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## THE

## ANNUALREGISTER,

OR A VIEW Of the

# H I S T O R Y, <br> P OLITICS, <br> A N D 

LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 7772.

## The FIFTH EDITION.



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## PREFACE.

HE great changes which the tranfactions of the prefent year have introduced in the political fyltem of Europe, and thofe ftill greater, which they feem capable of producing in their confequences, are matters of ferious confideration to individuals as well as ftates. It would not require a long fucceffion of fuch events, to caufe a total difarrangement of the European, commercial, political, and even religious eftablifhments. No equal portion of time, in the moft rapid period of conqueft, has been fo fatal to public liberty, and the rights of mankind, as that which comprehends the overthrow of the conftitution, in thofe great and extenfive countries, of France, Sweden, and Poland. The breach that has been now made, in thofe compacts that unite fates for their mutual benefit, eftablifhes a moft dangerous precedent; it deprives,

## PREFACE.

deprives, in a great meafure, every feparate power in Europe, of that fecurity which was founded in treaties, alliances, common intereft, and public faith. It feems to throw nations collectively into that fate of nature, in which it has been fuppofed, that mankind feparately at one time fubfinted, when the fecurity of the individual depended fingly upon his own ftrength, and no refource was left when it failed.

To delineate thefe matters in their proper colours, to defcribe their immediate nature and tendency, and point out their more remote confequences, would have required the greateft hiftorical and political abilities. Unequal to the tafk, as we are in every degree, it will afford us much fatiffaction, if we are the means of preferving a memorial of events, which may be of ufe to the future hiftorian in his refearches, and if our readers are of opinion, that however we have failed in the execution, we have not been deficient in pains and induftry.

## THE <br> ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1772.


THE

# H I S TOR Y <br> O F 

## E U R O P E.

## C H A P. I.

Revolution in the political Syfem of Europe. Balance of porver. In what refpect otber fates may trobably be affeced by the difmemberment of Poiand. Gernianic body. The two nortbern crownas. France. Maritime powers. Revolutions in Srweden and Denmark. Myjerious appearance of the nortbern politicks. Troubles in different parts of America. Infurreaion of the Maves in the Dutch colony of Surinam. Infurrection in the Brazils. Infurrection on the coaft of Cbili.

THE year of which we are now to treat, though it add's but little to the fplendour of hiftory, abounds with thofe materials which form the moft ferious and important parts of it. It prefents us with a revolution as uriex. pected as important, in that general Syftem of policy, and arrangement of power and dominion, which had Yoz, XV.
been for fome ages an objecir of unremitting attention, with moft of the fates of Earope. It fhews us the ruin of one great and ancient flate, and an almoft unparalleled revolution in the internal government of another. While the fatefman may here behold, the ineficacy of treaties, guaranties, and fanctions, the philofopher and ci-
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tizen of the world will fhed a tear, on the utter fubverfion of almoft all the remaining monuments of public liberty; and tremble for the very few that yet continue.

The prefent violent difmemberment and partition of Poland, without the pretence of war, or even the colour of right, is to be confidered as the firft very great breach in the modern political fyttem of Europe. It is not (fay the politicians of the continent) fapping by degrees the conftitution of our great weftern republic, it is laying the axe at once to the root, in fuch a manner as threatens the total overthrow of the whole. Such is the condition of mankind, that we are ever in extremes, and when we have carried any one to its greateft extent of evil or folly, we fly back with equal violence to its oppofite. The furprize of a town, the invafion of an infignificant province, or the election of a prince, who had neither abilities to be feared, nor virtues to be loved, would fome years ago have armed one half of Europe, and called forth all the attention of the other. We now behold the deftruction of a great kingdom, with the confequent difarrangement of power, dominion, and commerce, with as total an indifference and unconcern, as we could read an account of the exterminating one horde of Tartars by another, in the days of Genghizan or Tamerlane.

The idea of confidering Europe as a valt commonwealth, of the feveral parts being diftinct and feparate, though politically and commercially united, of keeping them independent, though unequal in power, and of preventing any one, by any means, from becoming too
powerful for the reft, was great and liberal, and though the refult of barbarifm, was founded upon the mof enlarged principles of the wifeft policy. It is owing to this fyftem, that this fmall part of the weftern world has acquired fo afto. nifhing (and otherwife unaccountable) a fuperiority over the reft of the globe. The fortune and glory of Greece proceeded from a fimilar fyftem of policy, though formed upon a fmaller feale. Both her fortune and glory expired along with the fyftem.

Some of the moft defart provinces in Afia, have been repeatedly the feats of arts, arms, commerce, and literature. Thefe potent and civin lized nations have repeatedly perithed, for want of any union, or fyltem of policy of this nature. Some Scythian, or other barbarian, has been faffered, unnoticed, to fub. due his neighbouring tribes; each new conquett was made an inftru. ment to the fucceeding, until at length become irrefitible, he fwept whole empires with their arts and fciences off the face of the earth, In the fame manner a banditti, who were afterwards called Romans, were fuffered to accumulate power, until they had fubdued the braver and fierceft nations, and became the matters and deltroyers of the beft part of the world. Each flate looked on with indifference, or enjoyed a malignant pleafure at the ruin of its neighbour, without reflecting that the weapons and power of which he was deprived, would be quickly employed to its own deftruction.

It will not be denied, that the idea of fupporting a balance of power has in fome cafes been carried to an extreme; that by artfully
employing it to operate upon the pafions and jealoufies of mankind, it has been made an engine fubfervient to the defigns of interefted and ambitious perfons, and has perhaps thereby been productive of fome unneceffary wars. The fame objections, with others, might be made to that glorious jealoury with refpect to civil liberty, which has been the admiration and envy of all ages; which for the happinefs of mankind fhould fubfift in fuil vigour in every flate in the world, and to their misfortune and punifhment is fcarcely alive in a few. Even that, the nobleft quality of the human mind, has been productive of wars, and of other evils.

We are not to look for perfection in any thing that we are capable of underftanding. All human regulations are intermixed with evil and error, and all that is in our power, is to adopt thofe which are the cleareft from both. The fame principles that make it incumbent upon the patriotic member of a republic to watch with the ftricteft attention the motions ard defigns of his powerful feliow-citizens, flould equally operate upon the different ftates in fuch a community as Europe, who are alfo the great members of a larger commonwealth. Wars, however it may be lamented, are inevitable in every fate of humar nature; they may be deferred, but they cannot be wholly avoided; and to purchafe prefent quiet, at the price of future fecurity, is undoubtedly a cowardice of the moft degrading and baielt nature.

We find, however, that it has been at all times the language of a voluptuous and frivolons age, that while a flate is flourilhing within itfelf, and fuffers no immediate in-
jury from others, it has no concern in the quarrels, interefts, or miffortunes of its neighbours. At fuch a time, that felfifhnefs which looks only to the prefent moment, becomes a fafhion, if not the ftandard of policy; it is as painful then to look forward, as it is to thofe who have weak nerves to look down a precipice; treaties, alliances, and a common caure are exploded, as matters which do not concern the prefent day ; and all enlarged ideas, of general juftice, of a political equality, and of remote, though certain confequences, are ridiculed as the dreams of lunaticks.
How far fuch a defcription may be at prefent applicable to a confiderable part of Europe, we thall not pretend to determine; in particular, how far the infular fituaticn of Great-Britain, weakens the application of there general principles with regard to her, may be a queftion. It may not, however, be altogether an hazardous opinion, that a fingle man, caft out from the laws, the protection, and the commerce of his whole fpecies, might in that folitary fituation, with as rational and well-grounded a probability, propofe to himfelf convenience and fecurity, as any fingle flate, in the prefent political and phyfical fate of Europe, could expect indepsndence and fafety, uncomected with all the others.

The free flates and cit:es of Germany feem to be more immediately afected by the prefent extraordinary tranfasion, than any other part of Eurupe. Incied if the partition of Poland takes placi ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ its utmont extent, the criflean ot the Germanic body in its preterisorm, for any length of time, will be a matter rather to be wiffed for than
expected. The extraordinary power to which the houfes of Auftria and Brandenburgh have rifen within a few years, was already fufficiently alarming to the other parts of that body. Their natural jealoufy, and acquired animofity, feemed however to counteract their ambition, and to afford a tolerable fecurity, that they would not join in any fcheme deftructive to the other flates; at the fame time, that their near equality, made it impofible for one to be dangerous while oppofed by the other.

The hopes founded upon thefo fpecious appearances were but fhort-lived. By orte of thofe extraordinary movements of the human mind, which are as litte to be forefeen as accounted for, and of those anexpected revolutions, whicis at certain times take place in all human aftairs, the emperor is become a perfonal admirer of the King of Prafia, and thefe two irreconcileable enemies, enter into a combination with a third, whom they both mortally hated and feared, to join in the deftrution of a power with whom they were all in alliance, who could not be dangerous or prejudicial to any of them, and whom they wese all bound to proted by the moff facred treatics, guaranties, and declarations.

It is but a poor fatisfagion for the prefent fufierers to refled, upon what may afford fome infruction to poferity in the event, that the ruinous efiefs of this cruel, unjuft, and fhort-fighted fyticm of policy, may iil all human probability, moot $f a-$ tally revert upon the two powers, who have fo unnaturally entered inFo the combination. Poland was the natural barrier of Germany, as wall as of the northern crowns,
againft the overwhelming power and ambition of Ruffia. Some fmall alterations in the fyftem of government, which might have been accomplifhed with little violence, and infinite benefit to the Poles, would have rendered this barrier inexpug. nable. If the princes of Saxony, who fo long governed this country, had profited of their advantage, this reformation in the government of Poland would have long fince taken place. A great writer of a former age affirmed, that if ever the Turks conquered Germany, it mu be through Poland; it may now with greater juftice be affirmed, that it is the road by which the Ruffians will enter Germany.

The two northern crowns are likely to be as much affected by this revolution in the flate of Poland, as the Germanic body; tho ${ }^{5}$ the effects may not be fo fpeedily felt by the former. The Danifh poffeftions, in Holftein, particularly, will be in a very precarious fituation. The Grand Duke of Rufia is a dangerous neighbour to a weak flate. In the prefent inflance, it is worfe than neighbourhood, as the two princes have a oint dominion in a great number of dittricts, and even towns, in their mixed territories; the limits in others can never be exactly afcertained; and the rights or claims in all, would afford room for endlefs litigation. Ancient griefs and injuries might alfo be eafily revived, had not the prefent times already clearly demonftrated, that where there is fufficient force to fupport a claim, all appearances of right and juftice are totally unnecefiary.

