowed. That of Saint Alban's was filled with one hundred Monks by king Offa. Many new bishoprics were also established in England; all which institutions, by multiplying the number of ecclesiastics, turned the attention of many persons to letters.

The best writers among the Saxons flourished about the 8th century. These were Aldhelm, bishop of Shirburn, Ceolfrid, Alcuine, and Bede; with whom I must also join King Alfred. But, in an inquiry of this nature, Alfred deserves particular notice, not only as a writer, but as the illustrious rival of Charlemagne, in protecting and assisting the restoration of literature. He is said to have founded the University of Oxford; and it is highly probable, that in imitation of Charlemagne's similar institutions, he appointed learned persons

to give public and gratuitous instructions in theology, but principally in the fashionable sciences of logic, astronomy, and geometry, at that place, which was then a considerable town, and conveniently situated in the neighbourhood of those royal seats at which Alfred chiefly resided. He suffered no priest that was illiterate to be advanced to any ecclesiastical dignity. He invited his nobility to educate their sons in learning, and requested those lords of his court who had no children, to send to school such of their younger servants as discovered a promising capacity, and to breed them to the clerical profession. Alfred, while a boy, had himself experienced the inconveniencies arising from a want of scholars, and even of common instructors, in his dominions; for he was twelve years of age, before he could procure in the western kingdom, a master properly qualified to teach him the alphabet. But, while yet unable to read, he could repeat from memory, a great variety of Saxon songs*. He was fond of cultivating his native tongue: and

* Flor. Vigorn. sub. ann. 871. Brompton, Chron. in ALF. p. 84. And MS. Bever, ut supr. It is curious to observe the simplicity of this age, in the method by which Alfred computed time. He caused six wax tapers to be made, each twelve inches long, and of as many ounces in weight. On these tapers he ordered the inches to be regularly marked; and, having found that one of them burned just four hours, he committed the care of them to the keepers of his chapel, who from time to time, gave due notice how the hours went. But, as in windy weather the candles were more wasted, to remedy this inconvenience, he invented lanthorns, there being then no glass to be met with in his dominions. Asser. Menev. Vit. Alfr. p. 68. edit. Wife. In the mean time, and during this very period, the Persians imported into Europe, a machine, which presented the first rudiments of a striking clock. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne, from Abdella king of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem, in the year 800. Among other presents, says Eginhart, was an horologe of brass, wonderfully constructed by some mechanical artifice, in which the course of the twelve hours *ad elephedram vertebatur*, with as many little brazen balls, which, at the close of each hour, dropped down on a
foit

and with a view of inviting the people in general to a love of reading, and to a knowledge of books, which they could not otherwise have understood, he translated many Latin authors into Saxon. These, among others, were Boethius of *the Consolation of Philosophy*, a manuscript of which of Alfred's age still remains, Orosius's *History of the Pagans*, Saint Gregory's *Pastoral Care*, the venerable Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, and the *Soliloquies* of Saint Austin. Probably Saint Austin was selected by Alfred, because he was the favourite author of Charlemagne. Alfred died in the year 900, and was buried at Hyde Abbey, in the suburbs of Winchester, under a sumptuous monument of porphyry.

Aldhelm, nephew of Ina, king of the West Saxons, frequently visited France and Italy. While a monk of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, he went from his monastery to Canterbury, in order to learn logic, rhetoric, and the Greek language of archbishop Theodore, and of Albin, abbot of St. Austin's, the pupil of Adrian. But he had before acquired some knowledge of Greek and Latin under Maidulf, an Hibernian, or Scot, who had erected a small monastery, or school, at Malmesbury. Camden affirms, that Aldhelm was the first of the Saxons who wrote in Latin, and that he taught his countrymen the art of Latin versification. But, a

very intelligent antiquarian in this sort of literature, mentions an anonymous Latin poet, who wrote the life of Charlemagne in verse; and adds, that he was the first of the Saxons that attempted to write Latin verse. It is, however, certain, that Aldhelm's Latin compositions, whether in verse or prose, as novelties were deemed extraordinary performances, and excited the attention and admiration of scholars in other countries. A learned cotemporary, who lived in a remote province of a Frankish territory, in an Epistle to Aldhelm has this remarkable expression, "VESTRÆ
"LATINITATIS PANEGYRICUS
"RUMOR has reached us even at
"this distance," &c. In reward of these uncommon merits he was made bishop of Shirburn in Dorsetshire in the year 705. His writings are chiefly theological; but he has likewise left, in Latin verse, a book of *Enigmata*, copied from a work of the same title under the name of Symposius, a poem *de Virginitate* hereafter cited, and treatises on arithmetic, astrology, rhetoric, and metre. The last treatise is a proof that the ornaments of composition now began to be studied. Leiland mentions his *Cantiones Saxonice*, one of which continued to be commonly sung in William of Malmesbury's time; and, as it was artfully interspersed with many allusions to passages of Scripture, was often sung by Aldhelm himself

sort of bells underneath, and founded the end of the hour. There were also twelve figures of horsemen, who, when the twelve hours were completed, issued out at twelve windows, which till then stood open, and returning again, shut the windows after them. He adds, that there were many other curiosities in this instrument which it would be tedious to recount. Eginhart, Kar. Magn. p. 108. It is to be remembered, that Eginhart was an eye-witness of what is here described; and that he was an abbot, a skilful architect, and very learned in the sciences.

to the populace in the streets, with a design of alluring the ignorant and idle, by so specious a mode of instruction, to a sense of duty, and a knowledge of religious subjects. Malmesbury observes, that Aldhelm might be justly deemed *ex acumine Græcum, ex nitore Romanum, & ex pompa Anglum*. It is evident that Malmesbury, while he here characterises the Greeks by their acuteness, took his idea of them from their scientific literature, which

was then only known. After the revival of the Greek philosophy by the Saracens, Aristotle and Euclid were familiar in Europe long before Homer and Pindar. The character of Aldhelm is thus drawn by an ancient chronicler, "He was
 " an excellent harper, a most elo-
 " quent Saxon and Latin poet, a
 " most expert chanter or singer, a
 " DOCTOR EGRÆGIUS., and admir-
 " ably versed in the Scriptures,
 " and the liberal sciences*."

Alcuine

* Chron. Anon. Leland Collectan. ii. 278. To be skilled in singing is often mentioned as an accomplishment of the ancient Saxon ecclesiastics. Bede says, that Edda, a monk of Canterbury, and a learned writer, was *primus cantandi magister*. Hist. lib. iv. cap. 2. Wolstan, a learned monk of Winchester, of the same age, was a celebrated singer, and even wrote a treatise *de Tonorum Harmonia*, cited by William of Malmesbury, De Reg. lib. ii. c. 39. Lel. Script. Brit. p. 165. Their skill in playing on the harp is also frequently mentioned. Of St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 988, it is said, that among his sacred studies, he cultivated the arts of writing, harping and painting. Vit. S. Dunstan. MSS. Cott. Brit. Mus. Faulstich, B. 13. Hickes has engraved a figure of our Saviour drawn by St. Dunstan, with a specimen of his writing, both remaining in the Bodleian library. Gram. Saxon, p. 104. cap. xxii. The writing, and many of the pictures and illuminations in our Saxon manuscripts, were executed by the priests. A book of the Gospel, preserved in the Cotton library, is a fine specimen of the Saxon calligraphy and decorations. It is written by Eadfrid, Bishop of Durham, in the most exquisite manner. Ethelwold, his successor, did the illuminations, the capital letters, the picture of the cross, and the Evangelists, with infinite labour and elegance; and Bilsfred, the anchohorete, covered the book, thus written and adorned, with gold and silver plates and precious stones. All this is related by Alfred, the Saxon glossator, at the end of St. John's gospel. The work was finished about the year 720. MSS. Cot. Brit. Mus. Nero. D. 4. Cod. membr. fol. quadrat. Ælfsin, a monk, is the elegant scribe of many Saxon pieces, chiefly historical and scriptural, in the same library, and, perhaps, the painter of the figures, probably soon after the year 978. Ibid. Titus. D. 26. Cod. membr. 8vo. The Saxon copy of the four evangelists, which King Athelstan gave to Durham church, remains in the same library. It has the painted images of St. Cuthbert, radiated and crowned, blessing King Athelstan, and of the four evangelists. This is undoubtedly the work of the monks; but Wanley believed it to have been done in France. Otho. B. 9. Cod. membran. fol. At Trinity college, in Cambridge, is a Psalter in Latin and Saxon, admirably written, and illuminated with letters in gold, silver, miniated, &c. It is full of a variety of historical pictures. At the end is the figure of the writer Eadwin, supposed to be a monk of Canterbury, holding a pen of metal, undoubtedly used in such sort of writing, with an inscription importing his name, and excellence in the calligraphic art. It appears to be performed about the reign of King Stephen. Cod. membr. fol. post Class. a dextr. Ser. Med. 5. [among the *Single Codices*] Eadwin was a famous and frequent writer of books for the library of

Alcuine, bishop Ecbert's librarian at York, was a cotemporary pupil with Aldhelm under Theodore and Adrian at Canterbury. During the present period there seems to have been a close correspondence and intercourse between the French and Anglo-Saxons in matters of literature. Alcuine was invited from England into France to superintend the studies of Charlemagne, whom he instructed in logic, rhetoric, and astronomy. He was also the master of Rabanus Maurus, who became afterwards the governor and preceptor of the great abbey of Fulda in Germany, one of the most flourishing seminaries in Europe, founded by Charlemagne, and inhabited by two hundred and seventy monks. Alcuine was likewise employed by Charlemagne to regulate the lectures and discipline of the universities, which that prudent and

magnificent potentate had newly constituted. He is said to have joined to the Greek and Latin, an acquaintance with the Hebrew tongue, which, perhaps, in some degree, was known sooner than we may suspect; for at Trinity college in Cambridge, there is an Hebrew psalter, with a Normanno-Gallic interlinear version of great antiquity. Homilies, lives of saints, commentaries on the Bible, with the usual systems of logic, astronomy, rhetoric, and grammar, compose the formidable catalogue of Alcuine's numerous writings. Yet, in his books of the sciences he sometimes ventured to break thro' the pedantic formalities of a systematical teacher. He has thrown one of his treatises in logic, and, I think, another in grammar, into a dialogue between the author and Charlemagne. He first advised Bede

Christ-church at Canterbury, as appears by a catalogue of their books taken A. D. 1315. In Bibl. Cot. Galb. E. 4. The eight historical pictures richly illuminated with gold of the *Annunciation*, the *Meeting of Mary and Elizabeth*, &c. in a manuscript of the Gospel, are also thought to be of the reign of King Stephen, yet, perhaps, from the same kind of artifice. The Saxon clergy were ingenious artificers in many other respects. S. Dunstan, above-mentioned, made two of the bells of Abingdon-abbey with his own hands. *Monast. Anglic. tom. i. p. 104.* John of Glastonbury, who wrote about the year 1400, relates, that there remained in the abbey of Glastonbury, in his time, crosses, incense-vessels, and vestments made by Dunstan, while a monk there, cap. 161. He adds, that Dunstan also handled *scalpellum ut sculperet*. It is said, that he could model any image in brass, iron, gold, or silver. *Osborn. Vit. S. Dunstan, apud Whart. ii. 94.* Ervne, one of the teachers of Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, perhaps a monk of Bury, was famous for calligraphy, and skill in colours. To invite his pupils to read, he made use of a Psalter and Sacramentary, whose capital letters he had richly illuminated with gold. This was about the year 980. *Will. Malmesb. Vit. Wulfst. Wharton, Angl. Sacr. p. 244.* William of Malmesbury says, that Elfric, a Saxon, abbot of Malmesbury, was a skilful architect, *ædificandi gnarus*. *Vit. Aldhelm. Wharton, Angl. Sacr. ii. p. 33.* Herman, one of the Norman Bishops of Salisbury, about 1080, condescended to write, bind, and illuminate books. *Monast. Angl. tom. iii. p. 375.*

In some of these instances I have wandered below the Saxon times. It is, indeed, evident, from various proofs which I could give, that the religious practised these arts long afterwards. But the object of this note was the existence of them among the Saxon clergy.

to write his ecclesiastical history of England; and was greatly instrumental in furnishing materials for that early and authentic record of our antiquities.

In the mean time we must not form too magnificent ideas of these celebrated masters of science, who were thus invited into foreign countries to conduct the education of mighty monarchs, and to plan the rudiments of the most illustrious academies. Their merits are in a great measure relative. Their circle of reading was contracted, their systems of philosophy jejune; and their lectures rather served to stop the growth of ignorance, than to produce any positive or important improvements in knowledge. They were unable to make excursions from their circumscribed paths of scientific instruction, into the spacious and fruitful regions of liberal and manly study. Those of their hearers, who had passed through the course of the sciences with applause, and aspired to higher acquisitions, were exhorted to read Cassiodorus and Boethius, whose writings they placed at the summit of profane literature, and which they believed to be the great boundaries of human erudition.

I have already mentioned Ceolfrid's present of books to Benedict's library at Weremouth abbey. He wrote an account of his travels into France and Italy. But his principal work, and I believe the only one preserved, is his Dissertation concerning the Clerical Tonsure, and the rites of celebrating Easter. This was written at the desire of Naiton, a Pictish king, who dispatched ambassadors to Ceolfrid for information concerning these important articles, requesting

Ceolfrid at the same time to send him some skilful architects, who could build in his country a church of stone, after the fashion of the Romans. Ceolfrid died on a journey to Rome, and was buried in a monastery of Navarre in the year 706.

But Bede, whose name is so nearly and necessarily connected with every part of the literature of this period, and which has, therefore, been often already mentioned, emphatically styled the Venerable by his cotemporaries, was by far the most learned of the Saxon writers. He was of the northern school, if it may be so called; and was educated in the monastery of St. Peter at Weremouth, under the care of the abbots Ceolfrid and Biscop. Bale affirms, that Bede learned physics and mathematics from the purest sources, the original Greek and Roman writers on these subjects. But this hasty assertion, in part, at least, may justly be doubted. His knowledge, if we consider his age, was extensive and profound; and it is amazing, in so rude a period, and during a life of no considerable length, he should have made so successful a progress, and such rapid improvements, in scientific and philological studies, and have composed so many elaborate treatises on different subjects. It is diverting to see the French critics censuring Bede for credulity; they might as well have accused him of superstition. There is much perspicuity and facility in his Latin style; but it is void of elegance, and often of purity; it shews with what grace and propriety he would have written, had his mind been formed on better models. Whoever looks for digestion
of

of materials, disposition of parts, and accuracy of narration, in this writer's historical works, expects what could not exist at that time. He has recorded but few civil transactions; but besides that his history professedly considers ecclesiastical affairs, we should remember, that the building of a church, the preferment of an abbot, the canonisation of a martyr, and the importation into England of the shinbone of an apostle, were necessarily matters of much more importance in Bede's conceptions, than victories or revolutions. He is fond of minute description; but particularities are the fault, and often the merit of early historians. Bede wrote many pieces of Latin poetry. The following verses from his *Meditatio de die Judicii*, a translation of which into Saxon verse is now preserved in the library of Bennet college at Cambridge, are at least well turned and harmonious.

Inter florigeras sæcundi cespitis herbas,
 Et lamine ventorum resonantibus undique
 ramis.

Some of Aldhelm's verses are exactly in this cast, written on the dedication of the abbey-church at Malmesbury to St. Peter and St. Paul.

Hic celebranda raris floreat gloria
 templi,
 Limpida quæ faci celebrat vexilla tri-
 umphi.
 Hic Petrus & Paulus, tenebrosi lumina
 mundi,
 Præcipui patres populi qui frena guber-
 nant,
 Carminibus crebris alma celebrantur in
 aula.
 Claviger o cæli, portam qui pandis in
 æthra,
 Candida qui meritis recludis limina
 cæli,

Exaudi clemens populorum vota tuo-
 rum,
 Marcida qui riguis humectant fletibus
 ora.

The strict and superabundant attention of the Latin poets to protodic rules, on which it was become fashionable to write didactic systems, made them accurate to excess in the metrical conformation of the hexameters, and produced a faultless and flowing monotony. Bede died in the monastery of Weremouth, which he never had once quitted, in the year 735.

I have already observed, and from good authorities, that many of these Saxon scholars were skilled in Greek. Yet scarce any considerable monuments have descended to modern times to prove their familiarity with that language. I will, however, mention such as have occurred to me. Archbishop Parker, or rather his learned scribe Jocelin, affirms, that the copy of Homer, and of some of the other books imported into England by archbishop Theodore, as I have above related, remained in his time. There is, however, no allusion to Homer, nor any mention made of his name in the writings of the Saxons now existing. In the Bodleian library are some extracts from the books of the Prophets in Greek and Latin: the Latin is in Saxon, and the Greek in Latino greek capital characters. A Latino greek alphabet is prefixed. In the same manuscript is a chapter of Deuteronomy, Greek and Latin, but both are in Saxon characters. In the curious and very valuable library of Bennet college in Cambridge, is a very ancient copy of Aldhelm *de Laude Virginitatis*. In it is inserted a specimen of Saxon poetry
 tull

full of Latin and Greek words, and, at the end of the manuscript, some Runic letters occur. I suspect that their Grecian literature was a matter of ostentation rather than use. William of Malmesbury, in his life of Aldhelm, censures an affectation in the writers of this age; that they were fond of introducing in their Latin compositions a difficult and abstruse word latinised from the Greek. There are many instances of this pedantry in the early charters of Dugdale's Monasticon. But it is no where more visible than in the *Life of Saint Wilfrid*, Archbishop of Canterbury, written by Fridgorde, a monk of Canterbury, in Latin heroics, about the year 960. Malmesbury observes of this author's style, "Latinitatem perosus, Græcitatem amat, Græcula verba frequentat." Probably, to be able to read Greek at this time was esteemed a knowledge of that language. Eginhart relates, that Charlemagne could speak Latin as fluently as his native Frankish: but slightly passes over his accomplishment in Greek, by artfully saying, that he understood it better than he could pronounce it. Nor, by the way, was Charlemagne's boasted facility in the Latin so remarkable a prodigy. The Latin language was familiar to the Gauls when they were conquered by the Franks; for they were a province of the Roman empire till the year 485. It was the language of their religious offices, their laws, and public transactions. The Franks, who conquered the Gauls at the period just mentioned, still continued this usage, imagining there was a superior dignity in the language of imperial Rome:

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although this incorporation of the Franks with the Gauls greatly corrupted the latinity of the latter, and had given it a strong tincture of barbarity before the reign of Charlemagne. But, while we are bringing proofs, which tend to extenuate the notion that Greek was now much known or cultivated, it must not be dissimbled, that John Erigena, a native of Aire in Scotland, and one of King Alfred's first lecturers at Oxford, translated into Latin from the Greek original, four large treatises of Dionysius the Areopagite, about the year 860. This translation, which is dedicated to Charles the Bald, abounds with Greek phraseology, and is hardly intelligible to a mere Latin reader. He also translated into Latin the Scholia of St. Maximus, on the difficult passages of Gregory Nazianzen. He frequently visited his munificent patron Charles the Bald, and is said to have taken a long journey to Athens, and to have spent many years in studying not only the Greek but the Arabic and Chaldee languages.

As to classic authors, it appears that not many of them were known or studied by our Saxon ancestors. Those, with which they were most acquainted, either in prose or verse, seem to have been of the lower empire; writers who, in the declension of taste, had superseded the purer and more ancient Roman models, and had been therefore more recently and frequently transcribed. I have mentioned Alfred's translations of Boethius and Orosius. Prudentius was also perhaps one of their favourites. In the British Museum there is a manuscript copy of that poet's *Psycomachia*. It is illustrated with drawings of historical

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figures,

figures, each of which have an explanatory legend in Latin and Saxon letters; the Latin in large red characters, and the Saxon in black, of great antiquity. Prudentius is likewise in Bennet college library at Cambridge, transcribed in the time of Charles the Bald, with several Saxon words, written into the text. Sedulius's hymns are in the same repository in Saxon characters, in a volume containing other Saxon manuscripts. Bede says that Aldhelm wrote his book *De Virginitate*, which is both prose and verse, in imitation of the manner of Sedulius. We learn from Gregory of Tours, what is not foreign to our purpose to remark, that King Chilperic, who began to reign in 562, wrote two books of Latin verses in imitation of Sedulius; but it was without any idea of the common quantities. A manuscript of this poet in the British Museum, is bound up with Nennius and Felix's *Miracles of Saint Guthlac*, dedicated to Alfwold, king of the East-Angles, and written both in Latin and Saxon: but these classics were most of them read as books of religion and morality. Yet Aldhelm, in his tract *De Metrorum Generibus*, quotes two verses from the third book of Virgil's *Georgics*: and in the Bodleian library we find a manuscript of the first book of Ovid's *Art of Love*, in very ancient Saxon characters, accompanied with a British gloss. And the venerable Bede, having first invoked the Trinity, thus begins a Latin panegyric hymn, on the miraculous virginity of Ethildryde. "Let
 " Virgil sing of wars, I celebrate
 " the gifts of peace. My verses
 " are of chastity, not of the rape

" of the adulteress Helen. I will
 " chant heavenly blessings, not
 " the battles of miserable Troy." These however are rare instances. It was the most abominable heresy to have any concern with the pagan fictions. The graces of composition were not their objects, and elegance found no place amidst their severer pursuits in philosophy and theology.

It is certain that literature was at its height among our Saxon ancestors, about the eighth century. These happy beginnings were almost entirely owing to the attention of King Alfred, who encouraged learning by his own example, by founding seminaries of instruction, and by rewarding the labours of scholars: but the efforts of this pious monarch, were soon blasted by the supineness of his successors, the incursions of the Danes, and the distraction of national affairs. Bede, from the establishment of learned bishops in every diocese, and the universal tranquillity which reigned over all the provinces of England, when he finished his ecclesiastical history, flatters his imagination in anticipating the most advantageous consequences, and triumphantly closes his narrative with this pleasing presentiment. The Picts, at this period, were at peace with the Saxons or English, and converted to christianity. The Scots lived contented within their own boundary. The Britons or Welch, from a natural enmity, and a dislike to the catholic institution of keeping Easter, sometimes attempted to disturb the national repose; but they were, in some measure, subservient to the Saxons. Among the Northumbrians, both the nobility and private persons, rather

rather chose their children should receive the monastic tonsure, than be trained to arms.

But a long night of confusion and gross ignorance succeeded. The principal productions of the most eminent monasteries, for three centuries, were incredible legends, which discovered no marks of invention, unedifying homilies, and trite expositions of the scriptures. Many bishops and abbots began to consider learning as pernicious to true piety, and confounded illiberal ignorance with christian simplicity. Leland frequently laments the loss of libraries destroyed in the Danish invasions. Some slight attempts were made for restoring literary pursuits, but with little success. In the tenth century, Oswald, Archbishop of Canterbury, finding the monasteries of his province extremely ignorant, not only in the common elements of grammar, but even in the canonical rules of their respective orders, was obliged to send into France for competent masters, who might remedy these evils. In the mean time, from perpetual commotions, the manners of the people had degenerated from that mildness which a short interval of peace and letters had introduced, and the national character had contracted an air of rudeness and ferocity.

Some curious particulars, shewing the ancient State of Wales, in and about the Age of Henry the VIth. From Sir John Wynne's History of the Gwedir Family.

MEREDITH, sonne to Jevan ap Robert his eldest sonne, in the time of his father, was

taken to nurse by an honest freeholder in the hundred of Yschorum Isgurvai *, who was owner of the Criege in Llanvaire, and the best man in the parish, and havinge noe children of his owne, gave his inheritance to his foster child. Criege standeth some sixteen miles from Kefelgyfarch, whereby it may appeare how desirous men were in those dayes to have a patron that could defend them from wrong, though they sought him never soe far off. Criege standeth betweene Carnarvon and Bangor, two miles off from Carnarvon. In those days Carnarvon flourished as well by trade of merchandise as alsoe for that the king's exchequer, chauncery, and common law courts for all North-Wales were there continually residing, whilst the way to London and the marches was little frequented. By this, civility and learning flourished in that towne, soe as they were called, *the lawyers of Carnarvon, the merchants of Bearwmares, and the gentlemen of Conway*. I heard diverse of judgement, and learned in the lawes, to report that the records of the king's courtes, kept in Carnarvon in those dayes, were as orderly and formally kept as those in Westminster. Thither did his foster father send my greate grandfather to school, where he learned the English tongue, to read, to write, and to understand Latin, a matter of great moment in those dayes. For his other brethren losing their father young, and nursed in Evioneth, neare their father's house, wanted all this; soe as to the honest man, his foster and second father, (for he gave him with breeding alsoe his inheritance) may

* In Carnarvonshire.

be attributed his good fortune (God's providence always excepted) which sometyes worketh by secondary meanes, whereof this man was the instrument, having lived there till the age of twenty yeares, or thereabouts. His foster father being dead, he fell in liking with a young woman in that towne, who was daughter-in-law to one Spicer, the reputed daughter of William Gruffith ap Robin, sneriffe of the county of Carnarvon. This Spicer was a landed man of 50 li. per annum, which descended to him from his ancestors, yet had an office in the Exchequer *, and dealt with trade of merchandise alsoe, that he became a greate and wealthy man. His sonne, John Spicer, was a justice of the peace in the first commissions after the new ordinance of Wales, and was brother by the mother to Alice William, the wife of Meredith ap Jevan ap Robert. Their mother is said to be of the Bangors, whom I have knowre often to have claymed kindred of me by that woman. At Criege he began the worlde with his wife, and begate there by her two daughters, Jonett, the first, married to Edmund Griffith, and afterwards to Sir John Puleston; and another called Catherine, married to Rowland Gruffith of Plas Newydd. After this finding he was likely to have more children, and that the place would prove narrow and straight for him, he was minded to have returned to his inheritance in Evioneth, where

there was nothing but killing and fighting, whereupon he did purchase a lease of the castle and frithes † of Dolwyddelan, of the executors of Sir Ralph Berkinnet. I find in the records of the Exchequer of Carnarvon, the transcript of an act of resumption enrowled, made in the third yeare of King Henry the VIIIth, by which act all King Richard's gifts are resumed, excepting one lease of the frith of Dolwyddelan, granted to Sir Ralph Berkinnet of the countie of Chester, Knight, Chamberlaine of North-Wales. Having purchased this lease, he removed his dwelling to the castle of Dolwyddelan, which at that time was in part thereof habitable, where one Howell ap Jevan ap Rys Gethin, in the beginning of Edward the IVth his raigne, Captaine of the countrey, and an outlaw, had dwelt. Against this man David ap Jenkin rose, and contended with him for the sovraignety of the countrey; and being superiour to him, in the end he drew a draught for him, and took him in his bed at Penanmen with his concubine, performing by craft, what he could not by force, and brought him to Conway castie. Thus after many bickerings betweene Howell and David ap Jenkin, David ap Jenkin being too weake, was faine to flic the countrey, and to go to Ireland, where he was a yeare or thereabouts. In the end he returned in the summer time, having him selfe and

* The author means the exchequer for the principality, then kept at Carnarvon.

† *Frith* is a very common term in Wales, and signifies generally a small field taken out of a common. There is a market town in Derbyshire called *Chapel in the Frith*, which is situated in a valley amongst such inclosures.

all his followers clad in greene *, reg y Walch; and lastly, by the who, being come into the coun- Earle Herbert, who brought it to trey, he dispersed here and there utter desolation. Now you are to among his friends, lurking by daye, understand, that in those days, the and walkeing in the night for feare country of Nantconway was not of his adversaries; and such of onely wooded, but alsoe all Car- the country as happened to have narvon, Merioneth, and Denbigh a sight of him and his followers, shires seemed to be but one Forrest said they were the fairies, and foe haveing few inhabitants, though of ran away. All the whole coun- all others Nantconway had the few- trey then was but a forest, rough est, being the worst then, and the and spacious, as it is still, but feat of the warres, to whom the coun- then waste of inhabitants, and trey about paid contribution. From all overgrowne with woods; for the towne of Conway to Bala, and Owen Glyndwr's warres beginning from Nantconway to Denbigh †, in anno 1400, continued fifteen (when warres did happen to cease in Hirwethog, the country ad- yeares, which brought such a defo- joining to Nantconway), there was lation, that greene grasse grew on continually fostered a wasp's nest, the market place in Llanrwit, called which troubled the whole country, Bryn y botten, and the deere fled I mean a lordship belonging to St. into the church-yard, as it is re- Johns of Jerusalem, called Spytty ported. This desolation arose from Jevan, a large thing, which had Owen Glyndwr's policie, to bring privilege of sanctuary. This pecu- all things to waste, that the Eng- liar jurisdiction, not governed by lish should find no strength, nor the king's lawes, became a recep- resting place. The country being tacle of thieves and murtherers, brought to such a desolation, could who safely being warranted there not be replanted in haste; and the by law, made the place thoroughly warres of York and Lancaster hap- peopled. Noe spot within twenty pening some fifteen yeares after, miles was safe from their incursions this country being the chiefest and robberies, and what they got fastness of North-Wales, was kept within their limits was their owne. by David ap Jenkin, a captaine They had to their backstay friends and of the Lancastrian faction, fifteen and receptors in all the county of yeares in Edward the IVth. his time, who sent diverse captaines to Merioneth and Powisland ‡. These besiege him, who wasted the coun- helping the former desolations of trey while he kept his rocke of Car- Nanconway, and preying upon that

* The tradition is well known, that Robin Hood, and the outlawes his followers, were clad in the same livery. As they generallly lived in forests, perhaps it might be conceived that they were less distinguishable when dressed in this colour.

† All this tract of country is mountainous, though not very rocky; it may therefore have been formerly covered with wood, according to this tradition, though there is at present little or none to be seen.

‡ Powisland formerly included a large district of country, chiefly Montgomeryshire. The *Reguli* of this part of North-Wales are said to have been buried at Myford in that county, which is situated on the river Vurnwy.

country, as their next neighbours, kept most part of that country all waste and without inhabitants. In this estate stood the hundred of Nantconway, when Meredith removed his dwelling thither, being (as I guess) about the four and twentieth year of his age, and in the beginning of King Henry the VIIIth his time. Being questioned by his friends, why he meant to leave his ancient house and habitation, and to dwell in Nantconway*, swarming with thieves and bondmen, whereof there are many in the king's lordship and townes in that hundred; he answered, "that he should find elbowe roome in that vast country among the bondmen, and that he had rather fight with outlaws and thieves, than with his owne blood and kindred; for if I live in mine house in Evioneth †, I must either kill mine owne kinsmen or be killed by them." Wherein he said very truly, as the people were such in those dayes there: for John Owen, ap John ap Meredith, in his father's time killed Howell ap Madoc Vaughan of Berkin, for noe other quarrell, but for the malignity of the country, and for the first good-morrow; in which tragedie Meredith had likely beene an actor, if he had lived there, for the reasons aforesaid. He and his cosen, the heire of Bron y foel, were both out of the country, Morys ap John ap Meredith and Owen ap John ap Meredith were also growne old men, soe as there

was none in the country, that durst strive with John Owen ap John ap Meredith, but Howell ap Madog Vaughan of Berkin, which cost him his life.

Howell ap Madog Vaughan his grandmother, was Jevan ap Robert ap Meredith his sister, soe he was cosen german's sonne to Meredith. John Owen that killed him was cosen german to my grandmother, being the daughter of Morris ap John ap Meredith. In respect of the feude my grandfather could not abide any descended of Owen ap John ap Meredith, neither could she abide any of his kindred of Berkin. I write it but to shew the manifold divisions in those days among soe private friends.

Howell ap Madog Vaughan having most valiantly fought out with his people, received his deadly wound in the head. Being downe, his mother being present, clapped her hand on his head, meaning to ward the stroke, and had half her hand and three of her fingers cut off at the blowe.

David Llwyd Gruffith Vychan, my uncle, told me, that his father dwelling at Cumtrallyn in Evioneth, hearing of the affray, but not of his cosen's deathe, (for Howell ap Madog Vychan outlived the fray certaine dayes), sent him, being a child, to see how his cosen did; and he coming to Berkin, found him layd in his bed, and his wounded men in great number lying in a *cocherie* †, above the degree near the high table, all in breadth

* Nantconway signifies the valley situated on the Conway.

† Evioneth is a hundred in the S. Western part of Carnarvonshire: it is supposed to have obtained this name from its being watered by a great number of small rivers.

‡ This term seems to be derived from an old French word *coucherie*; it may therefore signify a long boarded bed, placed with a proper inclination from

breadth of his hall, all gored and wallowing in their owne blood. He likewise saw the gentleman's milch kine brought to the hall doore, and their milk carried hot from the kine, to the wounded men, by them to be druncke for the restoring of their blood.

Howell Vaughan, upon his death-bed, did say, "that this quarrell should never be ended while his mother lived; and looked upon her hand." Which was true indeed; for she persecuted eagerly all her time, and John Owen was kept in prison seven years in Carnarvon castle, for soe long she survived her sonne, and his life was saved with much ado. After her death the feude was *compound*ed for*.

John Owen and his followers were exceedingly fore hurt in that bickering: soe that returning to his father's house from the fray, and his aged father sitting or walking before the doore of his house, and seeing his sonne and his company all hacked, wounded, and besmeared with their owne blood, he said unto them, *D.wg, gw'r drefn yma, a wna thoch ehwi eich gwethsb*; which is as much as to say, "You are in an ill favoured pickle. Have you done nothing

"worthy yourselves?" "I †," said the sonne, "I feare me we have done too much." "If that be soe," said Owen ap John ap Meredith, "I was this morning the best man in my country," meaning Evioneth, "but now I know not who is."

You are to understand, that in Evioneth of old there were two sects or kindred, the one linealy descended of Owen Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, consisting then and now of four houses, viz. Kefelgyfarch, y Llys ynghefn y fann, now called Yitimkegid, Clenenny, and Brynkir, Glasfrin or Cwmtrallyn; the other sect descended of Collwyn, whereof are five houses or more, viz. Whelog, Bron y foel, Berkin, Gwnfryn, Talhenbont, and the house of Hugh Gwyn ap John Wynne ap Williams called Penardd, all descended of their common ancestor, Jevan ap Einion ap Gruffith. His brother was Howell ap Einion ap Gruffith, that worthy gentleman called Sir Howell y fwyall †, who behaved himselfe soe worthyly at the field of Poitiers ‡, (where John the French King was taken by the Blacke Prince), that he received of the prince in quist the constablership of Criketh castle, and other great things in North-

from the side of the room, which was the common dormitory of the servants. A shelf of boards thus disposed might answer the purpose of what in England was formerly called a *pallet*, and slanting shelves of this sort are sometimes used in barracks for the soldiers to sleep upon. As for what is mentioned of its being *above the degree near the high table*, it is well known that the principal table in an ancient hall is always raised a step or two, as it continues to be in most colleges.