What effect this new partition may have upon the other ftates of Europe, will depend in a great meafure
meafure upon fituation, and upon the extent and nature of their commerce. France muft behold with the greateft uneafinefs a new arrangement of power, which threatens totally to unhinge the ancient Syitem of Germany and the North. Though the had not been a member of the Germanic body, it would notwithftanding have been a matter of the greatelt imporiance to her, from fituation and neighbourhood only. Other caufes alfo confpire, independent of fecurity, to make this meafure extremely odious. By the lead which the had for fo many years affumed in the affairs of Europe, the had acquired a habit of being looked up to, and by the addrefs and dexterity of her minifters, all negociation and intrigue feemed to originate from them. It muft therefore be very galling, exclufive of all other confiderations, to fee a meafure of fo exiraordinary a nature adopted and nearly exe. cuted, without her participation or confent; at the fame time that it calls up an unwelcome recollection of that weaknefs, which has hitherto tied her down to be a mere fpectator.

It is however believed, and probably with juftice, that fhe has difburfed very confiderable fums of money in fupport of the confederacies in Poland. The number of French officers who were upon that fervice was alfo too great, to admit of any doubt of their having, at leaft, the fanction of government. It is alfo fuppofed, and feems equally probable, that France was neither wanting in her endeavours to engage the Porte in the war with Ruffia, nor in preventing the conclufion of a peace between thofe powers. What effect her negociations in Sweden, and her apparent
influence upon the prefent king, may be productive of, cannot be determined: if it be true, as has been reported, that France is negociating with fome of the German princes for their troops, there can be little doubt that fie fill intends to take an adtive concern in the affairs of Poland.

The maritime powersare far from being aninterefted in the fate of that country. Every thing commercial is interefting to them; and they carried on by the way of Dantzick and the Viftula a prodigious trade, even with the molt remoie and interior provinces. Ey the prefent partition, the King of Prufia becomes mafter of the whole fea-coaft, of the Viftula, and confequently of the whole commerce of that vaft country. He at the fame time takes poffefion of all the great trading cities and towns, of the richeft and beft cultivated provinces, and, though his hare is the leaft with refpect to extent, he is at once feifed of all the mercantile, manufacturing, and induftrious part of the nation.

What fecurity the maritime powers have obtained for the continuance of their rights, and the prefervation of their free liberty of commerce, has not yet been laid before the public. Undoubtedly they have obtained full fecurity upon there heads; as the enterprizing character of that prince is too well known to admit of the fmalleft negligence in thefe particulars.

This prince had always a ftrong inclimation to become a maritime power. He has, or may very foon have, all the means of becoming fo; but a marine is a work of time, even with the greateft natural advantages. The Eing of Pruffa is
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not

## 6] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

not young-and it might require the reign of more than one prince of activity and conduct to become formidable at fea. We can never confider any probability of that kind, however remote, without fome ferious refections, Bur as the immediate effect of the late partition, is to lower France and to aggrandize Ruffia, Auftria, and Pruffia, who may thereby become a balance to the houre of Bourbon, it will be always a queftion, whether, on the whole confideration, the late proceedings can become a proper motive to Great Britain for departing from the fyftem, which has hitherto made her confider her nearef neighbours as her firft objects of jealoufy; and therefore induced her not to ob. fruct the growth of the other great powers on the continent, though this growth might be at the expence of weaker powers, with regard to whom the protection of the European fyltem of balance would be loft. All thefe confiderations, render this a problem in the Britifh politics, of no eafy folution, even when it is impolfible to approve of the violence which is offered to humanity and juftice, in the partition of Poland.

Whilf the three great powers are making a fpoil of Poland, the unhappy king of that country is a fort of an honourable prifoner in his capital: furrounded with foreign troops, it is not yet time he flaculd quit it ; and he muft not only wait to be a fpeefator of the dififoluticn of his country, but is alfo doomed to light the funeral pile with his own hand. Such is the power of habit, that thofe who have loft all regard to the cffence of juftice, are still fcrupulous admirers of its forms. Thus the powers in quef-
tion, not fatisfied with the title to their new acquifitions, which they derived from force in the firft infance; apply to the fame force, for a better, in the fecond; and think to fanctify their violence, by obtaining fome of the outward forms of a legal right. As if the violence that makes a man deliver his right was lefs juftifiable, than that which obliges him to fign a writing to his own deffruction.

Under the influence, however, of this tender regard to the forms of equity, the miferies of an undone king, and of a ruined people, are to be aggravated by an unprofitable and unheard of infult. A diet is to be fummoned with the bayonet at its breafts. Some perfons will be forced, a few others procured, and the king himfelf obliged to attend this meeting. The bufinefs will probably be but fhort. The juftice, equity, magnanimity, and friendifhip of the partitioring powers, will be extolled in the highett degree; their undoubted right, to every thing they chufe to take, acknowledged in the fulleft terms; and every inftrument they think proper to prefent, immediately executed.

Upon a fimilar principle of juftice, it is faid, that the king is to be indemnified for his perfonal loffes, at the expence of the republic. Such parts of that valt country, as either did not come within the views of the particioning powers, or as they could not agree in the partition of, they have judicioully, as well to fhew their equity to the world, as to prevent the fatal confequences of prefent difputes among themfelves, agreed to form into an hereditary dominion for the prefent king. This new kingdom will be held.

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

held by the fame fecure tenure, by which Courland has been held by its dukes, fince one of them had the honour of being married to a princefs of Ruffia; who though She had no iffue, tcok care to entail much more certain and lafing benefits upon that country. Whatever future revolutions may take place, the Poniatowflki family will always be certain of a fecure refuge in Siberia.

The year of which we treat, was too fertile in events, for their operations to be confined to the deflruction of Poland. Its annals are to be marked with one of the molt extraordinary revolutions, confidered in all its parts, which we can meet with in ancient or modern hi:ftory. The fudden and unexpected change of government in Sweden, has not yet, however, been produc. tive of any change in the general political ttate of affairs. Whether this will continue to be the cafe, may be a matter of fome confideration. It is indeed fcarcely to be imagined, that a prince who had the dexterity to compafs, and the refolution to execute fo arduous an enterprize, will long continue a cypher in the fyftem of Europe. Grear revolutions and changes in government, require to be marked at the time, or to be followed, by ftriking and brilliant actions. The minds of men, in fuch a fituation, muft not be fuffered to cool; nor are they to have leifure to make invidious comparifons between the late and prefent times, or to grow reiflefs for want of occupation. Something mult be held out which will attract their whole attention; and their minds and bodies muft be exercifed in fuch a manner, that at length, when reft can be obtained,
they will be glad to accept of it upon any terms, and will find themfelves too happy in the enjoyment, to venture to look back to any thing that may difturb it.

Thefe are matters that cannot pofibly efcape the penetration and Sagacity of a prince, who in a few months, has been able to effect fuch extraordinary things. Who at twenty-five years old, has outplotted the moft experienced polixisians; who has out-talked the mof rigid republicans in his difo courfes upon liberty, and outcanted the mort zealous enthufiafts in his appeals to heaven.

Such a Prince will undoubtedly find other occupations for his fubjects, than to make reflections upon their own condition, or comparifoins between different forms of government. Defpotifm, in the hands of an active prince, however unhappy to the governed, fometimes makes the flate refpectable to its neighbours, and is capable of great exertions in war. Sweden, while under a free government, has, in a great meafure, recovered the cruel flocks which fhe experienced, thro' the defpotifm and madnefs of Charles the Twelfth; the people, in the wantonnefs of their private happinefs, looked back with regret to the glorious exploits of their anceftors. It is therefore probable, that as the whole powers of the fate are now centered in the hands of the king, he will ure frenuous endeavours to recover fome fhare of that rank and confequence in the fyltem of Europe, which was fupported with fo much luftre by his predeceffors, in the laft, and the beginning of the prefent century.

The revolution in Denmark, if it deferves that name, does not af-

## 8] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

fect the general flate of public affairs. It opens indeed to public view, fuch feenes as it would ever be the intereft of crowned heads to keep concealed from common eyes. Denmark is at prefent furrounded by dangerous neighbours, and the times are critical for a weak government.

The prefent politicks of Germany and the north, are inexplicable to thofe who are not in the fecret. The three great powers, whofe jarring interefts have been reconciled, by their joint views of immediate advantage in the divifion of Foland, are poffefled of fo mighty a force, that there fcarce feems a poffibility, even of impeding, much lefs of preventing, the full completion of thofe defigns which they have already avowed. Peace feems to be nearly concluded between Ruffia and the Porte; but if it had been otherwife, as the latter was totaily incapable of defending itfelf againf the former, without any other interference, what alliance could now be formed, that could counterbalance the joint weight of Auftia and Pruffia thrown into the fale? We notwithftanding fee each of thefe powers making every preparationfor war, that it could do, if already attacked by a fuperior enemy. They ftand ready armed at all points with their fwords drawn, as if they were amazed at what they had already done, and were not determined what to do next; as if they apprehended danger from without, which they would prevent by carrying it to others; but were jealous aud afraid of each other.

Other parts of the northern politicks are equally myfterious. Nothing could be more, contrary to the
interef and policy of Ruflia, than the change of government in Sweden; yet the emprefs congratulates the king with the greatelt fincerity upon the happy event ; and is fully. fatisfied with the fhare, which it is believed, her faithful friend and ally the king of Prufia had in that revolution. Sweden and Denmark are preparing for war with the greateft diligence by fea and land; yet they give mutual affurances of friendrip, and of the flicictelt intentions to preferve a good neigho bourhood. France is in avowed oppofition to the partition of Poland, and is fuppofed to have, almoft, an unbounded influence on the king of Sweden; while that prince is upon the mof intimate terms with his uncle, who is a principal in the partition. It would appear to thofe who are nor politicians, that the prefent communion of friendflip and intereft between Ruffia and Pruffa, would infallibly prevent any ferious falling out between the former and Sweden, at leaft, till thofe affairs were finally adjufted, in which the interefts of the partitioning powers were equally concerned; we fee notwithftanding, that the emprefs of Ruffia has collected troops from all quarters, and even withdrawn the greater part of thofe who feemed necefiarify ftationed in Poland and Lithuania, in order to form a confiderable army on the frontiers of Siveden.

The extraordinary incidents of the prefent year, have not been wholly confined to Europe. There have been confiderable difturbances in feveral parts of South America. The valt multitudes of Africans in the colonies have begun to make confiderable efforts towards recover-

## HISTORYOF EUROPE.

*ecovering, in the boundlefs foreft of America, that freedom which they were not capable of preferving in their own. Common opprefions naite all nations and colours in one common intereft; and we now fee the long-haired copper-coloured American cordially join with the black woolly-headed negro in a refiftance to the opprefiors of mankind.

A moft alarming infurrection of the negroes, in the Dutch colony of Surinam, has for feveral months involved the inhabitants in the greateft terror and diftrefs, and endangered the pofieflion of their extenfive and valuable fetlements in that quarter. The infargents had not crily provided themfelves effectually wist: arms and ammunition, but acquired fuch a knowledge, from the inftructions or exampie of their mafters, in the afe of them, that they have defeated the foldicis and militia in feveral engagements ; and, having taken their cannon, have fet an example of managing artillery before unknown among negroes. Ships and troops have been fent from Holland to quell this infurrection; and no doubt can be formed but they will fucceed in defeating the negroes, and in either driving them farther into the woods, or in difperfing them entirely; the feeds of the evil will however remain ; the country is too extenfive to admit of their entire deftruction, and they will be received, if not protecied, among the various nations of Indians.

An infurrection in the Brafles was of ftill greater confequence, and feemed to have threatened the exiftence of the Portugueze power in that part of the world. The firf
appearance of this infurredion was in the neighboumhood of St. Jofeply of Maragnon, where the negro and Indian flaves, in the month of May laft, having, in the evening and at night, fuddenly feized all the arms and ammunition which they could meet with at the plantations where they were empioyed, affembled in a body, to the number of three thoufand, and marched the next day to attack that fort and town. A foldier, who had efcaped from them the preceding night, fortunately atrived time enough in the morning to alarm the town and the garrifon. Inftead of waiting to be attacked, they marched o:it, to the number of 800 men , to oppofe them, and took poffefion of an advantageous piece of ground, through which their enemies muft neceffarily pafs in their approach to the town. The rebels, who were marching in great hate and diforder, were ftartled at this fight, and the foremoft having fuddenly halted till the reft came up, a fhort confultation was heid, the refult of which, was their attacking the Portugueze immediately in a body, which they did with great refolution, having referved the fire of the few arms they were polfeffed of, till they difcharged them full in their faces, after which they fell on with fwords, clubs, and fuch other weapons as they had been able to procure, with great fury. The fuperiority of arms and difcipline prevailed, as ufual, over number; the Portugueze having kept up a continued platoon fire, and by fome judicious motions almoft entirely furrounded them, the infargents were rou:ed, with a confiderable flaughter, and a great number of them were taken prifoners.

## 10] ANNUAL REGISTER, r772。

Whether it was, that the fugitives fpread their own animofity wherever they went, among a people who were already too well difpofed to receive it, or that the fame caufes will at certain times produce equal effets, in thofe who hold no commerce, or communion of fentiments; certain it is, that the fame spirit ran now like an infection through the flaves of all denominations, and from them paffed to thofe Indian tribes that were fettled among the Portugueze. Frequent infurrections accordingly took place in different parts of the country, and though they were defeated, they could not, from its extent, be fubdued; they only retired to more remote and independent nations of Indians, who firft granted them protection, and afterwards affittance.

The infurgents, and confederate Indians, have fince brought an army into the field, confifting, it is faid, of near 20,000 men : a bloody action has paffed between them and a comparatively fmall body of Portagueze, who, with the affiftance of a train of artillery, defeated them with great flaughter. The circumftances, however, attending this victory, were not of a nature to afford much fatisfaction to the conquerors. The Portugueze, befides their artillery, were abundantly provided with arms and ammunition, both of which the infurgents and their allies were very deficient in: notwithftanding this fatal impediment, they fought with uncommon bravery, till they had expended, with the few arms they were poffeffed of, their whole ftock of powder and fhot; after which they fade a moft admirable retreat, not-
withftanding the fire of the cannon having fhewn as much judgment in the latter part of the action, as they had refolution in the firft; a circumfance rarely heard of among barbarous nations.

When fuch a firit is fhewn by people long habituated to oppreffion and fervitude, it can be no matter of furprize, that thore brave and unconquered tribes of Indians in Chili, who have for near three centuries withftood all the power and artifice of the Spaniards, fhould ftill watch over their liberties with the fame unremitting vigilance which had hitherto fo happily preferved them. It may; however, be obferved, that certain pafions and difpofitions of the mind operate, at certain feafons, like epidemical difeafes, upon large bodies of people, who have no connection in interefts, nor commerce in opinions.

It is well known, that Spain has had the painful office for fome ages of realizing the fable of the dragon that never hept, with refpect to the invaluable gold-mines that are in the countries of the free Indians of Chili, which the guards with unceafing care from the approaches of all others, while the is herfelf tormented by the knowledge of their worth, and the brave poffeflors will not fuffer her to gratify her avarice by the fmalleft advantage from them. In comfequence of this jealoufy, the Spaniards made early and repeated attempts to become entire mafters of the inland of Chiloe, which from its length, and nearnets to the coaft of Chili, which it covers for a confiderable extent, as well as its being full in the way from Cape Horn and the fitrights of Magellan, would effectually pre-

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [II

vent the opening of a commercial intercourfe betweon any foreigners and the natives of that country.

The fpirit of liberty, and the intrepidity of the natives, prevented this defign from being ever put fully in execution. The Spaniards, however, either in or about the time of their great General Baldivia, made a fettlement upon the ifland, and erected a confiderable town called Caftro, which they fortified, and added fome forts for its greater fecurity. After this town had continued in their hands for near two centuries, the watciful jealoufy of the Indians proved at length fuperior to the care of the garrifon and the ftrength of the fortifications, infomuch that they by fome means became mafters of it about feven years ago, when they burnt and deftroyed it totally.

It is probable that the late voyages of tie Englifh and French in the. South-feas, together with the fettlement at Falkland's ifland, were the immediate motives, that induced the Spaniards to form a defign of re-eftablifhing their fettlement at Caftro. To anfwer this purpofe, three fhips full of men, arms, and ftores, were difpatched early in the year by the viceroy of Peru to Chiloe; which having arMarch 27th, rived off the ruins of 1.772. Caltro, attempted to land the men; but were repulfed by the natives, who ran down in great numbers to the \{ea-fhore, with fuch weapons as were next to hand, as foon as they perceived their defign. The boats being obliged to return to the fhips, they brought their broadfides to bear upon their fhore, and difcharged their artillery with fuch execution
upon the defencelefs bodies of the Indians, that a confiderable flaughter was foon made among them; and they were obliged to difperfe. Having effected their landing, they took a tormal poffefion of the country in the name of the king of Spain, and immediately fer about the confruction of their works; at the fame time difpatching an exprefs, with the greateft expedition, to acquaint the viceroy of Peru with their fuccefs.

This affair was thought of fo much confequence by the viceroy. that he immediately fent nine large veffels (which it feems mult have been ready prepared for the purpofe) with a confiderable body of troops, and all manner of neceffary fores, to fupport and compleat the new eftablifhment. We have no particular detail of the fubsequent tranfactions; but find, upon the whole, that the Spaniards were obliged fo foon after to abandon the inland, that it is evident they had not time to bring their works to any degree of perfection.

Whether this attempt of the Spaniards alarmed the continental In」 dians with refpect to their own fecurity, or that they refented the injury to their ifland brethren as a caufe common to them all, we are not told. However this was, the free nations of Chilefe in the interior parts of the country immediately after afembled in arms, and a general infurrection as fpeedily took place among thofe who had lived under the Spanifh governmen on different parts of the coaft. The city of Raldivia, by much the moit confiderable in Chili, and the emporium of the richeft gold mines that the Spaniards are poffeffed of was the firft object of their fury.

They

## 12] ANNUAL•REGISTER, $17 \nmid 2$.

May 14th. They marched thither; to the amount of ten thoufand; and began by attacking the gold mines, where they cut the guards to pieces, maffacred all the whites they met with, and fet all the negro and Indian flaves at liberty. They then proceeded to attack the town, and foon became mafters of the larger part of it, which lies without the walls; but the inhabitants having retired to the inner town, which is fortified, and the Indians having fuffered feverely from the fire of their cannon and fmall arms, and finding that they were incapable of taking it, in their rage fet fire to the fuburbs, which were entirely confumed, including three fine churches, an hofpital, and feveral religious houres.

The accounts we can receive of tranfactions in that part of the world, muft, from fituation, the nature of the government, and other obvious caufes, be extremely defective. Some accounts mention the entire deftruction of Baldivia; and that they afterwards attacked St. Jago, the capital, and feat of juftice, a great part of which they alfo burnt. However imperfeat or defective thefe accounts may be, it is certain that this infurrection was thought of fuch importance, that the viceroy of Pera immediately ordered a body of 4000 men to be affembled at Lima, and to march from thence to oppofe the infurgents, and that a very confiderable Grmament has been fent out from Spain for the fame purpofe, under the command of Don Juan de Cafrro, an officer, from whore expefience and abilitiest the moft fanguine hopes are formed by the mimiltry.

Upon the whole, it is to be apprehended, that the prefent infurrections upon the continent of America are only preludes to much greater which are to fucceed; and that the Europeans will, fooner or later, have too much caufe to repent the infnite number of Africans whom they have naturalized in that part of the world. The negroes are much more cunning, ingenious, and enterprizing, than the native Indians; they carry with them fome fhare of the arts, boldnefs, and knowledge of arms, which they acquired from their mafters: the Indians alfo have their peculiar and difinet qualities and character ftrongly marked: it is not unlikely, therefore, that fuch an union may produce an extraordinary fermentation.

However eligible it may be to employ an immenfe number of flaves in iflands, where they are circumfribed by narrow and impaffable boundaries; the cafe is very different upon a boundlefs continent, covered with endlefs forefts, mountains, and lakes, and containing fuch numberlefs tribes of people, that the enquiries of feveral ages have not been fufficient even to obtain a knowledge of their names. We fee already, that their common tufferings frequently unite the Africans and natives in a common caufe. Every infurrection, therefore, however it may be be quelled for the prefent, will Jeave behind it the feeds of many future ones. The fugitives will fpread their knowledge, their griefs, and their animofities, wherever they go; and they can converfe with no people that are under any obligations of good-will to the Europeans.

CHAP.

## C H A P. II.

Negociations for a peace. Armiftice concluded. Congrefs beld at Foczani in Walacbia. Count Orlow and Ofman Effendi ave appointed the principas plenipotentiaries. The congrefs breaks up wwithout effect. . The . Grand Vizir renerws the negociations rwith General Romanzow. The Armiffice is renerwed, and anotber congrefs opened at Bucharef. M. Obrefcorv and the Reis Effendi are appointed plenipotenziaries. Treaty beiween Rufia and the Crim Tartars. Turky. Moufon Oglou appointed Grand Vizir. Ali Bey is defeated and driven out of Egypt by Mabomet Aboudaab: flies into Syrin, and is affectionately reccived by bis friend the Cbeik Dabsr; account of that extraordinary man: the war in Syria. Conduce of the partitioning porwers. Enormous exactions and opprefions of the Prufian troops in Poland.

NEGOCIATIONS for a peace had been carried on during the winter between the Turks and the Ruffians, through the means and under the apparent mediation of the courts of Vienna and Berlin. The conditions propofed by Rufia appeared very fevere to the Porte. The ultimatum prefented to the court of Vienna, and from which, it was repeatedly declared, the would not depart in a fingle inftance, infifted, that the Crimea, Budziac Tartary, and in general all that vaft tract of country on the coafts of the Blackofea, as far as the north fhore of the Danube, fhould continue for ever under the dominion of Rufia; that fhe fhould enjoy an unlimited freedom of navigation on the Blackfea, together with the poffeffion of the city of Afoph, on the mouth of the Don; and that, as the Porte had entered into this war upon friv volous pretences, and without any juft caufe, the fhould alfo be in. demnified for the expence of fo unjuft a proceeding.