* Such compositions were common in Wales before the Statutes of Henry the VIIIth.

† I is probably used here for *ay*, as it is throughout the folio editions of Shakespeare.

‡ *i. e.* The axe.

‖ This circumstance hath been before-mentioned by the author. See p. 40.

Wales, alsoe the rent of Deemilles in Chester; and, what was more, a messe of meat to be served before his battle-axe or partisan forever, in perpetual memory of his good service. This messe of meat was afterwards carried downe to be given to the poore, and had eight yeomen attendants found at the king's charge, which were afterward called yeomen of the crowne; who had 8d. a-day, and lasted till the beginning of Queene Elizabeth's time. Seargeant Roberts of Havod y bwch, neare Wrexam, was, at his beginning, yeoman of the crowne. He married Sir Wm. Gerard's halfe sister by the mother,

as did Robert Turbridge of Caervallen, near Ruthyn, Esq; another: to whom he told, "that being yeoman of the crowne, he had heard it by tradition in the king's house, that the beginning of their order was upon the occasion as is afore remembred." This did Robert Turbridge relate unto me, upon the credite of the other man. The countrey people, grounding upon the songes, which say, "that he bridled the French King," will have it, that he took the French King prisoner: a matter unlikely, as the one served on foot, and the king on horseback*. But the foot

* Notwithstanding the author's doubts with regard to this tradition, it seems scarcely to admit of a cavil, as such an extraordinary and expensive establishment could not have been granted by the crown, but for most meritorious services. As for the impossibility relied upon, that a soldier on foot could not take the French King on horseback, this circumstance is most fully accounted for by a MS. given to the Lord Treasurer Oxford by Mr. Hugh Thomas, and now deposited in the British Museum.

— "Sir Howell ap Fywall, ap Griffith, ap Howell, ap Meredith, ap Einion, ap Gwgan, ap Meredith Goch, ap Cothwyn, ap Tangno, called Sir *Howell y Pwyall*, or *Sir Howell Pole-Axe*, from his constant fighting with that warlike instrument.—It is said he dismounted the French King, *cutting off his horse's head* at one blow with his battle-axe, and took the French King prisoner; as a trophy of which victory it is said that he bore the arms of France, with a battle-axe in bend sinister, argent." Harl. MSS. No. 2291, p. 78. See also No. 2293, p. 348.—the reference in the printed catalogue to p. 21 of this number being inaccurate.

The author seems also to have forgotten some Welch verses which are inserted in the Margin of the MS. commemorating the grant of the mess of meat to be served at Sir Howell's table, whilst the battle-axe followed.

Segir fy seiger wyall doeth honn garr bron y brenin
Gwedyr maes gwaed ar y min; i dwyfaig ai dewitwr
Ai diod oedd waed a dwr.
Kowydd (†) i Jevan ap Meredith O Cefelgyfarch
Howell ap Reinalt ai cant.

"Place on the table my *sewer* (bearing the axe which came from the presence of the king, with blood on its edge) the two dishes which I have chosen. The drink must be blood and water.

"The poem in praise of Jevan ap Meredith of Cefelgyfarch, by Howell ap Reinalt the Bard."

(†) This kowydd (or distich) was inserted in the margin by a different hand from that of the copier: it is said to be very incorrect, and consequently not perfectly intelligible. The above translation is supposed to be nearly the sense of it.

captaine

captaine is a brafen wall of the army; and may be faid truly to winne the field.

After Meredith had lived certaine yeares at Dolwyddelan castle, he builded the house in Penanmen, being the principal best ground in Dolwyddelan, and alsoe within certaine yeares after, he removed the church of Dolwyddelan from a place called Brin y bedd*, to the place where now it is, being parte of the possessions of the priory of Bethkelert. He also there new-built the same as it is now, one crosse chapell excepted, which my uncle Robert Wynne built. It should seeme, by the glasse window there, that it was built in anno 1512; but whether it was in that yeare glazed, (which might be done long after the building of the church), I am uncertaine. The church, which is very strongly built, the castle, and his house of Penanmen stand three square, like a tri-vett, either a mile distant from each other. Questioning with my uncle, what should move him to demolish the old church, which stood in a thickett, and build it in a plaine, stronger and greater than it was before: his answer was he had reason for the same, because the countrey was wild, and he might be oppressed by his enemies on the suddaine, in that wooddie countrey; it therefore stood him in a policie to have diverse places of retreat. Certaine it was, that he durst not go to church on a Sunday from his house of Penanmen, but he must leave the same guarded with men, and have the doores sure barred and bolted, and

a watchman to stand at the Garreg big, during divine service; being a rock whence he might see both the church and the house, and raise the crie, if the house was assaulted. He durst not, although he were guarded with twenty tall archers, make knowne when he went to church or elsewhere, or goe or come the same way through the woodes and narrow places, lest he should be layed for: this was in the beginning of his time. To strengthen himselfe in the countrey, he provided out of all parts adjacent, the tallest and most able men he could heare of. Of these he placed colonies in the countrey, filling every empty tenement with a tenant or two, whereof most was on the kinge's lands. Many of the posteritie of these tenants remaine untill this day. One William ap Robert of Iscorum, being one of his followers, he placed in a tenement of the towneshippe of Gwedir, called Pencraig Inko, now worth 30 li. per annum, who paid for the same onely a reliefe to the king or lord, which was 10s. 4d.

Such were the lawes in those dayes, and are still, that if the king's tenant holding in freehold, or freeholder, holding under any other lord, did cease for two yeares to doe his service to the king or lord, the said may re-enter. The writte is called *Cessavit per biennium*; the exactions were, in those dayes, soe manifold, that not onely the bondmen ranne away and forsooke the kinge's land, but alsoe freeholders their owne land.

* This signifies the hill of the grave, or the church-yard on the hill.

[We shall add to the foregoing another curious passage, though the transaction which it relates was in order of time some years earlier.]

Enmitie did continue betweene Howell ap Rys ap I Howell Vaughan, and the sonnes of John ap Meredith. After the death of Evan ap Robert, Gruffith ap John ap Gronw, (cozen german to John ap Meredith's sonnes of Gwynfryn, who had long served in France and had charge there), cominge home to live in the countrey, it happened that a servant of his cominge to fish in Strymllyn, his fish was taken away, and the fellow beaten by Howell ap Rys his servants, and by his commandment. Gruffith ap Joh ap Gronw tooke the matter in such dudgeon, that he challenged Howell ap Rys to the field; which he refusing, assembling his cosens John ap Meredith's sonnes and his friends together, assaulted Howell in his own house, after the manner he had seene in the French warres, and consumed with fire his barnes and his out-houfes. Whilst he was afterwards assaulting the hall, which Howell ap Rys and many other people kept, being a very strong house, he was shot out of a crevise of the house, through the sight of his beaver, into the head, and slayne out-right, being otherwise armed at all points. Notwithstanding his death, the assault of the house was continued with great vehemence, the doores fired with great burthens of straw, besides this, the smoake of the out-houfes and barnes not farre distant, annoyed greatly the

defendants, soe that most of them lay under boordes and benches upon the floore in the hall, the better to avoyd the smoake. During this scene of confusion, onely the old man Howell ap Rys never flooped, but stood valiantly in the midst of the floore, armed with a *gleve** in his hand, and called unto them and bid them "arise like men, for shame, for he had knowne there as greate a smoake in that hall upon a Christmas even." In the end, seeing the house could noe longer defend them, being overlaid with a multitude, upon parley betweene them, Howell ap Rys was content to yeald himselfe prisoner to Morris ap John ap Meredith, John ap Meredith's eldest sonne, soe as he would swear unto him to bring him safe to Carnarvon castle, to abide the triall of the law, for the death of Gruff' ap John ap Gronw, who was cosen german, removed to the said Howell ap Rys and of the very same house he was of. Which Morris ap John ap Meredith undertakeing, did put a guard about the said Howell of his trustiest friends and servants, who kept and defended him from the rage of the kindred, and especially of Owen ap John ap Meredith his brother, who was very eager against him. They passed by leisure thence, *like a campe* †, to Carnarvon; the whole countrey being assembled, Howell his friends potted a horse backe from one place or other by the way, who brought word that he was come thither safe, for they were in great fear lest he should be murdered, and that

* *Gleve* signifies a sword, from the French *Glaiyre*.

† *i. e.* Like an army which makes regular encampments during their march.

Morris ap John ap Meredith could not be able to defend him, neither durst any of Howell's friends be there for feare of the kindred. In the end, being delivered by Morris ap John ap Meredith to the constable of Carnarvon castle, and there kept safely in ward untill the assises; it fell out by law, that the burning of Howell's houses and assaulting him in his own house, was a more hainous offence in Morris ap John ap Meredith and the rest, than the death of Gruff' ap John ap Gronw in Howell ap Rys, who did it in his owne defence; whereupon Morris ap John ap Meredith, with thirty five more, were indicted of felonie, as appeareth by the copie of indictment, which I had from the records.

Howell, delivered out of prison, never durst come to his owne house in Evionneth, but came to Penmachno to his mother's kindred, Rys Gethin's sonnes, and there died. It is a note worthy observation that the house by little and little decayed ever since, neither hath any of his posterity beene buried in his owne sepulchre, being four descents besides himselfe.

An Account of the Remains of the Picts Houses in Scotland. By the Rev. Mr. Alexander Pope, Minister of Reay: from the Appendix to Pennant's late Tour.

AS the Picts possessed the Northern parts of Scotland of old, as they did the most fertile parts of the South, and were expelled in the year 839, we have very little of

their history: what preserves the remembrance of that people is only the round buildings wherein they dwelt, of which there are numbers over all the north, particularly Sutherland, Cathness, and Orkney.

It is observable in these buildings, that there is no mortar of any kind, neither clay or lime; nor had they any notion of casting an arch. They consist of the best stones they could find, well laid and joined; the wall was sometimes 14 feet thick, and the great room, which was quite round, 22 feet diameter; the perpendicular wall 12 feet high; and the roof was carried on round about with long stones, till it ended in an opening at the top, which served both for light and a vent to carry off the smoke of their fire. Where the stones were long and good, they had small rooms for sleeping in the thickness of their wall. The door or entry was low, 3 feet for ordinary, shut up by a large broad stone. There is one of them entire in the parish of Loth, which the Bishop of Ossory visited and examined. It is the only one that is so, as far as I could find, excepting one at Suifgil in the parish of Kildonnan. It is to be observed that where the stones were not flat and well bedded, for fear the outer wall should fall, they built great heaps of stones to support it, so that it looks outwardly like a heap without any design, which is the case at Lothbeg in the parish of Lothis. At the desire of the bishop of Ossory I measured several of them, and saw some quite demolished. We found nothing in them but hand-mills, or what the Highlanders call *Querns*, which were only 18 inches diameter,

diameter, and great heaps of deer bones and horns, as they lived much more by hunting than any other means.

Remains of Antiquities in the Isle of Arran; from Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides.

TAKE a ride into the country: descend into the valley, at the head of the bay; fertile in barley, oats and peas. See two great stones in form of columns, set erect, but quite rude: these are common to many nations; are frequent in North-Wales, where they are called *main birion*, i. e. tall stones, *meini gwir*, or men pillars, and *lleche*: are frequent in Cornwall, and are also found in other parts of our islands; their use is of great antiquity; are mentioned in the Mosaic writings as memorials of the dead, as monuments of friendship, as marks to distinguish places of worship, or of solemn assemblies*: the Northern nations erected them to perpetuate the memory of great actions, such as remarkable duels; of which there are proofs both in Denmark and in Scotland; and the number of stones was proportionable to the number of great men who fell in the fight: but they were besides erected merely as sepulchral for persons of rank, who had deserved well of their country.

Not far from hence is a stone the most singular that I ever remember to have seen, and the only one of the kind that ever fell within my observation: this lies on the ground, is twelve feet long, two broad, one thick; has, at one end, the rude

attempt to carve a head and shoulders, and was certainly the first deviation from the former species of monument; the first essay to give to stone a resemblance to the human body. All that the natives say of this, that it was placed over a giant, and is called *Mac Ebroichin's stone*.

Ascend a steep hill, with vast gullies on the side; and, on descending, arrive in a plain, inhabited by curlews, resorting there to breed, and which flew round our heads like lapwings. At a place called *Moni-quil* is a small circle of small stones, placed close to each other: whether a little druidical place of worship, or of assembly; or whether a family place of sepulture, as is usual with the Northern nations, is not easy to determine. If an urn is found in the centre of this coronet, as is not uncommon, the doubt will cease.

Pass by the river *Machrai*, flowing through a rocky channel, which in one part has worn thro' a rock, and left so contracted a gap at the top as to form a very easy step across. Yet not long ago a poor woman in the attempt, after getting one foot over, was struck with such horror at the tremendous torrent beneath, that she remained for some hours in that attitude, not daring to bring her other foot over, till some kind passenger luckily came by, and assisted her out of her distress.

Arrive at *Tormore*, an extensive plain of good ground, but quite in a state of nature; seems formerly to have been cultivated, for there appear several vestiges of dikes, which might have served as boundaries. There is a tradition that

* *Joshua*, xxiv. 26.

in old times the shores were covered with woods; and this was the habitable part.

The want of trees in the internal part at present; and the kindly manner in which they grow about Brodwic, favour this opinion.

On this plain are the remains of four circles, in a line, extending N. E. by S. W.; very few stones are standing to perfect the inclosure, but those are of a great size; and stand remote from each other. One is fifteen feet high and eleven in circumference. On the outside of these circles are two others; one differs from all I have seen, consisting of a double circle of stones and a mound within the lesser. Near these are the reliques of a stone chest, formed of five flat stones, the length of two yards in the inside: the lid or top is lost. In the middle of these repositories were placed the urn filled with the ashes of the dead to prevent its being broken; or to keep the earth from mixing with the burnt remains. In all probability there had been a cairn or heap of stones above.

By the number of the circles; and by their sequestered situation; this seems to have been sacred ground. These circles were formed for religious purposes: Boethius relates that Mainus, son of Fergus I. a restorer and cultivator of religion after the Egyptian manner (as he calls it) instituted several new and solemn ceremonies, and caused great stones to be placed in form of a circle; the largest was situated towards the south, and served as an altar for the sacrifices to the immortal gods. Boethius is right in part of his account: but the object of the worship was the sun, and what confirms this, is the situ-

ation of the altar pointed towards that luminary in his meridian glory. In this place the altar and many of the stones are lost; probably carried to build houses and dikes not very remote from the place.

At a small distance farther is a cairn of a most stupendous size, formed of great pebbles: which are preserved from being scattered about by a circle of large stones that surround the whole base: a circumstance sometimes usual in these monumental heaps.

Descend through a narrow cleft of a rock to a part of the Western shore called *Druim-an-dùin*, or the ridge or the fort, from a round tower that stands above. The beach is bounded by cliffs of whitish grit stone, hollowed beneath into vast caves. The most remarkable are those of *Fin-mac-cuil*, or *Fingal*, the son of *Cumbal*, the father of *Ossian*, whom, tradition says, resided in this island for the sake of hunting. One of these caverns is a hundred and twelve feet long, and thirty high, narrowing to the top like a gothic arch; towards the end it branches into two: within these two recesses, which penetrate far, are on each side several small holes, opposite to each other: in these were placed transverse beams, that held the pots in which the heroes seethed their venison; or probably, according to the mode of the times, the bag, formed of the skins of animals slain in the chase, which were filled with flesh, and served as kettles sufficiently strong to warm the contents; for the heroes of old devoured their meat half raw holding, that the juices contained the best nourishment.

On the front of the division, between these recesses, and on one side,

sides, are various very rude figures, cut on the stone, of men, of animals, and of a clymore or two-handed sword: but whether these were the amusements of the Fingallian age, or of after-times, is not easy to be ascertained; for caves were the retreats of pirates as well as heroes. Here are several other hollows adjacent, which are shewn as the stable, cellars, and dog-kennel of the great Mac-cuil: one cave, which is not honoured with a name, is remarkably fine, of great extent, covered with a beautiful flat roof, and very well lighted by two august arches at each end: through one is a fine perspective of the promontory Carn-baan, or the white heap of stones; whose side exhibits a long range of columnar rocks (not basaltic) of hard gray whinstone, resting on a horizontal stratum of red stone: at the extremity one of the columns is insulated, and forms a fine obelisk.

After riding some time along the shore, ascend the promontory: on the summit is an ancient retreat, secured on the land side by a great dike of loose stones, that incloses the accessible part; within is a single stone, set erect; perhaps to mark the spot where the chieftain held his council, or from whence he delivered his orders.

From this shore is a fine view of Cantyre, the western side of Arran being separated from it by a strait about eight miles wide.

Leave the hills, and see, at Feorling, another stupendous cairn, a hundred and fourteen feet over, and of a vast height; and from two of the opposite sides are two vast ridges; the whole formed of rounded stones or pebbles, brought from the shores. These immense accu-

mulations of stones are the sepulchral protections of the heroes among the ancient natives of our islands: the stone chests the repository of the urns and ashes, are lodged in the earth beneath; sometimes one, sometimes more, are found thus deposited; and I have one instance of as many as seventeen of these stone chests being discovered under the same cairn. The learned have assigned other causes for these heaps of stones; have supposed them to have been, in times of inauguration, the places where the chieftain-elect stood to shew himself to best advantage to the people; or the place from whence judgment was pronounced; or to have been erected on the road side in honour of Mercury; or to have been formed in memory of some solemn compact. These might have been the reasons, in some instances, where the evidence of stone chests and urns are wanting; but those generally are found to overthrow all other systems.

These piles may justly be supposed to have been proportioned in size to the rank of the person, or to his popularity: the people of a whole district assembled to shew their respect to the deceased, and, by an active honouring of his memory, soon accumulated heaps equal to those that astonish us at this time. But these honours were not merely those of the day; as long as the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger went by without adding a stone to the heap: they supposed it would be an honour to the dead, and acceptable to his manes.

*Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa;
licebit
Injecto ter pulvere, curras.*

To

To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the Highlanders allusive to the old practice: a suppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne*, I will add a stone to your cairn, meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honour to your memory.

There was ano her species of honour paid to the chieftains, that I believe is still retained in this island, but the reason is quite lost; that of swearing by his name, and paying as great a respect to that as to the most sacred oath; a familiar one in Arran is, by Nail: it is at

present unintelligible, yet is suspected to have been the name of some ancient hero.

The cairns are to be found in all parts of our islands, in Cornwall, Wales, and all parts of North Britain; they were in use among the Northern nations; Dahlberg, in his 323d plate, has given the figure of one. In Wales they are called *Carnadau*; but the proverb, taken from them, with us, is not of the complimentary kind: *Karn a d, ben*, or, a cairn on your head, is a token of imprecation.

Establishment for the Household of the Great Mac-donald, Lord of the Isles, in the Year 1342; from the same.

NORTH-CANTYRE.

In money, 125 l. 10 B.
 Oat-meal, 388 stones three-quarters,
 Malt, 4 ch. 10 bolls.
 Marts, i. e. a stall-fed ox, 6.
 Cow, 1.
 Muttons, 41.
 Cheese, 307 ft. three quarters.

SOUTH-CANTYRE.

In money, 162 l. 8 B. 48.
 Meal, 480 ft. 2 pt.
 Malt, 25 ch. 14 B. 2 fir.
 Marts, 48.
 Mutton, 53.
 Cheese, 342 ft. three-quarters.

ILAY and REINDS*.

Money 45 l. 1 d. Meal, 2593 ft. Marts, 301. Mutton, 301. Cheese, 2161, 3 pt. Geese, 301. Poultry, 301.

	£.	B.	d.
Total in money, 332 l. 18 B. 6 d.	332	18	6
Meal, 3061 ft. three-quarters, 2 pt. at 2 B.	366	2	10
Malt, 30 chal. 8 bolls, 2 fir. at 5 B.	122	2	6
Marts 356, at 2 marks.	553	6	8
Mutton, 595, at 2 B.	45	11	10
Cheese, - - - - -	237	2	0
Geese, 301, at 4 d.	6	0	4
(Poultry, 301, at 2 d.)			

In Scotch money, 1666 2 11

* A tract of Ilay to the West, between Kilarow and Sunderland.

Strange Retreats, in the Island of Ilay; from the same.

IN various parts of this neighbourhood are scattered small holes, formed in the ground, large enough to hold a single man in a sitting posture: the top is covered with a broad stone, and that with earth: into these unhappy fugitives took shelter after a defeat, and drawing together fods, found a temporary concealment from enemies, who in early times knew not the giving or receiving of quarter. The incursions of barbarians were always short; so that the fugitives could easily subsist in their earths till the danger was over. Men were then almost in a state of nature: how strong was their resemblance to beasts of prey! The whole scenery of this place was unspeakably savage, and the inhabitants suitable. Falcons screamed incessantly over our heads, and we disturbed the eagles perched on the precipice.

“*The Order of the Kinge on Good-Friday, touchinge the cominge to Service, halloving of the CRAMPE RINGS, and offering and CREEPINGE TO THE CROSSE.*” *From a MS. belonging to the late Mr. Anstis, now to the Duke of Northumberland.*

“**F**IRSTE the kinge to come to the chappell or clofett, withe the lords and noblemen waytinge upon him, without any sword borne before hime as that day, and ther to tarrie in his travers until the byshope and the deane have brought in the crucifixe out of the vestrie, and layd it upon the cushion before

the highe alter. And then the usher to lay a carpet for the kinge to *creepe to the crosse* upon: and that done, ther shall be a forme sett upon the carpett before the crucifix, and a cushion laid upon it for the kinge to kneale upon. And the master of the jewell-house ther to be ready with the crampe rings in a bason of silver, and the kinge to kneele upon the cushion before the forme. And then the clerke of the clofett be redie with the booke concerninge the halowinge of the crampe rings, and the aumer muste kneele on the right hand of the kinge, holdinge the sayd booke. When that is done, the kinge shall rise and go to the alter, wheare a gent. usher shall be redie with a cushion for the kinge to kneale upon: and then the greatest lords that shall be ther, to take the bason with the rings, and beare them after the kinge to offer. And thus done, the queene shall come downe out of her clofett or traverse into the chappell, with ladyes and gentlewomen waitinge upon her, and *creepe to the crosse*, and then goe agayne to her clofett or traverse. And then the ladyes to *creepe to the crosse* likewise, and the lords and noblemen likewise.”

Dr. Percy, who has printed this curious extract at the end of his notes on Northumberland household book, observes, that our ancient kings, even in the dark times of superstition, do not seem to have affected to cure the *King's Evil*; at least this MS. gives no hint of any such power. This miraculous gift was left to be claimed by the Stuarts; our ancient Plantagenets were humbly content to cure the *cramp*.—The Doctor adds, that, in 1536, when the convocation under Henry VIII. abolished some of the old superstitious

superstitious practices, this of *creeping to the cross* on Good-Friday, &c. was ordered to be retained as a *laudable* and *edifying* custom. See Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.* "It appears, in the *Northumberland Household-book*, to have been observed in the earl's family, the value of the offerings then made by himself, his lady, and his sons, being there severally ascertained.

There is also specified a candle to be offered by each of the above persons on St. Blay's day; on which the learned editor observes, that "the anniversary of St. Blasius is the 3d of February, when it is still the custom, in many parts of England, to light up fires on the hills on St. Blayse night; a custom anciently taken up, perhaps, for no better reason than the jingling resemblance of his name to the word *Blaze*."

surely abode by the king; where he caused all them to wear thonges to blew leyther about their legges. And afterwarde they were called the knyghtes of the blew thonge." I am obliged for this passage to John Fenn, Esq; a curious and ingenious gentleman of East-Dereham, in Norfolk, who is in possession of the most rare book whence it is taken. Hence some affirm, that the origin of the garter is to be dated from Richard I.* and that it owes its pomp and splendor to Edward III.

Speech made by Henry the First, to the great Men of the Realm, whom he called together by his Royal Mandate, to meet at London, in the sixth Year of his Reign, 1100; being the first which we have on Record from the Throne.

"My Friends and faithful Subjects, both Foreigners and Natives,

On the Origin of the Order of the Garter: from the Supplement to Granger's Biographical History.

IN Rastel's Chronicle, l. vi. under the life of Edward III. is the following curious passage: "About the 19 yere of this kinge, he made a solempne feest at Wyndesore, and a great justes and turnament, where he devyted, and persyt. d. subitanegally, the order of the knyghtes of the garter; howe be it some asserme that this order began fyrst by kynge Rycharde, Cure de Lyon, at the sege of the citeye of Acres; wher, in his great necessyte, there were but 26 knyghtes that fyrmely and

YOU all know very well, that my brother Robert was both called by God, and elected King of Jerusalem, which he might have happily governed; and how shamefully he refused that rule, for which he justly deserves God's anger and reproof. You know also, in many other instances, his pride and brutality: because he is a man that delights in war and bloodshed; he is impatient of peace. I know that he think you a parcel of contemptible fellows: he calls you a set of drunkards and gluttons, whom he hopes to tread under his feet. I, truly, a king, meek, humble and peaceable, will preserve and cherish

* Winstanley, in his *Life of Edward III.* says, that the original book of the institution deduces the invention from King Richard the First.

you in your antient liberties, which I have formerly sworn to perform; will hearken to your wise counfels with patience, and will govern you juftly, after the example of the beft of princes. If you defire it, I will ftrengthen this promise with a written charter; and all thofe laws which the holy King Edward, by the infpiration of God, fo wifely enacted, I will again swear to keep inviolably. If you, my brethren, will ftand by me faithfully, we fhall eafily repulfè the ftrogeft efforts the cruelleft enemy can make

againft me, and thefe kingdoms. If I am only fupported by the valour and power of the Englifh nation, all the weak threats of the Normans will no longer feem formidable unto me."

Henry had difpoffeffed his elder brother, Robert, the Duke of Normandy, of his right of fucceffion to the Englifh crown; and being apprehentive of his defigns againft him, endeavoured, by the moft artful infinuations, to engage his nobles in his intereft.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Some Account of a Discourse on the different Kinds of Air, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, Nov. 30. 1773. By Sir John Pringle, Bart. President.

THIS discourse chiefly relates to the subject for which the annual prize-medal of 1773 was conferred on the Rev. Dr. Priestley, namely, the many curious and useful experiments contained in his Observations on different kinds of Air, read at the society in March, 1772, and inserted in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

In this discourse the learned president has traced the progress of the most important discoveries of the properties of air from the time of Bacon and Galileo to the present time; and has comprized in a few pages the result of innumerable experiments. In fact, the discourse may be considered as a compendious history of common and factitious air, so far as the essential properties of either have yet been discovered.

To Lord Bacon the president ascribes the discovery of *factitious* or *artificial* air. To Sir Isaac Newton, that true permanent air arising from fixed bodies by heat and fer-

mentation. To Dr. Hales, the air abounding in the Pyrmont waters. To Dr. Brownrig, the quality of that air which is of the *mephitic* or deadly kind, such as is found in damps, deep wells, caverns, and coal-pits, so often fatal to miners. To Dr. Black, that of fixed air. And to Mr. Lane, the discovery of the chalybeate principle in the Spa and Pyrmont waters, in consequence of a conversation with Doctor Watson, jun. on an experiment of Mr. Cavendish's, by which that gentleman had found the mephitic air sufficient to dissolve any calcareous earths. "Nothing," says the president, "seemed now to be wanting to the triumph of art, but an easy method of joining, as there should be occasion, one or both of those principles to common water, in order to improve upon nature in the more extensive use of her medicine; and this was effected by Dr. Priestley, after some other important discoveries had been made in this part of pneumatics, first by Dr. Black, professor of Chymistry at Edinburgh, and then by Mr. Cavendish, a member of the Royal Society."

Of all these facts, and others, which the president enumerated, Dr. Priestley carefully availed himself; and conceiving that common

water, impregnated with this mephitic fluid alone, might be useful in medicine, particularly for sailors on long voyages, for curing or preventing the sea scurvy, for this purpose he made a simple apparatus for generating this species of air from chalk, and mixing it with water, in such quantities, and in so speedy a manner, that, having exhibited the experiment before the Royal Society, and the college of physicians, it met with so much approbation, that, in order the public might the sooner reap the benefit of it, he was induced to detach this part of his labours, and, in a separate paper, to present it to the Admiralty.

To the discovery of the different kinds of factitious air already enumerated, the president adds another discovered by Mr. Cavendish, called *inflammable air*, of the nature of that found in neglected privies, common sewers, but chiefly in coal-pits, where it is called the fire-damp. This kind of air is surprisngly light, being only the tenth part of the weight of common air, and therefore totally different from the mephitic, which is found to be heavier. This air may be produced in abundance from three metallic bodies, zinc, iron, and tin, by dissolving them in the diluted vitriolic acid, or spirit of sea-salt.

Another species of air, called *nitrous air*, the president reckons among the most brilliant of Doctor Priestley's discoveries. It was first produced by Dr. Hales, from the Walton pyrites, by means of the spirit of nitre; but Dr. Priestley, by extending the experiment, found that the same kind of air might be

procured, by means of the same kind of acid, from almost every other metallic substance; and that, when mixed with common air, an effervescence, with a turbid red colour, always ensued, yet it made no change when either mixed with inflammable air, or tainted with the breath of animals, or the corruption of their bodies; and by this test he could judge of the kind, as well as of the degree of injury done to common air, by candles burning in it, or by the breath or effluvia of people, after they had left visiting him in his study.

The president concludes his excellent discourse with shewing, from Dr. Priestley, what resources nature has in store against the bad effects of corrupted air, which, from various causes, infects our atmosphere.

“It is well known,” says he, “that flame cannot long subsist without a renewal of common air. The quantity of that fluid, which even a small flame requires is surprisng: an ordinary candle *consumes*, as it is called, about a gallon of air in a minute. Now, considering the vast consumption of this vital fluid, by fires of all kinds made by man, and by volcanos, it becomes an interesting enquiry to ascertain what change is made in the air by flame, and to discover what provision there is in nature to repair the injury done by this means to our atmosphere. Dr. Priestley, after relating the conjectures of others, and not finding them satisfactory, was fortunate in falling upon a method of restoring air, which had been vitiated by the burning of candles in it. This led the way to the discovery of one of the great restoratives which nature employs

employs for this purpose, to wit, vegetation — See by what induction he proves his opinion.

“ It was natural to imagine, that, since the change of common air is necessary to vegetable, as well as to animal life, both plants and animals rendered it foul in the same manner, so as to become unfit for further life and vegetation. But when, with that expectation, the doctor had put a sprig of mint, in a growing and vigorous state, under an inverted glass jar, standing in water, he was agreeably disappointed to find, that this plant not only continued to live, though in a languishing way, for two months, but that the confined air was so little corrupted by what had issued from the mint, that it would neither extinguish a candle, nor kill a small animal which he conveyed into it. What further evinced the salutary nature of the effluvia of vegetable, he found, that air, vitiated by a candle left in it till it burnt out, was perfectly restored to its quality of supporting flame, after another sprig of mint had for some time vegetated in it. And, to shew that the aromatic vapour of that plant had no share in restoring this purity to the air, he observed, that vegetables of an offensive smell, and even such as scarce had any smell at all, but were of a quick growth, proved the very best for this purpose. Nay more, the virtue of growing vegetables was found to be an antidote to the baneful quality of air corrupted by animal respiration and putrefaction.

“ We have said, that neither candles will burn; nor animals live, beyond a certain time, in a given quantity of air; yet the cause of either so speedy a death or extinc-

tion was unknown, nor was any method discovered for rendering that impoisoned air fit again for respiration. Some provision, however, there must be in nature for this purpose, as well as for that of supporting flame; without such, the whole atmosphere would in time become unfit for animal life, and the race of men, as well as beasts, would die of a pestilential distemper. Yet we have reason to believe, that, in our days, the air is not less proper for breathing in, than it was above two thousand years ago, that is, as far as we go back in natural history. Now, for this important end, the doctor has suggested, to the divine as well as to the philosopher, two grand resources of nature; the vegetable creation again is one, and the sea and other great bodies of water are the other.

“ As to the former, having found that plants wonderfully thrive in putrid air, he began to attempt, by means of growing vegetables, to purify air that had been injured by animal respiration and putrefaction; nor was he less successful than before. These plants were sure to recover the air to a degree of fitness for breathing in it, and that in proportion to their vigour, and the care he took to remove the rotten leaves and branches, which remaining would have marred the operation.

“ And with regard to the second resource of nature, namely, the ocean, and other waters, Doctor Priestley having observed that both the air corrupted by the breath of animals, and that vitiated by other putrid matter, was, in a good measure, sweetened by the septic part insinuating itself into water, he concluded, that the sea, the great

lakes and rivers, which cover so large a proportion of the globe, must be highly useful, by absorbing what is putrid, for the further purification of the atmosphere: thus bestowing what would be noxious to man and other animals, upon the formation of marine and other aquatic plants, or upon other purposes yet unknown.

“ From these discoveries we are assured, that no vegetable grows in vain; but that, from the oak of the forest to the grass of the field, every individual plant is serviceable to mankind; if not always distinguished by some private virtue, yet making a part of the whole which cleanses and purifies our atmosphere. In this the fragrant rose and deadly night shade co-operate: nor is the herbage nor the woods that flourish in the most remote and unpeopled regions unprofitable to us, nor we to them, considering how constantly the winds convey to them our vitiated air, for our relief, and for their nourishment. And if ever these salutary gales rise to storms and hurricanes, let us still trace and revere the ways of a beneficent Being, who, not fortuitously, but with design, not in wrath, but in mercy, thus shakes the waters and the air together, to bury in the deep those putrid and pestilential effluvia, which the vegetables upon the face of the earth had been insufficient to consume.”

The president addresses to Dr. Priestley, on delivering him the medal before-mentioned, does the doctor honour.

“ DR. PRIESTLEY,

It is now time, that in the name and by the authority of the Royal Society of London, instituted for the

improvement of natural knowledge, I present you with this medal, the palm and laurel of this community, as a faithful and unfading testimony of their regard, and of the just sense they have of your merit, and of the persevering industry with which you have promoted the views, and thereby the honour of this society. And, in their behalf, I must earnestly request you to continue those liberal and valuable enquiries, whether by further prosecuting this subject, probably not yet exhausted, or by investigating the nature of some other of the subtle fluids of the universe. You will remember, that *fire*, the great instrument of the chymists, is but little known even to themselves; and that it remains a query, what was by the most celebrated of philosophers proposed as such, whether there be not a certain fluid (he calls it *æther*) the cause of gravity, the cause of the various attractions, and of the animal and vital motions. These, Sir, are indeed large demands: but the Royal Society have hitherto been fortunate in their pneumatic researches. And were it otherwise, they have much to hope from men of your talents and application, and whose past labours have been crowned with so much success.”

A Narrative of the extraordinary Adventures of four Russian Sailors, who were cast away on the Desert Island of East-Spitzbergen.