Notwithlanding the diftrafed
fituation of the Ottoman affairs; thefe hard conditions were unanimoufly rejected by the Divan. The defire of being extricated from their prefent embarraffments was, however, fo prevailing, that they propofed frefh terms through the fame medium, which, though more equitable, would not have been without advantage to Ruffia. It is more than probable, that the mediating powers did not yet wifh for a peace between the contending parties; and that, from a full fenfe of the inefficacy of compacts, when the immediate caufes upon which they were founded ceafe to operate, they rather chofe that Ruffia fhould continue embroiled in the war, until thofe arrangements, which they had concluded with refpect to Poland, were carried finally into execution.

However this might be, the negociations, which languiffed in the hands of the mediators, were found to refume vigor on the baniss of the Danube, by a direct intercourfe be tiveen General Romanzow and the Grand Vizir. By this means a

## 14] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

furpenfion of hoftilities and a conMay 30 hh, grefs were foon agreed 1772. upon, and an armiffice was accordingly figned for that purpofe at Giurgewo.

By this armittice, the fufpenion of arms was immediately to take place in the neighbouring parts, and as foon in the more remote, whether by fea or land, as exprefies could be forwarded to the Mediterranean, Cuban Tartary, Georgia, and other diftant feats of the war; that the great armies were to continue in the fame fituation that they were at that time, during the fufpenfion, and the Danube to be the common boundary between them; that no new fortifications thould be erected on either fide, nor thofe repaired that had been demolifhed; and that the Turks in particular thould make no additions or repairs to the fortreffes of Oczacow or Kilburn, nor fend any frefn troops into thofe places. That the place for holding the congrefs fhould be appointed within eight days from the time of figning the armiftice; that the commiffioners there fhould determine the length of time for continuing the fufpenfion of arms on the Danube and in the neighbouring provinces; but in the di. flant countries it was to continue, without farther inftructions, to the firft of the enfuing October. Other regulations were concluded with refpect to the navigation on the Danube and the Black-fea; and nothing was left undone that could be contrived to keep both parties as nearly as poffible in their prefent flate during the fufpenfion, and to prevent any advantage from being taken if the congreis tailed of effect.

The Grand Signior having com.
plimented the Emprefs of Ruffia with the choice of a place for holding the congrefs, Foczani, about fixteen miles north of Buchareft, in Walachia, was fixed upon for that purpofe. The minifter, appointed on the part of Ruffia, was Count Gregory. Orlow, mafter of the ordnance, attended by M. Obrefcow, late minifter at the Porte; and Ofman Effendi, attended by fome other minifters of rank, was the principal Turkif plenipotentiary. The Aufrian and Pruffian minifters at the Porte, having received a prefent of fifty purfes (amounting to about 25000 dollars) a-piece, from the Grand Signior, befides a fixed daily allowance for their expences, attended allo at the opening of the July 15 th. congrefs.

Nothing could afford a fronger contraft, than the magnificence of the Rufian minifters, oppofed to the Ottoman fimplicity. The former approached in four grand coaches, preceded by Huffars, and attended by 160 domeftics fuitably habited. The Turkifh minifters were on horfeback, with about fixty fervants, as plainly habited and accoutered as themfelves. Count Orlow was all over a blaze of jewels: on his breaft was the Emprefs's portrait, together with the enfigns of the different orders with which he had been invefted, all of which, as well as his buckles, and feveral other parts of his drefs, fhone with diamonds. On the other hand; Ciman Effendi was clothed with a robe of green camblet faced with ermin, and had nothing to diftinguifh him but a gold-headed cane. It would appear as if riches and magnificence had taken up their abode in the wilds of Scythia, and

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

that ancient fimplicity had retired to the voluptuous nations of Afia.

Afier many conferences, which continued till the enfuing month of September, the congrefs broke up without effect. The public are not yet well informed of the particular propofitions that were made or rejected on either fide. It is faid shat Ruffia infifted upon the payment of a fum equivalent to fourfcore millions of livres, as an indemnification for the expences of the war; that the Crimea hould become an independent flate; that the Mufti, however, mould retain a certain degree of firitual dominion in it ; but that Ruffia Mould alfo retain two ftrong fortreffes with garrifons there; to which were to be added, the perpetual pofieflion of Aroph, and an unlimited navigation on the Black-fea. We are not informed what propofals were made with refpect to the other conquefts: it is however probable, that the Turks would willingly have given up all claim to them, as an indemnification, and to avoid being preffed upon the more dangerous articles.

On the other hand, it is faid that the Turks denied the injultice of the war, and refufed the payment of fo great a fum of money, which would be puting weapons into the hands of thcir enemies, to be turned againft themfelves; that they made many objections to the navigation upon the Black-fea, as a meafure that would keep the city of Conftantinople in continual terror, and make it at all times liable to fudden invafions and danger; but that the difmemberment of Poland, and the independency of the Crimea, were utterly rejected, as propofals totally inadmiffible, both now and at all future times.

It feems evident that, though the public are not acquainted with the particulars, there mult have been fome qualification of there articles on both fides; as otherwife it feems almoft inconceivable, to what purpofe the congrefs fhould have been affembled, or how it could have continued folong, when the views of the principal parties were fo widely different, as not to admit a hope of reconciliation, and the demands made by the one of fuch a nature, as muft, if complied with, include the inevitable deftruction of the other. However this was, neither of the contending parties feemed much difpofed for an immediate renewal of the war, and, as the armiltice did not expire till the 2 Ift of September, the feafon was too far advanced for any military tranf. action of confequence, if they had been otherwife.

The court of Peterfburg did not feem pleafed with the conduct of Count Orlow upon this occafion. Though the repeated accounts of his being actually difgraced were not verified, and he has fince re. ceived great honours, there were certain marks for fome time after, which fufficiently fhewed that he was in no high degree of favour. The tranfactions, intrigues, and revolutions, in a female and defpotic court, are frequently of fuch a nature, as to be totally inexplicable, even to thofe who are the moft concerned in their confequences, and who vainly imagine they are at the bottom of all affairs, till a fatal experience convinces them of their error. It would be therefore ridiculous to pretend to affign any caufe, either for the feeming difgrace of Count Orlow, or for his afcent fince to a greater degree of favour. It

## 16] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772。

has been publicly charged upon a moft ambitious and rapacious monarch, who was himfelf one of the mediators, that the congrefs of Foczani was rendered ineffecual by his machinations: As this prince has the peculiar fortune in his old age, to fland in a flate of perfonal enmity with the greater part of the human fpecies, every charge againft him fhould therefore be received with that due caution, which is always neceflary when charges come from enemies.

The prefent Grand Vizir Mouru fon Oglou, who was the braveft officer in the Turkinh fervice, was alfo the moft difpofed to peace of any man in the empire. It may well be fuppofed, that the fame abilities, which gave him fo manifeft a fuperiority in the field, enabled him alfo more clearly to comprehend the fruitlefinefs and fatal tendency of the war, under the prefent ruinous weakners of the Turkifh government. This gentleman was the athor of the late congrefs, to which he attended as clofely as if he had been perfonally prefent; having removed to the borders of the Danube, in order to maintain an immediate correfpondence with the minifters at Foczani. Upon the breaking up of the congrefs, before any aes of hoflility had been committed on either fide, Moufton Dglou difpatched an officer to General Romanzow to propofe a renewal of it.

The ready acquiefcence of the Ruthan general in this meafure, feemed to imply a difapprobation of the condact of the late plenipotentiary. The Turk, as before, waved all forms, and left the nomination of a place for renewing the congrefs to Count Romanzow.

The Aufrian and Pruffian minifters? as well as Orman Efiendi, were already retarned to Conftantinople the Reis Effendi was now appointed plenipotentiary on the part of the Ottomans, and Mi. Obrefow on that of the Ruffians; and Buchareft, the capital of Walachia, the place for holding the congrefs. Upon the meeting of the minifters at Bucharef, the fufpenfion of arms, which had been previcully concludded for forty days, was now extended to the 20 th

OEt. 29. of the enfuing March, and was to continue in the remote countries for a month longer.

In the mean time, a great point feemed to be obtained by Ruffia, by a treaty concluded with the Tartars of Crimea, in which they are faid totally to have renounced the Ottoman government, to have put themfelves under the proteation of the Emprefs, and to have yielded to her the two fortrefles of Kertfch and Jenicala, which command the Streights of Caffa, together with the territories belonging to them. In return, the Emprefs refores to them alf the had conquered in the Crimea, and furrenders to them the fortreffes which had been garrifoned by the Turks, upon condition that no Turkif garrifon hould ever again be received in them.

A treaty of this nature makes $x$ figure upon paper, and affords thofé plaufible pretences and appearances of juftice, which even conquerors would with to impofe upon mankind; and may, when firength is oppofed to weaknefs, have a certain weight in the negociations for a peace. In other refpects, it is only a form of words without import. The Tartars were already, without any treaty, in the hands
of their moft cruel and inveterate enemies, whom they cqually abhorred and defpifed; and the very fortreffes demanded by the Rulfians were already in their poffeffion. In fuch a fituation, they mut undoubtedly fubfcribe to any terms that were propofed; but they could not, by any act of theirs, give any right or title to the Ruffians, but that which they were already in fall poffeffion of by conquelt. The Tartar Khan, to whom they were inviolably bounden, both by their civil and religious laws, was out of the country; and the fortreffes in the peninfula had never been their property, having been either built by the Turks, or taken by them from the Genoefe. As to the ceding of thefe places to the Tartars, in confequerce of this treaty, we fhall undoubtedly hear no more of it ; but if the Turks can be brought to fubmit to the nominal independency of the Crimea, by which they will totally refign the Tartars into the hands of their enemies, as an article of the treaty between the two nations, it is one of the great points which Ruffia is eager to obtain.

The affairs of the Porte, have in confequence of the negociations for a peace, been fo interwoven this year with thofe of Ruffia, that, except what relates to Ali Bey's rebellion, there remains but little to be faid upon that fubject. The late unfortunate Grand Vizier having been removed from his office towards the conclufion of the preceding year, the celebrated Bafha, Mouffon Oglou, brother-in-law to the Grand Seignior, who had diftinguifhed himfelf fo much in Walachia, both by the taking of Giurgewo, and the defeat of General Effen, and was the only officer who Vol. XV.
fupported the honour of the Turkifh arms in the laft campaign, was appointed his fucceffor. This brave officer, inftead of indulging his natural bias to war, at the rifque or expence of his country, has, as we have already feen, ufed all his endeavours to bring about a peace between the hoftile powers.

Whatever the fuccefs of the negociations may be, this conduff was founded upon true policy. The ruined condition of the Ottoman army at the clofe of that fatal campaign, the weaknefs of their marine, which could not yet in any degree have recovered the fhock it had fo lately received, the infufficiency of the fortifications upon the Dardanelles, together with the diftractions in the government, the difcontent of the people, and the open rebellions in Egypt and Syria, made the gaining of a year's breathing-time a matcer of the utmot importance to the Porte. In that time, if the Vizir till fupports the character which he has already acquired, the Turkih'affairs may wear a very different afpect from that which they then exhbited. Befides the reftoring of order in the government and police, and the providing for the fecurity of the Da:danelles, and fuch a marine as would be fufficient to protect the coalts of the Black Sea, great changes might have been fince made in the difcipline and conduct of their licentious foldiery; who have alfo had time given them to recover and new-brace their cou. rage, and to flake off that terror and confternation which, even among veteran troops, are the certain confequences of a rapid feries of loffes and difgiaces. If fuch meafures have been purfued,

## 18] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

and that the Ruffians frould fill perfift in the exorbitancy of their demands, they may polifibly find the Turkith army, at their next meeting, in a very different fituation from that in which they lait faw it. The advantages to the Turks from fo long a fufpenfion of arms are indeed fo obvious, that it is not to be imagined it could have efcsped the penetration of the Ruflians, and we mant therefore conclude, that they had fufficient motives for thinking it equally neceflary to themfelves.

While Ali Bey's faithful friend and ally, the Chiek Daher, was exerting the utmoft induftry and valour in making a conquelt for him of Syria, he loit the kingdom of Egypt himfelf, by as fudden a revolution as that by which he obtained it. We have formerly hazarded an opinion, that the barbarity and treachery of the natives, ogether with the factions, cruel, and turbulent difpofition of the great lords or princes, would probably prove as great obitacles to his eftablifhing of a permanent gowernment, as even the hoftile oppofition of the Ottoman power. The event has for this time juftified the conjecture, and he owes the lofs of Egypt, and the 'Turks the recovery of it, to his brother-inlaw, Mahomed Bey Aboudaab.

This man, who like Ali Bey himfelf, and the reft of the Egyptian chiefs, had been originally a תave, owed his liberty and fortune entirely to him. It may be juft neceflary to obferve here, that though the Mamaluck fynem with refpect to the crown was of courfe abolifhed upon the conqueft of the kingdom by the Turks, it has notwithtanding (it is faid) been pre-
ferved in its full vigour by the great chieftains or lords of the country, none of whom, ftrange and unnatural as it may feem, can be fucceeded by any of his children, or by any other perfon, who is not, or has not been, in actual nlavery. The Arabian chieks, who are difperfed all over Egypt, do not come within this defcription, they being the natural and hereditary princes of their tribes; they are however obliged to pay a fmall fum of money to government upon each renewal of the fuccefion.

It fortuned that among a number of Georgian women, who had been purchafed for his feraglio, Ali Bey had difcovered one of his own fifters; upon this difcovery he befowed her upon Mahomed Aboudaab, who had firt been his flave, and was then become his favourite; and whom he afterwards raifed to the dignity of a boy. Some jealoufies having arifen between them fince the late revolution, Aboudaab and fome other beys were banifhed from court, who having retired to the Upper Egypt, began there to form a ftrong faction againlt Ali Bey.

Ayoub, the governor of Girge, and nephew to Ali Bey, commanded at that time in Upper Egypt, or what the Arabians call the province of Saydi. This governor, finding that he was not able to fubdue Aboudaab by force, intended to have circumvented him by treachery; he accordingly pretended to become himfelf mal-content, and had feveral conferences with Aboudaab, whofe injuries he feemed highly to refent, and exclaimed as loudly as any body againft the op. preffion and tyinanny of Ali Bey.

By thefe means, he hoped to have

## HISTORY OF EUROPE。

found an opportunity to furprize and cut of Aboudaab; but not depending entirely upon this part of his fcheme, he fent fecret intelligence to his uncle of all that paffied, with a requiftion to fend fuch a number of foldiers expeditioully and privately into the province, as would enable him, if it failed of fuccefs, to put his defign in execution othervife. The caution and ragacity of Aboudaab was however luperior to his artifices, and he fell into the trap which he had laid. That bey, having either feen through his defigns, or obtained a knowledge of them by other means, invited him as ufual to his camp, where he, without ceremony, fabbed him in his tent.

This tranfaction having cut off all means of reconciliation between Ali Bey and Aboudaab, and the latter now finding himfelf entire mafter of the Upper Egypt, he no longer hefitated, but marched with a confiderable army towards Cairo. Aii Bey fent moft of his forces, under the command of nine beys, to oppofe him ; but thefe beApril j oth, ing entirely defeated,
1772. and the conqueror marching faft to Cairo, he thought proper to fly from thence with his treafures and a frall retinue, and encountered the greateft dangers and difficulties, before he was able to gain the friendly fhelter of the Chiek Daher in Syria. This new revolution caufed the greateft joy in Conftantinople, and a firman was immediately difpatched to Egypt, by which Mahomed Abcudaab was appointed commander of that country. We may judge by this tranfaction, that Aboudaab having no ftrength of
his own able to cope wich Ali Bey, fet out upon the principle of reftoring the legal government, and that the natural pride and jealoufy of the great lords made many of them difpofed to return to it, rather than own a fubmiffion to one of their equals.

The reception which Ali Bey received from the Cheik Daher was fuch as the unfortunate, particularly ugitive princes, feldom experience. As this Arabian prince feems to be one of the moft extraordinary characters of any age, it may not be improper to take notice of fome of thofe particularities, which fame, at this diffance, has reported of him. He is repefented as poff ffed of thofe great and mixed qualities, which would do honour to a hero in the mof military age, and render a citizen refpected and admired in the moft civilized. At the age of ninety-three years, he has all the courage, activity, and vigour of five and-twenty. It is faid he was fcarcely ever worfted in action, though the greater part of his life has been fpent in that petty defultory kind of war, in which the erratic and barbarous tribes of thofe wide regions are for ever engaged; and which, though unattended with glory, is filled with action, danger, and enterprize. His fidelity, friendfhip, and firmnefs, are conípicuoufly fhewn in his conduct to Ali Bey; as his great mental powers, and his military abilities arc, in the long war which he has carried on merely upon their ftrength, being obliged to create, if we may be allowed to ure the exprefion, both armies and refources; and in which almoof all the cities and towns of the ancient Phenicia, Paleftine, and the South of Syria, have been-re-

## 20] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

peatediy taken, and he has fuccerfively defeated the 'Turkifh officers, wherever they have ventured to meet him. May we, for its fingularity, add the following whimfical circumftance, which is related of this extraordinary man. It is faid, that at this great age, he every year marries a fine young girl of thirteen or fourteen; it however remains a doubt, whether this be the effect of conftitution, or avarice; for it appears that the monks of the order of St. Francis in the Holy-Land, having ufually given a prefent at the marriage of a chiek, to gain his favour and protection, it became at length to be confidered as an obligation, and Chiek Daher is paid a thoufand crowns a year by the friars for his marriages.

Ali Bey found his patriarchal friend furrounded by his children and nephews, and ftrengthened by the acceffion of the Mutualis, and fome other barbarous tribes, whom he had lately fubdued, and now taught to fubdue others. The war has been fince carried on in the fame loofe and inregular manner as before; but can exilt no longer than the prefent troubles in which the Porte is involwed; for the lofs of Egypt mult then prove fatal to Ali Bey.

The conduet of the great partitioning powers gradually unfolded their defigns during the negociauons at Foczani. They proceeded Gilently in carrying on thofe arrangements which they had lately concluded; while they feemed reItrained by their enormity from making a public avowal of them. If feemed as if they endeavoured to feel the general temper and difoofition of Eurepe ; and by a climax - fucceflive exorbitancies, to pre-
vent the furprize which attends novelty, and prepare the public for thofe greater which were ftill to fucceed. Deformity wears off by acquaintance; and perhaps they found it neceffary to familiarize themfelves with their own defigns, before they could arrive at a refolution of expofing them nakedly to the view of the world.

We have formerly feen, how the breaking out of the plague in Po land, together with the war carried on in that country, afforded a pretence to the Auftrians and Pruflians to draw lines, and form great bodies of tronps upon its borders. Thefe troops by degrees entered farther both into Poland and Pruffia; and through the mutual jealoufy that then fubfifted between thole powers, the motions and numbers on the one fide were in a great meafure regulated by thofe of the other. As the movements and defigns of the King of Pruffia are at all times alarming and fufpicious, they were at this time particularly fo to the Poles; who, from his intimate connection with Ruffia, as well as his own particular difpofition, could make no doubt of his entering into, or furthering, her moft pernicious defigns. Their opinions and affections were very differently difpofed with regard to Autria. As the Emprefs-queen was well known to be adverie to the whole conduct of the court of $\mathrm{Pe}-$ terlburg with refpect to Poland, and her jealoufy, both of that and the court of Berlin, were equally well underfood, her military movements were obferved with the greateft pleafure by all the Poles, almoft, of whatever party; as it was from her natural oppofition to thofe two inimical powers, her avowed piety,

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

and fuppofed true judgment in poIitical matters, that they expected, fooner or later, the deliverance of their country.

The Pruffian troops, from their firft entrance into the dominions of Poland, without the pretence or colour of war, acted in every refpect as if they had come to revenge unparalleled injuries in the country of the moft odious enemy; and even exceeded what is practifed upon thofe occafions between civilized nations. Their monarch feems upon this occafion to have exhaufted the whole of his fertile genius, in finding out new modes of rapine, oppreffion, and tyranny. No forms were obferved, no meafures were kept, and even the ordinary appearances and trappings of juitice were thamelefsly thrown by.

It has been computed, that at a moderate eftimation he carried off, in the courfe of the year 1771, from the province of Great Poland and the adjoining diftricts, twelve thoufand families, who were fent, with their effects, to fock the barren fands and bleak wilds of his hereditary dominions. In the fame year he publifhed an edict, cornmanding every perfon, under the revereft penalties, and even corporal punifhment, to take in payment for forage, provifions, corn, horfes, \&c. the money which fhould be offered by his troops and commiffaries. This money was either filver, bearing the impreffion of Poland, and worth only one-third of its nominal value, or elfe ducats, fruck in imitation of the Dutch ducats, (which from their intrinfic worth are current in every part of Germany and the North) that were feventeen per cent. below them in
value. With this bafe money he bought up corn and forage enough, not only to fupply his army for two whole years; but alfo to fock magazines in the country where the provifions were bought, which were afterwards converted into markets, where the inhabirants were obliged to come and re-purchafe corn, at an advanced price, for their daily fubfiftence, and to pay for it with good money; his commifiaries refufing to take back the fame coin, which they had before obliged the people to receive. It is faid, that the king gained, in this fingle article of extortion and injuffice, feven millions of dollars; which, though an amazing fum, and that the calculation may be large; yet if we recollect, that by being mafter that year of the Viftula, he became poffeffed of all the corn in Poland that was intended for the Dantzick: market, befides what his troops could lay hands on in Great Poland and Pruflia, and remember at the fame time the exceeding fcarcity and great price of that commodity, both in Germany and all the neighbouring countries, we may perhaps find reafon not to think the fum much exaggerated.