SOME of our readers may perhaps consider this recital in the same kind of light they do the history of *Robinson Crusoe*: the truth of these adventures is however sufficiently authenticated.

thenticated. When these unfortunate sailors first arrived at Archangel, they were examined apart by Mr. Klinstadt, Chief Auditor of the Admiralty of that city, who minuted down all the particulars, which exactly corresponded with each account. Mr. Le Roy, Professor of History in the Imperial Academy, some time after, sent for two of the men, viz. Alexis Himkof, and Himkof, his Godson, to Peterburgh, from whose mouths he took the following narrative, which also agreed with Mr. Klinstadt's minutes. The original was published in the German language, at Peterburgh, in the year 1769, and transmitted from thence to the ingenious Mr. Banks, who, with several other members of the Royal Society, were so well pleased with the account, that they directed a translation of it to be made into English.

IN the year 1743, one Jeremiah Okladmkof, a merchant of Mefen, a town in the province of Jugovia, and in the government of Archangel, fitted out a vessel, carrying fourteen men; she was destined for Spitzbergen, to be employed in the whale or seal-fishery. For eight successive days after they had sailed, the wind was fair; but on the ninth it changed, so that instead of getting to the West of Spitzbergen, the usual place of rendezvous for the Dutch ships, and those of other nations, annually employed in the whale-fishery, they were driven Eastward of those islands; and, after some days, they found themselves at a small distance from one of them, called East-Spitzbergen; by the Russians, Maloy Broun; that is, Little Broun (Spitzbergen, properly so called, being known to them

by the name of Bolschoy Broun, that is, Great Broun). Having approached this island within almost three Wersts, or two English miles, their vessel was suddenly surrounded by ice, and they found themselves in an extremely dangerous situation.

In this alarming state a council was held; when the mate, Alexis Himkof, informed them that he recollected to have heard, that some of the people of Mefen, some time before, having formed a resolution of wintering upon this island, had accordingly carried from that city timber proper for building a hut, and had actually erected one at some distance from the shore.

This information induced the whole company to resolve on wintering there, if the hut, as they hoped, still existed; for they clearly perceived the imminent danger they were in, and that they must inevitably perish if they continued in the ship. They dispatched therefore four of their crew, in search of the hut, or any other succour they could meet with. These were Alexis Himkof, the mate; Iwan Himkof, his godson; Stephen Scharapof, and Feodor Weregine.

As the shore on which they were to land was uninhabited, it was necessary that they should make some provision for their expedition. They had almost two miles to travel over loose ridges of ice, which being raised by the waves, and driven against each other by the wind, rendered the way equally difficult and dangerous; prudence therefore forbade their loading themselves too much, lest, being overburthened, they might sink in between the pieces of ice and perish.

Having thus maturely considered the nature of their undertaking, they provided themselves with a musket, and powder-horn containing twelve charges of powder, with as many balls, an axe, a small kettle, a bag with about twenty pounds of flour, a knife, a tinder-box and tinder, a bladder filled with tobacco, and every man his wooden-pipe. Thus accoutred, these four sailors quickly arrived on the island, little suspecting the misfortunes that would befall them.

They began with exploring the country; and soon discovered the hut they were in search of, about an English mile and a half from the shore. It was thirty-six feet in length, eighteen feet in height, and as many in breadth. It contained a small anti-chamber, about twelve feet broad, which had two doors, the one to shut it up from the outer air, the other to form a communication with the inner room: this contributed greatly to keep the larger room warm, when once heated. In the large room was an earthen stove, constructed in the Russian manner; that is, a kind of oven without a chimney, which serves occasionally either for baking, for heating the room, or, as is customary amongst the Russian peasants, in very cold weather, for a place to sleep upon.

The reader must not be surpris'd at my mentioning a room without a chimney; for the houses inhabited by the lower class of people in Russia are seldom built otherwise. When a fire is kindled in one of these stoves, the room, as may well be supposed, is filled with smoke; to give vent to which, the door and three or four windows are opened. These windows are each a foot

in height, and about six inches wide: they are cut out of the beams whereof the house is built; and, by means of a sliding-board, they may, when occasion requires it, be shut very close. When therefore a fire is made in the stove, the smoke descends no lower than the windows, through which, or through the door, it finds a vent, according to the direction of the wind; and persons may continue in the room, without feeling any great inconvenience from it. The reader will readily conjecture that the upper part of such a place, between the windows and the ceiling, must be as black as ebony; but, from the windows down to the floor, the wood is perfectly clean, and retains its natural colour.

They rejoiced greatly at having discovered the hut, which had however suffered much from the weather, it having now been built a considerable time; our adventurers however contrived to pass the night in it. Early next morning they hastened to the shore, impatient to inform their comrades of their success; and also to procure from their vessel such provisions, ammunition, and other necessaries, as might better enable them to winter on the island.

I leave my readers to figure to themselves the astonishment and agony of mind these poor people must have felt, when, on reaching the place of their landing, they saw nothing but an open sea, free from the ice, which, but a day before, had covered the Ocean. A violent storm, which had arisen during the night, had certainly been the cause of this disastrous event. But they could not tell whether the ice which had before hemmed in the vessel, agitated by
the

the violence of the waves, had been driven against her, and shattered her to pieces; or whether she had been carried by the current into the Main; a circumstance which frequently happens in those seas. Whatever accident had befallen the ship, they saw her no more; and as no tidings were ever afterwards received of her, it is most probable that she sunk, and that all on board of her perished.

This melancholy event depriving the unhappy wretches of all hope of ever being able to quit the island, they returned to the hut from whence they had come, full of horror and despair.

Their first attention was employed, as may easily be imagined, in devising means of providing subsistence, and for repairing their hut. The twelve charges of powder which they had brought with them, soon procured them as many reindeer; the island, fortunately for them, abounding in these animals.

I have before observed, that the hut which the sailors were so fortunate as to find, had sustained some damage, and it was this: there were cracks in many places between the boards of the building, which freely admitted the air. This inconveniency was however easily remedied, as they had an axe, and the beams were still found (for wood in those cold climates continues through a length of years unimpaired by worms or decay) so it was easy for them to make the boards join again very tolerably; besides, moss growing in great abundance all over the island, there was more than sufficient to stop up the crevices, which wooden houses must always be liable to. Repairs of this kind cost the unhappy men

the less trouble, as they were Russians; for all Russian peasants are known to be good carpenters: they build their own houses, and are very expert in handling the axe.

The intense cold which makes these climates habitable to so few species of animals, renders them equally unfit for the production of vegetables. No species of tree, or even shrub, is found on any of the islands of Spitzbergen; a circumstance of the most alarming nature to our sailors. Without fire it was impossible to resist the rigour of the climate; and without wood, how was that fire to be produced, or supported? Providence, however, has so ordered it, that in this particular, the sea supplies the defects of the land. In wandering along the beach, they collected plenty of wood, which had been driven ashore by the waves; and which at first consisted of the wrecks of ships, and afterwards of whole trees with their roots, the produce of some more hospitable, but to them unknown climate, which the overflowing of rivers, or other accidents, had sent into the ocean. This will not appear incredible to those who have perused the journals of the several navigators who have been forced to winter in Nova Zembla, or any other country in a still more northern latitude.

Nothing proved of more essential service to these unfortunate men, during the first year of their exile, than some boards they found upon the beach, having a long iron hook, some nails of about five or six inches long, and proportionably thick, and other bits of old iron fixed in them; the melancholy relics of some vessels cast away in those remote parts. These were thrown ashore by the

waves at a time when the want of powder gave our men reason to apprehend that they must fall a prey to hunger, as they had nearly consumed those raindeer they had killed. This lucky circumstance was attended with another, equally fortunate; they found, on the shore, the root of a fir-tree, which nearly approached to the figure of a bow.

As necessity has ever been the mother of invention, so they soon fashioned this root to a good bow, by the help of a knife; but still they wanted a string, and arrows. Not knowing how to procure these at present, they resolved upon making a couple of lances, to defend themselves against the white bears, by far the most ferocious of their kind, whose attacks they had great reason to dread.

Finding they could neither make the heads of their lances, nor of their arrows, without the help of a hammer, they contrived to form the large iron hook mentioned above into one, by heating it, and widening a hole it happened to have about its middle, with the help of one of their largest nails. This received the handle, and a round button at one end of the hook served for the face of the hammer. A large pebble supplied the place of an anvil; and a couple of raindeer's horns made the tongs. By the means of such tools, they made two heads of spears; and after polishing and sharpening them on stones, they tied them as fast as possible with thongs made of raindeer-skins, to sticks about the thickness of a man's arm, which they got from some branches of trees that had been cast on shore.

Thus equipped with spears, they resolved to attack a white bear;

and after a most dangerous encounter, they killed the formidable creature, and thereby made a new supply of provisions. The flesh of this animal they relished exceedingly, as they thought it much resembled beef in taste and flavour. The tendons they saw with much pleasure could, with little or no trouble, be divided into filaments, of what fineness they thought fit. This perhaps was the most fortunate discovery these men could have made; for, besides other advantages, which will be hereafter mentioned, they were hereby furnished with strings for their bow.

The success of our unfortunate islanders in making the spears, and the use these proved of, encouraged them to proceed, and to forge some pieces of iron into the heads of arrows of the same shape, though somewhat smaller in size than the spears above mentioned. Having ground and sharpened these like the former, they tied them with the sinews of the white bears to pieces of fir, to which, by the help of fine threads of the same, they fastened feathers of the sea-fowl; and thus became possessed of a complete bow and arrows. Their ingenuity, in this respect, was crowned with success far beyond their expectation; for, during the time of their continuance upon the island, with these arrows they killed no less than two hundred and fifty raindeer, besides a great number of blue and white foxes. The flesh of these animals served them also for food, and their skins for cloathing, and other necessary preservatives against the intense coldness of a climate so near the pole.

They killed however only ten white bears in all, and that not without

without the utmost danger; for these animals being prodigiously strong, defended themselves with astonishing vigour and fury. The first our men attacked designedly; the other nine they slew in defending themselves from their assaults, for some of these creatures even ventured to enter the outer room of the hut, in order to devour them. It is true, that all the bears did not shew (if I may be allowed the expression) equal intrepidity; either owing to some being less pressed by hunger, or to their being by nature less carnivorous than the others: for some of them which entered the hut, immediately betook themselves to flight on the first attempt of the sailors to drive them away. A repetition, however, of these ferocious attacks, threw the poor men into great terror and anxiety, as they were in almost a perpetual danger of being devoured. The three different kinds of animals above-mentioned, viz. the reindeer, the blue and white foxes, and the white bears, were the only food these wretched mariners tasted during their continuance in this dreary abode.

We do not at once see every resource. It is generally necessity which quickens our invention, opening by degrees our eyes, and pointing out expedients which otherwise might never have occurred to our thoughts. The truth of this observation our four sailors experienced in various instances. They were for some time reduced to the necessity of eating their meat almost raw, and without either bread or salt; for they were quite destitute of both. The intenseness of the cold, together with the want of proper conveniencies, prevented

them from cooking their victuals in a proper manner. There was but one stove in the hut, and that being set up agreeably to the Russian taste, was more like an oven, and consequently not well adapted for boiling any thing. Wood also was too precious a commodity to be wasted in keeping up two fires; and the one they might have made out of their habitation, to dress their victuals, would in no way have served to warm them. Another reason against their cooking in the open air, was the continual danger of an attack from the white bears. And here I must observe, that suppose they had made the attempt, it would still have been practicable for only some part of the year; for the cold, which in such a climate for some months scarce ever abates, from the long absence of the sun, then enlightening the opposite hemisphere; the inconceivable quantity of snow, which is continually falling through the greatest part of the winter; together with the almost incessant rains at certain seasons; all these were insurmountable obstacles to that expedient.

To remedy therefore, in some degree, the hardship of eating their meat half raw, they bethought themselves of drying some of their provision during the summer, in the open air, and afterwards of hanging it up in the upper part of the hut, which, as I mentioned before, was continually filled with smoke down to the windows: it was thus dried thoroughly by the help of that smoke. This meat, so prepared, they used for bread, and it made them relish their other flesh the better, as they could only half dress it. Finding this experi-

ment answer in every respect their wishes, they continued to practise it during the whole time of their confinement upon the island, and always kept up by that means a sufficient stock of provisions. Water they had in summer from small rivulets that fell from the rocks; and in winter from the snow and ice thawed; this was of course their only beverage; and their small kettle was the only vessel they could make use of for this and other purposes.

It is well known that sea-faring people are extremely subject to the scurvy: and it has been observed, that this disease increases in proportion as we approach the Poles; which must be attributed either to the excessive cold, or to some other cause yet unknown. However that may be, our mariners, seeing themselves quite destitute of every means of cure, in case they should be attacked with so fatal a disorder, judged it expedient not to neglect any regimen generally adopted as a preservative against this impending evil. Iwan Himkof, one of their number, who had several times wintered on the coast of West-Spitzbergen, advised his unfortunate companions to swallow raw and frozen meat, broken into small bits; to drink the blood of reindeer warm, as it flowed from their veins immediately after killing them; to use as much exercise as possible; and lastly, to eat scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia*), which grows on the island, though not in great plenty.

I leave the faculty to determine whether raw frozen flesh, or warm reindeer blood, be proper antidotes to the disease; but exercise and the use of scurvy-grass have always

been recommended to persons of a scorbutic tendency, whether actually afflicted with the disorder or not. Be this as it may, experience at least seems to have proved these remedies to be effectual; for three of the sailors, who pursued the above method, continued totally free from all taint of the disease. The fourth, Theodore Wergin, on the contrary, who was naturally indolent, averse to drinking the reindeer blood, and unwilling to leave the hut when he could possibly avoid it, was, soon after their arrival on the island, seized with the scurvy, which afterwards became so bad, that he passed almost six years under the greatest sufferings: in the latter part of that time, he became so weak, that he could no longer sit erect, nor even raise his hand to his mouth; so that his humane companions were obliged to feed and tend him, like a new-born infant, to the hour of his death,

I have mentioned above, that our sailors brought a small bag of flour with them to the island. Of this they had consumed about one half with their meat; the remainder they employed in a different manner, equally useful. They soon saw the necessity of keeping up a continual fire in so cold a climate; and found that if it should unfortunately go out, they had no means of lighting it again; for though they had a steel and flints, yet they wanted both match and tinder.

In their excursions through the island, they had met with a slimy loam, or a kind of clay, nearly in the middle of it. Out of this they found means to form an utensil which might serve for a lamp; and they

they proposed to keep it constantly burning, with the fat of the animals they should kill. This was certainly the most rational scheme they could have thought of; for to be without a light, in a climate where, during winter, darkness reigns for several months together, would have added much to their other calamities. Having therefore fashioned a kind of lamp, they filled it with raindeer's fat, and stuck in it some twisted linen, shaped into a wick. But they had the mortification to find, that as soon as the fat melted, it not only soaked into the clay, but fairly run through it on all sides. The thing therefore was to devise some means for preventing this inconveniency, not arising from cracks, but from the substance of which the lamp was made being too porous. They made therefore a new one, dried it thoroughly in the air, then heated it red hot, and afterwards quenched it in their kettle, wherein they had boiled a quantity of flour down to the consistence of thin starch. The lamp being thus dried and filled with melted fat, they now found, to their great joy, it did not leak. But for greater security, they dipped linen rags in their paste, and with them covered all its outside. Succeeding in this attempt, they immediately made another lamp, for fear of an accident, that in all events they might not be destitute of light: and when they had done so much, they thought proper to save the remainder of their flour for similar purposes.

As they had carefully collected whatever happened to be cast on shore, to supply them with fuel, they had found amongst the wrecks of vessels some cordage, and a small

quantity of oakum, (a kind of hemp used for calking ships) which served them to make wicks for their lamp. When these stores began to fail, their shirts and their drawers (which are worn by almost all Russian peasants) were employed to make good the deficiency. By these means they kept their lamp burning without intermission, from the day they first made it (a work they set about soon after their arrival on the island) until that of their embarkation for their native country.

The necessity of converting the most essential parts of their cloathing, such as their shirts and drawers, to the use above specified, exposed them the more to the rigour of the climate. They also found themselves in want of shoes, boots, and other articles of dress; and as winter was approaching, they were again obliged to have recourse to that ingenuity which necessity suggests, and which seldom fails in the trying hour of distress.

They had skins of raindeer and foxes in plenty that had hitherto served them for bedding, and which they now thought of employing in some more essential service; but the question was how to tan them. After deliberating on this subject, they took the following method. They soaked the skins for several days in fresh water, till they could pull off the hair pretty easily; they then rubbed the wet leather with their hands till it was nearly dry, when they spread some melted raindeer fat over it, and again rubbed it well. By this process the leather became soft, pliant and supple, proper for answering every purpose they wanted it for. Those skins which they designed for furs, they only

only soaked for one day to prepare them for being wrought, and then proceeded in the manner before-mentioned, except only that they did not remove the hair. Thus they soon provided themselves with the necessary materials for all the parts of dress they wanted.

But here another difficulty occurred.—They had neither awls for making shoes or boots, nor needles for sewing their garments. This want however they soon supplied by means of the bits of iron they had occasionally collected. Out of these they made both; and by their industry even brought them to a certain degree of perfection. The making eyes to their needles gave them indeed no little trouble; but this they also performed with the assistance of their knife; for having ground it to a very sharp point, and heated red hot a kind of wire forged for that purpose, they pierced a hole through one end, and by wetting and smoothing it on stones, brought the other to a point, and thus gave the whole needle a very tolerable form. I myself examined some of these needles, and could find fault with nothing except the eye, which being made in the manner above-mentioned, was so rough that it often cut the thread drawn through it; an imperfection they could not possibly remedy for want of better tools.

Scissars to cut out the skins, were what they next had occasion for; but having none, their place they supplied with their knife: and though there was neither taylor nor shoe-maker amongst them, yet they contrived to cut out their leather and furs well enough for their purpose. The sinews of the bears and the reindeer, which, as I men-

tioned before, they had found means to split, served them for thread; and thus provided with the necessary implements, they proceeded to make their new cloaths.

Their summer dress consisted of a kind of jacket and trowsers, made of skins prepared as I have mentioned above; and in winter they wore long fur gowns, like the Samojedes, or Laplanders, furnished with a hood, which covered their head and neck, leaving only an opening for the face. These gowns were sewed close round, so that to put them on they were obliged to bring them over their heads like a shirt.

Excepting the uneasiness which generally accompanies an involuntary solitude, these people, having thus by their ingenuity so far overcome their wants, might have had reason to be contented with what Providence had done for them in their distressful situation. But that melancholy reflection, to which each of these forlorn persons could not help giving way, that perhaps he might survive his companions, and then perish for want of subsistence, or become a prey to the wild beasts, incessantly disturbed their minds. The mate, Alexis Himkof, more particularly suffered, who having left a wife and three children behind, sorely repined at his being separated from them: they were, as he told me, constantly in his mind, and the thought of never more seeing them made him very unhappy.

When our four mariners had passed nearly six years in this dismal place, Feodor Weregim, whose illness we had occasion to mention above, and who all along had been in a languid condition, died, after
having

having in the latter part of his life suffered most excruciating pains. Though they were thus freed from the trouble of attending him, and the grief of being witnesses to his misery, without being able to afford him any relief, yet his death affected them not a little. They saw their number lessened, and every one wished to be the last that should follow him. As he died in winter, they dug a grave in the snow as deep as they could, in which they laid the corpse, and then covered it to the best of their power, that the white bears might not get at it.

Now, at the time when the melancholy reflections occasioned by the death of their comrade were fresh in their mind, and when each expected to pay this last duty to the remaining companions of his misfortunes, or to receive it from them, they unexpectedly got sight of a Russian ship: this happened on the fifteenth of August, 1749.

The vessel belonged to a trader, of the sect called by its adherents *Stara Vievra*, that is, *The Old Faith*, who had come with it to Archangel, proposing it should winter in Nova Zembla; but fortunately for our poor exiles, Mr. Vernezobre proposed to the merchant to let his vessel winter at West-Spitzbergen, which he at last, after many objections, agreed to.

The contrary winds they met with on their passage, made it impossible for them to reach the place of their destination. The vessel was driven towards East-Spitzbergen, directly opposite to the residence of our mariners, who, as soon as they perceived her, hastened to light fires upon the hills nearest their habitation, and then ran to the beach, waving a flag made of

a reindeer's hide fastened to a pole. The people on board seeing these signals, concluded that there were men on the island who implored their assistance, and therefore came to an anchor near the shore.

It would be in vain to attempt describing the joy of these poor people, at seeing the moment of their deliverance so near. They soon agreed with the master of the ship to work for him on the voyage, and to pay him eighty roubles on their arrival, for taking them on board, with all their riches; which consisted in fifty pud, or two thousand pound weight of reindeer fat; in many hides of these animals, and skins of the blue and white foxes, together with those of the ten white bears they had killed. They took care not to forget their bow and arrows, their spears, their knife and axe, which were almost worn out, their awls, and their needles which they kept carefully in a bone-box, very ingeniously made with their knife only; and, in short, every thing they were possessed of.

Our adventurers arrived safe at Archangel on the twenty-eighth of September, 1749, having spent six years and three months in their rueful solitude.

The moment of their landing was nearly proving fatal to the loving and beloved wife of Alexis Himkof, who, being present when the vessel came into port, immediately knew her husband, and ran with so much eagerness to his embraces, that she slipped into the water, and very narrowly escaped being drowned.

All three on their arrival were strong and healthy; but having lived so long without bread, they could

could not reconcile themselves to the use of it, and complained that it filled them with wind. Nor could they bear any spirituous liquors, and therefore drank nothing but water.

A short Account of a Journey into Wales.

THE following elegant description of a part of this kingdom, which is far from being universally known, and which presents to the view of the traveller a variety of particulars worthy observation, was written by the late Lord Lyttelton to his friend Mr. Bower, and contains so striking a picture of the country, that we assure ourselves it cannot be unacceptable to our readers.

I WRITE this from the foot of Snowdon, which I proposed to ascend this afternoon: but alas! the top of it, and all the fine prospects which I hoped to see from thence, are covered with rain; I therefore sit down to write you an account of my travels thus far, as I promised when I left you; and to satisfy your desire of seeing North-Wales in description at least, since you are not at leisure to accompany me thither. I set out from Bewdley on Tuesday last. In our way thence to Ludlow, we saw Sir E. B——'s house, in a charming situation for the beauty of the prospects, but too much exposed, and in a dirty country. The house is spoiled by too large and too fine a stair-case and hall, to which the other rooms are by no means proportioned. Some of them are wainscotted and inlaid very finely. There is a park, which would be more beautiful, if the ma-

ster of it had a little more taste. I hear his son has a good one; but the baronet himself has not much more than his ancestor, who was killed by E. Douglas at the battle of Shrewsbury. From this place we proceeded to the Clee-hill, a mountain you have often seen from my park; it affords a lovely prospect on every side, but it is more difficult to pass over than any in Wales, that I have yet seen; being covered all over with loose stones, or rather with pieces of rocks. However, we passed it without any hurt to ourselves or horses. Ludlow is a fine handsome town, and has an old castle, now in a neglected and ruinous state; but which, by its remains, appears to have been once a very strong fortress, and an habitation very suitable to the power and dignity of the Lord President of Wales, who resided there. Not far from this town is Okley Park, belonging to Lord Powis, and part of that forest which Milton, in his *Masque*, supposes to have been inhabited by Comus and his rout. The god is now vanquished: but, at the revolution of every seven years, his rout does not fail to keep up orgies there, and in the neighbouring town, as Lord Powis knows to his cost, for he has spent twenty or thirty thousand pounds in entertaining them at these seasons; which is the reason that he has no house at this place fit for him to live in. He talks of building one in the park, and the situation deserves it, for there are many scenes which not only Comus, but the Lady of Milton's *Masque*, would have taken delight in, if they had received the improvements they are capable of from a man of good taste; but they are yet very rude and neglected.

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In our way from hence to Montgomery, we passed through a country very romantic and pleasant in many spots; in which we saw farms so well situated, that they appeared to us more delightful situations than Clermont and Burleigh. At last we came by a gentleman's house, on the side of a hill opening to a sweet valley; which seemed to be built in a taste much superior to that of a mere country'squire. We therefore stopped, and desired to see it, which curiosity was well paid for: we found it the neatest and best house, of a moderate size, that ever we saw. The master, it seems, was bred to the law, but quitted the profession about fifteen years ago, and retired into the country, upon an estate of 500*l.* per annum, with a wife and four children; notwithstanding which circumstances, he found means to fit up the house, in the manner we saw it, with remarkable elegance, and to plant all the hill about him with groves and clumps of trees, that, together with an admirable prospect seen from it, render it a place which a monarch might envy. But, to let you see how vulgar minds value such improvements, I must tell you an answer made by our guide, who was servant to Lord Powis's Steward, and spoke, I presume, the sense of his master, upon our expressing some wonder that this Gentleman had been able to do so much with so small a fortune; I do not, said he, know how it is, but he is always doing some nonsense or other. I apprehend most of my neighbours would give the same account of my improvements at Hagley. Montgomery town is no better than a village; and all that remains of an old castle there is about a third part

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of a ruinous tower; but nothing can be finer than the situation of it and the prospect. It must have been exceeding strong in ancient times, and able to resist all the forces of the Welsh; to bridle them it was built in the reign of William Rufus: three sides of it are a precipice quite inaccessible, guarded with a deep and broad ditch. I was sorry that more of so noble a castle did not remain, but glad to think, that, by our incorporating union with the Welsh, this, and many others, which have been erected to secure the neighbouring counties of England against their incursions, or to maintain our sovereignty over that fierce and warlike people, are now become useless.

From hence we travelled with infinite pleasure (through the most charming country my eyes ever beheld, or my imagination can paint) to Powis-Castle, part of which was burnt down about thirty years ago, but there are still remains of a great house, situated so finely, and so nobly, that, were I in the place of Lord Powis, I should forsake Okely Park, with all its beauties, and fix my seat as near there, as the most eligible in every respect. About 3000*l.* laid out upon it would make it the most august place in the kingdom. It stands upon the side of a very high hill; below lies a vale of incomparable beauty, with the Severn winding through it, the town of Welsh Pool terminated with high mountains. The opposite side is beautifully cultivated half-way up, and green to the top, except in one or two hills, whose summits are rocky, and of grotesque shapes, that give variety and spirit to the prospect. Above the castle is a long ridge of hills finely

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shaded,

shaded, part of which is the park; and still higher is a terrace, up to which you are led through very fine lawns, from whence you have a view that exceeds all description. The county of Montgomery, which lies all within this view, is, to my eyes, the most beautiful in South-Britain; and, though I have not been in Scotland, I cannot believe I shall find any place there superior or equal to it; because the Highlands are all uncultivated, and the Lowlands want wood; whereas this country is admirably shaded with hedge-rows. It has a lovely mixture of corn fields and meadows, though more of the latter. The vales and bottoms are large, and the mountains, that rise like a rampart all around, add a magnificence and grandeur to the scene, without giving you any horror or dreadful ideas, because at Powis-castle they appear at such a distance as not to destroy the beauty and softness of the country between them. There are indeed some high hills within that inclosure, but being woody and green, they make a more pleasant variety, and take off nothing from the prospect. The castle has an old-fashioned garden under it, which a few alterations might make very pretty; for there is a command of water and wood in it, which may be so managed as to produce all the beauties that art can add to what liberal nature has so lavishly done for this place.

We went from thence to see Pest-hill Rhaidir, a famous cascade; but it did not quite answer my expectations, for, though the fall is so high, the stream is but narrow, and it wants the complement of wood, the water falling like a spout on an even descent, down the mid-

dle of a wide naked rock, without any breaks to scatter the water. Upon the whole, it gave me but little pleasure, after having seen the Velino. We lay that night at the house of a gentleman who had the care of Lord Powis's lead-mines; it stands in a valley which seems the abode of quiet and security, surrounded with very high mountains on all sides; but in itself airy, soft, and agreeable. If a man was disposed to forget the world, and be forgotten by it, he could not find a more proper place. In some of those mountains are veins of lead ore, which are so rich as to produce in time past 20,000*l.* a year to the old Duke of Powis; but they are not near so valuable now. Perhaps, holy Father, you will object, that the idea of wealth dug up in this place does not consist with that of retirement. I agree it does not; but, all the wealth being hid under ground, the eye sees nothing there but peace and tranquillity. The next morning we ascended the mountain of Berwin, one of the highest in Wales; and, when he came to the top of it, a prospect opened to us, which struck the mind with an awful astonishment. Nature is in all her majesty there; but it is the majesty of a tyrant, frowning over the ruins and desolation of a country. The enormous mountains, or rather rocks, of Merionethshire inclosed us all around. There is not on these mountains a tree or shrub, or a blade of grass; nor did we see any marks of habitation or culture in the whole space. Between them is a solitude fit for despair to inhabit; whereas all we had seen before in Wales seemed formed to inspire the meditations of love. We were some
hours

hours in crossing this desert, and then had a view of a fine woody vale, but narrow and deep, through which a rivulet ran as clear and rapid as your Scots burns, winding in very agreeable forms, with a very pretty cascade. On the edge of this valley we travelled on foot, for the steepness of the road would not allow us to ride without some danger; and in about half an hour we came to a more open country, though still inclosed with hills, in which we saw the town of Bala with its beautiful lake. The town is small and ill built; but the lake is a fine object: it is about three miles in length, and one in breadth; the water of it is clear, and of a bright silver colour. The river Dee runs through very rich meadows: at the other end are towering high mountains; on the sides are grassy hills, but not so well wooded as I could wish them to be: there is also a bridge of stone built over the river, and a gentleman's house which embellishes the prospect. But what Bala is most famous for is the beauty of its women; and indeed I there saw some of the prettiest girls I ever beheld. The lake produces very fine trout, and a fish called whiting, peculiar to itself, and of so delicate a taste, that I believe you would prefer the flavour of it to the lips of the fair maids at Bala.

After we left the banks of the lake, where we had an agreeable day, we got again into the desert; but less horrid than I have already described, the vale being more fertile, and feeding some cattle. Nothing remarkable occurred in our ride, until we came to Ffestiniog, a village in Merionethshire, the vale before which is the most perfectly

beautiful of all we had seen. From the height of this village you have a view of the sea. The hills are green and well shaded with wood. There is a lovely rivulet, which winds through the bottom; on each side are meadows, and above are corn-fields along the sides of the hills; at each end are high mountains which seemed placed there to guard this charming retreat against any invasions. With the woman one loves, with the friend of one's heart, and a good study of books, one might pass an age there, and think it a day. If you have a mind to live long, and renew your youth, come with Mrs. Bower, and settle at Ffestiniog. Not long ago there died in that neighbourhood an honest Welsh farmer, who was 105 years of age: by his first wife he had 30 children, 10 by his second, 4 by his third, and 7 by two concubines; his youngest son was 81 years younger than his eldest, and 800 persons, descended from his body, attended his funeral. When we had skirted this happy vale an hour or two, we came to a narrow branch of the sea, which is dry at low water. As we passed over the sands, we were surprized to see all the cattle prefered that barren place to the meadows. The guide said it was to avoid a fly, which in the heat of the day came out of the woods, and infested them in the valleys. The view of the said sands are terrible, as they are hemmed in on each side with very high hills, but broken into a thousand irregular shapes. At one end is the ocean, at the other the formidable mountains of Snowdon, black and naked rocks, which seemed to be piled one above the other.

The summits of some of them are covered with clouds, and cannot be ascended. They do altogether excite the idea of Burnet, of their being the fragment of a demolished world. The rain which was falling when I began to write this letter did not last long; it cleared up after dinner and gave us a fine evening, which employed us in riding along the sea-coast, which is here very cold. The grandeur of the ocean, corresponding with that of the mountain, formed a majestic and solemn scene; ideas of immensity swelled and exalted our minds at the sight; all lesser objects appeared mean and trifling, so that we could hardly do justice to the ruins of an old castle, situated upon the top of a conical hill, the foot of which is washed by the sea, and which has every feature that can give a romantic appearance. This morning being fair, we ventured to climb up to the top of a mountain, not indeed so high as Snowdon, which is here called Moel Guidon, i. e. the nest of the Eagle; but one degree lower than that called Moel Haprock, the nest of the Hawk; from whence we saw a phenomenon new to our eyes, but common in Wales; on the one side was midnight, on the other bright day; the whole extent of the mountain of Snowdon, on our left hand, was wrapt in clouds from top to bottom; on the right the sun shone most gloriously over the sea-coast of Carnarvon. The hill we stood upon was perfectly clear, the way we came up a pretty easy ascent; but before us was a precipice of many hundred yards, and below a vale, which, though not

cultivated, has much savage beauty; the sides were steep, and fringed with low wood. There were two little lakes, or rather large pools, that stood in the bottom, from which issued a rivulet, that serpentine in view for two or three miles, and was a pleasing relief to the eyes: but the mountains of Snowdon, covered with darkness and thick clouds, called to my memory the fall of mount Sinai, with the laws delivered from it, and filled my mind with religious awe. This afternoon we propose going to Caernarvon, and you may expect a continuation of my travels from Shrewsbury, which is our last stage. Through the whole round of them we heartily wished for you, and your friend Browne, and your friend Mrs. S——, who is a passionate admirer of prospects; and that you could have borrowed the chariot of some gracious fairy, or courteous inchanter, and flown through the air with us. You know I always admired Mrs. S——, for the greatness of her taste and sublime love of nature, as well as for all her other perfections. Adieu, my dear Bower. I am perfectly well: 'eat like a horse, and sleep like a monk;' so that I may, by this ramble, preserve a stock of health, that may last all winter, and carry me through my parliamentary campaign. If you write to the * Madona, do not fail to assure her of my truest devotion. The most zealous Welsh Catholic does not honour St. Winifred more than I do her. I wish you may not be tired with my travels; but you know I am performing my promise.

* A Lady to whom her friends gave that appellation.

Animadversions on the Iliad of Homer. Translated from the German of J. G. Sulzer, of the Royal Academy of Berlin.

EVERY critical reader knows the Iliad is an epic poem, in which Homer celebrates the fatal effects of the dispute between Agamemnon and Achilles at the siege of Troy. The heroes of this poem were acting, as their poet was singing, in an age very remote from our own. Homer, therefore, relates events, and paints men and things in many respects unknown to us; and brings us acquainted with manners, arts, sciences, politics, and states, very different from our own. His poem contains an amazing multitude and variety of events, of military and political transactions, and familiarizes us with a great number of remarkable men, and striking characters, with almost all the chiefs of the numerous Grecian tribes, and petty nations, each of them distinctly portrayed. His events are closely connected, deduced with ease, and most skilfully designed for the illustration of characters; for which purpose they are drawn up almost in a regular series, and particular parts of the poem appear to be calculated for the elucidation of some peculiar features in each character. Most of his personages are men of high spirit, fierce temper, impetuous passions, full of national or family pride, all of them combined in a violent enterprize of exterminating a powerful nation. Whatever boldness and revenge, caprice or warlike ambition, can possibly effect in men who know of no restraint, appears in this amazing poem display-

ed in its properest forms, its most natural and liveliest colours, and with the utmost energy of design and expression. Their religion and manners are the result of nature, rude and simple, of unrefined and unaffected feelings of a nation just emerging from barbarity. This poet's genius is equally simple, wild, irregular; borne away by his subject, he hardly ever allows himself time for looking round or compassing his course. Heedless of his auditors and of their sentiments, he sings his own feelings aloud. Whatever he rehearses you fancy that he actually beholds; and he sees every thing, as a man intimately acquainted with the countries, the arts, the manners, and tempers of his contemporaries. The chief hero of the Iliad, on whose character the whole poem is founded, is Achilles, a youth exceedingly fierce, passionate, intractable, daring, capricious; destroying every thing that stands in his way, and becoming more brilliant, as the tumult increases. Great as he is in point of martial ardour, Ulysses is no less so in policy and cunning; and Nestor in steadiness and wisdom, ripened by age and experience. At their sides we see a whole crowd of other heroes; each of them the chief of a particular tribe, and having a way of thinking and acting peculiar to himself. We learn not only the characters of these heroes, but their native countries, and a great many particulars concerning their respective manners and customs. All these heroes have combined for the destruction of a powerful kingdom, which is supported even by all the power of a number of gods, assisted by many allied nations, governed by a venerable old king, de-

sended by a band of spirited heroes, his sons. All the powers and valour, and cunning and wisdom in heaven, and on earth, are here as assailants, or as defenders, so fully displayed before the reader, that he fancies he is actually seeing and hearing every thing with his own eyes and ears. Human genius has produced nothing comparable to this work, as to variety of invention and liveliness of imagery; and, upon the whole, the Iliad will probably remain the greatest work of poetical genius. For, should a second, or even a greater Homer arise, he would yet probably want a subject that could enable him to produce on the scene such a number of celebrated heroes, and chiefs of so many nations so truly remarkable for acting with such an entire freedom of soul.

A New Critical Examination of the Word Thought, as applied to the fine Arts, with Rules for judging of the Beauties of Painting, Music, and Poetry. From the same.

THOUGHTS are, generally speaking, all ideas sufficiently distinct to be conveyed by signs. When speaking with a particular reference to the belles lettres and polite arts, we mean, by thoughts, the ideas which the artist attempts to raise by his performance, in contradistinction to the manner in which they are raised or expressed.

In works of art, thoughts are what remains of a performance, when stripped of its embellishment. Thus, a poet's thoughts are what remains of his poems, independently of the versification,

and of some ideas, merely serving for its decoration and improvement.

Thoughts, therefore, are the materials proposed and applied by art to its purposes. The dress in which they appear, or the form into which they are moulded by the artist, is merely accidental; consequently, they are the first object of attention in every work of art; the spirit, the soul of a performance, which, if its thoughts are indifferent, is but of little value, and may be compared to a palace of ice, raised in the most regular form of an habitable structure, but, from the nature of its materials, totally useless.

While, therefore, you are contemplating an historical picture, try to forget that it is a picture: forget the painter, whose magic art has, by lights and shades, created bodies where there are none. Fancy to yourself that you are actually looking at men, and then attend to their actions. Observe whether they are interesting; whether the persons express thoughts and sentiments in their faces, attitudes, and motions; whether you may understand the language of their airs and gestures, and whether they tell you something remarkable. If you find it not worth your while to attend to the persons thus realised by your fancy, the painter has thought to little purpose.

Whilst listening to a musical performance, try to forget that you are hearing sounds of an inanimate instrument, produced only by great and habitual dexterity of lips or fingers. Fancy to yourself, that you hear a man speaking some unknown language, and observe whether his sounds express some sentiments;

ments; whether they denote tranquillity or disturbance of mind, soft or violent, joyful or grievous affections; whether they express any character of the speaker; and whether the dialect be noble or mean. If you cannot discover any of these requisites, then pity the virtuoso for having left so much ingenuity destitute of thought.

In the same manner we must also judge of poems, especially of the lyric kind. The ode is valuable, which, when deprived of its poetical dress, still affords pleasing thoughts or images to the mind. Its real merit may best be discovered by transposing it into simple prose, and depriving it of its poetical colouring. If nothing remains, that a man of sense and reflection would approve, the ode, with the most charming harmony and the most splendid colouring, is but a fine dress hung round a man of straw. How greatly then are those mistaken, who consider an exuberant fancy and a delicate ear as sufficient qualifications for a lyric poet!

It is only, after having examined the thoughts of a performance in their unadorned state, that we can pronounce whether the attire, in which they have been dressed by art, fits and becomes them well or ill. A thought, whose value and merit cannot be estimated but from its dress, is, in effect, as futile and insignificant as a man who affects to display his merit by external pomp.

* The Illinois are industrious above all their American neighbours. Their women are near hand-loom; they spin the wool of their horned cattle, which is as fine as that of English sheep. The stuffs made of it are dyed black, yellow, or red, and cut into garments sewed with roebuck sinews. After drying, these sinews in the sun, and beating them, they draw out threads as white and fine as any that are made of flax, but much tougher.

On the Origin and Progress of the Arts; from Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the History of Man.

“SOME useful arts must be nearly coeval with the human race; for food, cloathing, and habitation, even in their original simplicity, require some art. Many other arts are of such antiquity as to place the inventors beyond the reach of tradition. Several have gradually crept into existence, without an inventor. The busy mind, however, accustomed to a beginning of things, cannot rest till it find or imagine a beginning to every art. Bacchus is said to have invented wine; and Staphylus, the mixing water with wine. The bow and arrow are ascribed by tradition to Scythos, son of Jupiter, though a weapon all the world over. Spinning is so useful, that it must be honoured with some illustrious inventor: it was ascribed by the Egyptians to their goddess Isis; by the Greeks to Minerva; by the Peruvians to Mama Ella, wife to their first sovereign Mango Capac; and by the Chinese to the wife of their Emperor Yao. Mark here by the way a connexion of ideas; spinning is a female occupation, and it must have had a female inventor*.

“In the hunter-state, men are wholly occupied in procuring food, clothing, habitation, and other necessities; and have no time nor zeal for studying conveniencies.

The ease of the shepherd-state affords both time and inclination for useful arts; which are greatly promoted by numbers who are relieved by agriculture from bodily labour: the soil, by gradual improvements in husbandry, affords plenty with less labour than at first; and the surplus hands are employed, first in useful arts, and next in those of amusement. Arts accordingly make the quickest progress in a fertile soil, which produces plenty with little labour: arts flourished early in Egypt and Chaldea, countries very fertile.

“When men, who originally lived in caves like some wild animals, began to think of a more commodious habitation, their first houses were extremely simple; witness the houses of the Canadian savages, which continue so to this day. Their houses, says Charlevoix, are built with less art, neatness and solidity, than those of the beavers, having neither chimnies nor windows: a hole only is left in the roof for admitting light and emitting smoke. That hole must be stopped when it rains or snows; and of course the fire is put out, that the inhabitants may not be blinded with smoke. To have passed so many ages in that manner, without thinking of any improvement, shews how greatly men are influenced by custom. The Blacks of Jamaica are still more rude in their buildings: their huts are erected without even a hole in the roof; and accordingly at home they breathe nothing but smoke.

“Revenge early produced hostile weapons. The club and the dart are obvious inventions; not so the bow and arrow: and for that reason it is not easy to say how that

weapon came to be universal. As iron is seldom found in a mine like other metals, it was a late discovery: at the siege of Troy, spears, darts, and arrows, were headed with brass, Menestheus, who succeeded Theseus in the kingdom of Athens, and led fifty ships to the siege of Troy, was reputed the first who marshalled an army in battle-array. Instruments of defence are made necessary by those of offence. Trunks of trees, interlaced with branches, and supported with earth, made the first fortifications; to which succeeded a wall finished with a parapet for shooting in safety arrows at besiegers. As a parapet covers but half the body, holes were left in the wall from space to space, no larger than to give passage to an arrow. Besiegers had no remedy but to beat down the wall: a battering ram was first used by Pericles the Athenian, and perfected by the Carthagenians at the siege of Gades. To oppose that formidable machine, the wall was built with advanced parapets for throwing stones and fire upon the enemy, which kept them at a distance. A wooden booth upon wheels, and pushed close to the wall, secured the men who wrought the battering ram. This invention was rendered ineffectual by surrounding the wall with a deep and broad ditch. Besiegers were reduced to the necessity of inventing engines for throwing stones and javelins upon those who occupied the advanced parapets, in order to give opportunity for filling up the ditch; and ancient histories expatiate upon the powerful operation of the catapulta and ballista. These engines suggested a new invention for defence: instead of a circular wall, it was built

built with salient angles, like the teeth of a saw, in order that one part might flank another. That form of a wall was afterwards improved, by raising round towers upon the salient angles, and the towers were improved by making them square.—The antients had no occasion for any form more complete, being sufficient for defending against all the missile weapons at that time known. The invention of cannon required a variation in military architecture. The first cannons were made of iron bars, forming a concave cylinder, united by rings of copper*. The first cannon-balls were of stone, which required a very large aperture. A cannon was reduced to a smaller size, by using iron for balls instead of stone; and that destructive engine was perfected by making it of cast metal. To resist its force, bastions were invented, horn-works, crown-works, half-moons, &c. &c. and military architecture became a system governed by fundamental principles and general rules. But all in vain: it has indeed produced fortifications that have made sieges horribly bloody; but artillery, at the same time, has been carried to such perfection, and the art of attack so improved, that, according to the general opinion, no fortification can be rendered impregnable. The only impregnable defence is good neighbourhood among weak princes, ready to unite whenever one of them is attacked with superior force. And nothing tends more effectually to promote such union, than constant experience

that fortifications ought not to be relied on.

“ With respect to naval architecture, the first vessels were beams joined together, and covered with planks, pushed along with long poles in shallow water, and drawn by animals in deep water. To these succeeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks *monoxyles*. The next were planks joined together in form of a monoxyle. The thought of imitating a fish advanced naval architecture. A prow was constructed in imitation of the head, a stern with a moveable helm in imitation of the tail, and oars in imitation of the fins. Sails were at last added; which invention was so early, that the contriver is unknown. Before the year 1545, ships of war, in England, had no port-holes for guns, as at present: they had only a few cannons placed on the upper deck.

“ When Homer composed his poems, at least during the Trojan war, the Greeks had not acquired the art of gelding cattle; they eat the flesh of bulls and of rams. Kings and princes killed and cooked their victuals; spoons, forks, table cloths, napkins were unknown. They sed sitting, the custom of reclining upon beds being afterwards copied from Asia; and like other savages, they were great eaters. At the time mentioned they had not chimnies, nor candles, nor lamps. Torches are frequently mentioned by Homer, but lamps never: a vase was placed upon a tripod, in which was burnt dry wood for giving light. Locks and keys were not common

* One of these cannons was lately found in the Mogul's country, an exact drawing of which is just arrived in England.

at that time. Bundles were secured with ropes intricately combined * ; and hence the famous Gordian knot. Shoes and stockings were not early known among them, nor buttons, nor saddles, nor stirrups. Plutarch reports, that Gracchus caused stones to be erected along the highways leading from Rome, for the convenience of mounting their horses; for at that time stirrups were unknown, though an obvious invention. Linen for shirts was not used in Rome for many years after the government became despotic; even so late as the eighth century it was not common in Europe.

“Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece, about six hundred years before Christ, invented the following method for measuring the height of an Egyptian pyramid. He watched the progress of the sun, till his body and its shadow were of the same length; and at that instant measured the shadow of the pyramid, which consequently gave its height. Amasis, king of Egypt, present at the operation, thought it a wonderful effort of genius; and the Greeks admired it highly. Geometry must have been in its very cradle at that time. Anaximander, some ages before Christ, made the first map of the earth, so far as then known. About the end of the thirteenth century, spectacles for assisting the sight were invented by Alexander Spina, a monk of Pisa. So useful an invention cannot be too much extolled. At a period of life when the judgment is in maturity, and reading is of great benefit, the eyes begin to grow dim. One cannot help pity-

ing the condition of bookish men before that invention; many of whom must have had their sight greatly impaired, while their appetite for reading was in vigour.

“As the origin and progress of writing make a capital article in the present sketch, they must not be overlooked. To write, or, in other words, to exhibit thoughts to the eye, was early attempted in Egypt by hieroglyphics: but these were not confined to Egypt, figures composed of painted feathers were used in Mexico to express ideas, and by such figures Montezuma received intelligence of the Spanish invasion. In Peru, the only arithmetical figures known were knots of various colours, which served to cast up accounts. The second step naturally in the progress of the art of writing, is to represent each word by a mark, termed a *letter*, which is the Chinese way of writing: they have about 11,000 of these marks or letters in common use; and in matters of science they employ to the number of 60,000. Our way is far more easy and commodious: instead of marks or letters for words, which are infinite, we represent, by marks or letters, the articulate sounds that compose words: these sounds exceed not thirty in number; and consequently the same number of marks or letters are sufficient for writing. This was at once to step from hieroglyphics, the most imperfect mode of writing, to letters representing sounds, the most perfect; for there is no probability that the Chinese mode was ever practised in this part of the world. With us, the learning to read is so easy as to be ac-

* *Odyssey*, b. 8. l. 483. Pope's translation.

quired in childhood; and we are ready for the sciences as soon as the mind is ripe for them: the Chinese mode, on the contrary, is an unsurmountable obstruction to knowledge; because it being the work of a life-time to read with ease, no time remains for studying the sciences. Our case was, in some measure, the same at the restoration of learning; it required an age to be familiarized with the Greek and Latin tongues; and too little time remained for gathering knowledge out of their books. The Chinese stand upon a more equal footing with respect to arts; for these may be acquired by imitation or oral instruction, without books.

“The art of writing with letters representing sounds, is of all inventions the most important, and the least obvious. The way of writing in China makes so naturally the second step in the progress of the arts, that our good fortune in stumbling upon a way so much more perfect cannot be sufficiently admired, when to it we are indebted for our superiority in literature above the Chinese. Their way of writing is a fatal obstruction to science; for it is so riveted by inveterate practice, that the difficulty would not be greater to make them change their language than their letters. Hieroglyphics were a sort of writing so miserably imperfect, as to make every improvement welcome; but as the Chinese make a tolerable shift with their own letters, however cumbersome to those who know better, they never dream of any

improvement. Hence it may be averred with great certainty, that in China, the sciences, though still in infancy, will for ever continue so.

“The art of writing was known in Greece when Homer composed his two ethics; for he gives somewhere a hint of it. It was at that time probably in its infancy, and used only for recording laws, religious precepts, or other short works. Cyphers, invented in Hindostan, were brought into France from Arabia, about the end of the tenth century.”

Juvenile Letters, written by the late Lord Lyttelton, when on his Travels, to his Father, Sir Thomas Lyttelton. The following are extracted from a greater number, now first published in a new Edition of his Works. By George Edward Ayscough, Esq;

“Luneville, June 3, 1728.

Dear Sir,

I HEARTILY congratulate you upon my sister's marriage*, and wish you may dispose of all your children as much to your satisfaction and their own. Would to God Mr. P—— † had a fortune equal to his brother's, that he might make a present of it to my pretty little M——! but unhappily they have neither of them any portion but an uncommon share of merit, which the world will not think them much the richer for. I condole with poor

* To Thomas Pitt, Esq; of Boconnock, in Cornwall. She was his Lordship's eldest sister, and died at Hagley, June 5, 1730.

† An officer in the Foot-Guards, nephew to his Lordship, and son of the late Dean of Bristol.

Mrs.

Mrs. —, upon the abrupt departure of her intended husband: to be sure, she takes it much to heart; for the loss of an only lover, when a lady is past three and twenty, is as afflicting as the loss of an only child after fifty-five.

“ You tell me my mother desires a particular journal of my travels, and the remarks I have made upon them after the manner of the sage Mr. Bromley. Alas! I am utterly unfit for so great a work; my genius is light and superficial, and lets slip a thousand observations which would make a figure in his book. It requires much industry and application, as well as a prodigious memory, to know how many houses there are in Paris; how many vestments in a procession; how many saints in the Romish calendar, and how many miracles to each saint: and yet to such a pitch of exactness the curious traveller must arrive, who would imitate Mr. Bromley; not to mention the pains he must be at in examining all the tombs in a great church, and faithfully transcribing the inscriptions, tho’ they had no better author than the sexton or curate of the parish. For my part, I was so shamefully negligent as not to set down how many crosses are in the road from Calais to Luneville; nay, I did not so much as take an inventory of the relicks in the churches I went to see. You may judge by this what a poor account I shall give you of my travels, and how ill the money is bestowed that you spend upon them. But, however, if my dear mother insists upon it, I shall have so much complaisance for the curiosity natural to her sex as to write her a short particular of what rarities I have seen; but of all or-

dinary spectacles, such as miracles, raree-shows, and the like, I beg her permission to be silent.

I am, dear Sir,
Your dutiful son, &c. G. L.”

“ Luneville, July 21.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for so kindly forgiving the piece of negligence I acquainted you of in my last. Young fellows are often guilty of voluntary forgetfulness in those affairs: but, I assure you, mine was quite accidental. Mr. D—— tells you true, that I am weary of losing money at cards; but it is no less certain, that without them I shall soon be weary of Lorraine. The spirit of quadrille has possess’d the land from morning till midnight; there is nothing else in every house in town.

“ This court is fond of strangers, but with a proviso that strangers love quadrille. Would you win the heart of the maids of honour, you must lose your money at quadrille; would you be thought a well-bred man, you must play genteely at quadrille; would you get a reputation of good sense, shew judgment at quadrille; however, in summer, one may contrive to pass a day without quadrille; because there are agreeable promenades, and little parties out of doors; but in the winter you are reduced to play at it, or sleep like a fly till the return of spring. Indeed, in the morning the duke hunts; but my malicious stars have so contrived it, that I am no more a sportsman than a gamester. There are no men of learning in the whole country; on the contrary, it is a character they despise. A man of quality caught
me

me the other day reading a Latin author; and asked me with an air of contempt, whether I was designed for the church. All this would be tolerable, if I was not doomed to converse with a set of English, who are still more ignorant than the French, and from whom, with my utmost endeavours, I cannot be absent six hours in the day. Ld. — is the only one among them who has common sense; and he is so scandalously debauched in his principles, as well as practice, that his conversation is equally shocking to my morals and my reason.

“ My only improvement here is in the company of the Duke and Prince Craon, and in the exercise of the academy; I have been absent from the last near three weeks, by reason of a sprain I got in the finews of my leg, which is not quite recovered. My duty to my dear mother; I hope you and she continue well. I am, Sir,

Your dutiful son, G. L.”

“ Soissons, Oct. 23.

I thank you, my dear Sir, for complying so much with my inclinations, as to let me stay some time at Soissons; but, as you have not fixed how long, I wait for further orders. One of my chief reasons for disliking Luneville, was the multitude of English there, who most of them were such worthless fellows, that they were a dishonour to the name and nation. With these I was obliged to dine and sup, and pass a great part of my time.

“ You may be sure I avoided it as much as possible; but *malgré moi* I suffered a great deal. To prevent any comfort from other people, they had made a law among themselves not to admit any foreigner into

their company; so that there was nothing but English talked from June to January. On the contrary, my countrymen at Soissons are men of virtue and good-sense; they mix perpetually with the French, and converse for the most part in that language. I will trouble you no more upon this subject; but give me leave to say, that however capricious I may have been in other things, my sentiments in this particular are the surest proofs I ever gave you of my strong and hereditary aversion to vice and folly. Mr. Stanhope is always at Fontainebleau. I went with Mr. Pointz to Paris for 4 days, when the Colonel was there to meet him: he received me with great civility and kindness. We have done expecting Mr. Walpole, who is obliged to keep strict guard over the Cardinal, for fear the German ministers should take him from us; they pull and haul the poor old gentleman so many ways, that he does not know where to turn, or into whose arms to throw himself.

“ Ripperda's escape to England will very much embroil affairs, which did not seem to want another obstacle to hinder them from coming to an accommodation. If the devil is not very much wanting to his own interests in this business, it is impossible that the good work of peace should go on much longer. After all, most young fellows are of his party, and wish he may bring matters to a war; for they make but ill ministers at a congress, but would make good soldiers in a campaign.

“ No news from — and her beloved husband: their unreasonable fondness for each other can never last; they will soon grow

as cold to one another as the town to the Beggar's Opera. Pray Heaven I may prove a false prophet! but married love, and English music, are too domestic to continue long in favour.

“My duty to my dear mother: I am glad she has no complaint. You say nothing relating to your own health, which makes me hope you are well. I as fondly love my brothers and sisters as if I was their parent.

“There is no need of my concluding with a handsome period; you are above forced efforts of the head. I shall therefore end this letter with a plain truth of the heart, that I am,

Your most affectionate
and dutiful son, G. L.”

“Paris, Sept. 8. 1729.”

Dear Sir,

Sunday by four o'clock we had the good news of a dauphin, and since that time I have thought myself in Bedlam. The natural gaiety of the nation is so improved on this occasion, that they are all stark mad with joy, and do nothing but dance and sing about the streets by hundreds, and by thousands. The expressions of their joy are admirable: one fellow gives notice to the public, that he designs to draw teeth for a week together upon the Pont Neuf *gratis*. The king is as proud of what he has done, as if he had gained a kingdom, and tells every body that he sees, *qu'il sçaura bien faire de fils tant qu'il voudra*. We are to have a fine fire work to-morrow, his majesty being to sup in town.

“The Duke of Orleans was sincerely, and without any affecta-

tion, transported at the birth of the dauphin.

“The succession was a burthen too heavy for his indolence to support, and he piously sings hallelujah for his happy delivery from it. The good old cardinal cried for joy. It is very late, and I have not slept these three nights for the squibs and crackers, and other noises that the people make in the streets; so must beg leave to conclude with assuring you that I am, dear Sir,

Your affectionate and dutiful son,
G. L.”

Paris, Sept. 27.

“Dear Sir,

Mr. Stanhope is on his way to Spain. The caprice and stubbornness of the King of Spain, which is not always to be governed even by his wife, made it necessary to send a minister to that court, of too much weight and authority to be trifled with. It is a melancholy reflection, that the wisest councils and best measures for the public good are sometimes to be frustrated by the folly and incapacity of *our* man!

“How low is the servitude of human kind, when they are reduced to respect the extravagance, and court the pride of a senseless creature, who has no other character of royalty, than power to do mischief.

“However, I hope all will turn out well, and that his catholic majesty will behave himself as little like a king, since the queen will have him be one in spite of his teeth. About three months ago, she caught him going down stairs at midnight, to abdicate, in his night-gown. He was so incensed at the surprize and disap-

disappointment, that he beat her cruelly, and would have strangled her if she had not called for help.

“ This attempt of his alarmed her terribly, and put her upon carrying him about Spain to amuse him with seeing fights, in order to keep St. Ildefonso out of his head. The journey has cost immense sums, so that the indulgences and treasure they expect from Lima is already mortgaged, and the king more in debt than ever.

“ I am troubled and uneasy at my expences here, though you are so good and generous not to mention them in your letters. I am guilty of no extravagance; but do not know how to save, as some people do. This is the time of my life in which money will be ill saved, and your goodness is lavish of it to me I think without offending your prudence. My dear Sir, I know no happiness but in your kindness; and if ever I lose that, I am the worst of wretches. I remain, Sir,

Your dutiful son, &c.

G. L.”

Curious Quarrel between a Philosopher and a Wit.

THE following Letters are the more curious, as they shew the different tempers of the Poet and the Philosopher: the first only laughs at his antagonist; the last is very angry, and wants to rid the world of a joker.

M. de Voltaire to Mons. Koenig.

“ Potsdam, Nov, 17, 1752.

A VOLUME of letters, which Maupertuis has printed, was brought me a month ago. I can only pity him; he has nothing

more to be angry at. He is a man who pretends, that, in order to be more acquainted with the nature of the soul, we must go to the southern hemisphere, to dissect some brains of giants, twelve feet high, and some hairy men who wear monkies tails.

He would have us intoxicate people with opium, in order to observe, in their dreams, the springs of the human understanding.

He proposes the digging a large hole, to penetrate to the centre of the earth.

He would have the sick besmeared with resin, and their flesh pierced with long needles, well contrived; so that the physician shall not be paid, if the patient be not cured.

He pretends, that men might still live eight or nine hundred years, if they were preserved by the same method that prevents eggs from being hatched. The maturity of man he says, is not the age of manhood: it is death. This point of maturity needs only be retarded.

Lastly, he assures us, that it is as easy to see the future as the past; that predictions are of the same nature as memory; that every one may prophesy; that this depends only on a greater degree of activity in the mind, and that we have nothing to do but to exalt our souls.

All his book is filled from one end to the other with ideas of this stamp. Be no more, therefore, surprised at any thing. He was at work on his book when he persecuted you; and I can tell you, Sir, when he tormented me too in another manner, the same spirit inspired his work and his conduct.

All this is unknown to those, who, charged with great affairs,

occupied with the government of states, and the duty of rendering men happy, cannot look down on quarrels and on works like these. But as for me, who am only a man of letters,—me, who have always preferred this title to all,—me, whose employment it has been, for more than forty years, to love truth, and to speak it boldly,—I will not disguise what I think. It is said, that your adversary is at present very ill; I am not less so; and if he carries to his grave his injustice and his book, I shall carry to mine the justice which I think your due.

I am, with as much truth, as I have put into my letter, &c. &c.

[As an answer to the Diatribe of Dr. Akahia, M. de Maupertuis wrote the following letter, to which M. de Voltaire gave the reply annexed.]

“ M. de *Maupertuis* to M. de *Voltaire*.

I declare to you, that my health is good enough to find you out wherever you are, in order to be most completely revenged of you. Be thankful for the respect and obedience which have hitherto withheld my arm. Tremble.

MAUPERUIS.

“ M. de *Voltaire's* Answer.

I have received the letter with which you honour me. You inform me that you are well, that your strength is perfectly re-established, and you threaten to come and assassinate me, if I publish the letter of Beaumelle. This proceeding is neither like a president of an academy, nor like a good christian, such as you are. I congratulate

you on your good health, but I am not so strong as you: I have kept my bed for a fortnight, and I beg you to defer the little experiment in natural philosophy that you wish to make. You want, perhaps, to dissect me, but consider I am not a Patagonian, and my brain is so small that the discovery of its fibres will give you no new idea of the soul. Besides, if you kill me, be so good as to remember, that M. de la Beaumelle has promised to pursue me even to hell: he will not fail to go thither in quest of me. Though the hole which is to be dug by your order, to the center of the earth, and which is to lead directly to hell, be not yet begun, there are other ways of going to it, and he will find that I shall be as ill treated in the other world, as you have persecuted me in this. Would you, Sir, carry your animosity so far? Again, be so good as to attend a little. Little as you are pleased to exalt your soul to see distinctly into futurity, you will see, that if you come to assassinate me at Leipzig, where you are not more beloved than any where else, and where your letter is deposited, you run some risk of being hanged; which will too much forward the moment of your maturity, and would be very unsuitable to the president of an academy. I advise you first to have the letter of Beaumelle declared forged, and derogatory to your glory, in one of your assemblies; after which you will, perhaps, be more at liberty to kill me as a disturber of your self-love. To conclude, I am still very weak: you will find me in bed, and I can only throw at your head my squirt and my chamber-pot. But as soon as I have recovered a little strength, I will charge my

my

my pills *cum pulvere Pyrio*, and, multiplying the quantity by the square of the velocity, till the action and I are reduced to a cypher, I will lodge the lead in your brain, it seems in need of it.

It will be a sad thing for you, that the Germans, whom you have so much despised, should have invented powder, as you ought to lament their having invented printing. Adieu, my dear President.

Extract of a Letter from M. Voltaire to the King of Prussia.

“ Ferney, 11th Feb. 1773.

SIRE,

I THANK you for your perception. The king my master has no finer. But I thank you much more for what you have taken from me than for what you have given me. In your last letter you have cut off nine whole years from my age. Never did our Controller General of the Finances make a more extraordinary alteration. Your Majesty has the goodness to compliment me on my attaining the age of seventy. You see how kings are always deceived. I am seventy-nine, if you please, and upon the stroke of eighty. Thus shall I never see, what I have so passionately wished for, the destruction of those rogues, the Turks, who shut up the women, and do not cultivate the fine arts.”

Extract of a Letter from the present Empress of Russia, to M. de Voltaire.

“ SIR,

THE brightness of the Northern Star is a mere Aurora Borealis.

VOL. XVII.

It is nothing more than giving of one's superfluity something to one's neighbour; but to be the advocate of human kind, the defender of oppressed innocence, that is, indeed, the way to immortalize you. The two causes of Calas and Sirven, have given you the veneration due to such miracles. You have combated the united enemies of mankind, superstition, fanaticism, ignorance, chicane, bad judges, and the power reposed in them all together. To surmount such obstacles required both talents and virtue. You have shewn the world that you possessed both. You have carried your point. You desire, Sir, some relief for the Sirven family. Can I possibly refuse it? Or should you praise me for the action, would there be the least room for it? I own to you that I should be much better pleased if my bill of exchange could pass unknown. Nevertheless, if you think that my name, unharmonious as it is, may be of any use to those victims of the spirit of persecution, I leave it to your discretion, and you may announce me, provided, it be no way prejudicial to the parties.”

Letters between those celebrated Ecclesiastical Writers, the Count de Buffſy, and Madame de Sevigny; translated from the French.

Madame de Sevigny to Count de Buffſy.

“ Paris, June 19, 1672.

I CANNOT comprehend how one could expose one's self a thousand times, as you have done, and not be killed a thousand times also. I am much occupied to-day

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with this reflection. The death of M. de Longueville, de Guitry, de Nogent, and of several others; the wounds of the Prince Royal, Marciillac, Vivonne, Monrevel, Thevil, Count de Saux, Termes, and of a thousand unknown persons, have given me a frightful idea of war.

I cannot understand the passage of the Rhine by swimming. To throw themselves in on horseback, like dogs after a stag, and neither be drowned nor killed in landing, surpasses my imagination so far, that the very thought of it is like to turn my brain. God has hitherto preserved my son; but how uncertain is the life of a soldier!—Adieu, my dear cousin; dinner waits me.”

Count de Bufff to Madame de Sevigny.

“Chafeu, June 26, 1672.

HOW many think like you, Madam, that military men only are mortal! The truth however is, that war only hastens the death of some who might perhaps have lived a little longer. For my own part, I have been present on several pretty perilous occasions, without having received a single wound. My misfortunes proceed from another source; and, to speak freely, I am better pleased to live less happy, than not to live at all. Many men have been killed in their first encounter, and as many in their second:

Così V' ha voluto il fato.

“Such was the will of fate.”

But I see you all in alarm: let me therefore assure you, Madam,

that one often makes several campaigns without drawing a sword, and one is often in a battle without seeing an enemy. For example, when one is in the second line, or in the rear guard, and the first line decides the contest, as it happened in the battle of Dunes, in 1658. In a field engagement, the officers of the horse run the greatest hazard; and, in a siege, the officers of foot are a thousand times more exposed. But, to divert your fears on this head, I shall relate a saying of Maurice Prince of Orange, told me by Marshal Turenne: ‘Young girls think a lover is always ready, (*en état*) and churchmen that a soldier’s sword is always in his hand.’

The concern you have in the army has produced the melancholy reflections you sent me. If your son had not been there you would have considered the passage of the Rhine without emotion; it would have appeared less a rash than a bold action; and, like a thousand others, would soon have been forgot. Believe me, my dear cousin, things in general are neither great nor little but as the mind makes them so. The swimming over the Rhine is a gallant action, but by no means so wonderful as you suppose. Two thousand horse pass over to attack four or five hundred; the two thousand are supported by a large army, and the king in person; while the four or five hundred are troops intimidated by the vigorous manner in which we began the campaign. Had the Dutch been braver, they might indeed have killed a few more men in that rencounter; but that would have been all: they must at last have been overpowered by numbers. Had the Prince of Orange been on the other side of the

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the Rhine with his army, I am apt to think we should not have attempted to swim over in opposition to him: if we had, the success would have been more doubtful. That, however, would have been no more than what Alexander did in passing the Granicus. He made good his passage with forty thousand men, in spite of a hundred thousand that opposed him. Had he failed, it is true, the attempt would have been branded with folly; and its success only has made it be considered as the most gallant action in war."

Madame de Sevigny to Count de Buffy.

"Monjou, July 22, 1672.

ALL your reasonings are just, my dear Count. Nothing is more true, than that the event of war constitutes a madman or a hero. If the Count de Guiche had been repulsed in passing the Rhine; he would have suffered universal disgrace, as he was only desired to examine if the river was fordable. He wrote that it was, although it really was not so; and it is only because the passage succeeded that he is covered with glory.

The saying of the Prince of Orange pleases me much. I believe in faith it is true: and that the greater part of girls flatter themselves—I say not how far, on the point in question. As to the churchmen, my opinion was not entirely the same with theirs, but it was very little different. You did well to undeceive me. I begin to breathe again."

Count de Buffy to Madame de Sevigny.

"Chafeu, August 16, 1674.

I HEARD you were very ill, my dear cousin; and, being in pain for the event, I consulted an able physician in this neighbourhood on your case. He tells me that women of a full habit like you, who continue really widows, and consequently undergo some degree of self-denial, are subject to the vapours. This dispelled my apprehensions of a more dangerous malady; for, in short, the remedy being in your own hands, I flatter myself you neither hate life so much as not to use it, nor will make any hesitation in chusing between a gallant and an emetic.

You ought, my dear cousin, to follow my prescription; and so much the more so as you cannot suspect me of any interested views: for though you should agree to put the remedy in practice, a hundred leagues distance will surely free me from the imputation of selfishness."

Madame de Sevigny to Count de Buffy.

"Paris, Sept. 5, 1674.

YOUR physician, who says that my disorder is the vapours, and you, who propose the method of cure, are not the first who have advised me to a certain remedy: but the same reason that hindered me from preventing these vapours by such means, hinders me from curing them.

That disinterestedness which you would have me admire, in the counsel you give me, is not so meritorious as it would have been when we were twenty years younger: then, indeed, one might have valued it; but a hundred leagues, perhaps, would not so completely have

have ascertained its reality. Be that as it may, however, I am resolved to suffer; and should I fall a martyr to this malady, my death at least will be glorious, and you shall be entrusted with the care of my epitaph."

Madame de Sevigny to Count de Buffy.

"Rochers, Oct. 9, 1675.