Exceffive contributions were at firf extorted, which were afterwards doubled and trebled, both in Great Poland and Royal Pruffia. Un-heard-of gabelles were at length impofed, and the proteftant ciries of Dantzick and Thorn furrounded with cuftom-houfes, at which exorbitant duties were levied upon all the neceflaries of life, as they were carried into market. In a word, the exactions from the ab . bies, convents, cathedrals, and nobles, were fo exorbitant, and a length grew fo much beyond their

## 22] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

abilities, that the canons of Gnefna. fhut up the church, and abandoned their cathedral; the priefts fled from their cures, the monks from their monafteries, and the nobles from their eftates. 'Thofe whom age or infirmities prevented from fiying, were bound hand and foot, and carried off as criminals.

In the mean time, the young men were every where feized, and fent of to fill up the Pruftian arinies. When all the ingenuity of device, 'and all the refources of oppreffion, rapine, and tyranny, feemed at length to be exhaufted, a new one was difcovered, which was before mineardi-of in the hitory of mankind. Every town and village was obliged to furnifh a certain number of marriageable girls, to each of whom the parents were to give, as a portion, a feather-bed, four pillows, one cow, two hogs, and three du-
cats in gold; all of which were fent to flock the king's dominions. One fmall town in Pofnania, with its ditrict, was obliged to furnifh General Belling with fifty marriageable girls and their portions; and the roads were covered with waggons, loaded with this new fpecies of contribution. Thus were the childiren torn from the arms of their unhappy parents, and the wretched brides obliged to abandon their country, their religion, their language, their friends, and all the dear connections of life, to be tranfported to unknown countries, married to men they never faw, and to live in a ftate of mutual hatred with people whom they could not undertand. Thefe oppreffions continued from the latter part of the year 1770, to the fame time in the year 1772, when the partition of Poland was formally declared.

## C H A P. III.

Retroppective view of the conduct of the court of Vienna with refpect to poland, from the commencement of the troubles in that kingdom. The unbappy effecis rwhich it bad ufon the Poles. Unexpeczed union in politics and fen. timents beiween the courts of Vienna and Berlin; probable effect of that jurction upon the conduct of the court of Peterßburg. The Confederates Jurprize the cafle of Cracouv; are befreged, and make a long defence in it. Markal Zaremba propofes to furvender upon terms; is refufed by the king, and received by the Riflans. Royal falt-mines feized by the Auftians. Foini manifcfo prefented by the partitioning powers. Specification from the Emprels-queen, of the conntries which foe propofed to feize upon. Specification from the Eimprefs of Rufia. Letters patent of the King of Pruffia, containing a dieduction of bis rigbts. Some obfervations upon them.

THE court of Vienna continued long undetermined and irrefolute as to the meafures which it fhould purfue in refpect to the affairs of Poland. The election of the prefent king, onder the immediate influence of Ruffia was equally
repugnant to its political interefts, and to its ftrong predilection in favour of the houfe of Saxony. For though the electoral prince was not yet of age, its hopes were not loft of re-inftating that family in Poland upon a future occation, until

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

the clection of fo young a prince as the prefent king, and the authority which it was evident Ruffia would obtain in the country during his adminiftration, precluded them entirely. This difappointment was not received, without a very vifible degree of chagrin and diffatisfaction. The Auftrian minifter was accordingly recalled from Warfaw before the election took place; no other was fent to fucceed him : and though the legality of the election was barely acknowledged, no friendly correfpondence was kept up with that court.

Many other parts of the conduct of the court of Peterfburg had excited the flrongeft diflike, if not animofity, at Vienna. The manner in which the Emprefs-queen was abandoned in the laft war, when fhe was at the point of obtaining all the dear-bought fruits of it, by recovering thofe favourite and valuable parts of her hereditary dominions, which had been fo violentiy wrefted from her, and by wreaking her revenge upon that moft detefted enemy, who was already feemingly in her hands, was a matter that could not be forgot, and might fcarcely be forgiven. The expulfion of Prince Charles of Saxony from the dukedom of Courland, which was a meafure evidently calculated to feclude his family from all farther connections with Poland, was confidered as much an infult to the houfe of Auftria, as an injury to that of Saxony.

The fublequent conduct of Ruffia in regard to the affairs of Poland, inftead of leffening, afforded new and ferious caufes for increafing the diftruft and jealoufy of Auftria. The haughty defpotifm and arrogance, with which that arbitrary power
made a young man, who was its minifter at Warfaw, the dictator of a code of laws to the king and the republic, and the iron hand with which in the face of the world it ruled them both, were matters as truly alarming to Aufria, as they were dangerous to Germany in general ; and as the ffrict union between the King of Pruffia and the Czarina feemed to render the evil irremediable, the jealoufy and averfion naturally grew ftronger, in proportion to the appearance of the danger. Thefe were matters fo thoroughly underftood all over Europe, that no one hefitated in the opinion, that the quiefcence of the court of Vienna in regard to Poland proceeded entirely from its apprehenfions of that of Berlin.

When the affairs of that country were arrived at fuch a crifis, that the Confederates, in the blindnefs of rage and fury, flew to arms, the fame appearances were fill vifible at Vienna: and though no public aft was done in their favour, the tone, the language, and the countenance of both the court and people were well underftood to be fo; and fuficient caufes were fuppofed for their-not making a more expli-cit avowal of their fentiments. The Confederates accordingly found a fure refuge and protection in every part of the Auftrian dominions during the whole time of the troubles. Their manifetos and declarations, even that which declared the throne vacant, the king an ufurper and tyrant, and recommended his deftruction as a common enemy, were printed and pub. lifhed in them, and from thence circulated throughout Europe. The fums of money which were iffued for their fupport, by the court of

## 24] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Saxony, as well as from other quarters, were all tranfmitted to them through the hands of the bankers at Vienna; and Hungary might be confidered as little lets than their head quariers and a place of arms during the war. The fame difpofition was vifible for a long time in favour of the Turks; and it has been even afferted, that a treaty was actually entered into, and nearly concluded, between the Porte and the court of Vienna, by which the latter was to engage as a principal in the war, and to be fupported with a very large yearly fubfidy by the former.

The conferences between the Emperor and the King of Pruffia foon changed the politics of the court of Vienna; and it is probable that their unexpected junction in opinion and councils caufed a ftill greater revolution in thofe of the court of Peterfburg. it is not indeed to be imagined, that the prerent partition of Poland can be in any degree a favourite meafure with the Emprefs of Ruffia, or that it at all correfponds with her original views in refpect to that country. Her great object, undoubtedly, mat have been, to have kept that kingdom entire for the prefent ; to have preferved, for fome time, the name and appearance of its ancient form of government, while fhe extended her infuence in fuch a manner, as to continue in her hauds the fupreme direction and controul of the whole; a fituation in which her fuccefsful war with the Porte munt inevitably have confirmed her. By this means fhe would have avoided the exciting of the envy, or the apprehenfions of her neighbours, as well as that obloquy which muft arife, from the perfidious robbing
of a friend and ally, in direct breath of all treaties, as well as of her own moft folemn and repeated perfonal promifes and declarations. Thus Poland would have anfwered all the purpofes of a Ruffian province, until it infenfibly funk into one; or until fuch a concurrence of circumftances prefented themfelves, as would make it unneceffary to continue the reftraint any longer; in the former cafe, which would be the more eligible, the people would have remained contented, and fancied themfelves free, until by degrees they forgot the meaning of the term.

As a fteady adherence to thefe meafures would have been the true interelt of Ruffia, fo it feemed to have been the original line of her conduct before the interference of the other powers, though deviated from in forne inftances by a heat and precipitation, which were perhaps neither prudent nor neceflary; and would have been in fome degree confiftent with thofe folemn and public declarations, which the repeatedly made, in regard to the affairs of Poland. For however equivocal the credit of fuch authorities may be upon other occafions, the admittance of her jealous and rival neighbours to a fhare of her fpoils, and the enabling them thereby to gain more than an equal degree of relative flrength, is a conduct fo contrary to the true genius and temper of Ruflia, that no doubt fhould be made of her fincerity in any act, which militated with the opinion of its proceeding from her own cloice. Upon the whole, there feems to be the frrongeft reafons to imagine, that the fcheme for the partition of Poland did not originate in the court of Peterfburg,

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [25

and that its acquiefcence in the meafure proceeds only from the neceffity of the prefent conjunctare.

The firft circumfance that feemed to indicate any change in the fyltem of the court of Vienna, was the throwing out of fome hints of fome ancient claims, which the flates of Hungary were faid to have upon Poland. Though thefe were but imperfectly exprefied, they were fufficient to excite a confiderable alarm in a coantry, which had already too many caufes for being fufpicious of the defigns of its neighbours ; upon which the Em-prets-queen wrote a letter with her own hand to the King of Poland, in the month of January, 1771, wherein, after the ftrongeft affurances of unalterable friendflip for him and the republic, and a requeit that the motions of her troops fhould give no alarm to either, the concluded by affuring him, that the never had entertained a thought of feizing any part of his dominions, nor would ever fuffer any other power to do fo.

Notwithftanding the apparent fincerity of thefe declarations, others of a different nature were publifhed in the courfe of that year by her troops in Poland. By thefe latter, the claims were renewed in general terms, but without any particular fpecification of their nature or ex. tent, it being profeffed, that they fhould continue dormant until the conclufion of a peace, when they fhould be properly examined, and fettled in an amicable manner; it was however declared, with an apparent reference to thofe claims, that certain territories, which were occupied by the Auftrian troops, Sould be protected from all infults
whatfoever, whether on the part of the Ruflians or the Confederates.

The equivocal conduct of Aufria was fill continued, and though the fatal treaty of partition was figned early in the year of which we treat, no apparent change took place in it for

Feb. $177^{2}$. feveral monchs after. It would feem as if the court of Vienna had been at firft either afhamed of the infamy, or hocked at the enormity of this tranfaction; for it is faid, that Count Kaunitz, the Imperial prime minifter, upon the queftion being clofely put to him near two months after, by fome of the foreign miniters, denied ir in the ftrongeft and mofl folemn terms.

It may be a matter of doubt, whether the infidious artifices of the court of Berlin in exciting the troubles, or the delufive appearances of friendfhip fhown by that of Vienna, were in the event more defructive to the unfortunate Po landers. It has been confidently afferted, that the former of thefe powers, with a premeditated defign to bring matters to fomething near their prefent crifis, firft urged the Difidents, by repeated affurances of effectual fupport, to embark haftily in the defign of recovering their ancient rights and privileges, and then encouraged the governing part of the nation to perfevere in their oppreflions, by private affurances to the mof bigotted, and fome of the moft powerful members of the diet, that he would take no active part in their favour; until by thefe indirect means the whole kingdom was fet in a flame. The enormity of fuch a conduct makes it to be hoped, as well for the fake of royalty as of human nature, that

## 26] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

the charge is not founded in truth. But if is fhould be otherwife, even this crooked fyftem of policy could have fucceeded only in part, if the faife lights hang out by Aufria, operating upon the pre-conceived opinion formed of her difpoftion and political views, had not encouraged the Poles to that ruinous and unavaling perfeverance and obitinacy, which, without a due attention to the feafon, or waiting for time or opportunity, firft precipitated Ruflia into extremities, which fhe probably had neither forefeen nor intended, and having covered their country with a deluge of blood, has terminated in its final deffruction.