SO the marriage of Mademoiselle de Buffy is settled. Believe me, I am very happy at it. I have received a handsome compliment on the occasion from M. de Colligny. You have not failed, I perceive, to tell him that I am your relation, and that my approbation is a thing which at least will do him no hurt.

A propos of that, I will relate an anecdote which I heard the other day. A boy being accused before a justice of having got a girl with child, defended himself by saying, 'May it please your worship, I own I have been there; but the child is not mine: for I am sensible I did not hurt her.'

Pardon me, cousin, for this impertinence; I was pleased with the simplicity of the lad's answer: and if you have got a little anecdote to contrast it, be not under any restraint. But to return to M. de Colligny, it is certain that my approbation will do him no hurt. His letter appears to me very good sense; and the man who has occasion to pay a compliment of that kind, so simple and so just, ought to have both wit and understanding. I wish him to have these, and more, for the sake of my niece, whom I love."

Count de Buffy to Madame de Sevigny.

"Chaseu, Oct. 19, 1675.

I RECEIVED your letter yesterday, Madam, which gives me the pleasure that your letters are wont to give me. Your niece is on the point of passing the threshold; she will soon find what she seeks.

A propos of seeking; this brings to my mind the poor Chevalier de Rohan, who meeting somewhat late one evening, at Fountainbleau, Madame de **** alone, whom he passed in one of the galleries, he asked her what she sought. 'Nothing,' said she. 'By G—d, Madam!' replied he, 'I should not wish to have lost what you seek.'

This, Madam, is my little anecdote. You desired me to be under no constraint, and I have taken the liberty you gave me. I found your's truly laughable. This I may say with frankness, and without being suspected of compliments, unless to myself; for it requires wit to discern its delicate pleasantry."

He thus describes his reception at court, after his long exile, which shews how much the sentiments of men are influenced by circumstances: "When the king permitted me to return to court, he said to me, in a most gracious manner, 'I am glad to see you; it is long since we have seen each other.'—'It is not less than seventeen years, Sire; but I am overjoyed that from my return, and your condescending affability to me, I may conclude that all my misdemeanors are forgotten.'—'Yes, Buffy, all: I have been displeas'd with you, but that has been over for some time.'—'It would never have been so, Sire, if you could have seen the inward ardour and respect of my heart for your Majesty.' The king with a smile squeezed my shoulder, and

went into his closet. Immediately after I thought I should have been stifled by the caresses of the courtiers: friends, enemies, and indifferent persons all strove to out-do each other; every one aped the sovereign."

A Letter written by the late Reverend Mr. Sterne.

"THE first time I have dipped my pen in the ink-horn for this week past is to write to you, and to thank you most sincerely for your kind epistle. Will this be a sufficient apology for my letting it be ten days upon my table without answering it? I trust it will: I am sure my own feelings tell me so; because I felt it impossible for me to do any thing that is ungracious towards you. It is not every hour, or day, or week of a man's life, that is a fit season for the duties of friendship. Sentiment is not always at hand; pride and folly, and what is called business, oftentimes keep it at a distance; and, without sentiment, what is friendship—a name! a shadow!—But to prevent a misapplication of all this (though why should I fear it from so kind and gentle a spirit as yours) you must know, that by carelessness of my curate, or his wife, or his maid, or some one within his gates, the parsonage house at — was about a fortnight ago burnt to the ground, with the furniture which belonged to me, and a pretty good collection of books. The loss about three hundred and fifty pounds. The poor man, with his wife, took the wings of the next morning and fled away. This has given me real vexation; for so much was my pity

and esteem for him, that, as soon as I heard of his disaster, I sent to desire he would come and take up his abode with me, till another habitation was ready to receive him: but he was gone, and, as I am told, through fear of my persecution. Heavens! how little did he know me, to suppose I was among the number of those wretches that heap misfortune upon misfortune! and when the load is almost insupportable, still add to the weight. God, who reads my heart, knows it to be true, that I wish rather to share, than to increase the burden of the miserable; to dry up instead of adding a single drop to the stream of sorrow. As for the dirty trash of this world, I regard it not! the loss of it does not cost me a sigh; for, after all, I may say with the Spanish captain, that I am as good a gentleman as the king, only not quite so rich—But to the point.

Shall I expect you here this summer? I much wish that you may make it convenient to gratify me in a visit for a few weeks: I will give you a roast fowl for your dinner, and a clean table-cloth every day, and tell you a story by way of desert. In the heat of the day, we will sit in the shade, and in the evening the fairest of all the milkmaids, who pass by my gate, shall weave a garland for you. If I should not be so fortunate as to see you here, do contrive to meet me here the beginning of October. I shall stay there about a fortnight, and then seek a kindlier climate. This plaguy cough of mine seems to gain ground, and will bring me at last to my grave, in spite of all I can do; but while I have strength to run away from it, I will—I have been wrestling with it for the

twenty years past; and, what with laughter and good spirits, have prevented it giving me a fall; but my antagonist presses closer than ever upon me, and I have nothing left on my side but another abroad. A propos,—are you for a scheme of that sort? If not, perhaps you will be so good as to accompany me as far as Dover, that we may laugh together on the beach, to put Neptune in a good humour before I embark. God bless you.

Adieu.

L. STERNE."

Petition of the late Lord Chesterfield.

To the KING'S most excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of PHILIP Earl of CHESTERFIELD, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter:

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner being rendered, by deafness, as useless and insignificant as most of his equals and cotemporaries are by nature, hopes, in common with them, to share Your Majesty's royal favour and bounty; whereby he may be enabled either to save or spend, as he shall think proper, more than he can do at present.

That your petitioner having had the honour of serving your majesty in several very lucrative employments, seems thereby entitled to a lucrative retreat from business, and to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; that is, leisure and a large pension.

Your petitioner humbly presumes,

that he has, at least, a common claim to such a pension: he has a vote in the most august assembly in the world; he has an estate that puts him above wanting it; but he has, at the same time (though he says it) an elevation of sentiment, that makes him not only desire, but (pardon, dread Sir, an expression you are used to) *insist* upon it.

That your petitioner is little apt, and always unwilling, to speak advantageously of himself; but as, after all, some justice is due to one's self, as well as to others, he begs leave to represent, That his loyalty to your majesty has always been unshaken, even in the worst of times; that, particularly, in the late unnatural rebellion, when the pretender advanced as far as Derby, at the head of at least three thousand undisciplined men, the flower of the Scottish nobility and gentry, your petitioner did not join him, as unquestionably he might have done, had he been so inclined; but, on the contrary, raised sixteen companies, of one hundred men each, at the public expence, in support of your majesty's undoubted right to the imperial crown of these realms; which distinguished proof of his loyalty is, to this hour, unrewarded.

Your majesty's petitioner is well aware, that your Civil List must, necessarily, be in a very low and languid state, after the various, frequent, and profuse evacuations, which it has of late years undergone; but, at the same time, he presumes to hope, that this argument, which seems not to have been made use of against any other person whatsoever, shall not, in his single case, be urged against him: and the less so, as he has good reasons

reasons to believe, that the deficiencies of the pension-fund are, by no means, the last that will be made good by parliament.

Your petitioner begs leave to observe, That a small pension is disgraceful and opprobrious, as it intimates a shameful necessity on one part, and a degrading sort of charity on the other; but that a great one implies dignity and affluence on one side, on the other regard and esteem; which, doubtless, your majesty must entertain, in the highest degree, for those great personages, whose respectable names stand upon your eleemosynary list. Your petitioner, therefore, humbly persuades himself, upon this principle, that less than three thousand pounds a year will not be proposed to him: if made up gold, the more agreeable; if for life, the more marketable:

Your petitioner persuades himself, that your majesty will not suspect this his humble application to proceed from any mean, interested motive, of which he has always had the utmost abhorrence. No, Sir, he confesses his own weakness; honour alone is his object; honour is his passion; honour is dearer to him than life. To honour he has always sacrificed all other considerations; and upon this generous principle, singly, he now solicits that honour, which, in the most shining times, distinguished the greatest men of Greece, who were fed at the expence of the public.

Upon this honour, so sacred to him as a peer, so tender to him as a man, he most solemnly assures your majesty, that, in case you shall be pleased to grant him this his humble request, he will gratefully and honourably support, and pro-

more with zeal and vigour, the worst measure that the worst minister can ever suggest to your majesty; but, on the other hand, should he be singled out, marked, and branded by a retort, he thinks himself obliged in honour to declare, that he will, to the utmost of his power, oppose the best and wisest measures that your majesty yourself can ever dictate.

And your majesty's petitioner shall ever pray.

Essay on Friendship, written by the late Dr. Oliver Goldsmith.

(Never published in his works.)

THERE are few subjects which have been more written upon, and less understood, than that of friendship; to follow the dictates of some, this virtue, instead of being the assuager of pain, becomes the source of every inconvenience. Such speculators, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection, and by drawing the bands too closely, at length break them. Almost all our romance and novel writers are of this kind; they persuade us to friendships which we find impossible to sustain to the last; so that this sweetener of life, under proper regulations, is, by their means, rendered inaccessible or uneasy. It is certain, the best method to cultivate this virtue is by letting it, in some measure, make itself a similitude of minds or studies, and even sometimes a diversity of pursuits, will produce all the pleasures that arise from it. The current of tenderness widens, as it proceeds; and two men imperceptibly find their hearts warm with

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good-nature for each other, when they were at first only in pursuit of mirth or relaxation.

Friendship is like a debt of honour; the moment it is talked of, it loses its real name, and assumes the more ungrateful form of obligation. From hence we find, that those who regularly undertake to cultivate friendship find ingratitude generally repays their endeavours. That circle of beings, which dependence gathers round us, is almost ever unfriendly; they secretly with the term of their connexions more nearly equal; and, where they even have the most virtue, are prepared to reserve all their affections for their patron, only in the hour of his decline. Increasing the obligations which are laid upon such minds only increases their burthen; they feel themselves unable to repay the immensity of their debt, and their bankrupt hearts are taught a latent resentment at the hand that is stretched out with offers of service and relief.

Plautinus was a man who thought that every good was to be bought from riches; and as he was possessed of great wealth, and had a mind naturally formed for virtue, he resolved to gather a circle of the best men round him. Among the number of his dependants was Musidorus, with a mind just as fond of virtue, yet not less proud than his patron. His circumstances, however, were such as forced him to stoop to the good offices of his superior, and he saw himself daily, among a number of others, loaded with benefits and protestations of friendship. These, in the usual course of the world, he thought it prudent to accept; but, while he gave his esteem, he could not give

his heart. A want of affection breaks out in the most trifling instances, and Plautinus had skill enough to observe the minutest actions of the man he wished to make his friend. In these he ever found his aim disappointed; for Musidorus claimed an exchange of hearts, which Plautinus, solicited by a variety of claims, could never think of bestowing.

It may be easily supposed, that the reserve of our poor proud man was soon construed into ingratitude; and such indeed in the common acceptance of the world it was. Wherever Musidorus appeared, he was remarked as the ungrateful man; he had accepted favours, it was said, and still had the insolence to pretend to independence. The event, however, justified his conduct. Plautinus, by misplaced liberality, at length became poor, and it was then that Musidorus first thought of making a friend of him. He flew to the man of fallen fortune, with an offer of all he had; wrought under his direction with assiduity; and by uniting their talents, both were at length placed in that state of life from which one of them had formerly fallen.

To this story, taken from modern-life, I shall add one more, taken from a Greek writer of antiquity;—“Two Jewish soldiers, in the time of Vespasian, had made many campaigns together, and a participation of dangers at length bred an union of hearts. They were remarked throughout the whole army, as the two friendly brothers; they felt and fought for each other. Their friendship might have continued, without interruption, till death, had not the good fortune of the one alarmed the pride of the other,

other, which was in his promotion to be a Centurion under the famous John, who headed a particular party of the Jewish malecontents.

From this moment their former love was converted into the most inveterate enmity. They attached themselves to opposite factions, and fought each other lives in the conflict of adverse party. In this manner they continued for more than two years, vowing mutual revenge, and animated with an unconquerable spirit of aversion. At length, however, that party of the Jews, to which the mean soldier belonged, joining with the Romans, it became victorious, and drove John, with all his adherents, into the Temple. History has given us more than one picture of the dreadful conflagration of that superb edifice. The Roman soldiers were gathered round it: the whole temple was in flames, and thousands were seen amidst them, within its sacred circuit. It was in this situation of things, that the now-successful soldier saw his former friend, upon the battlements of the highest tower, looking round with horror, and just ready to be consumed with flames. All his former tenderness now returned; he saw the man of his bosom just going to perish: and, unable to withstand the impulse, he ran spreading his arms, and crying out to his friend, to leap down from the top, and find safety with him. The Centurion from above heard and obeyed, and, casting himself from the top of the tower into his fellow soldier's arms, both fell a sacrifice on the spot; one being crushed to death by the weight of his companion, and the other dashed to pieces by the greatness of his fall.

Curious Epitaphs, observed by Mr. Pennant, in his late Tour in Scotland, and Voyage to the Hebrides.

AT Craithwaite church, in the vale of Keswick, Cumberland, is a monument of Sir John Ratcliffe, and Dame Alice his wife, with their effigies on small brass plates. The inscription is in the style of the times—

Of your charity pray for the soule of Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, and for the soule of Dame Alice, his wif, which Sir John died the 23 day of February, A. D. 1527, on whose soule the Lord have mercy.

N. B. Not very long since, the minister's stipend of that church, which hath five chapels belonging to it, was five pounds per annum, a *goose-grass*, or the right of communing his goose; a *whittle gait*, or the valuable privilege of using his knife for a week at a time at any table in the parish; and lastly, a *burdened lark*, or a shirt of coarse linen: whereas the rectory of Winwick, a small village in Lancashire, is the richest living in England. The rector is lord of the manor, and has a glebe of 1300*l.* annual rent; the whole living is worth 2300*l.* per annum.

In Ruthwell church-yard, Scotland, is an inscription in memory of Mr. Gawin Young, ordained minister there in 1617, and Jean Stewart, his spouse, and his family.

Far from our own, amid our own
we ly;
Of our dear bairns thirty and one
us by.

Anagram.

Gavinus junius.

Ubius

Unius agni usui
Jean Stewart
a true faint

*a true faint I live it, so I die it,
the man says no, my God did see it.*

This Gawin Young maintained his post, and lived a tranquil life through all the changes, from 1638 to 1660, and died in peace after enjoying his cure fifty-four years.

In the church-yard of St. Michael, Dumfries, are several monuments in form of pyramids, very ornamental; and on some grave-stones are inscriptions in memory of the martyrs of the country, or the poor victims to the violence of the apostate archbishop Sharp, or the bigotry of James I. before and after his accession. Powers were given to an inhuman set of miscreants to destroy on suspicion of disaffection, or even for declining to give answers declarative of their political principles. Many poor peasants were shot instantly to death on moors, on the shores, or wherever their enemies met with them. Perhaps enthusiasm might possess the sufferers, but an infernal spirit had possession of their persecutors. The memory of these flagitious deeds is preserved on many of the wild moors, by inscribed grave-stones, much to the same effect as the following in St. Michael's church-yard.

On John Grierson, who suffered
Jan 2, 1667.

Underneath this stone doth lie
Dust sacrificed to tyranny:
Yet precious in Immanuel's sight,
Since martyr'd for his kingly right;
When he condemns these hellish
drudges
By suffrage, saints shall be their judges.

Another, on James Kirke, shot on
the sands of Dumfries.

By bloody Bruce and wretched Wight
I lost my life in great despite.
Shot dead without due time to try
And fit me for eternity.
A witness of prelatie rage,
As ever was in any age.

In the high church-yard of Glasgow is an epitaph on a jolly physician, whose practice should be recommended to all such harbingers of death, who by their terrific faces scare the poor patients prematurely into the regions of eternity,

Stay, passenger, and view this stone,
For under it lies such a one,
Who cured many while he liv'd;
So gracious he no man grieved:
Yea when his physick's force oft failed,
His pleasant purpose then prevailed;
For of his God he got the grace
To live in mirth, and die in peace:
Heaven has his soul, his corps this
stone;
Sigh, passenger, and then be gone.
Doctor Peter Law, 1612.

Though there is scarcely a vestige remaining of the monastery founded at Paisley in 1160, yet there is an inscription still extant on the N. W. corner of the garden wall, which is of cut stone, and appears to have been built by George Shaw, the Abbot, anno 1484.

They call it the abbot George of Shaw,
About my abby gart make this waw
An hundred four hundred year
Eighty four the date but weir.
Pray for his salvation
That laid this noble foundation.

In the church-yard at Falkirk, on a plain stone, is the following epitaph on John de Graham, tiled the right hand of the gallant Wallace, killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298.

Here

Here lies Sir John the Grame both
wight and wife,
One of the chief reſkewit Scotland
thriſe.
One better knight not to the world
was lent,
Nor was gude Grame of trueth,
and of hardiment.

*Mente manuque potens, & VALLÆ
fidus Achates,
Cœditur hic Gramus bello interfectus
ab Anglis.
22 Julii, 1298.*

In Aberdeen church-yard lies Andrew Cant, Miniſter of Aberdeen in Charles the Firſt's time, from whom the Spectator derives the word to *cant*; but, probably, Andrew canted no more than the reſt of his brethren. The word ſeems to be derived rather from *canto*, from ſome miniſters ſinging, or whining out their diſcourſes. The inſcription on Andrew Cant's monument ſpeaks of him in very high terms—as

*Vir ſuo ſeculo ſummus, qui orbi
huic & urbi eccleſiaſtes, voce & vita
inclinatam religionem ſuſtinuit, dege-
neros mundi mores reſinxit, ardens &
amans BOANERGES & BARNABAS,
MAGNES & ADAMUS, &c. &c.*

In the ſame church-yard is the following epitaph, which, though ſhort, hath a moſt elegant turn.

*Si fides, ſi humanitas, multaſque gra-
tus lepore candor;
Et ſuorum amor, amicorum charitas,
omniumque benevolentia ſpiritum
redu ere poſſent.
Haud heic ſitus eſſet Johannes Burnet
a Elrick. 1747.*

The college at Aberdeen is a large old building, founded by

George Earl of Marechal 1593.
On one ſide is this ſtrange inſcrip-
tion:

They have ſaid,
Qubai ſay thai?
Let yame ſay.

Probably alluding to ſome ſcof-
fers at that time.

*Monſieur de Pinto, to Monſieur Di-
derot, on Card playing.*

Translated from the French.

Hague, May 19.

IS there any reaſon to think that a general toleration will at length be eſtabliſhed in Europe; That manners will become more ſocially gentle, and men leſs wicked, and leſs unhappy? Sometimes I flatter myſelf they will; ſometimes again I deſpair.

And yet, upon the whole, it appears to me that human kind (I mean that ſmall part of it which occupies our Europe) is rather altered for the better. But what may, at the firſt ſound of the propoſition ſurprize you, is, that among many cauſes to which my reflection leads me to attribute this revolution in manners, I look on the univerſal taſte for card-playing as one of the moſt active ſprings that has, as one may ſay, re-caſt and remodelled the human kind in Europe. But, pray, do not miſtake me, or imagine that I do not perceive all the ill which the rage of play has done in both the one and the other ſex: but there have reſulted advantages from it which might balance the miſchief, and even preponderate on the totality. Thus I argue: before the epoch of cards, there

there was less union between the sexes; I mean, they were less together, less in society or company; the men were more so: the meetings in clubs and taverns were more in vogue; convivial drinking formed more connections, more friendship; the heaviness of time on hand, which is one of the most powerful causes of the unfolding of human perfectibility, excited men to cultivate their talents, to employ themselves, to study, to labour at the arts, to cabal, to project conspiracies: politics were the subject of the conversations which leisure, and a kind of necessity for passing away the time produced; they censured the government; they complained of it, conspired against it; and there were on such occasions friends to be found, who might be trusted: the great virtues and the great vices were more common.

Again, the men in those days not having, by means of the talisman of the cards, the opportunity of satiating their eyes with the charms of women in full counter-view to them, over the green carpet, friendship and love were passions; but at present, thanks to those same cards, there is little more left than gallantry: there may be found plenty of acquaintances, and not a single friend; a number of mistresses, and not one beloved. A Mahometan that should behold, with Asiatic eyes, our great assemblies, would be unlucky enough to imagine that our European bathaws kept their seraglio in common. You will then find that play, which confounds, packs, and shuffles together men and women in society more than even it does the cards, must necessarily relax and weaken the energy of love and friendship.

Add, that the efforts of a more essential kind, to get rid of the burthen of tedious time, must be slackened by this trifling diversion. From the letting down these three great springs, love, friendship, business, combine the effects, and calculate the produce. The sedentary life to which this external amusement reduces the two sexes, enervates the body; whence both in the natural and moral state of man, there results a new system of manners, temper, and constitution.

The magic of card-playing forms the common point of concurrence of almost all the passions in miniature. They all, as one may say, find in it their nourishment. Every thing indeed is microscopical, and more illusive than the common illusion. A confused idea of good and bad luck presents itself; vanity itself finds its account in it: play seems to establish a false show of equality among the players: it is the call that assemblies in society the most discordant, the most incongruous individuals; avarice and ambition are its movements; the universal taste for pleasure flatters itself with procuring its satisfaction by this amusement; the ladies being of the party, that love, of which gallantry takes the name in vain, must be of it too: the sphere of our passions becomes contracted, concentrated and confined to a petty orbit; all the passions put themselves, as one may say, into chains, or evaporate and exhaust themselves far from their spring-head, and wide of their mark. Time, heavy on hand, leisure, laziness, avarice, ambition and idleness devour together in common a light unsubstantial food, which enervates their force

force and activity : and as it is from the fermentation of the great passions that there commonly results more of evil than of good, human-kind has gained more than it has lost. There are no longer great virtues, but then we do not see so many great crimes as formerly : assassinations, poison, and all the horrors of a civil war, are incompatible with the state of a nation, in which the men and women lose so great a part of their time at cards.

It is a general complaint, and not without reason, that we no longer see any of those great and powerful original geniuses, nor yet any of those heroic individuals, whose patriotism, whose virtues ennobled the human species. But then how rare have not these presents from Heaven at all times been ! Whereas that complication of crimes and horrors which dishonour human nature, was formerly so common, that they hardly created any surprize. " A wicked man, an enemy," says Zoroaster, " shall a hundred times a day find occasion of doing mischief ; and a virtuous person shall not sometimes find an opportunity, once in a whole year, to do a good office to a friend." The mob of mankind think themselves dispensed from imitating or following great models, of which they see themselves incapable ; but they have only too much propensity to the suffering themselves to be carried away with the torrent of bad examples.

As remote however, as, on the first superficial view, these principles appear from my thesis, you can hardly, Sir, not feel how applicable they are to the support of my system. The infatuation of a

frivolous amusement, which deceives and eludes the effects of the passions, weakens the enthusiasm of the head and heart : by which means the virtues are often lopped of their growth ; but then the vices, and especially the crimes which are in greater number, are still more so. So that I do not in the least contradict what I learnt from those I am proud to call my masters in thinking. I have still by heart a fine stroke of Monsieur Diderot on the passions. These are his own words :

" Men are for ever declaiming against the passions ; they impute to them all the pains incident to mankind ; not remembering that they are also the source of all its pleasure. There is nothing but the passions, and the very great passions too, that can elevate the soul to great things : without them there is no sublime, either in manners or in works. The polite arts relapse into infancy, and virtue herself becomes trifling. The cool sober passions form only common men. Friendship does not rise beyond circumspection, if the dangers of a friend leave my eyes open to my own. The passions damped or deadened degrade extraordinary men ; and constraint destroys the greatness and energy of nature."

Now, while I admit and adopt these sublime ideas, I think I may venture at the same time to assert, that card playing has nevertheless prepared the human head and heart for receiving the impressions, which the progress of knowledge, and of the new lights thrown upon things, might operate on the government and on manners. Not impossible, in process of time, we may come to do without this scaffolding ; and then

virtue and reason may take a nobler flight. This paradox may not, perhaps, be unworthy of your reflections: I could almost wish there was a programma made of it, in your academy, viz. "Whether or no the invention of card-playing, the progress of this amusement, and its universality, have contributed to change the manners in Europe?"

There would be ample matter for a learned, profound pen to descant on the games or diversions of the ancients, their nature, their effects and their essential differences from the kinds of play, which prevail in the present state of society: then, on coming to the epoch of Charles the Sixth, when card-playing passes for having been invented, to follow its progress, and to observe the insensible degrees of alteration in the manners, which have, as one may say, attended that progress.

May I beg you, Sir, to let me know your opinion on this, and to remain persuaded, that I am constantly your admirer, as well as

Your most humble, and
most obedient servant,

I. P.

An Allegorical Letter on the Egyptian Darknefs.

AMONG the learned in Egyptian antiquity, there are variety of opinions concerning the *darknefs which overspread the land of Egypt*. One author has advanced an extraordinary interpretation of this event in his manuscript found at Grand Cairo 600 years ago.—He saith thus:

“The darknefs which overspread

the land of Egypt was not a deprivation of the light of the great luminary bodies, nor was the *light in the dwellings of the children of Israel* a greater emanation of lustre than what was natural. This is not to be understood in a literal, but allegorical sense—that the Israelites had wisdom and understanding, while the Egyptians were lost in stupidity and ignorance.”

From this manuscript of profound antiquity I shall make a curious extract: it was written, according to the best tradition, by an Egyptian priest, secretary when Amenophis reigned in Egypt, who is supposed to be the very Pharaoh that was afterwards drowned in the Red Sea.

“In our own times (says the philosophic historian) there fell a terrible darknefs upon the land of Egypt. As I was educated in all the mysteries of human knowledge and philosophy, my soul was inspired, from its love of wisdom, to enquire into the cause of so surprizing a phenomenon. I travelled through the divisions of light and darknefs, and marked out the land of Goshen, in which there was perfect light. I made a scheme of this unaccountable eclipse, and of the places which it shadow'd, and shadow'd not; for so admirable was it to behold, that many places were totally dark, when the very next adjoining were totally light. To perform this, was only in the power of philosophy. I had long before composed for my private speculation two mirrors, which should give me light in the deepest darknefs, and represent a true scene of every thing that passed. The sages, who found out and used these mirrors, called them the *eyes of wisdom*.”

By

By the assistance of these eyes I ventured boldly into the royal palace of Amenophis the King, altho' every way to approach it was utter darkness. After I had entered into the inner court, I saw some apartments irradiated with a bright splendor, and others hid in mysterious obscurity. How surprized was I, ye gods! to find the apartments of most of the chief ministers enjoying a perfect light, while their unhappy master the King was buried in an inconceivable obscurity. How, O ye powers, who rule over kings, did my heart beat, my knees tremble, my hair stand erect, to see your vicegerent Amenophis the King sit quietly concealed at the corner of a closet! What did I! Witness, O ye powers. I did the duty of a good and faithful subject—I informed his majesty, that his ministers and servants kept him in the dark, while they enjoyed all the happiness of light. But, ah! unhappy, credulous prince! he answered, they have told me all the people have no more light than I; nay, even that I enjoy more than they. Whom should I believe but my servants? am not I lord over them? dare they play the mock with royalty? Begone—speak not against my servants. To accuse them is accusing my judgment, who made choice of them.

“ I then repaired to the apartment of the chief* butler, and demanded audience on affairs of the utmost importance to the nation. I was admitted into a splendid room, where I found the chief butler, accompanied by many chiefs and rulers of the land, at a more than

royal banquet. All was light, all was joy, all was triumph; they caroused healths, and sang songs of merriment on the darkness which prevailed in so many places in the land. After some time, the chief butler conducted me into another apartment, to enquire the business I came about.

“ Most honourable, by the king's favour I come to request a boon, which I think it is my duty to ask, and your duty to grant; I come as a petitioner for your royal matter, and as an intercessor from the people; I come to desire, in this time of calamity, either to bring the king into this apartment of light, or else in compassion let some glimpse of light be conveyed to his all darksome closet.” “ A very pretty request truly, cried the chief butler. Ha! ha! ha! you are a wise man, versed in the arcana of nature and philosophy; but were you in the least acquainted with the mysteries of state, you would not mention so ridiculous a thing. You seem surprized; but know, Sir, the moment that I should see the king be in the light, I should be hanged. You see we have great care upon us, great fatigue; and you see he is at ease. In short, he may eat, drink, and confirm our decrees equally in the dark as in the light.” The chief butler, having thus answered me, retired to his companions. I was astonished at the ingratitude and wickedness of the man: but, thought I, all whom the king delighteth to honour are not like unto the chief butler. I went to the chief baker; I found him surrounded by priests

and

* Chief butler and baker in Egypt are the chief ministers of state, as we find by the story of Joseph.

and high priests, legillators, commanders of armies, and princes of the land: I desired a private audience; it was granted; I urged my suit as before to the chief butler. After some pause—"You know not, said he, what you ask. I will be short and free—by some light let into the cranny of one of our former prince's skulls, an ancestor of mine was hanged, not an hundred years ago. You are a very honest man, but, alas! no politician."

"Good God, cried I, on this repulse, what mysteries, what incredible scenes are in the courts of princes! If all the monarchs in the world share this prince's fate, how unhappy are their conditions! As for this poor prince, how do I compassionate him, who has so many servants, and so little help. I will return to him, and let him have my heavenly mirrors of light to assist him." Accordingly I hastened to the monarch; I represented to him the state of things, the light which his ministers enjoyed, and their reasons for keeping him in the dark. Lastly, I offered him my spectacles, and told the effect of them; but, oh! ye immortal powers who rule over kings, whence, oh whence, could come this monarch's infatuation!—"No," says he "I want them not; I will not have them; if I am in a little distress, I must have a little patience, and my butler and my baker will help me out." The event shewed the truth: they helped poor Amnophis into the Red Sea.

Thus ends this curious oriental fragment. "It is a profitable lesson for the kings of the earth." It is a just picture of all the chief butlers and bakers upon the face

of the globe. But, surely, we have no such Egyptian darkness in our land; we, without doubt, dwell in the land of Goshen.

CLERICUS.

MOMUS: or, *The LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER*, Number XXII. From *the Westminster Magazine*.

On Saturday, and absurd Cleanliness.

My wife's of manners gentle, pure, and kind,
 An honest heart—a most ingenuous mind;
 Beauceous and gay, domestic without vice;
 And but one fault—indeed she's over nice.
 Mops, pails, and brushes, dusters, mats
 and soap,
 Are sceptres of controul—her joy, her
 hope.
 Each day we scrub and scour house, yard,
 and limb,
 And on a SATURDAY, ye Gods, we swim.

THO' Xantippe broke the head
 of Socrates with a piss-pot,
 and he had temper to bear it with
 this easy remark, "That after
 thunder rain generally follows;"—
 yet, if we had the old fellow
 amongst us now, I believe we should
 try his philosophical patience on a
 Saturday. The rage of scouring
 and cleansing is not peculiar to our
 house, for I find all my friends complain
 of the universal deluge on the
 Saturday. In short, it is the vice
 of our ladies; and what they call
 being only clean, is a general inconvenience
 to business and health.

If I was to give the journal of one
 of our Saturdays, I believe it might
 suit half the houses in town. The
 day of cleaning begins, like the
 Sabbath of the Jews, on the Friday
 night, when we are ordered
 hastily and early to bed—that
 the dining-room may be scrubbed

out;—

out;—or else we are all crammed into a little parlour, and smothered, by the way of being cleanly. To accomplish this, the stairs being just scoured down, we are all commanded to go up bare-footed, tho' at the risk of a tertian ague, or a sore throat. Early in the morning the servants are rung up, and for the operation of the morning dressed accordingly;—and tho' smart enough on other occasions, yet to see them in their Saturday's garb, for the mop and broom rencounter, you would swear they were Sybils, or Nerwood fortune-tellers. One of our girls, who is little and handsome, to accommodate herself to the task, is obliged to lower her head-dress half a foot, and put on a close flat mob; as well as to descend from her stilts, which are usually worn instead of shoes:—but when out of them, she looks like Titania, who had been misled by that merry wag and night-wanderer, master Puck.

To get at the breakfast-room, I am under the necessity of wading over the shoes; and if I am not very accurate in my steering, I am sure to tumble over a pail, or break my shins across the mop. The weather hath nothing to do with this aquatic operation: frost or snow, dry or wet, the house must be cleaned on that day; and while we are at breakfast, every door and window is opened to give a quick current to the air, that the rooms may be dried soon. By this means, unless clothed in furr, I am perished to death, and sure to take cold. Arguments avail nothing. Mistresses and servants are combined in the watry plot, and swim or drown is the only despotic alternative.

VOL. XVII.

Sometimes I have pleaded for a room that hath not been used in the week;—but in vain:—the word *wasb* is general, and all must float, from the garret to the cellar. I once or twice in my life ventured to take a peep at the Cook and the Kitchen;—but, to be sure, no Fury could look so fierce;—her hair was dishevelled about her shoulders—she mounted on high pattens—her dressers covered with pots and pans, and her face all besmeared with soot and brickdust. The animals, too, upon this day of execution, skulk into holes and corners—the dogs retreat with their tails between their legs to the stable—and poor domestic puss is obliged to ascend a beer-barrel in the cellar by way of throne, where she purrs away her time, longing for the return of the dove and the olive branch, as much as Noah did in the old furge-beaten ark.

But these mi fortunes are not all:—My Lady-wife, and all the maids, as if by intuition, or agreement, or inspiration, or devilish witchcraft, are all in the dumps:—they universally put on one face; and by the lip of klebe I swear, for these last twelve year: I have not seen a Saturday smile on their fair faces. I have often thought Mr. Addison took his hint of the first speech in his Cato from the last day of the week at his house; for great wits are very apt to adopt sublime passages from very ludicrous hints; and tho' some people may call it a parody, I am rather inclined to believe it an original thought:—

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day;

O

Th'

Th' important *Saturday*,
The great, th' important, humid *Saturday*,
Beg with the fate of *Lucket* and—of *Broom*!

My style, I fear, upon this dank subject carries with it some pleafantry;—and if fo, it is far from my intentions that it fhould; for if one theme more than another can bring the chill of dullnefs over my fenfes, 'tis this, whenever it arifes humidly to my mind.

My miferies are not to be enumerated at once; and I dare fay, what is my misfortune is the woe-ful mifchance of many other worthy and unlucky gentlemen.

I am too often troubled with a bilious complaint, which is not very civil in the notice given; and confequently coming upon a perfon fuddenly, it puts him to a precipitate retreat: upon fuch occasions there is no other relief but the Temple of Cloa; whereto I as naturally fly in fuch a momentous cafe, as a Portugueze does to the church for protection and relief. Here, ye River Gods, attend!—Naiads of the fream, and Nereids of the wave—here poffefs your own hall!—for it is more fit for fifhes than for men! One of your own mermaids hath been before me; and where I meant to place the dignity of my bottom, I with tears behold it wet—wet—wet! To fly is in vain—I muft run the risk of the chin-cough in my latter end, or an endless difgrace to my fmall clothes.

Pity my diftreff; for 'tis dangerous to purfue the theme further, for fear of greater accidents!—*Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen!*

This Saturday carries with it a

general perfecution. It is not that we are harraffed from room to room—floated from the cellar to the garret—wafhed out of the houfe of eafe—and ftarved to death with thorough airs (than which there is nothing worfe), but our ftomachs, our craving bellies, pinch for it too.

Nothing is to be fouled—all is to be referved for Sunday.—The dinner muft be made of fmall fcraps—the pantry muft be cleared, tho' the offals are mutty, and the bread is mouldy. If a friend, quite regardless of his own felicity, attempts to fwim, like the adventurous Leander, through files and forests of implements of cleanlinefs, and gains the fire-fide, a thoufand apologies are made for the Saturday's dinner—with, “I know him; fuch a one knows what's what—and Saturday's Saturday every where.” I feel confused for fuch excufe; but the laws of Media and Perfia will fooner give way than the adopted tyranny fupported once a week in every manfion. I very often, to keep off the ague, draw a cork extraordinary, for there is pofitively nothing elfe left for it;—and if by miffortune a drop of wine fullies the bright Bath lackered table, my lady riles with the dignity of a pontiff, and with a rubber labours for twenty minutes againft the spot:—for our tables, you muft know, ever fince we got the receipt at Speenhamland for cleaning mahogany, would ferve the purpofe of looking glaffes;—and this is the brighteft jewel in our diadem. Now, tho' my Lady-wife poffeffeth the virtues of Dian—yet, the plagues of Egypt never came

came on the natives once a week, to which we are bound to submit,—in spite of every argument salutary and fessive.

I know but one wedded fair-one who is a happy contradiction to this weekly rule of conduct—which is *Bellafiora*; who never is disturbed by the washing; who always hath the same table covered, and the same temper to grace it; who never considers cleanliness further than as conducive to decency and health; and then embraces such opportunities, that the very cat of the family shall not be under the distress of wetting her feet. The morning, early, is used to adjust these matters—the night, late—or absent hours, which fall to the portion of every family. I would not wish the Scotch days of Cromwell to return amongst us, when houses in the city of Glasgow were only cleansed on family deaths and christenings; which filth Oliver in some respects removed, by command to shovel out the dirt daily. But tho' cleanliness may be carried to a fault, yet I would rather have it, with all its inconveniences, than Scotch filth.

N.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.

S I R,

IN my boyish days I remember reading in Busby's English Grammar of the Latin Tongue, that "K was out of fashion." That poor, unfortunate letter is now almost equally unfashionable

in our own language; and unless you or some other popular writer as univertally read will interpose in its favour, this old member of the alphabet will perhaps soon be entirely cut off. Your good offices, however, are not much to be expected; for tho' we formerly heard of such a respectable substantive as the *Publick*, we daily see you rejecting this o'd servant, and giving us a Paper entitled *The Public Advertiser*.

To reconcile orthography to strict pronunciation is fantastical, ridiculous, and illiterate. It originally relished of etymology, and in *written speech* some etymological traces ever should remain. Honest K has long stood in our language as a memorial of its origin; and as the Greek κ is represented in English by the letters *ch*, so the final *que* of the French was formerly signified by the English *k*. But fashion, fearful of pedantry, gives no quarter to etymology. The *Public* are invited, by your advertisements, to performances *Tragic* and *Comic*, and concert of *Music*; and, to our utter astonishment, a modern dramatic poet has announced *The Choleric Man*, under the auspices of Mr. Garric, whose *Glück* genealogy and *Galick* Patron *mick* are univertally known, and who has himself so largely contributed to render immortal the name of *Garricque*.

Tamely to follow fashions is poor and servile: to run before them argues a great and lively genius. Content not curs! therefore, Mr. Woodfall, with the present partial detraction of the final *k*, but boldly lop it off from every

every word wherein it now occurs, and do equal justice to the *Quic* and the dead. The *Tric* is easily played; let ambition *pric* the fides of your intent; the multitude will *floc* after you. The *Critics* cannot find fault with you for following their own example, and the whole Republic of letters

will *crac* of your exploits in bringing this king log to the *Bloc*.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

BLAC and all BLAC.
Bertwic-street.

P . O E T R Y .

RETALIATION: a POEM.

By DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.

THE title and nature of this POEM, shew that it owed its birth to some preceding circumstances of festive merriment, which, from the wit of the company, and the very ingenious Author's peculiar oddities, were probably enlivened by some poignant strokes of humour. This piece was only intended for the Doctor's private amusement, and that of the particular friends who were its subject; and he unfortunately did not live to revise, or even finish it, in the manner which he intended. The public have, however, already shewn how much they were pleased with its appearance, even in its present form. The Notes, which we have made use of, are taken from the 5th edition, published by Kearsley.

Old, when Scarron his companions invited,
 Each guest brought his dish, and the feast was united;
 If our (a) landlord supplies us with beef and with fish,
 Let each guest bring himself, and he brings the best dish:
 Our (b) Dean shall be venison, just fresh from the plains;
 Our (c) Burke shall be tongue, with a garnish of brains;
 Our (d) Will shall be wild fowl, of excellent flavour,
 And (e) Dick, with his pepper, shall heighten their favour:

(a) The master of the St. James's coffee-house, where the Doctor, and the friends he has characterized in this poem, held an occasional club.

(b) Doctor Barnard, Dean of Derry in Ireland, author of many ingenious pieces.

(c) Mr. Edmund Burke, member for Wendover, and one of the greatest orators in this kingdom.

(d) Mr. William Burke, late Secretary to General Conway, and member for Bedwin.

(e) Mr. Richard Burke, Collector of Granada, no less remarkable in the walks of wit and humour than his brother Edmund Burke is justly distinguished in all the branches of useful and polite literature.

Our (*f*) Cumberland's sweet-bread its place shall obtain,
 And (*g*) Douglas is pudding, substantial and plain :
 Our (*b*) Garrick's a fallad, for in him we see
 Oil, vinegar, sugar, and saltness agree :
 To make out the dinner, full certain I am,
 That (*i*) Ridge is anchovy, and (*k*) Reynolds is lamb ;
 That (*l*) Hickey's a capon ; and, by the same rule,
 Magnanimous Goldsmith, a goofberry fool.
 At a dinner so various, at such a repast,
 Who'd not be a glutton, and stick to the last ?
 Here, waiter, more wine, let me sit while I'm able,
 'Till all my companions sink under the table ;
 Then with chocs and blunders encircling my head,
 Let me ponder, and tell what I think of the dead.

Here lies the good Dean, re united to earth,
 Who mixt reason with pleasure, and wisdom with mirth :
 If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt,
 At least, in six weeks, I could not find 'em out ;
 Yet some have declar'd, and it can't be denied 'em,
 That fly boot was cursedly cunning to hide 'em.

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such,
 We scarcely can praise it, or blame it too much ;
 Who, born for the Universe, narrow'd his mind,
 And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
 Tho' fraught with all learning, yet straining his throat,
 To persuade (*m*) Tommy Townsend to lend him a vote ;
 Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,
 And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining ;
 Tho' equal to all things, for all things unfit,
 Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit :
 For a patriot too cool ; for a drudge, disobedient,
 And too fond of the *right* to pursue the *expedient*.
 In short, 'twas his fate, unemploy'd, or in place, Sir,
 To eat mutton cold, and cut blocks with a razor.

(*f*) Author of the West-Indian, Fashionable Lover, the Brothers, and other dramatic pieces.

(*g*) Doctor Douglas, Canon of Windsor, an ingenious Scotch gentleman, who has no less distinguished himself as a Citizen of the World, than a sound Critic, in detecting several literary mistakes, or rather forgeries, of his countrymen ; particularly Lauder on Milton, and Bower's History of the Popes.

(*b*) David Garrick, Esq; joint Patentee and acting Manager of the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane.

(*i*) Counsellor John Ridge, a gentleman belonging to the Irish bar, the relish of whose agreeable and pointed conversation is admitted, by all his acquaintance, to be very properly compared to the above sauce.

(*k*) Sir Joshua Reynolds, President of the Royal Academy.

(*l*) An eminent Attorney.

(*m*) Mr. T. Townsend, Member for Whitchurch.

Here

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,
 While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't :
 The pupil of impulse, it forc'd him along,
 His conduct still right, with his argument wrong ;
 Still aiming at honour, yet fearing to roam,
 The coachman was tipsy, the chariot drove home :
 Would you ask for his merits, alas ! he had none,
 What was good was spontaneous, his faults were his own.

Here lies honest Richard, whose fate I must sigh at,
 Alas, that such frolic should now be so quiet !
 What spirits were his, what wit and what whim,
 (n) Now breaking a jest, and now breaking a limb ;
 Now wrangling and grumbling to keep up the ball,
 Now teasing and vexing, yet laughing at all ?
 In short, so provoking a Devil was Dick,
 That we wish'd him full ten times a day at Old Nick.
 But missing his mirth and agreeable vein,
 As often we wish'd to have Dick back again.

Here Cumberland lies, having acted his parts,
 The Terence of England, the mender of hearts ;
 A flattering painter, who made it his care
 To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are.
 His gallants are all faultless, his women divine,
 And comedy wonders at being so fine ;
 Like a tragedy queen he has dizen'd her out,
 Or rather like tragedy giving a rout.
 His fools have their follies so lost in a crowd
 Of virtues and feelings, that folly grows proud,
 And coxcombs, alike in their failings alone,
 Adopting his portraits are pleas'd with their own.
 Say, where has our poet this malady caught,
 Or wherefore his characters thus without fault ?
 Say, was it that vainly directing his view,
 To find out men's virtues, and finding them few,
 Quite sick of pursuing each troublesome elf,
 He grew lazy at last, and drew from himself ?

Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax,
 The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks ;
 Come all ye quack bards, and ye quacking divines,
 Come and dance on the spot where your tyrant reclines.
 When Satire and Censure encircled his throne,
 I fear'd for your safety, I fear'd for my own :

(n) Mr. Richard Burke ; vide p. 197. This gentleman having slightly fractured one of his arms and legs, at different times, the Doctor has rallied him on those accidents, as a kind of retributive justice for breaking his jests upon other people.

But now he is gone, and we want a detector,
 Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture;
 Macpherson write bombast, and call it a style;
 Our Townshend make speeches, and I shall compile;
 New Lauders and Bowers the Tweed shall cross over,
 No countryman living their tricks to discover;
 Detection her taper shall quench to a spark,
 And Scorchman meet Scotchman and cheat in the dark.

Here lies David Garrick, describe me who can
 An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man;
 As an actor, confess without rival to shine,
 As a wit, if not first, in the very first line:
 Yet with talents like these, and an excellent heart,
 The man had his failings, a dupe to his art;
 Like an ill-judging beauty his colours he spread,
 And beplaster'd with rouge his own natural red.
 On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting;
 'Twas only that, when he was off, he was acting;
 With no reason on earth to go out of his way,
 He turn'd and he varied full ten times a day;
 Tho' secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick
 If they were not his own by finessing and trick;
 He cast off his friends as a huntsman his pack,
 For he knew when he pleas'd he could whistle them back,
 Of praise a mere glutton, he swallow'd what came,
 And the puff of a dunce he mistook it for fame;
 'Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease,
 Who pepper'd the highest was surest to please.
 But let us be candid, and speak out our mind,
 If dunces applauded, he paid them in kind.
 Ye Kenricks, ye Kellys, and Woodfalls so grave,
 What a commerce was yours, while you got and you gave!
 How did Grub-street re-echo the shouts that you rais'd,
 While he was beroscious'd, and you were beprais'd!
 But peace to his spirit, wherever it flies,
 To act as an angel, and mix with the skies:
 Those poets, who owe their best fame to his skill,
 Shall still be his flatterers, go where he will.
 Old Shakespear, receive him, with praise and with love,
 And Beaumonts and Bens be his Kellys above.

Here Hickey reclines, a most blunt, pleasant creature,
 And slender itself must allow him good-nature:
 He cheris'd his friend, and he relish'd a bumper;
 Yet one fault he had, and that one was a thumper;
 Perhaps you may ask if the man was a miser?
 I answer, no, no, for he always was wiser:
 Tho' courteous, perhaps, or obligingly flat;
 All very worth foe can't accuse him of that.

Perhaps

Perhaps he confided in men as they go,
 And so was too foolishly honest ; ah no !
 Then what was his failing ? come tell it, and burnye ;
 He was, could he help it a special attorney.

Here Reynolds is laid, and, to tell you my mind,
 He has not left a wiser or better behind ;
 His pencil was striking, resolute, and grand,
 His manners were gentle, complying, and bland ;
 Still born to improve us in every part,
 His pencil our faces, his manners our heart :
 To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering,
 When they judg'd without skill he was still hard of hearing :
 When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff,
 He shifted his (o) trumpet, and only took snuff.

Extract from a MONODY, on the Death of Dr. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

DARK as the night, which now in dunest robe
 Ascends her zenith, o'er the silent globe ;
 Sad melancholy wakes, awhile to tread,
 With solemn step, the mansions of the dead :
 Led by her hand, o'er this yet recent shrine
 I sorrowing bend, and here essay to twine
 The tributary wreath of laureate bloom,
 With artless hands to deck a poet's tomb ;
 The tomb where Goldsmith sleeps. Fond hopes, adieu !
 No more your airy dreams shall mock my view :
 Here will I learn ambition to controul,
 And each aspiring passion of the soul :
 E'en now, methinks, his well-known voice I hear,
 When late he meditated flight from care,
 When as imagination fondly hied
 To scenes of sweet retirement, thus he cried.

“ Ye splendid fabricks, palaces, and towers,
 “ Where dissipation leads the giddy hours,
 “ Where pomp, disease, and knavery reside,
 “ And folly bends the knee to wealthy pride ;
 “ Where luxury's purveyors learn to rise,
 “ And worth, to want a prey, unfriended dies ;
 “ Where warbling eunuchs glitter in brocade,
 “ And hapless poets toil for scanty bread :
 “ Farewell ! to other scenes I turn my eyes,
 “ Embosom'd in the vale where Auburn lies,
 “ Deserted Auburn, those now ruin'd glades,
 “ Forlorn, yet ever dear and honour'd shades.

(o) Sir Joshua Reynolds is so remarkably deaf as to be under the necessity of using an ear-trumpet in company,

“ There

“ There tho’ the hamlet boasts no smiling train,
 “ Nor sportful pastime circling on the plain;
 “ No needy villains proul around for prey,
 “ No slanderers, no sycophants betray;
 “ No gaudy foplings scornfully deride
 “ The swain whose humble pipe is all his pride.
 “ There will I fly to seek that soft repose,
 “ Which solitude contemplative bestows:
 “ Yet, oh fond hope! perchance there still remains
 “ One ling’ring friend behind to bless the plains;
 “ Some Hermit of the dale, inspir’d in ease,
 “ Long lost companion of my youthful days;
 “ With whose sweet converse, in his social bower,
 “ I oft may chide away some vacant hour;
 “ To whose pure sympathy I may impart
 “ Each latent grief that labours at my heart;
 “ Whate’er I felt, and what I saw, relate,
 “ The shoals of luxury, the wrecks of state;
 “ Those busy scenes where science wakes in vain,
 “ In which I shar’d, ah! ne’er to share again.
 “ But whence that pang? does nature now rebel?
 “ Why falters out my tongue the word *farewell*?
 “ Ye friends! who long have witness’d to my toil,
 “ And seen me ploughing in a thankless soil,
 “ Whose partial tenderness hush’d every pain,
 “ Whose approbation made my bosom vain:
 “ ’Tis you to whom my soul divided hies
 “ With fond regret, and half unwilling flies;
 “ Sighs forth her parting wishes to the wind,
 “ And lingering leaves her better half behind.
 “ Can I forget the intercourse I shar’d,
 “ What friendship cherish’d, and what zeal endear’d?
 “ Alas! remembrance still must turn to you,
 “ And to my latest hour protract the long *adieu*.
 “ Amid the woodlands, wheresoe’er I rove,
 “ The plain, or secret covert of the grove,
 “ Imagination shall supply her store
 “ Of painful bliss, and what she can restore;
 “ Shall strew each lonely path with flowrets gay,
 “ And wide as is her boundless empire stray,
 “ On eagle pinions traverse earth, and skies,
 “ And bid the lost and distant objects rise.
 “ Here, where encircled o’er the sloping land
 “ Woods rise on woods, shall Aristotle stand;
 “ Lyceum round the godlike man rejoice,
 “ And bow with reverence to wisdom’s voice.
 “ There, spreading oaks shall arch the vaulted dome,
 “ The Champion, there, of liberty, and Rome,

" In attick eloquence shall thunder laws,
 " And uncorrupted senates shout applause.
 " Not more extatic visions wrapt the soul
 " Of Numa, when to midnight grots he stole,——
 " And learnt his lore, from virtue's mouth refin'd,
 " To fetter vice, and harmonize mankind.
 " Now stretcht at ease beside some fav'rite stream,
 " Of beauty, and enchantment will I dream ;
 " Elysium, feats of art, and laurels won,
 " The Graces three, and * Japhet's fabled son ;
 " Whilst Angelo shall wave the mystic rod,
 " And see a new creation wait his nod ;
 " Prescribe his bounds to Time's remorseless power,
 " And to my arms my absent friends restore ;
 " Place me amidst the groupe, each well-known face,
 " The sons of science, lords of human race ;
 " And as oblivion sinks at his command,
 " Nature shall rise more finish'd from his hand.
 " Thus some magician, fraught with potent skill,
 " Transforms and moulds each varied mass at will ;
 " Calls animated forms of wonderous birth,
 " Cadmean off-spring, from the teeming earth,
 " Uncears the ponderous toms, the realms of night,
 " And calls their cold inhabitants to light :
 " Or, as he traverses a dreary scene,
 " Bids every sweet of nature there convene,
 " Huge mountains skirted round with wavy woods,
 " The shrub-deckt lawns, and silver-sprinkled floods,
 " Whilst flowrets spring around the smiling land,
 " And follow on the traces of his wand.
 " Such prospects, lovely Auburn! then be thine,
 " And what thou canst of bliss impart be mine ;
 " Amid thy humble shades, in tranquil ease,
 " Grant me to pass the remnant of my days.
 " Unfetter'd from the toil of wretched gain,
 " My raptur'd muse shall pour her noblest strain,
 " Within her native bowers the notes prolong,
 " And grateful meditate her latest song.
 " Thus, as adown the slope of life I bend,
 " And move, resign'd, to meet my latter end,
 " Each worldly wish, each worldly care repress,
 " A self-approving heart alone possess,
 " Content, to bounteous Heaven I'll leave the rest." }
 Thus spoke the Bard : but not one friendly power,
 With nod assentive crown'd the parting hour ;
 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky,
 No dextral omen ; Nature heav'd a sigh

* Prometheus.

Prophetic of the dire impending blow,
 The preface of her loss, and Britain's woe.
 Already portion'd, unrelenting Fate
 Had made a pause upon the number'd date ;
 Behind stood Death, too horrible for fight,
 In darkness clad, expectant, prun'd for flight ;
 Pleas'd at the word, the shapeless monster sped,
 On eager message, to the humble shed,
 Where wrapt by soft poetic visions round,
 Sweet slumbering, Fancy's darling son he found.
 At his approach the silken pinion'd train,
 Affrighted, mount aloft, and quit the brain
 Which late they fann'd : now other scenes than dales
 Of woody pride, succeed, or flow'ry vales ;
 As when a sudden tempest veils the sky,
 Before serene, and streamy lightnings fly ;
 The prospect shifts, and pitchy volumes roll
 Along the drear expanse, from pole to pole ;
 Terrific horrors all the void invest,
 Whilst the Archspestre issues forth confess.
 The Bard beholds him beckon to the tomb
 Of yawning night, eternity's dread womb ;
 In vain attempts to fly, th' impassive air
 Retards his steps, and yields him to despair ;
 He feels a gripe that thrills thro' ev'ry vein,
 And panting struggles in the fatal chain.
 Here paus'd the fell Destroyer, to survey
 The pride, the boast of man, his destin'd prey :
 Prepar'd to strike, he pois'd aloft the dart,
 And plung'd the steel in Virtue's bleeding heart ;
 Abhorrent, back the springs of life rebound,
 And leave on nature's face a grisly wound,
 A wound enroll'd among Britannia's woes,
 That ages yet to follow cannot close.

Oh Goldsmith ! how shall sorrow now essay
 To murmur out her slow incondite lay ?
 In what sad accents mourn the luckless hour,
 That yielded thee to unrelenting power ;
 Thee, the proud boast of all the tuneful train
 That sweep the lyre, or swell the polish'd strain ?
 Much-honour'd Bard ! if my untutor'd verse
 Could pay a tribute worthy of thy hearse,
 With fearless hands I'd build the fane of praise,
 And boldly strew the never-fading bays.
 But, ah ! with thee my guardian Genius fled,
 And pillow'd in thy tomb his silent head :
 Pain'd Memory alone behind remains,
 And pensive stalks the solitary plains,

Rich in her sorrows, honours without art,
 She pays in tears, redundant from the heart.
 And say, what boots it o'er thy hallow'd dust
 To heap the graven pile, or laurel'd bust;
 Since, by thy hands already rais'd on high,
 We see a fabrick tow'ring to the sky;
 Where hand in hand with time, the sacred lore
 Shall travel on, till nature is no more?

Extract from the FEMALE ADVOCATE; a Poem. By Miss SCOTT.

SAY, MONTAGU,* can this unartful verse
 Thy Genius, Learning, or thy Worth rehearse?
 To paint thy talents justly should conspire
 Thy taste, thy judgment, and thy SHAKESPEARE'S fire.
 Well hath thy Pen with nice discernment trac'd
 What various pow'rs the Matchless Poet grac'd;
 Well hath thy Pen his various beauties shown,
 And prov'd thy soul congenial to his own.
 Charm'd with those splendid honours of thy Name,
 Fain would the Muse relate thy nobler Fame;
 Dear to Religion, as to Learning dear,
 Candid, obliging, modest, mild, sincere;
 Still prone to soften at another's woe,
 Still fond to bless, still ready to bestow.

O, sweet Philanthropy! thou guest divine!
 What permanent, what heart-felt joys are thine!
 Supremely blest the maid, whose generous soul
 Bends all-obedient to thy soft controul:
 Nature's vast theatre her eye surveys,
 Studious to trace Eternal Wisdom's ways;
 Marks what dependencies, what different ties,
 Throughout the spacious scale of beings rise;
 Sees Providence's oft-mysterious plan,
 Form'd to promote the general good of man.
 With noble warmth thence her expanded mind
 Feels for the welfare of all human-kind:
 Thence flows each lenient art that sooths distress,
 And thence the unremitting wish to bless!

Th' aspiring Muse now droops her trembling wings,
 Whilst, INDOLENCE, † thy tranquil pow'r she sings;
 "Nor fordid sloth," the low-born mind's disease,
 But calm retirement, and poetic ease.

* Mrs. Montagu, author of the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare, compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets."

† See Indolence, a Poem, by the author of *Almida*, a Tragedy. (Mrs. Celestia, daughter of the late Mr. Mallett.)

Ah! let me ever live with THEE immur'd,
 From Folly's laugh, from Envy's rage secur'd,
 In ev'ry scene of changeful life the same,
 Not fondly courting, nor despising Fame.

TALBOT, * did e'er mortality enshrine
 A mind more gen'rous, meek, or kind, than thine?
 Delightful moralist! thy well-wrote page
 Shall please, correct, and mend the rising age;
 Point out the road the thoughtless many miss,
 That leads through virtue to the realms of bliss.
 Fain would my soul thy sentiments imbibe,
 And fain thy manners in my own transcribe:
 Genius and Wit were but thy second praise,
 Thou knew'st to win by still sublimer ways;
 Thy Angel-goodness, all who knew approv'd,
 Honour'd, admir'd, applauded too, and lov'd!
 Fair shall thy fame to latest ages bloom,
 And ev'ry Muse with tears bedew thy tomb.

Extracts from the COUNTRY JUSTICE, a Poem: by one of his Majesty's JUSTICES of the PEACE for the County of SOMERSET.

The Appointment, and its Purposes.

THE social Laws from insult to protect,
 To cherish peace, to cultivate respect;
 The rich from wanton cruelty restrain,
 To smooth the bed of penury and pain;
 The hapless vagrant to his rest restore,
 The maze of fraud, the haunts of theft explore;
 The thoughtless maiden, when subdu'd by art,
 To aid, and bring her rover to her heart;
 Wild riot's voice with dignity to quell,
 Forbid unpeaceful passions to rebel,
 Wren from revenge the meditated harm,
 For this fair JUSTICE rais'd her sacred arm;
 For this the rural Magistrate, of yore,
 Thy honours, Edward, to his mansion bore.

* Mrs. Catherine Talbot, only daughter of the Reverend Edward Talbot, Archdeacon of Berks, and Preacher at the Rolls; (younger son of Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Durham). This truly excellent Lady was blest with the happiest natural talents: her understanding was vigorous, her imagination lively, and her taste refined. Her virtues were equal to her genius, and rendered her at once the object of universal love and admiration. She was the author of "Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week;" and of "Essays on various Subjects," 2 volume. Her writings breathe the noblest spirit of Christian benevolence; and discover a more than common acquaintance with human nature.

Antient

Ancient Justice's Hall.

Oft, where old AIR in conscious glory fails
 On silver waves that flow thro' smiling vales,
 In Harewood's groves, where long my youth was laid,
 Unseen beneath their ancient world of shade,
 With many a group of antique column crown'd,
 In Gothic guise such mansion have I found.

Nor lightly deem, ye apes of modern race,
 Ye cits, that fore bedizen nature's face,
 Of the more manly structures here ye view ;
 They rose for greatness that ye never knew !
 Ye reptile cits, that oft have mov'd my spleen
 With VENUS, and the GRACES on your green !
 Let PLUTUS, growling o'er his ill-got wealth,
 Let MERCURY, the thriving God of stealth,
 The shopman, JANUS, with his double looks,
 Rise on your mounts, and perch upon your books ;
 But, spare my Venus, spare each sister grace,
 Ye cits, that fore bedizen nature's face !

Ye royal architects, whose antic tale
 Would lay the realms of sense and nature waste ;
 Forgot, whenever from her steps ye stray,
 That folly only points each other way ;
 Here tho' your eye no *courtly* creature sees,
Snakes on the ground, or *Monkies* in the trees ;
 Yet let not too severe a censure fall
 On the plain precincts of the ancient hall.

For tho' no sight your childish fancy meets,
 Of Thibet's dogs, or China's perroquets ;
 Tho' apes, asps, lizards, things without a tail,
 And all the tribes of foreign monsters fail ;
 Here shall ye sigh to see, with rust o'ergrown,
 The iron griffin and the sphinx of stone ;
 And mourn, neglected in their waste abodes,
 Fire-breathing drakes, and water-spouting gods.

Long have these mighty monsters known disgrace,
 Yet still some trophies hold their ancient place ;
 Where, round the hall, the oak's high surbase rears
 The field-day triumphs of two hundred years.

Th' enormous antlers here recall the day
 That saw the Forest-Monarch *forc'd away* ;
 Who, many a flood, and many a mountain past,
 Nor finding those, nor deeming these the last,
 O'er floods, o'er mountains yet prepar'd to fly,
 Long ere the death-drop fill'd his failing eye !

Here, fam'd for cunning, and in crimes grown old,
 Hangs his grey brush the felon of the fold.
 Oft, as the rent-feast swells the midnight cheer,
 The maudlin farmer kens him o'er his beer,
 And tells his old, traditionary tale,
 Tho' known to ev'ry tenant of the vale.

Here, where of old, the festal ox has fed,
 Mark'd with his weight, the mighty horns are spread:
 Some ox, O MARSHALL, for a board like thine,
 Where the vast master with the vast fir-loin
 Vied in round magnitude—Respect I bear
 To thee, tho' oft the ruin of the chair.

These, and such antique tokens, that record
 The manly spirit, and the bounteous board,
 Me more delight than all the gew-gaw train,
 The whims and zigzags of a modern brain,
 More than all Asia's marmosets to view
 Grin, frisk, and water in the walks of Kew.

Character of a Country Justice.

Thro' these fair vallies, stranger, hast thou stray'd,
 By any chance, to visit HAREWOOD'S shade,
 And seen with honest, antiquated air,
 In the plain hall the magistrat'ial chair?
 There HERBERT fate—The love of human kind,
 Pure light of truth, and temperance of mind;
 In the free eye the featur'd soul display'd,
 HONOUR'S strong beam, and MERCY'S melting shade;
 JUSTICE, that, in the rigid paths of law,
 Would still some drops from PITY'S fountain draw.
 Bend o'er her urn with many a gen'rous fear,
 Ere his firm seal should force one orphan's tear:
 Fair EQUITY, and REASON scorning art,
 And all the sober virtues of the heart;—
 These fate with HERBERT, these shall best avail,
 Where Statutes order; or where Statutes fail.

General Motives for Lenity.

Be this, ye rural magistrates, your plan:
 Firm be your justice, but be friends to man.

He whom the mighty master of this ball
 We fondly deem, or farcically call,
 To own the patriarch's truth however loth,
 Holds but a mansion *crush'd before the Moth*.

Frail in his genius, in his heart, too, frail,
 Born but to err, and erring to bewail,

Shalt thou his faults with eye severe explore,
 And give to life one human weakness more.
 Still mark if vice or nature prompts the deed ;
 Still mark the strong temptation and the need :
 On pressing want, on famine's powerful call,
 At least more lenient let thy justice fall.

Apology for Vagrants.

For him, who, lost to ev'ry hope of life,
 Has long with fortune held unequal strife,
 Known to no human love, no human care,
 The friendless, homeless object of despair ;
 For the poor vagrant, feel, while he complains,
 Nor from sad freedom send to sadder chains.
 Alike, if folly or misfortune brought
 Those last of woes his evil days have wrought ;
 Believe with social mercy and with me,
 Folly's misfortune in the first degree.

Perhaps on some inhospitable shore
 The houseless wretch a widow'd parent bore ;
 Who, then, no more by golden prospects led,
 Of the poor Indian begg'd a leafy bed.
 Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain,
 Perhaps that parent mourn'd her soldier slain ;
 Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolv'd in dew,
 The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,
 Gave the sad presage of his future years,
 The child of misery, baptiz'd in tears !

*Extracts from SAINT THOMAS'S MOUNT; a Poem. Written
 by a Gentleman in INDIA.*

OH! while the sun unclouded holds his way
 Thro' glowing skies, and darts his vertic ray,
 Oft, let me wander thro' the Mango shade,
 Whose boughs the doubtful light can scarce pervade :
 While from the scorching plain the ardent breeze
 Blows cool and temp'rate thro' th' embow'ring trees.
 No frosts, or killing blights, by Boreas sent,
 The rip'ning Mango from its growth prevent.
 Ambrosial fruit ! to sing thy lively hues,
 And matchless flavour, would transcend the Muse :
 Thy very looks, tho' once forewarn'd in vain,
 Had tempted thoughtless EVE to sin again !
 Where to the clouds the lofty * Palm aspires,
 The wearied traveller at noon retires ;

* From the Palm a refreshing liquor is extracted, by boring a hole towards the top of the tree.

Blesses the tree which such a tribute pays,
 While draughts, unbought, his sinking spirits raise.
 In heathen ages, ere the vineyard's use,
 Had PAN but tasted this refreshing juice,
 For Indian climes he had left th' Arcadian fields,
 To court the Dryad who this Nectar yields.

What form stupendous hither moves along?
 Some fancied monster of the Poet's song!
 Or is it he, the terror of the day,
 Who struck LÆVINUS' bands with dire dismay?
 When PYRRHUS first, to Rome's astonish'd sight,
 Produc'd th' enormous Elephant in fight,
 The startled courfers, heedless of the rein,
 Fly wild and various o'er the hostile plain:
 The vet'ran legions next, appall'd with fear,
 Dissolve their ranks, and press upon the rear:
 Confusion reigns! the warlike King pursues,
 And death the field with mangled warriors strews.
 Sad chance for Rome! but soon she learns to know,
 To stem th' impetuous fury of the foe:
 Their charge the Elephant but faintly dares,
 And, gail'd with wounds, controul no longer bears;
 Back on his friends he turns the dread array,
 Their squadrons scatter, and their ranks give way:
 Rome and her Eagles follow where they yield,
 And greatly triumph o'er th' ensanguin'd field.
 Thus where the mighty Elephant appears
 'Tis tumult all! and death! and flight! and fears!
 But when the ravage of the war is done,
 Sweet peace ne'er smil'd upon a gentler son.
 As lofty woods their stature proudly show,
 Yet bend obedient to the winds that blow,
 His bulk and strength their purpos'd ends fulfil,
 And bow submissive to the master's will.
 Emblem of government, where reason sways,
 And passive force contentedly obeys.
 This way and that, directed by the goad,
 He moves, or humble kneels to bear his load;
 But should the little tyrants in command
 Increase his burden with oppressive hand,
 Pride and resentment in his breast awake,
 Like Britain's sons, when Liberty's at stake;
 He rises uncontrollable, and round
 Scatters his various load upon the ground.

But when by happier chance it proves his care,
 Some AMMON in triumphal pomp to bear,
 How swells his stature, as he moves along
 The awful wonder of the gazing throng!

Around his portly limbs the massy chains
 Of polish'd silver sweep the dusty plains.
 Spread o'er his back and ample sides, behold
 The tissued vestment of enigmur'd gold!
 Where proudly plac'd the regal Houdah stands,
 Whose tow'ring height a prospect wide commands:
 The burnish'd canopy reflects a blaze,
 And far transmits the sun's refulgent rays:
 While he precedence with his Lord may claim,
 First of his kind in majesty and fame.

— — — — —
 But sports more pleasing ask our morning care,
 To chase the wily Fox or doubling Hare:
 These, as in Britain, try the hunter's pains,
 O'er deeper coverts, and o'er wider plains.
 But mark the beauteous Antelope!—he springs—
 He bounds—he flies—nor needs the aid of wings.
 Not the fleet greyhound, Persia's boasted breed,
 Nor, from Arabia's coasts, the rapid steed,
 In swiftness can compare,——he strips the wind,
 And leaves them lagging, panting, far behind.
 Now, freed from dread, he sports upon the plain,
 Until their cries salute his ears again;
 Again the fugitive his flight renews;
 In vain the stretching eye his winged course pursues.
 Then say what swiftness shall this prize obtain,
 Which dogs and horses follow but in vain?
 Behold the Chetah! of the leopard kind,
 Watchful as night, and active as the wind.
 Bred to the sport, he steals towards the prey,
 As the herds browse, or inattentive play;
 One he selects, and meas'ring with his eyes
 The distance, darts like light'ning to the prize:
 (So, when the fowler takes his certain aim,
 A swift destruction strikes the flutt'ring game.)
 The helpless prey his uselefs speed bemoans,
 Drops the big tear of grief, and dies in groans.
 But should or chance or accident betray
 Th' approaching savage on his murd'rous way,
 Instant the Antelope betakes to flight——
 Instant the Chetah, furious at the sight,
 Springs to arrest his speed, but springs in vain!
 Rescu'd, he now exults, and bounds along the plains
 But lo! the disappointed Chetah turns,
 While tenfold fury in his bosom burns:
 Beware, ye hunters, lest his ire to fate,
 Heedless you feel Actæon's wretched fate!