Enclofed, as the Confederates were at the end of the preceding year, by the Ruffian, Aufrian, and Pruffian armies, and abandoned, as they feemed to be, by their only allies, who were negociating a peace upon fuch unequal terms, as afforded but little hopes of their being much confidered, it was naturally to be expected that their oppofition would have been entirely at an end, and that the leaders would either have obtained the beft terms they could from Ruffia, or have retired into other countries, in hopes of fome happy concurrence of circumfances, which might have reflored tranquillity and fecurity to their own. Their conduct, however, was directly the revere; and in this hopelefs ftate of their affairs, they meditated new enterprizes, and carried on the fame ruinous kind of war, which had fo long defolated the country.

In the beginning of the year, they had the feeming good fortune to furprize the citadel of Cracow, which they had
already rendered remarkable by the fiege which they had fuftained in it, in the beginning of thefe troubles. About the fame time, they had various firminines with the Ruffians, and the Polih crown troops, in fome of which they acted wich a good deal of vigour; but all thefe efforts only ferved to weaken themfelves irretrievab'y, by the continued flagghter of the nobility, and to compleat entirely tie ruin of the country. The citadel of Cracow, Tyniec, Czenfochaw, and mot of their other fortrefles, were foon after befieged by the Ruffrans; fome of thefe, particularly the caftie of Cracon, and the fortrefs of Tyniec, made a moft obftinate defence, and held out a furprizing length of time, the garrifons having endured unparalleled hardflips before they furrendered.

In the beginning of May, Marfhal Zaremba, feeing that their affairs grew every day more hopelefs, fent an officer of diftinction to the king and the miniltry at Warfaw, to make an offer of furrender for himfelf and his party, which confirted of about two thoufand men; but at the fame time defired to be informed to whom he flould furrender; whether to the republic, or to the Ruffians and Pruffians, by whom they were furrounded: The anfwer was truly laconic: he was told, That as he had not confulted them in forming the confederacy, they had no advice to give him in the prefent exigence. There feems to be but little doubt, that this anfwer was dictated by the Ruffian minifter, who probably did not now think it proper, that the king fhould exercife any act of fovereignty, or that a door fhould be opened for an intercourfe and com. mиnion

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

munion of interefts between him and the Confederates; as it can fcarcely be fuppofed, that in the prefent fituation of affairs, he would, if left to himfelf, have acted fo cruelly, and fo contrary to his interefts, as to cut off at once the greater part of the nation from all hopes of peace and accommodation.

Marfhal Zaremba now propoféd his terms where the power was lodged for receiving them. He was treated with great diftinction by the Ruffian commander in chief, with whom he entered Warfaw, in a manner that carried more the air of a triumphant general, than that of a rebel or fugitive. The conditions were very moderate; he and his general officers bound themfelves by oath to enter into no other confederacy, and agreed to refide at Warfaw till a pacification took place; the inferior officers, upon giving fecurity for their future behaviour, were permitted to retire to their houfes in the country, and fuch of the common men, as had not efcaped to the other confederacies, were incorporated with the Ruffian or Polifh troops. The king had the mortification to have one of his own fubjects, whofe direct fubmiffion to himfelf he had a few days before refufed, now introduced to him upon more equal terms, by a Ruffian officer, under the fanction of a Ruffian treaty.

Tyniec, and the caftle of Cracow, ftill held out, and were not taken till the latter end of June, or beginning of July. In the mean. time, a body of Auftrians had joined the Ruffians to carry on the fiege of the firlt ; the garrifon being reduced to the utmof extremity, and preferring any change of con-
dition to that of a fubmiffion to their natural and inveterate enemies, they entered into a private treaty with the Auftrians, and permitred them to take poffefion of the fortrefs, without the knowledge or confent of the Ruffians.

The Ruflian officers, who had too long made their own will the fupreme law in every tranfaction with the Poles, could ill brook an inftance, which fhewed that it was not equally omnipotent with other nations, and the lofs of a place which they confider d as their own. The matter had like to become ferious; and they ftill made a fhew of carrying on the fiege, though the Aultians were now the defen. ders of the place. Whether it was, that the officers on either fide were not fully apprized of the defigns of their refpective courts, and the nature of the connedion between thems or that natural antipathy and contempt were fuperior to any bands that could unite thefe ill-paired allies, however it was, frequent bickerings paffed between them about this time: and it was as much as the two courts could do to prevent their animofty from thewing itfelf in a dangerous manner.

The Auftrians having feized the royal falt. Junegth. mines at Wielickza, Bochinia, and fome other places, which were a principal fource of the king's private revenue, and the Pruffians having cut him off from the remainder of it, which principally arofe from the duties in Royal Prufia, the wretched monarch found himfelf, in the hands of his. pretended and officious friends, be. reft of all the means of fubiiltence. The Auftrians did not yet, however compel the crown officers and ma-
giftracy.

## 28] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

giffracy to perjury, by obliging them to take oaths contrary to their allegiance. At the falt-works, they proceeded no farther than to oblige the officers to fign an act, by which they engaged to fulfil the duties of their places, not to fend the falt elfewhere without order, to obey no orders but thofe given by the commarider in chief, and to keep the money arifing from the works till they received farther inflructions.

At length the time arrived, when the actors in this flate farce had attained confidence enough to throw by their malks, and to appear in their proper forms without any difguife. The King of Pruffia, who was lefs attentive to appearances, had for fome time made no fecret of his intention, and had dignified his acquifitions, as if they had been countries lately difcovered, by the title Sept. 18 th. of New Pruflia. A inanifefto was celivered at Warfaw, by the Ruffian and Pruffian minifters, in the name of their refpective fovereigns, which was 26th. feconded a few days after by the miniter from the Emprefsqueen, in which the three powers openly avowed their intentions. This declaration was foon after fucceeded by Specifications from the different powers of the countries which they had agreed zefpectively to appropriate.

It would afford little ufe or entertainment to enter into a long or particular difcuffion of thofe fate formulas, which are publifhed in compliance with eftablifhed cuftoms, and to blindfold the vulgar, without its being intended that they thould convey either truth or argument. The manifefto fets out with a detail of the laudable intentions and friendly offices of the Emprefs
of Ruffia, in all of which the is faid to have been either openly or tacitly feconded by the other two powers; general complaints are made of loffes fuftained, and expences incurred, in confequence of the frequent troubles in Poland; the fipirit of difcord which has feized the nation is greatly lamented, and a moving defcription given of the miferies it has undergone, and of its prefent deplorable fituation; at the fame time, that the total diffolution of the flate is foretold to be the confequence of the prefent anarchy and diforder, if not timely prevented. It is acknowledged, that this event would probably deflroy the harmony and friendihip at prefent fubfifting between the three great powers, which puts them under a neceffity of taking a decifive part in fuch critical circumftances, and with one accord, to take fuch effectual meafures as would re-eftablifh tranquillity and good order in Poland, and put the ancient conflitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a fure and folid foundation.

Thus far, nothing can appear more generous or laudable, than the conduct and intentions of the great allied powers. We are however foon informed, that as Poland is to be fo highly benefited by the mutual friend fhip and harmony which now fo happily fubfifts between them, it is alio right, that they fhould derive fome advantage themfelves from this fortunate concord, while it lafts, the uncertainty of its continuance being moft emphatically acknowledged. Thus circumftanced, as they have refpectively very confiderable claims on the poffeffions of the Republics they will

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

not expore them to the hazard of future poflible contingencies, and have therefore determined among themfelves to affert thofe rights and claims, which each of them will hereafter be ready to juftify in time and place, by authentic records, and folid reaions.

That having reciprocally communicated their refpective rights and claims, and being mutually convinced of their juftice, they have determined to fecure to themfelves ${ }^{2}$ proportionable equivalent, by taking immediate and effectual poffeffion of fuch parts of the territories of the republic as may ferve to fix more natural and fure bounds between her and the three powers. They alfo promife, that they will, hereafter, give an exact fpecification of what they intend refpectively to feize upon as an equivalent ; and moft generoully difcharge the Poles from all other debts, dues, demands, and claims, of whatever nature, whether on the [poffeffions or fubjects of the republic; at the fame time inviting all ranks and orders of them to banifh, or at leaft fufpend, the firit of difcord and delufion; in order, that a diet being, legally affembled, they might co-operate with their faid maje ties, in eftablifhing, on a firm and folid foundation, the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may at the fame time ratify, by public acts, the exchange of the titles, pretenfions, and claims of the three powers, againft the equivalents of which they have taken poffefion.

It feemed by the delay in prefenting the fpecifications, as well as by their fubfequent conduct; that the ufurping powers had not been able in all this time to agree among themfelves, upon the fhares which
they fhould refpectively feize of the fpoil, in the divifion of this miferable country. We accerdingly find the fanie ftudied obfcurity in thefe notifications, that are obfervable in the manifefto; the limits are uncertainly traced, and places and rivers marked as boundaries, which are not to be found in the maps, or are not generally known by the names affigned to them.

In the jpecification delivered by the court of Vienna, the Emprefsqueen takes the countries contained within the following limits, as a portion equivalent to her rights: all that lies on the right fide of the Viftula, from the duchy of Silefia, above Sandomir, to the mouth of the river San, and from thence, along Tarnopol to Zamoife and Rubiefzow, up to the river Bog, and crofling the Bog, and going along the proper frontiers of Red Ruffia, to where the frontiers of Volhynia and Podolia meet at Zabraz; from thence in a ferait line to the river Nietter, taking in that fmall part of Podolia which is cut by the little river Podhorze, to its influx into the Niefter, and fo on to the bounds which feparate Pa cutia from Moldavia.

The caufes which excited ant equivocal defcription of limits did not, however, continue long to operate; the declarations themfelves being no longer confiderd as binding, than till the three powers could agree upon an arrangement more advantageous to themfelves. The Emprefs queen accordingly poffeffed herfelf of the remainder of the Palatinate of Cracovia, and of the whole of that of Sandomir, on the left fide of the Viltula, and extended her ufurpation, on the fide of Podolia, to within a few

## 30] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

miles of Kaminieck. By this tranfation the houfe of Auftria becomes poileffed of two-thirds of the Upper Poiand, the provinces of Red Ruffia and Pocutia, together with a part of Podolia, if not of Volhiynia, containing, in a direet line, from the borders of Silefia, weft, to the diftrict of Kaminieck, eaft, an extent of country of confiderably more than 300 Englifh miles, and in its greatef breadth, from the Crapach mountains, which divide Pocutia from Moldavia on the fouth, to the borders of Lithuania in the north, of not lefs than two handred, forming a valt extent of frontier, along the borders of Silefia, Hungary, Tranfylvania, and Moldavia.