All but his keeper, whose familiar hand
 Supplies his wants, and practises command;
 Sooth'd by his voice reluctantly he stays,
 Growls furly discontent, and slow obeys.

Extracts from FARRINGDON HILL; a Poem.

BLUSH! blush, ye sons of power! who proudly stand
 Rich in the ruins of your native land:
 Who every virtue, every right have sold,
 For royal smiles, or ministerial gold;
 Proud on your breasts a glittering badge to bear,
 True honour hates, and freedom scorns to wear,
 If worth, or shewn in peace, or proved in war,
 Shed not a livelier lustre than the star.
 Blush, ye fell race! who cross'd the briny flood,
 Foes to mankind! and prodigal of blood!
 With wanton rage to waft pale famine o'er
 From ALBION'S cliffs to sad BENGALIA'S shore:
 Who lured by gold, and deaf to nature's cries,
 View'd starving myriads with unpitying eyes,
 Whose dying breath, not pour'd to Heaven in vain,
 With curses loaded BRITAIN'S savage train;
 'Till BRITAIN'S senate, fir'd with patriot flame,
 Resolved to vindicate their country's fame,
 Bade ENGLAND'S laws to GANGES' banks extend,
 And equal rule the INDIAN'S life defend.
 Though GRÆCIA'S orders grace your marble dome,
 Though blooms the fairest landscape where ye roam,
 Yet sacred Justice shall your seats pervade,
 And conscience haunt you through the deepest shade:
 Whilst him, whose peaceful barks with swelling sails
 Court, fraught with every good, the prosperous gales;
 Whose wealth the useful arts of commerce raise,
 Mankind shall honour, and the MUSE shall praise.
 But if like thine, O CHARLES*! his generous heart
 The smiles of fortune to his friends impart:
 If heaven that gave him affluence, gave him too
 A soul to every social duty true:
 Virtue with joy shall chant his favour'd name,
 And give a wreath beyond the power of fame;
 While all who know his worth exulting find
 That fortune blessing him, has blest mankind.

* * * * *

Ye envious trees! why does your leafy pride
 Stretch'd o'er the bending valley WANTAGE hide?—

* Charles Pye, Esq;

Sure every MUSE, and every GRACE, will join
 With votive hands the fairest wreath to twine ;
 Cull with assiduous hand the choicest flowers,
 And hang the brightest garland on her towers :
 While grateful liberty shall love the shade,
 Her guardian chief, where fostering virtue laid ;
 And BRITAIN'S Genius bless the hallow'd earth
 Which gave her patriot king, her ALFRED, birth.

That equal laws these happy regions share
 Springs, glorious prince ! from thy paternal care.
 Through the dark mists that error o'er mankind
 Tenfold had spread, and wrap'd the human mind ;
 At thy command fair Science shot her light,
 And chased the horrid gloom of GOTHIC night ;
 To ISIS brink the wandering MUSES led,
 And taught each drooping art to rear her head :
 Hence verdant while around thy victor brow,
 The warrior laurel ever loves to grow,
 MINERVA 'midst its branches interweaves
 With grateful hand her olive's peaceful leaves.
 Thine is the gift that here no alien crew,
 To venal interest more than justice true,
 Judge with unpitying brow misfortune's cause,
 With cruel power, enforcing cruel laws,
 But watchful THEMIS o'er each freeman rears
 That sacred shield, THE JUDGMENT OF HIS PEERS,
 By which protected, BRITAIN'S dauntless train
 See factions rage, and tyrants frown in vain.
 O dear-bought freedom ! if thy holy flame
 Burns in our souls, nor rests an empty name !
 If for thy sake the kindling warmth we feel,
 Unwarp'd by selfish views, or party zeal,
 May we with wakeful, nay with jealous eye,
 Regard this hallow'd source of Liberty ;
 This once attack'd on which her rights depend,
 May every breast the guardian power defend,
 Each patriot tongue assert our injur'd laws,
 And pour resistless sounds in freedom's cause :
 Each patriot arm, should eloquence be vain,
 Lift the dread falchion on the embattled plain ;
 May we with more than ancient zeal pursue
 Rights, ROME and boasted SPARTA never knew :
 Guard this PALLADIUM with our latest breath,
 Or perish with it in a glorious death !

An ODE to a YOUNG GENTLEMAN of MERIT; but a VOTARY of PLEASURE.

By the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM JESSOP, of Lismore, in Ireland.

STREPHON, indulge thy gen'rous flight,
 And rove, with spirit unconfin'd,
 The primrose-paths of blithe delight,
 And give dull scruples to the wind:
 'Through ev'ry night and ev'ry day,
 Let festive pleasure guide thy way,
 And o'er thy ev'ry thought maintain unrival'd sway. }
 Where Comus holds his jovial court
 With sparkling nectar fill the bowl,
 While the free sons of gladness sport,
 And wit darts funbeams on the soul:
 While loud the chearing carol rings,
 Or harp resounds with sprightly frings,
 'Till mirth in triumph soar with full expanded wings. }
 Hie thee anon to Celia's bow'r,
 Clasp the dear charmer to thy breast,
 And, rapt by love's extatic pow'r,
 Confess thy soul supremely blest;
 Should Celia's luscious beauties cloy,
 Let fresher charms thy heart employ,
 And plunge a-new in gulphs of highly-season'd joy. }
 Thus folly chants her firen lay:
 Yet, Strephon, pause to fix thy choice,
 'Till with attention thou shalt weigh
 The sober strains of Wisdom's voice.
 She not a flatt'rer, but a friend,
 Will point the perils, that attend,
 And prove these brief delights in lasting woes must end. }
 Deluded rover, think in time,
 Ere Pleasure's bane thy vitals seize,
 To jocund youth, sweet hour of prime,
 Succeeds a train of vulgar days.
 Ere long thy lifeblood's fervid tide
 In languid rounds will feebly glide,
 And with it all thy glee and revelry subside. }
 Ah! trust not Youth; for Reason's eye,
 Beneath his masque of luring smiles,
 Can well discern the traitor fly,
 And in his fondness mark his wiles.

He soothes thee only to betray :
 Clasp'd by the hand, in winning way,
 He leads thee step by step to weakness and decay,

The river thus, that murmurs by,
 Feeds a fair tree's luxuriant pride,
 And bids its branches tow'r on high,
 And ipread their verdure o'er the tide ;
 While all the time th' insidious foe
 Unnotic'd aims the certain blow,
 And gradual saps its root, and lays its beauties low.

The hours, that now so gaily dance
 With feather'd feet, will soon be past ;
 Soon will the heavy days advance,
 With doubts and bodings overcast ;
 A low'ring gloom thy soul shall shroud,
 While Conscience, seated in the cloud,
 Shall lance her livid flash, and roll her thunders loud.

The fears of something past the grave,
 Which youth's quick pulses now controul,
 Anon shall every fence outbrave,
 And burst, like torrents, on the soul.
 Alas ! 'tis then th' excluded thought
 Shall rush with tenfold terror fraught,
 And keenest anguish prove thy joys are dearly bought.

Thus if a host has long assail'd
 The walls of some devoted town,
 When at the last its works have fail'd,
 And all its tow'rs are batter'd down,
 The more delay the siegers found,
 The harder toil to win the ground,
 More fierce they mount the breach, and pour wild havock round.

What scenes thy thoughtless youth prepares
 For the dull days of drooping age,
 When tot'ring limbs and hoary hairs,
 The king of terrors near presage.
 This world no solace shall supply,
 The next shall scowl with threat'ning eye ;
 And wearied out with life thy soul shall dread to die.

So from a cliff's aerial brow
 If slips perchance some heedless swain,
 And midway meets a thorny bough,
 He gripes it with an eager strain ;
 Hopeless and horrid is his state ;
 His anguish, while he clings, is great ;
 And should he part his grasp, perdition is his fate.

An ODE,

Written by WALTER DE MAPES, Archdeacon of OXFORD, the ANACREON of the Eleventh Century.

I.

M IHI est propositum in tabernâ mori :
 Vinum sit appositum morientis ori,
 Ut dicant cùm venerint Angelorum chori,
 “ Deus sit propitius huic Potatori !”

II.

Poculis accenditur animi lucerna,
 Cor imbutum Nectare volat ad superna ;
 Mihi sapit dulcius vinum in tabernâ
 Quàm quod aquâ miscuit præfulis Pincerna.

III.

Suum cuique proprium dat Natura munus,
 Ego nunquàm potui scribere jejunus ;
 Me jejunum vincere posset puer unus ;
 Sitim et jejunium odi tanquàm funus.

IV.

Tales versus facio quale vinum bibo,
 Non possum scribere nisi sumpro cibo ;
 Nihil valet penitùs quod jejunus scribo,
 Nasonem post calices facilè præibo.

V.

Mihi nunquàm spiritus prophetiæ datur
 Nisi cùm fuerit venter benè fatur ;
 Cùm in arce cerebri Bacchus dominatur,
 In me Phœbus irruit, ac miranda fatur.

THE SAME, attempted in English.

By Mr. DERBY, of FORDINGBRIDGE, HANTS.

I

I’M resolv’d in a tavern with honour to die :
 At my mouth place a full flowing bowl,
 That Angels, while round me they hover, may cry,
 “ Peace, O God, peace to this jolly soul !”

II. By

II.

By toping the mind with fresh vigour is fraught,
 The heart too soars up to the skies ;
 Give me wine that's unmix'd—not that watery draught,
 Which the President's Butler supplies.

III.

To each man his gift Nature gives to enjoy ;
 To pretend to write well is a jest
 When I'm hungry ; I yield, overcome by a boy ;
 And a fast like the grave I detest.

IV.

My verses all taste of the wine that I flow ;
 While I'm empty my Muse is unkind ;
 But with bumpers enliven'd how sweet does she flow !
 Fam'd Ovid I leave far behind.

V.

Till my belly's well fill'd truths I ne'er can divine ;
 But when Bacchus presides in my pate,
 The strong impulse I feel of the great god of rhyme,
 And wonderful things I relate.

ODE for the NEW YEAR.

January 1, 1774.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq. Poet Laureat.

“ PASS but a few short fleeting years,”
 Imperial Xerxes sigh'd, and said,
 Whilst his fond eyes, suffus'd with tears,
 His numerous hosts survey'd ;
 “ Pass but a few short fleeting years,
 And all that pomp which now appears
 A glorious, living scene,
 Shall breathe its last : Shall fall, shall die,
 And low in earth yon myriads lie,
 As they they had never been !”
 True, tyrant : Wherefore then does pride,
 And vain ambition urge thy mind,
 To spread thy needless conquests wide,
 And desolate mankind ?
 Say, why do millions bleed at thy command ?
 If life, alas, is short, why shake thy halcy sand ?

Not so do Britain's Kings behold
 Their floating bulwarks of the main
 Their undulating sails unfold,
 And gather all the wind's aerial reign.
 Myriads they see, prepar'd to brave
 The loudest storm, the wildest wave,
 To hurl just thunders on insulting foes ;
 To guard, and not invade, the world's repose.
 Myriads they see, their country's dear delight,
 Their country's dear defence, and glory in the fight,
 Nor do they idly drop a tear
 On fated Nature's future bier ;
 For not the grave can damp Britannia's fires ;
 Tho' chang'd the men, the worth is still the same ;
 The sons will emulate the fires,
 And the sons sons will catch the glorious flame !

The BUCHANSHIRE TRAGEDY ; or, *Sir* JAMES the ROSS.

An Historical SCOTS BALLAD.

[*Tune*,—Gill Morice.]

OF all the Scottish Northern chiefs,
 Of high and warlike name,
 The bravest was Sir James the Ross,
 A knight of meikle fame.

His growth was as the tufted fir,
 That crowns the mountain's brow ;
 And waving o'er his shoulders broad,
 His locks of yellow flew.

The chieftain of that brave clan, Ross,
 A firm undaunted band ;
 Five hundred warriors drew the sword,
 Beneath his high command :

In bloody fight thrice has he stood,
 Against the English keen,
 Ere two-and-twenty opening springs
 This blooming youth had seen.

The fair Matilda, dear he loved,
 A maid of beauty rare ;
 Even Margaret on the Scottish throne,
 Was never half so fair.

Lang had he woo'd, lang she refus'd,
 With seeming scorn and pride,
 Yet aft her eyes confess'd the love
 Her fearful words deny'd.

At last, she bless'd his well-try'd faith,
 Allow'd his tender claim ;
 She vow'd to him her virgin heart,
 And own'd an equal flame.

Her father, Buchan's cruel Lord,
 Their passion disapprov'd,
 And bid her wed Sir John the Græme,
 And leave the youth she lov'd.

At night they met, as they were wont,
 Deep in a shady wood ;
 Where on a bank beside the burn,
 A blooming saugh-tree stood.

Conceal'd among the under-wood,
 The crafty Donald lay,
 The brother of Sir John the Græme,
 To hear what they might say.

When thus the maid began ; My fire
 Your passion disapproves ;
 And bids me wed Sir John the Græme,
 So here must end our loves ;

My father's will must be obey'd,
 Nought boots me to withstand,
 Some fairer maid in beauty's bloom,
 Shall bless thee with her hand.

Matilda soon shall be forgot,
 And from thy mind defac'd,
 But may that happiness be thine,
 Which I can never taste.

What do I hear ? is this thy vow ?
 Sir James the Ross reply'd :
 And will Matilda wed the Græme,
 Though sworn to be my bride ?

His sword shall sooner pierce my heart,
 Than reave me of thy charms,
 Then clasp'd ner to his beating breast,
 Fast lock'd into his arms.

I speak to try thy love, she said ;
 I'll ne'er wed man but thee ;
 My grave shall be my bridal bed,
 Ere Græme my husband be.

Take then, dear youth, this faithful kiss,
 In witness to my troth,
 And every pledge become my lot,
 That day I break my oath.

They

They parted thus, the Sun was set,
 Up hasty Donald flies ;
 Come, turn thee, turn thee, beardless youth,
 He, loud insulting, cries.

Soon turn'd about the fearless chief,
 And soon his sword he drew,
 For Donald's blade before his breast,
 Had pierc'd his tartans through :

This for my brother's flighted love,
 His wrongs fit on my arm ;
 Three paces back the youth retir'd,
 And sav'd himself from harm ;

Returning swift his hand he rear'd,
 From Donald's head above,
 And through the brain and crashing bones,
 His sharp-edg'd weapon drove.

He stagg'ring reel'd, then tumbled down,
 A lump of breathless clay ;
 So fall my foes, quoth valiant Rofs,
 And stately strode away.

Through the green wood he quickly hy'd,
 Unto Lord Buchan's hall,
 And at Matilda's window stood,
 And thus began to call :

Art thou asleep, Matilda dear ?
 Awake, my love, awake ;
 Thy luckless lover calls on thee,
 A long farewell to take ;

For I have slain fierce Donald Græme,
 His blood is on my sword,
 And distant are my faithful men,
 That should assist their Lord.

To Sky I'll now direct my way,
 Where my brave brothers bide,
 And raise the valiant of the Isles,
 To combat on my side.

O do not so, the maid replies ;
 With me till morning day,
 For dark and dreary is the night,
 And dangerous the way.

All night I'll watch thee in the park,
 My faithful page I'll send,
 To run and raise the Rofs's clan,
 Their master to defend.

Beneath a bush he laid him down,
 And wrapt him in his plaid,
 While trembling for her lover's fate,
 At distance stood the maid.

Swift ran the page o'er hill and dale,
 Till in a lonely glen
 He met the furious Sir John Græme,
 With twenty of his men.

Where goest thou, little page, he said,
 So late, who did thee send?
 I go to raise the Rofs's clan,
 Their master to defend.

For he hath slain fierce Donald Græme,
 His blood is on his sword,
 And far and distant are his men
 That should assist their Lord.

And has he slain my brother dear?
 The furious Græme replies;
 Dishonour blast my name! but he
 By me ere morning dies.

Tell me where is Sir James the Rofs;
 I will thee well reward:
 He sleeps into Lord Buchan's park,
 Matilda is his guard.

They spurr'd their steeds in furious mood,
 And scour'd along the lee;
 They reach'd Lord Buchan's lofty towers
 By dawning of the day.

Matilda stood without the gate,
 To whom thus Græme did say,
 Saw ye Sir James the Rofs last night,
 Or did he pass this way?

Last day at noon, Matilda said,
 Sir James the Rofs pass'd by:
 He, furious, prick'd his sweaty steed,
 And onward fast did he;

By this he is at Edinburgh town,
 If horse and man hold good,
 Your page then lied, who said he was
 Now sleeping in the wood.

She wrung her hands and tore her hair ;
 Brave Rofs thou art betray'd,
 And ruin'd by those means, she cried,
 From whence I hop'd thine aid.

By this the valliant knight awak'd,
 The virgin's cry he hear'd ;
 And up he rose and drew his sword,
 When the fierce band appear'd.

Your sword last night my brother slew,
 His blood yet dims its shine ;
 And ere the rising of the sun,
 Your blood shall reek on mine.

You word it well, the chief return'd,
 But deeds approve the man ;
 Set by your men, and hand to hand,
 We'll try what valour can :

Oft boasting hides a coward's heart,
 My weighty sword you fear,
 Which shone in front, in *Floddon-field*,
 When you kept in the rear.

With dauntless step he forward strode,
 And dar'd him to the fight ;
 Then Græme gave back and fear'd his arm,
 For well he knew its might.

Four of his men, the bravest four,
 Sunk down beneath his sword ;
 But still he scorn'd the poor revenge,
 And fought their haughty Lord.

Behind him basely came the Græme,
 And wounded him in the side,
 Out spouting came the purple gore,
 And all his tartans dy'd.

But yet his sword quitted not the gripe,
 Nor dropt he to the ground ;
 Till through his enemy's heart his steel
 Had forc'd a mortal wound.

Græme like a tree with wind o'erthrown,
 Fell breathless on the clay ;
 And down beside him sunk the Rofs,
 And fainting, dying lay.

The sad Matilda saw him fall ;
 O spare his life, she cry'd,
 Lord Buchan's daughter begs his life,
 Let her not be deny'd.

Her well-known voice the hero heard,
 He rais'd his death-clos'd eyes,
 And fix'd them on the weeping maid,
 And weakly thus replies :

In vain Matilda begs the life,
 By Death's arrest deny'd ;
 My race is run,—adieu my love,
 Then clos'd his eyes and dy'd.

The sword yet warm from his left side,
 With frantic hand she drew ;
 I come, Sir James the Rofs, she cry'd,
 I come to follow you.

She lean'd the hilt against the ground,
 And bared her snowy breast,
 Then fell upon her lover's sword,
 And sunk to endless rest.

Then by this fatal Tragedy,
 Let parents warning take ;
 And ne'er entice their children dear,
 Their secret vows to break.

The P O E T ' s P R A Y E R ; *by the late Dr. DUNKIN.*

I F e'er in thy sight I found favour, Apollo,
 Defend me from all the disasters which follow :
 From the knaves, and the fools, and the fops of the time,
 From the drudges in prose, and the triflers in rhyme ;
 From the patch-work, and toils of the royal sack-bibber,
 Those dead birth-day odes, and the farces of Cibber ;
 From servile attendance on men in high places,
 Their worships, and honours, and lordships, and graces ;
 From long dedications to patrons unworthy,
 Who hear, and receive, but will do nothing for thee ;
 From being carefs'd, to be left in the lurch,
 The tool of a party, in state or in church ;
 From dull thinking blockheads, as sober as Turks,
 And petulant bards, who repeat their own works ;
 From all the gay things of a drawing room show,
 The sight of a belle, and the smell of a beau ;
 From busy back-biters, and tattlers, and carpers,
 And scurvy acquaintance with fiddlers and sharpers ;

From old politicians, and coffee-house lectures,
 The dreams of a chymist, and schemes of projectors ;
 From the fears of a jail, and the hopes of a pension,
 The tricks of a gamester, and oaths of an ensign :
 From shallow free thinkers, in taverns disputing,
 Nor ever confuted, nor ever confuting ;
 From the constant good fare of another man's board,
 My lady's broad hints, and the jests of my lord ;
 From hearing old chymists prelecting *de oleo*,
 And reading of Dutch commentators in folio ;
 From waiting, like Gay, whole years at Whitehall ;
 From the pride of great Wits, and the envy of small ;
 From very fine ladies with very fine incomes,
 Which they finely lay out on fine toys and fine trincums ;
 From the pranks of ridotoes, and court masquerades,
 The snares of young jilts, and the spite of old maids ;
 From a saucy dull stage, and submitting to share
 In an empty third night with a beggarly play'r ;
 From Curl, and such printers, as would have me curst
 To write second parts, let who will write the first ;
 From all pious patriots, who would, to their best,
 Put on a new tax, and take off an old test ;
 From the faith of informers, the fangs of the law,
 And the great rogues, who keep all the lesser in awe ;
 From a poor country-cure, that living interment,
 With a wife, and no prospect of any preferment ;
 From scribbling for hire when my credit is sunk,
 To buy a new coat, and to line an old trunk ;
 From 'squires, who divert us with jokes at their tables,
 Of hounds in their kennels, and nags in their stables ;
 From the nobles and commons, who bound in strict league are
 To subscribe for no book, yet subscribe to Heidegger ;
 From the cant of fanatics, the jargon of schools,
 The censures of wise men, and praises of fools ;
 From critics, who never read Latin or Greek,
 And pedants, who boast they read both all the week ;
 From borrowing wit, to repay it like Budget,
 Or lending like Pope, to be paid by a cudgel :
 If ever thou didst, or wilt ever befriend me,
 From these, and such evils, Apollo, defend me ;
 And let me be rather but honest with no wit,
 Than a noisy, nonsensical, half-witted poet.

EPISTLE to a YOUNG GENTLEMAN, on his leaving Eton School;
from a Volume of POEMS, lately published by Dr. ROBERTS.

‘ SINCE now a nobler scene awakes thy care,
 Since manhood dawning, to fair Granta’s towers,
 Where once in life’s gay spring I loved to roam,
 Invites thy willing steps; accept, dear youth,
 ‘Tis parting strain; accept the fervent prayer
 Of him, who loves thee with a passion pure
 As ever friendship dropp’d in human heart,
 The prayer, that he who guides the hand of youth
 Thro’ all the puzzled and perplexed round
 Of life’s meandering path, upon thy head
 May shower down every blessing, every joy,
 Which health, which virtue, and which fame can give.

‘ Yet think not, I will deign to flatter thee;
 Shall he, the guardian of thy faith and truth,
 The guide, the pilot of thy tender years,
 Teach thy young heart to feel a spurious glow
 At undeserved praise? Perish the slave
 Whose venal breath in youth’s unpractis’d ear,
 Pours poison’d flattery, and corrupts the soul
 With vain conceit; whose base ungenerous art
 Fawns on the vice, which some with honest hand
 Have torn for ever from the bleeding breast.

‘ Say, gentle youth, remember’st thou the day
 When o’er thy tender shoulders first I hung
 The golden lyre, and taught thy trembling hand
 To touch the accordant strings? From that blest hour
 I’ve seen thee panting up the hill of fame;
 Thy little heart beat high with honest praise,
 Thy cheek was flush’d, and oft thy sparkling eye
 Shot flames of young ambition. Never quench
 That generous ardour in thy virtuous breast.
 Sweet is the concord of harmonious sounds,
 When the soft lute, or pealing organ strikes
 The well attemper’d ear: sweet is the breath
 Of honest love, when nymph and gentle swain
 Waft sighs alternate to each other’s heart:
 But nor the concord of harmonious sounds,
 When the soft lute or pealing organ strikes
 The well attemper’d ear, nor the sweet breath
 Of honest love, when nymph and gentle swain
 Waft sighs alternate to each others heart,
 So charm with rapture the raptur’d sense,

As does the voice of well-deserv'd report
 Strike with sweet melody the conscious soul.
 ' On every object thro' the giddy world
 Which fashion to the dazzled eye presents,
 Fresh is the gloss of newness; look, dear youth,
 Oh look, but not admire: O let not these
 Rase from thy noble heart the fair records
 Which youth and education planted there:
 Let not affection's full impetuous tide,
 Which riots in thy generous breast, be check'd
 By selfish cares; nor let the idle jeers
 Of laughing fools make thee forget thyself.
 When didst thou hear a tender tale of woe,
 And feel thy heart at rest? Have I not seen
 In thy swoln eye the tear of sympathy,
 The milk of human kindness? When didst thou
 With envy rankling, hear a rival prais'd?
 When didst thou slight the wretched? When despise
 The modest humble suit of poverty?
 These virtues still be thine; nor ever learn
 To look with cold eye on the charities
 Of brother, or of parents; think on those
 Whose anxious care thro' childhood's slippery path
 Sustain'd thy feeble steps; whose every wish
 Is wasted still to thee; remember those,
 Even in thy heart while memory holds her seat.
 And oft as to thy mind thou shalt recall
 The sweet companions of thy earliest years,
 Mates of thy sport, and rivals in the strife
 Of every generous art, remember me.'

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-day, June 4, 1774.

By WM. WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

I.

HARK!—or does the Muse's ear
 Form the sounds she longs to hear?—
 Hark! from yonder western main
 O'er the white wave echoing far,
 Vows of duty swell the strain,
 And drown the notes of war.
 The prodigal again returns,
 And on his parent's neck reclines:
 With honest shame his bosom burns;
 And in his eye affection shines,

Shines

Shines thro' tears at once that prove,
Grief, and joy, and filial love.

II.

Discord! stop that raven voice,
Lest the nations round rejoice.
Tell it not on Gallia's plain,
Tell it not on Ebro's stream,
Tho' but transient be the pain,
Like some delusive dream:
For soon shall Reason, calm and sage,
Detect each vile seducer's wiles,
Shall soothe to peace mistaken rage,
And all be harmony and smiles;
Smiles repentant, such as prove
Grief and joy, and filial love.

III.

O prophetic be the muse!
May her monitory flame,
Wake the soul to noble views,
And point the path to genuine fame!
Just subjection, mild commands,
Mutual interest, mutual love,
Form indissoluble bands,
Like the golden chain of Jove.
Closely may they all unite!
—And see, a gleam of lustre breaks
From the shades of envious night—
—And hark, 'tis more than Fancy speaks—
They bow, they yield, they join the choral lay,
And hail, with us, our Monarch's natal day.

ODE from RICHARDSON'S *Specimen of PERSIAN POETRY.*

HITHER, O Sophist, hither fly,
Behold this joy-inspiring bowl!
Bright as a ruby to the eye,
How must the taste rejoice the soul!
Love's sacred myst'ries would you know,
Learn them amidst the young, the gay;
Where mirth and wine profusely flow,
And mind not what the grave one's say.
He wastes his time in idle play,
Who for the Griffin spreads his snare:
'Tis vain—no more your nets display,
You only catch the fleeting air.

Since Fortune veers with every wind,
 Enjoy the present happy hours :
 Lo! the great Father of mankind
 Was banish'd Eden's blissful bowers.
 Drink then, nor dread the approach of age,
 Nor let sad cares your mirth destroy ;
 For on this transitory stage
 Think not to taste perpetual joy.
 The spring of youth now disappears,
 Why pluck you not Life's only rose ?
 With virtue mark your future years,
 This earthly scene with honour close.
 With generous wine then fill the bowl,
 Swift, swift to Jami, Zephyr, fly,
 Tell him that friendship's flow of soul
 Whilst Hafez lives, shall never die.

On his WIFE'S BOSOM.

By the late Dr. DODDRIDGE.

O PEN, open, lovely Breast,
 Lull my weary head to rest :
 Soft and warm, and sweet and fair,
 Balmy antidote of care ;
 Fragrant source of pure delight,
 Downy couch of welcome night,
 Ornament of rising day,
 Always constant, always gay !

In this gentle, calm retreat,
 All the train of Graces meet ;
 Truth, and Innocence, and Love,
 From this temple ne'er remove.
 Sacred Virtue's worthiest shrine,
 Art thou here, and art thou mine ?
 Wonder, Gratitude, and Joy,
 Blest vicissitude ! employ
 Every moment, every thought :
 Crowds of cares are long forgot.

Open, open, beauteous Breast,
 Angels here might seek their rest.

Cæsar, fill thy shining throne,
 A nobler seat I call my own.
 Here I reign with boundless sway,
 Here I triumph night and day :

Spacious empire! glorious power!
Mine of inexhausted store!

Let the wretched love to roam,
Joy and I can live at home.

Open, open, balmy Breast,
Into raptures waken rest.

ON GOOD HUMOUR.

By the late Lord LYTTELTON.

TELL me, ye sons of Phœbus, what is this
Which all admire, but few, too few possess?
A virtue 'tis to ancient maids unknown,
And prudes, who spy all faults except their own:
Lov'd and defended by the brave and wise,
Tho' knaves abuse it, and like fools despise.
Say, Wyndham, if 'tis possible to tell
What is the thing in which you most excel?
Hard is the question—for in all you please;
Yet sure good nature is your noblest praise.
Secur'd by this, your parts no envy move;
For none can envy him whom all must love.
This magic pow'r can make e'en folly please:
This to Pitt's genius adds a brighter grace,
And sweetens ev'ry charm in Cælia's face. }

VERSES copied from the WINDOW of an obscure LODGING-HOUSE
in the Neighbourhood of LONDON.

STRANGER, whate'er thou art, whose restless mind,
Like me, within these walls is cribb'd, confin'd,*
Learn, how each want, that heaves our mutual sigh,
A woman's soft sollicitudes supply!
From her white breast retreat all rude alarms,
Or fly the circle of her magic arms;
While souls exchange'd alternate grace acquire,
And passions catch from passions glorious fire.
What tho' to deck this roof no arts combine,
Such forms as rival ev'ry fair but mine;
No nodding plumes, our humble couch above,
Proclaim each triumph of unbounded love;
No silver lamp, with sculptur'd Cupids gay,
O'er yielding Beauty pours its midnight ray:

* Macbeth.

Yet Fanny's charms could Time's slow flight beguile,
Soothe every care, and make this dungeon smile;
In her, what Kings, what faints have wish'd, is given;
Her heart is Empire, and her love is Heaven!

EPI TAPH *on Dr. GOLDSMITH.*

By W. WOTY.

A DIEU, sweet Bard! to each fine feeling true,
Thy virtues many, and thy foibles few;
Those form'd to charm e'en vicious minds—and These
With harmless mirth the social soul to please.
At other's woe thy heart could always melt,
None gave more free—for none more deeply felt.
Sweet Bard, adieu! thy own harmonious lays
Have sculptur'd out thy monument of praise;
Yes—These survive to Time's remotest day,
While drops the bust, and boastful tombs decay,
Reader! if number'd in the Muses' train,
Go tune the Lyre, and imitate his strain;
But if no Poet thou, reverse the plan,
Depart in peace, and imitate the Man.

LINES *written by Mr. GARRICK on the Back of his own Picture, which was sent lately to a Gentleman of the University of Oxford.*

THE mimic form on t'other side,
That you accepted, is my pride;
Resembles one so prompt to change,
Through every mortal whim to range:
You'd swear the lute so like the case,
The mind as various as the face:
Yet to his friends be this his fame,
His heart's eternally the same.

An EPIGRAM on MODERN MARRIAGES.

WHEN Phœbus was am'rous, and long'd to be rude,
Miss Daphne cry'd, Pish! and ran swift to the wood;
And, rather than do such a naughty affair,
She became a fine laurel to deck the god's hair.
The nymph was, no doubt, of a cold constitution;
For, sure, to turn tree was an odd resolution!
Yet in this she behav'd like a *Coterie* spouse,
As she fled from his arms to *distinguish his brows.*

On VIEWING the CONCLUSION of the ancient RHINE, at CATWYR,
near LEYDEN.

Vifendus ater flumine languido.

HORACE.

INSTRUCTIVE Rhine! from whose mean exit springs
A lively type of sublunary things.

What, tho' renown'd in *Cæsar's* classic page,
Thro' many a past, and many a future age,
Thy copious urn is pour'd from Alpine hills;
What, tho' with all its tributary rills,
Thy winding stream the laughing Naiads lead
Thro' many a blooming dale, and fertile mead,
Where golden harvests on thy margin shine,
And ripen'd vineyards burst in floods of wine;
What, tho' thy waters in one stately train,
Once flow'd majestic to the western main!
Here cease thine honours—here thy stream, no more
A silver current, cleaves the *Belgic* shore;
But dark and stagnant as the silent *Styx*,
With Ocean's wave all impotent to mix,
Sleeps indolent, unreach'd its ancient strand,
And sinks ingulph'd in sedge obscene, and sand.

The patriot philosophic mind obtains
A moral hence, that pleases while it pains.
'Tis this—those kings, whom heroes we miscall;
Who think heav'n form'd them lawless lords of all;
Whom venal priests, array'd in cloak or gown,
Extol as prodigies of fair renown;
Who, wretched vot'ries at ambition's shrine,
To rule as dæmons claim a right divine;
When long, to charms of public virtue blind,
They've robb'd, enslav'd, and ruin'd half mankind,
Like thee, O Rhine! (tho' like in this alone),
By time their pompous honours all o'erthrown,
They sink at last, without a friend to save,
And close their course in an ignoble grave:
'There, once for all, the haras'd world befriend,
Where, in a *six feet* space, their triumphs end.

Rotterdam, July 12, 1774.

B. S.

Account of Books for 1774.

A new System, or, an Analysis of Ancient Mythology: wherein an Attempt is made to divest Tradition of Fable, and to reduce the Truth to its original Purity. By Jacob Bryant, formerly of King's College, Cambridge; and Secretary to his Grace the late Duke of Marlborough, during his Command of the British Forces abroad, and Secretary to him as Master General of his Majesty's Ordnance. Two vols. 4to.

IT is not without great diffidence that we venture to give any judgment upon this very elaborate and extremely ingenious performance. The extent and depth of erudition that is displayed throughout, would have placed Mr. Bryant's name in the first rank of learned men, in the most learned ages; and the accuracy and exactness of his judgment must entitle him to stand among the most respected names of critics, and antiquaries.

It is no wonder, that the Grecian, and still more the Ægyptian Mythology, should be involved in the darkest obscurity; and, if a thousand circumstances contributed to perplex and confound the first enquirers, the difficulties must increase tenfold upon those who followed them, who, at the very time they make those first writers the

authority for their own opinions, are obliged to detect their errors, and in a manner invalidate the very authority they themselves must stand upon; and yet this course they must follow, or they only copy antiquated and inveterate absurdities. But this investigation, this discrimination of truth from falsehood, confounded in the same mass, requires the clearest head, and the soundest judgment, and is a work only fit for such a writer as Mr. Bryant.

It is from his Preface that we make our extract, to let the reader see what it is he proposes to do; and as it is a matter of conjecture, we will not presume to say, whether he has or not absolutely proved his hypothesis; but we will recommend it to our reader, as a work undoubtedly full of learning, and replete with ingenuity; inasmuch, that those, who may not agree with the author in his theory, will at least be at a loss how to answer his arguments. The reader will be startled to find that he is no longer to give credit to the conquests of Osiris, Dionusus, and Sesostris, and will, we think, a little grieve, that the histories of Hercules and Perseus are void of truth. But we will leave our author himself to speak the hardiness of his undertaking.

“ What

“What I have to exhibit, is in great measure new: and I shall be obliged to run counter to many received opinions which length of time, and general assent, have in a manner rendered sacred. What is truly alarming, I shall be found to differ not only from some few historians, as is the case in common controversy; but in some degree from all; and this in respect of many of the most essential points, upon which historical precision has been thought to depend. My meaning is, that I must set aside many supposed facts, which have never been controverted: and dispute many events, which have not only been admitted as true; but have been looked up to as certain *æras*, from whence other events were to be determined. All our knowledge of Gentile history must either come through the hands of the Grecians, or of the Romans, who copied from them. I shall therefore give a full account of the Helladian Greeks, as well as of the *Ionim*, or Ionians, in Asia: also of the Dorians, Leleges, and Pelasgi. What may appear very presumptuous, I shall deduce from their own histories many truths, with which they were totally unacquainted; and give to them an original, which they certainly did not know. They have bequeathed to us noble materials, of which it is time to make a serious use. It was their misfortune not to know the value of the data, which they transmitted, nor the purport of their own intelligence.

It will be one part of my labour to treat of the Phenicians, whose history has been much mistaken; also of the Scythians, whose original has been hitherto a secret. From such an elucidation many

good consequences will, I hope, ensue: as the Phenicians, and Scythians, have hitherto afforded the usual place of retreat for ignorance to shelter itself. It will therefore be my endeavour to specify and distinguish the various people under these denominations; of whom writers have so generally, and indiscriminately spoken. I shall say a great deal about the Ethiopians, as their history has never been completely given: also of the Indi, and Indo-Scythæ, who seem to have been little regarded. There will be an account exhibited of the Cimmerian, Hyperborean, and Amazonian nations, as well as of the people of Colchis; in which the religion, rites, and original of those nations will be pointed out. I know of no writer, who has written at large of the Cyclopians. Yet their history is of great antiquity, and abounds with matter of consequence. I shall therefore treat of them very fully, and at the same time of the great works which they performed; and subjoin an account of the Lestrygons, Lamii, Sirens, as there is a close correspondence between them.

As it will be my business to abridge history of every thing superfluous, and foreign; I shall be obliged to set aside many ancient lawgivers, and princes, who were supposed to have formed republics, and to have founded kingdoms. I cannot acquiesce in the fable legends of Deucalion of Thessaly, of Inachus of Argos, and Ægialeus of Sicyon: nor in the long line of princes, who are derived from them. The supposed heroes of the first ages in every country are equally fabulous. No such conquests were ever achieved as are ascribed to Otus, Dionusus, and Sesostris,

Sesostris. The histories of Hercules, and Perseus, are equally void of truth. I am convinced, and hope I shall satisfactorily prove, that Cadmus never brought letters to Greece: and that no such person existed as the Grecians have described. What I have said about Sesostris and Osiris, will be repeated about Ninus, and Semiramis, two personages, as ideal as the former. There never were such expeditions undertaken, nor conquests made, as are attributed to these princes: nor were any such empires constituted, as are supposed to have been established by them. I make as little account of the histories of Saturn, Janus, Pelops, Atlas, Dardanus, Minos of Crete, and Zoroaster of Bactria. Yet something mysterious, and of moment, is concealed under these various characters: and the investigation of this latent truth will be the principal part of my inquiry. In respect to Greece, I can afford credence to very few events, which were antecedent to the Olympiads. I cannot give the least assent to the story of Phryxus, and the golden fleece. It seems to me plain beyond doubt, that there were no such persons as the Grecian Argonauts: and that the expedition of Jason to Colchis was a fable.

After having cleared my way, I shall proceed to the sources, from whence the Grecians drew. I shall give an account of the Titans, and Titanic war, with the history of the Cushites and ancient Babylonians. This will be accompanied with the Gentile history of the Deluge, the migration of mankind

from Shinar, and the dispersion from Babel. The whole will be crowned with an account of ancient Egypt; wherein many circumstances of high consequence in chronology will be stated. In the execution of the whole there will be brought many surprising proofs in confirmation of the Mosaic account: and it will be found from repeated evidence, that every thing, which the divine historian has transmitted, is most assuredly true. And though the nations, who preserved memorials of the Deluge, have not perhaps stated accurately the time of that event; yet it will be found the grand epocha, to which they referred; the highest point, to which they could ascend. This was esteemed the renewal of the world; the new birth of mankind; and the ultimate of gentile history. Some traces may perhaps be discernible in their rites and mysteries of the antediluvian system: but those very few, and hardly perceptible. It has been thought that the Chaldaic, and Egyptian accounts exceed not only the times of the Deluge, but the æra of the world: and Scaliger has accordingly carried the chronology of the latter beyond the term of his artificial * period. But upon enquiry we shall find the chronology of this people very different from the representations, which have been given. This will be shewn by a plain and precise account, exhibited by the Egyptians themselves: yet overlooked and contradicted by the persons, through whose hands we receive it. Something of the same nature will be attempted in

* He makes it exceed the æra of the Mosaic creation 1336 years. See Mar-
gram's Canon Chron. P. 1.

respect to Berofus; as well as to Abydenus, Polyhiftor, and Apollodorus, who borrowed from him. Their histories contained matter of great moment: and will afford some wonderful discoveries. From their evidence, and from that, which has preceded, we shall find, that the Deluge was the grand epocha of every ancient kingdom. It is to be observed, that when colonies made any where a settlement, they ingrafted their antecedent history upon the subsequent events of the place. And as in those days they could carry up the genealogy of their princes to the very source of all; it will be found, under whatever title he may come, that the first king in every country was Noah. For as he was mentioned first in the genealogy of their princes, he was in after-times looked upon as a real monarch; and represented as a great traveller, a mighty conqueror, and sovereign of the whole earth. This circumstance will appear even in the annals of the Egyptians: and though their chronology has been supposed to have reached beyond that of any nation, yet it coincides very happily with the accounts given by Moses.

In the prosecution of my system I shall not amuse the reader with doubtful and solitary extracts; but collect all, that can be obtained upon the subject, and shew the universal scope of writers. I shall endeavour particularly to compare sacred history with profane, and prove the general assent of mankind to the wonderful events recorded. My purpose is not to lay science in ruins; but instead of desolating to build up, and to rectify what time has impaired: to divest

mythology of every foreign and unmeaning ornament; and to display the truth in its native simplicity; to shew, that all the rites and mysteries of the Gentiles were only so many memorials of their principal ancestors; and of the great occurrences, to which they had been witnesses. Among these memorials the chief were the ruin of mankind by a flood; and the renewal of the world in one family. They had symbolical representations, by which these occurrences were commemorated: and the ancient hymns in their temples were to the same purpose. They all related to the history of the first ages; and to the same events, which are recorded by Moses.

Before I can arrive at this essential part of my enquiries, I must give an account of the rites and customs of ancient Hellas; and of those people, which I term Amonians. This I must do in order to shew, from whence they came: and from what quarter their evidence is derived. A great deal will be said of their religion and rites: also of their towers, temples, and Puratheia, where their worship was performed. The mistakes likewise of the Greeks in respect to ancient terms, which they strangely perverted, will be exhibited in many instances: and much true history will be ascertained from a detection of this peculiar misapplication. It is a circumstance of great consequence, to which little attention has been paid. Great light however will accrue from examining this abuse, and observing the particular mode of error: and the only way of obtaining an insight must be by an etymological process, and by recurring to the primi-

primitive language of the people, concerning whom we are treating. As the Amonians betook themselves to regions widely separated; we shall find in every place, where they settled, the same worship and ceremonies, and the same history of their ancestors. There will also appear a great similitude in the names of their cities and temples: so that we may be assured, that the whole was the operation of one and the same people. The learned Bochart saw this; and taking for granted, that the people were Phenicians, he attempted to interpret these names by the Hebrew language; of which he supposed the Phenician to have been a dialect. His design was certainly very ingenious; and carried on with a wonderful display of learning. He failed however: and of the nature of his failure I shall be obliged to take notice. It appears to me, as far as my reading can afford me light, that most ancient names, not only of places, but of persons, have a manifest analogy. There is likewise a great correspondence to be observed in terms of science; and in the titles, which were of old bestowed upon magistrates and rulers. The same observation may be extended even to plants, and minerals, as well as to animals; especially to those, which were esteemed at all sacred. Their names seem to be composed of the same, or similar, elements; and bear a manifest relation to the religion in use among the Amonians, and to the Deity, which they adored. This Deity was the Sun: and most of the ancient names will be found to be an assemblage of titles, bestowed upon that luminary. Hence there will appear a manifest correspondence between them: which circumstance is quite

foreign to the system of Bochart. His etymologies are destitute of this collateral evidence: and have not the least analogy to support them.

In consequence of this I have ventured to give a list of some Amonian terms, which occur in the mythology of Greece; and in the histories of other nations. Most ancient names seem to have been composed out of these elements: and into the same principles they may be again resolved by an easy, and fair evolution. I subjoin to these a short interpretation: and at the same time produce different examples of names, and titles, which are thus compounded. From hence the reader will see plainly my method of analysis; and the basis of my etymological enquiries.

As my researches are upon subjects very remote, and the histories, to which I appeal, various; and as the truth is in great measure to be obtained by deduction, I have been obliged to bring my authorities immediately under the eye of the reader. He may from thence be a witness of the propriety of my appeal; and see that my inferences are true. This however will render my quotations very numerous, and may afford some matter of discouragement, as they are principally from the Greek authors. I have however in most places of consequence endeavoured to remedy this inconvenience, either by exhibiting previously the substance of what is quoted; or giving a subsequent translation. Better days may perhaps come; when the Greek language will be in greater repute, and its beauties more admired. As I am principally indebted to the Grecians for intelligence, I have in some respects adhered to their.

their orthography, and have rendered ancient terms, as they were expressed by them. Indeed I do not see, why we should not render all names of Grecian origin, as they were exhibited by that people, instead of taking our mode of pronunciation from the Romans. I scarce know any thing which has been of greater detriment to ancient history, than the capriciousness of writers in never expressing foreign terms, as they were rendered by the natives. I shall be found however to have not acted up uniformly to my principles; as I have only in some instances copied the Grecian orthography. I have ventured to abide by it merely in some particular terms, where I judged, that etymology would be concerned. For I was afraid, however just this method might appear, and warrantable, that it would seem too novel to be universally put in practice.

My purpose has been throughout to give a new turn to ancient history; and to place it upon a surer foundation. The mythology of Greece is a vast assemblage of obscure traditions, which have been transmitted from the earliest times. They were described in hieroglyphics, and have been veiled in allegory: and the same history is often renewed under a different system, and arrangement. A great part of this intelligence has been derived to us from the poets; by which means it has been rendered still more extravagant, and strange.

We find the whole, like a grotesque picture, blazoned high, and glaring with colours, and filled with groups of fantastic imagery, such as we see upon an Indian screen: where the eye is painfully amused;

but whence little can be obtained, which is satisfactory, and of service. We must however make this distinction, that in the allegorical representations of Greece there was always a covert meaning, though it may have escaped our discernment. In short, we must look upon ancient mythology as being yet in a chaotic state: where the mind of man has been wearied with roaming over the crude confidence without ever finding out one spot, where it could repose in safety. Hence has arisen the demand, *ως εω*, which has been repeated for ages. It is my hope, and my presumption, that such a place of appulse may be found: where we may take our stand; and from whence we may have a full view of the mighty expanse before us: from whence also we may descry the original design, and order, of all those objects, which by length of time, and their own remoteness, have been rendered so confused and uncertain."

Letters written by the late Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, to his Son Philip Stanhope, Esq; late Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Dresden: together with several other Pieces on various subjects. Published by Mrs. Eugenia Stanhope, from the Originals, now in her Possession. Two volumes, 4to.

NO modern work has perhaps been received with such avidity by the public as Lord Chesterfield's Letters. The subject, the education of a man of the world; and the author, the most accomplished gentleman of his time, naturally engaged the public attention;

tion; and the elegance of composition has, we may say, justified the great expectations that were raised: we have not here simply the speculative opinions of a theorist in his closet, but the conduct and practice of a great master carrying his work into execution.

Lord Chesterfield was himself undoubtedly the best bred man of his time; without enjoying the highest power, he filled the highest stations with credit, and indeed with splendour: he stood almost unrivalled, the first in wit and spirit of the age, and if not in the first, yet first in the second class of eloquence: his own son was the object of his attention, in the most important work of education. There seemed nothing wanting to this noble author, of inducement to exert his abilities, or of abilities to perform this happy task, that his affections had imposed upon him.

It has indeed been objected to this work, that his lordship has confined himself too much to the exterior qualification; and in answer to this objection it has been said, that possibly the young gentleman's own inattention to those outward accomplishments, may have led the author almost necessarily to dwell more upon them than he otherwise would have done: and considering these letters as of public utility, we must beg leave to avail ourselves of the same plea, in recommending them to the attention of the younger part of our readers. We hope that we may without gross flattery assume, that a young Englishman has at least as much sense, virtue, and learning, as falls to the lot of young people of any other country; but we cannot deny that he is apt to think too

little of all those exterior advantages which ingratiate him with mankind, and as it were captivate the good-will of your company. It is impossible to excel in any art that we despise, and the contempt our young countrymen are apt to entertain for the graces, make them too often ungracious indeed. It is not necessary that they should sacrifice one solid quality to the elegant accomplishments: there is no need of exchange; they are in the highest degree consistent: and the one is in no sort an obstruction to the other. Lord Chesterfield's wit was not hurt by his good breeding: his good breeding did not obstruct him in the government of Ireland, or impede his success in foreign negotiation; and if his very manner helped him to outshine Lord Macclesfield, in that Lord's own sphere of knowledge, it only proves that Lord Macclesfield suffered for want of exterior; not that the possession of the graces obstructed that knowledge. However, notwithstanding the high opinion we entertain of Lord Chesterfield's Letters and plan of education, in which we are justified by the public voice, we must confess that throughout there is some appearance of a selfish principle, even in his morality. There is little or nothing of dignity of sentiment, good-nature, or generosity: a man finished on his plan, however perfectly, will be but too much a man of the world, in which his own interest will always be the predominant part. This is the principal fault, and it is no small one in the system: in every other part the work deserves the highest commendation. We must also do Lord Chesterfield the justice to remind

mind our readers, that where he is carried a little out of the subject to speak of the characters of distinguished men, he shews that he was himself a very considerable person, and deserved the estimation he stood in; and it is from one of these pieces that we will make our extract for the satisfaction of the reader.

London, Dec. 12. O. S. 1749.

“ DEAR BOY,

Lord Clarendon, in his history says of Mr. John Hampden, *that he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief.* I shall not now enter into the justness of this character of Mr. Hampden, to whose brave stand against the illegal demand of ship-money, we owe our present liberties; but I mention it to you as the character, which, with the alteration of one single word, *Good*, instead of *Mischief*, I would have you aspire to, and use your utmost endeavours to deserve. The head to contrive, God must to a certain degree have given you; but it is in your own power greatly to improve it, by study, observation, and reflection. As for the *tongue to persuade*, it wholly depends upon yourself; and without it the best head will contrive to very little purpose. The hand to execute, depends likewise, in my opinion, in a great measure upon yourself. Serious reflection will always give courage in a good cause; and the courage arising from reflection is of a much superior nature to the animal and constitutional courage of a foot soldier. The former is steady and unshaken, where the *modus* is *dignis vindicæ*; the latter is

oftener improperly than properly exerted, but always brutally.

The second member of my text (to speak ecclesiastically) shall be the subject of my following discourse; *the tongue to persuade*—as judicious preachers recommend those virtues, which they think their several audiences want the most: such as truth and continence, at court; disinterestedness, in the city; and sobriety, in the country.

You must certainly, in the course of your little experience, have felt the different effects of elegant and inelegant speaking. Do you not suffer, when people accost you in a stammering or hesitating manner; in an untuneful voice, with false accents and cadences; puzzling and blundering through solecisms, barbarisms, and vulgarisms; misplacing even their bad words, and inverting all method? Does not this prejudice you against their matter, be it what it will; nay even against their persons? I am sure it does me. On the other hand, Do you not feel yourself inclined, prepossessed, nay even engaged in favour of those who address you in the direct contrary manner? The effects of a correct and adorned style, of method and perspicuity, are incredible towards persuasion; they often supply the want of reason and argument; but, when used in the support of reason and argument, they are irresistible. The French attend very much to the purity and elegance of their style, even in common conversation; insomuch that it is a character, to say of a man, *qu'il narre bien.* Their conversations frequently turn upon the delicacies of their language, and an

academy

academy is employed in fixing it. The *Crusca*, in Italy, has the same object; and I have met with very few Italians, who did not speak their own language correctly and elegantly. How much more necessary is it for an Englishman to do so, who is to speak it in a public assembly, where the laws and liberties of his country are the subjects of his deliberation? The tongue that would persuade, there, must not content itself with mere articulation. You know what pains Demosthenes took to correct his naturally bad elocution; you know that he declaimed by the sea-side in storms, to prepare himself for the noise of the tumultuous assemblies he was to speak to; and you can now judge of the correctness and elegance of his style. He thought all these things of consequence, and he thought right; pray do you think so too. It is of the utmost consequence to you to be of that opinion. If you have the least defect in your elocution, take the utmost care and pains to correct it. Do not neglect your style, whatever language you speak in, or whomever you speak to, were it your footman. Seek always for the best words and the happiest expressions you can find. Do not content yourself with being barely understood; but adorn your thoughts, and dress them as you would your person; which, however well proportioned it might be, it would be very improper and indecent to exhibit naked, or even worse dressed than people of your sort are.

I have sent you, in a packet which your Leipzig acquaintance, Duval, sends to his correspondent

at Rome, Lord Bolingbroke's book*, which he published about a year ago. I desire that you will read it over and over again, with particular attention to the style, and to all those beauties of Oratory with which it is adorned. Till I read that book, I confess I did not know all the extent and powers of the English language. Lord Bolingbroke has both a tongue and a pen to persuade; his manner of speaking in private conversation, is full as elegant as his writings; whatever subject he either speaks or writes upon, he adorns it with the most splendid eloquence: not a studied or laboured eloquence, but such a flowing happiness of diction, which, (from care perhaps at first) is become so habitual to him, that even his most familiar conversations, if taken down in writing, would bear the press, without the least correction either as to method or style. If his conduct, in the former part of his life had been equal to all his natural and acquired talents, he would most justly have merited the epithet of all-accomplished. He is himself sensible of his past errors: those violent passions, which seduced him in his youth, have now subsided by age; and, take him as he is now, the character of all accomplished is more his due than any man's I ever knew in my life.

But he has been a most mortifying instance of the violence of human passions, and of the weakness of the most exalted human reason. His virtues and his vices, his reason and his passions, did not blend themselves by a gradation of tints, but formed a shining and sudden contrast. Here the darkest, there

* Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism, on the Idea of a Patriot King.

the most splendid colours; and both rendered more shining from their proximity. Impetuosity, excess, and almost extravagancy, characterised not only his passions, but even his senses. His youth was distinguished by all the tumult and storm of pleasures, in which he most licentiously triumphed, disdaining all decorum. His fine imagination has often been heated and exhausted with his body, in celebrating and deifying the prostitute of the night; and his convivial joys were pushed to all the extravagancy of frantic Bacchanals. Those passions were interrupted but by a stronger, Ambition. The former impaired both his constitution and his character, but the latter destroyed both his fortune and his reputation.

He has noble and generous sentiments, rather than fixed reflected principles of good-nature and friendship; but they are more violent than lasting, and suddenly and often varied to their opposite extremes, with regard even to the same persons. He receives the common attentions of civility as obligations, which he returns with interest; and resents with passion the little inadvertencies of human nature, which he repays with interest too. Even a difference of opinion upon a philosophical subject, would provoke, and prove him no practical philosopher, at least.

Notwithstanding the dissipation of his youth, and the tumultuous agitation of his middle age, he has an infinite fund of various and almost universal knowledge; which, from the clearest and quickest conception and happiest memory, that ever man was blessed with, he al-

ways carries about him. It is his pocket-money, and he never has occasion to draw upon a book for any sum. He excels more particularly in history, as his historical works plainly prove. The relative political and commercial interests of every country in Europe, particularly of his own, are better known to him than perhaps to any man in it; but how steadily he has pursued the latter, in his public conduct, his enemies, of all parties and denominations, tell with joy.

He engaged young, and distinguished himself in business; and his penetration was almost intuition. I am old enough to have heard him speak in parliament. And I remember, that though prejudiced against him by party, I felt all the force and charms of his eloquence. Like Belial in Milton, "he made the worse appear the better cause." All the internal and external advantages and talents of an orator are undoubtedly his. Figure, voice, elocution, knowledge; and, above all, the purest and most florid diction, with the justest metaphors, and happiest images, had raised him to the post of secretary at war, at four-and-twenty years old; an age at which others are hardly thought fit for the smallest employments.

During his long exile in France, he applied himself to study with his characteristic ardour; and there he formed, and chiefly executed the plan of a great philosophical work. The common bounds of human knowledge are too narrow for his warm and aspiring imagination. He must go *extra flammantia mœnia Mundi*, and explore the unknown and unknowable regions of metaphysics; which open

an unbounded field for the excursions of an ardent imagination: where endless conjectures supply the defect of unattainable knowledge, and too often usurp both its name and influence.

He has had a very handsome person, with a very engaging address in his air and manners; he has all the dignity and good-breeding which a man of quality should or can have, and which so few, in this country at least, really have.

He professes himself a Deist; believing in a general providence, but doubting of, though by no means rejecting (as is commonly supposed) the immortality of the soul, and a future state.

Upon the whole, of this extraordinary man, what can we say, but alas, poor human nature!

In your destination, you will have frequent occasions to speak in public; to princes and states, abroad; to the House of Commons, at home: judge then, whether eloquence is necessary for you or not; not only common eloquence, which is rather free from faults, than adorned by beauties; but the highest, the most shining degree of eloquence. For God's sake, have this object always in your view, and in your thoughts. Tune your tongue early to persuasion; and let no jarring, dissonant accents ever fall from it. Contract an habit of speaking well, upon every occasion, and neglect yourself in no one. Eloquence and good breeding, alone, with an exceeding small degree of parts and knowledge, will carry a man a great way; with your parts and knowledge, then, how far will they not carry you? Adieu.

An History of the Earth, and animated Nature; by Oliver Goldsmith. Eight Volumes, 8vo.

THIS last work of the very ingenious Dr. Goldsmith, will, even as being the last of so very justly favoured an author, he received with partiality and indulgence.

The doctor seems to have considered attentively the works of the several authors who have wrote on this subject.

If there should not be a great deal of discovery or new matter, yet a judicious selection from abundant materials, is no small praise; and if the experiments and discoveries of other writers are laid open in an agreeable dress, so pleasing as to allure the young reader into a pursuit of this sort of knowledge, we have no small obligations to this very engaging writer.

Our author professes to have had a taste rather classical than scientific: and it was in the study of the classics, that he first caught the desire of attaining a knowledge of nature. Pliny first inspired him; and he resolved to translate that agreeable writer, and by the help of a commentary to make his translation acceptable to the public. It is not to be questioned that Dr. Goldsmith, had he followed that plan, would have marked out those inaccuracies and extravagancies, into which an easy credulity, or a want of attention, or the little progress of science in the world, in his age, had seduced his original author, and are the blemish of the extensive knowledge of that ingenious, inquisitive, and laborious writer.

The appearance of Mr. Buffon's work, however, induced the Doctor to change his plan; and instead of translating an antient writer, he resolved to imitate the last and best of the modern who had written on natural history.

The Doctor acknowledges to have the highest obligations to Buffon, as far as Buffon's labours extend; and he could not, we imagine, have chosen to himself a better guide.

The Doctor seems to profess, that from his first intention of a translation, to his execution of this work, his great object was to send out an agreeable work, and without flattery, this we think he has effected.

We will not presume to decide whether the adept will find himself enlightened, or his information extended; but undoubtedly the common reader will find his curiosity gratified, and that time agreeably disposed of which he bestows on this work; and this seems to have been the object of the writer; and an author who has effected what he has proposed, is undoubtedly intitled to all the praise that the nature of the work he has undertaken can pretend to.

It is the Doctor's first chapter that we offer, as a specimen of his abilities in representing a grave matter in an agreeable manner.

“THE world may be considered as one vast mansion, where man has been admitted to enjoy, to admire, and to be grateful. The first desires of savage nature are merely to gratify the importunities of sensual appetite, and to neglect the contemplation of things, barely satisfied with their enjoyment; the beauties of nature, and all the

wonders of creation, have but little charms for a being taken up in obviating the wants of the day, and anxious for precarious subsistence.

Our philosophers, therefore, who have testified such surprize at the want of curiosity in the ignorant, seem not to consider that they are usually employed in making provisions of a more important nature; in providing rather for the necessities than the amusements of life. It is not till our more pressing wants are sufficiently supplied, that we can attend to the calls of curiosity; so that in every age scientific refinement has been the latest effort of human industry.

But human curiosity, though, at first, slowly excited, being at last possessed of leisure for indulging its propensity, becomes one of the greatest amusements of life, and gives higher satisfactions than what even the senses can afford. A man of this disposition turns all nature into a magnificent theatre, replete with objects of wonder and surprize, and fitted up chiefly for his happiness and entertainment: he industriously examines all things, from the minutest insect to the most finished animal; and, when his limited organs can no longer make the disquisition, he sends out his imagination upon new enquiries.

Nothing, therefore, can be more august and striking than the idea which his reason, aided by his imagination, furnishes of the universe around him. Astronomers tell us that this earth which we inhabit forms but a very minute part in that great assemblage of bodies of which the world is composed. It is a million of times less than the sun, by which it is enlightened. The planets also, which, like it,

are subordinate to the sun's influence, exceed the earth one thousand times in magnitude. These, which were at first supposed to wander in the heavens without any fixed path, and that took their name from their apparent deviations, have long been found to perform their circuits with great exactness and strict regularity. They have been discovered as forming with our earth a system of bodies circulating round the sun, all obedient to one law, and impelled by one common influence.

Modern philosophy has taught us to believe, that, when the great Author of nature began the work of creation, he chose to operate by second causes; and that, suspending the constant exertion of his power, he endued matter with a quality by which the universal œconomy of nature might be continued without his immediate assistance. This quality is called *attraction*; a sort of approximating influence, which all bodies, whether terrestrial or celestial, are found to possess; and which in all increases as the quantity of matter in each increases. The sun, by far the greatest body in our system, is, of consequence, possess'd of much the greatest share of this attracting power; and all the planets, of which our earth is one, are of course entirely subject to its superior influence. Were this power, therefore, left uncontrolled by any other, the sun must quickly have attracted all the bodies of our celestial system to itself: but it is equally counteracted by another power of equal efficacy; namely, a progressive force which each planet received when it was impelled forward, by the divine architect, upon

its first formation. The heavenly bodies of our system being thus acted upon by two opposing powers; namely, by that of *attraction*, which draws them towards the sun; and that of *impulsion*, which drives them straight forward into the great void of space; they pursue a track between these contrary directions; and each, like a stone whirled about in a sling, obeying two opposite forces, circulates round its great centre of heat and motion.

In this manner, therefore, is the harmony of our planetary system preserved. The sun, in the midst, gives heat, and light, and circular motion to the planets which surround it: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, perform their constant circuits at different distances, each taking up a time to complete its revolutions, proportioned to the greatness of the circle which it is to describe. The lesser planets also, which are attendants upon some of the greater, are subject to the same laws; they circulate with the same exactness; and are, in the same manner, influenced by their respective centres of motion.

Besides those bodies which make a part of our peculiar system, and which may be said to reside within its great circumference; there are others, that frequently come among us, from the most distant tracts of space, and that seem like dangerous intruders upon the beautiful simplicity of nature. These are comets, whose appearance was once so terrible to mankind, and the theory of which is so little understood at present: all we know, is, that their number is much greater than that of the planets; and that, like these, they roll in orbits, in

some measure obedient to Solar influence. Astronomers have endeavoured to calculate the returning periods of many of them; but experience has not, as yet, confirmed the veracity of their investigations: indeed, who can tell, when those wanderers have made their excursions into other worlds and distant systems, what obstacles may be found to oppose their progress, to accelerate their motions, or retard their return?

But what we have hitherto attempted to sketch, is but a small part of that great fabric in which the Deity has thought proper to manifest his wisdom and omnipotence. There are multitudes of other bodies dispersed over the face of the heavens that lie too remote for examination; these have no motion, such as the planets are found to possess, and are, therefore, called fixed stars; and from their extreme brilliancy and their immense distance, philosophers have been induced to suppose them to be suns resembling that which enlivens our system: as the imagination also, once excited, is seldom content to stop, it has furnished each with an attendant system of planets belonging to itself, and has even induced some to deplore the fate of those systems, whose imagined suns, which sometimes happens, have become no longer visible.

But conjectures of this kind, which no reasoning can ascertain, nor experiment reach, are rather amusing than useful. Though we see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming works that surround us, it is our chief concern

to trace him in that which we inhabit. The examination of the earth, the wonders of its contrivance, the history of its advantages, or of the seeming defects of its formation, are the proper business of the *natural historian*. A description of this earth, its *animals*, *vegetables*, and *minerals*, is the most delightful entertainment the mind can be furnished with, as it is the most interesting and useful. I would beg leave, therefore, to conclude these common place speculations, with an observation, which, I hope, is not entirely so.

An use, hitherto not much insisted upon, that may result from the contemplation of celestial magnificence, is, that it will teach us to make an allowance for the apparent irregularities we find below. Whenever we can examine the works of the Deity at a proper point of distance, so as to take in the whole of his design, we see nothing but uniformity, beauty, and precision. The heavens present us with a plan, which, though inexpressibly magnificent, is yet regular beyond the power of invention. Whenever, therefore, we find any apparent defects in the earth, which we are about to consider, instead of attempting to reason ourselves into an opinion that they are beautiful, it will be wiser to say, that we do not behold them at the proper point of distance, and that our eye is laid too close to the objects to take in the regularity of their connection. In short, we may conclude, that God, who is regular in his great productions, acts with equal uniformity in the little.



T H E

C O N T E N T S.



HISTORY OF EUROPE.

C H A P. I.

Death of the Grand Signior, Mustapha III. His character. Accession of his brother. Preparations for carrying on the war. Injurrellions excited by the Porte among the Tartars in the Russian Empire. Armament for the Crimea. State of the Armies on the Danube. Marshal Romanzow crosses that river. Turks defeated in various engagements. Disorder, mutiny, and desertion in the Turkish armies. Grand Vizir abandoned, and invested at Schumla. Proposes a suspension of arms; obliged to sign a peace, upon the terms prescribed by the conquerors. Consternation at the Porte; the peace confirmed. Principal articles of the peace. Grand Vizir dies suddenly on the road to Adrianople. Rejoicings at Petersburg. The articles fulfilled with good faith, and ambassadors appointed on both sides. Minister appointed by the Porte, to Kerim Kan, one of the despots of Persia. page [1

C H A P. II.

Rebellion of Pugatscheff. Great rewards ineffectually offered for securing his person. Declares himself a protector of the sect of Foma, and of religious liberty in general. General Bibikow marches with an army to reduce the rebels. Pugatscheff defeated, and the siege of Orenburgh raised. The rebels repeatedly defeated; and Pugatscheff at length obliged to fly for refuge to the Baskirs. The rebellion still continues, and the most horrible cruelties are exercised by the Impostor. He attacks the city of Caan; but is defeated and closely pursued by a Russian detachment. The rebels are at length finally defeated and ruined, and Pugatscheff having crossed the Wolga, is obliged to kill his horse for subsistence. Some Cossack prisoners, to save their lives, discover his retreat, and deliver him up to Count Panin.

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He is brought in an iron cage to Moscow. Poland. Great debates upon the subject of the permanent council. Continual encroachments by the Austrians and Prussians on the remaining Polish territories. Engagements between the Prussians and Poles. The permanent council, with the system of future government, and all matters relative to the king, the revenues, and the military, are at length finally concluded upon by the delegation. Affair of the limits still unsettled. Condition of Danzick. [11

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C H A P. IV.

Declaration of War between Spain and Morocco. Moors besiege Melilla, and Penon de Velez, without success. Spanish manufactories. Inquisition deprived of its dangerous powers. Italy. Troubles in Sicily happily composed. Difference between the King of Sardinia, and the Republic of Venice. Death of the Pope. Emperor of Morocco declares war against the Dutch. [36

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General state of public affairs previous to the meeting of parliament. Ministry. Parties. Discontents in the Colonies; increased by various causes. Great heats at Boston, occasioned by the discovery of certain letters. Petition for the removal of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Scheme for the exportation of Tea by the East-India company to the Colonies, excites a general alarm throughout the Continent. Particular causes which operated in rendering that measure more generally obnoxious. Resolutions universally entered into to prevent the landing of the Teas. Tumultuous assemblies of the people in different colonies; committees appointed. Three ships laden with Tea arrive at Boston; their cargoes thrown into the Sea. Similar outrages in some other places; most of the Tea ships obliged to return home with their cargoes, and the whole scheme rendered every where abortive. Parliament meets. King's speech. Gold coin. Debates on the navy establishment, and on various other parts of the supplies. Annual motion for shortening the duration of Parliament. Annual motion relative to the Middlesex election.

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C H A P. VI.

Motion for rendering the bill for the trial of controverted elections perpetual; strong opposition; Debates; the motion carried by a great Majority. Message relative to the transactions in America. American papers laid before the House. Petition received from Bollan the agent. Boston Port Bill. Second Petition from Bollan, refused. Debates. Petition from several natives of North America, resident in London. Great debates upon the third reading of the Boston Port Bill. The Bill passed. [56

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