Notice was given in this fpecification, that the Count de Pergen was appointed commiffary, plenipotentiary, and governor, in the new provinces, and the people were Atrictly commanded to pay ready and cheerful obedience to every thing he fhould ordain. They were alfo informed, that though the day was not yet appointed for their taking the oath of allegiance to her imperial majefty, it thould however be foon determined upon; and they were charged, in the mean time, to conduct themfelves as quiet and obedient fubjects, in the fame manner as if the oath had been already adminittered; in failure of which they were threatened with thofe puniflhments due to rebellious fubjects.

The fpecifications delivered by the Emprefs of Rufia were as little adhered to as thofe prefented by the Emprefs-queen. She alfo, by way of indemnification and exchange for divers ancient rights, and juft and indifputable pretenfi-
ons, feizes on the following prod vinces and people, whom fhe incorporates for ever with her empire; viz. all Polifh Livonia ; that part of the palatinate of Poloczk fituate on the right of the Dwina, or Duna; all the palatinate of Witepfk, on both fides of that river; all the palatinate of Micillaw ; the upper part of the palatinate of Minfk; along an imaginary line to the fource of the Druetz; and alfo the lower part of the fame province, which extends on the other fide of the Druetz and the Nieper. Though thefe limits take in a vaft extent of country, comprehending, befides Polifh Livonia, about one half of the great duchy of Lithuania, it is faid that the ufurpation on this fide has been fince muchi increafed, and now includes the country between the Berezina and the Nieper.

The Emprefs not only folemnly promires her, new fubjects the free and public exercife of their religion, and fecurity in their property, but alio deciares, that looking upon them now as her dear children, fle renders them all in general, and without exception, equal fharers in all the rights, liberties, and prerogatives which her ancient fubjects enjoy. In return for all thefe graces and benefits, it is only expeated that they will render themfelves worthy of them, by a fincere love of their new country, and an inviolable attachment to fo magnanimous a fovereign. All the inhabitants, from the higheft to the lowef, are, at the fame time, friely commanded to take a folemn vath of allegiance to her Czarian, majefty, in the courfe of a month; but if any of the nobility or land-hoicers mould not chufe to

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

conform thereto, they were allowed three months to fell their lands, and to retire freely; after which time, all unfold lands and goods were to be confifcated. The declaration alfo fecures to the Jews the free exercife of their religion, promifes that a frrit difcipline fhall be obferved by the troops, and orders that the Emprefs and the Grand Duke fhould be prayed for in all the churches.

As the king of Pruffia, it is fuppofed, would be confidered as highly in the character of a royal philofopher and writer, as in that of a warrior, a more clear and learned illultration of his rights was accordingly expected from him, than from the other partitioning powers. His fpecifications were iffued under the appellation of letters patent, and were addreffed to the different orders and eftates by name, whether ecclefiaitical or fecular, and to all the in habitants in general of the territories of Putia and Pomerania, hitherto poffeffed by the kings of Poland; and alfo to thofe of the diftriats on this fide of the Nottée, hitherto appropriated to Great Poland.

In thefe letters, the king lays down the following pofitions, which, he fays, are facts notorious to all who are converfant in hiflory, viz. That the kings of Poland did many ages ago violently diffeize the dukes of Pomerania of that part of the dutchy called Pomerellia; and that they have alfo with equal injuftice ufurped and detained a confiderable diffrict of the New March, lying on this fide of the river Nottée; that the dukes of Stettin were the legal and natural heirs of the dukes of Dantzick; that the latter line be-
ing extinguifhed, fo early as the year 1295, their territories, which confifted of that city and Pomerellia, fell into the hands of the knights of the Teutonic order, from whom (in the courfe of fome ages) they paffed into thofe of the kings of Poland; by all which means the houfe of Stettin was deprived of its rights, and prevented ever after from recovering them; and that the houfe of Brandenburgh are the heirs and univerfal fucceffors of all thore dukes we have mentioned.

Without entering into the fyftem of northern jurifpradence, many objections will arife to claims founded upon theife principles; among which, the darknefs of the hiftory of ignorant and barbarous nations in thofe remote times, and the uncertainty in attempting to trace marriages, fettlements, and defcents, through the families of petty lords, whofe names are doubtfully preferved in books of heraldry, and were fcarcely heard of beyond their own ditricts when they lived, are fufficiently obvious. it might alfo be obferved, that long and unimpeached poffefion is acknowledged, by the univerfal confent of mankind, as the moft certain and equitable title by which a right can be claimed in any thing, and would in itfelf be fufficient to preclude any claims fet up in the darknefs, and founded upon the rubbifh of a blind antiquity.

Hittorical facts, however, militate as ftrongly againft thofe claims, as any reafons drawn from their nature, or the opinions and practice of mankind. It appears that Mertvin, the latt duke of Dantzick, four years before his death, ap pointed his nephew Premiflaus, then duke, and afterwards king of

Poland,

## 32] ANNUAL REGISTER, $177^{2}$.

Poland, to be his heir, and to fucceed to all his territories; that having communicated this difpofition to the flates of the country, they agreed to it, and were in his lifetime fworn to Premillaus, who accordingly fucceeded him, upon his death, in the year 1295. It alfo appears, that neither the dukes of Stettin, nor thofe of Wolgaft, who were the poffeffors of what is properly called Pomerania, ever pleaded their rights, if they had fuch, or laid any claim to thofe territories, though they frequently Shifted their mafters, and were more than a century and a half in the poffeffion of the Teutonic knights. It might not be unworthy of obfervation, that Premiflaus fucceeded to the territory of Pomerellia, 122 years before Frederic, the Burgrave of Nurenburgh, and anceftor to the prefent royal family of Pruffia, had purchafed the marquifate of Brandenburgh from the Emperor Sigifmund.

It is alfo a queftion of much doubt, whether Pomerellia was ever confidered as a part of Germany, much lefs as a fief of the dutchy of Pomerania; the empire has al. ways been exceffively tenacious of its paramount rights, and its neglect of them in this inftance would be as extraordinary as the filent acquiefcence of the dukes of Stettin in the lofs of a fief, which was guarantied to them by its laws and conftitution. Perhaps it may be needlefs to obferve, that in the volumes of treaties, to which, in the courfe of feveral ages, the kings of Poland and the electors of Brandenburgh have been parties, no notice was ever taken of thofe claims now made by the latter; that if any fuch claims had really exifted, they mutt
have been long fince cut off, by repeated and exact fpecifications of limits and territories, or renounced, in common with all others, in return for thofe valuable grants and confiderations, which the electoral houfe had the addrefs to obtain in its concerns with the republic; and that fome of thefe treaties took in, either as parties or guarantees, almoft all the great powers in Europe. Or if it fhould be fuppofed, that thofe claims might arife from the king's poffeffion of Ducal Pruffia, it fhould be remembered that his right to that province is founded upon no better title, than what proceeded from the perfidy and treachery of Albert of Brandenburgh, who having, in breach of his truit and oath as grand mafter of the Teutonic order, betrayed the poffeflions, which they had fo dearly earned with the fword, jnto the hands of the king of Poland, received that province from him as a fief in reward of his conduct, and as his fhare of the fpoil.

The king of Pruffia was well aware, that the objections we have mentioned, as weil as many others, might be made to the nature and jultice of his claims; he has accordingly, in the letters patent, taken the trouble to obviate one of thofe which we have. ftated, by fhrewdly obferving, that the dukes of Stettin had never made any renunciation of their rights to Pomerellia; a fact which muit be as readily admitted, as that they never claimed or pretended any fuch rights. As to all others, he refers the public, as well as the parties concerned, to a work, which he fays was then in the prefs, (but which has not yet been publifhed) in which he has given to

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

all Europe inconteftible proofs of his rights, confirmed by authentic records, and the ftrongeft arguments drawn from hiftory and law.

We fhall enter into no particular difculfion of the claims of this prince, upon that part of Great Poland which lies between the Draga and the Nottee, which he pretends to have been originally a part of the New March of Brandenburgh; the rights here, feem to be founded upon fimilar principles, and liable to many of the objections which we have already mentioned. From this flate however of proofs and deductions; his Pruffian majefty concludes, "o that the rights of Poland to thefe provinces, having been thus in its origin unjuft and vicious, cannot, according to the unanimous opinion of all civilized = nations, be corrected or amended by a long prefcription; but rather that the rights of the houfe of Brandenburgh, not only to thofe provinces, but alfo to the other great and important claims fet forth in the manifefto, remain in full force and integrity."

Having thus eftablithed the clearnefs of his titles, and the equity of his claims, this prince declares, that as neither his inclinations lead, nor any law compels him, to fuffer any longer fuch great and various acts of injuftice, he will make ufe of the means in his hands, not only to recover the Provinces thus torn by Poland from his Dutchy of Pomerania, and the New March of Brandenburgh, but that he will alfo indemnify himfelf for the fruits and revenues of thofe extenfive provinces, during this long detention of them.

To this end he therefore feizes Vol. XV.
all that part of Great Poland fituated on this fide of the Nottée, and alro, all the territories of Prutia and Pomerania on this and on the other fide of the Vittula, which the kings of Poland have hitherto pofe feffed under the name of Polim Pruflia, excepting only Dantzick and Thorn. As the king is fully perfuaded that the republic of Poland having well weighed his demands, as well as the circumfances attending them, will yield to his rights; finifh all differences between them by amicable treaties, and be ready and difpored to make equitable conventions therein; he therefore exhorts, and commands the people to fubmit themfelves voluntarily to his dominion, to acknowledge him for their lawful king and mafter, demean themfelves as faithful and obedient fubjects, and abftain from all communication with the kingdom of Poland. As a farther and immediate pledge of their fubmiffion, they are commanded to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance and fidelity, in fuch manner as thall be fpecified to them, at fo fhort a date as the $2 j$ th of Seprember, though the letters patent were only figned on the I 3 th of the fame month.

Upon a ftrict and immediate compliance with thefe conditions, the inhabitants of thofe provinces are promifed to be maintained in their poffefions and rights, whether ecclefiaftical or civil, and efpeeially thofe of the church of Rome, in the free exercife of their religion; and that in general they thall be fo governed, that every fenfible inhabitant flall find reafon to be content and happy, and have no caufe to regret this change. But if, on the contrary, any perfon fhould
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## 34] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

prefume to difobey thofe orders, by any, either ant, or neglect, or fhould in any wife render himfelf guilty, or even $\mathrm{fu} / \mathrm{pec}$ ged of infidelity and difobedience, fuch delinquents are threatened, without exception of perfons, with all thofe punifhments which are ufual in fuch cafes.

No fecurity, either of perfon or property, is granted by the letters patent, to thofe who from principles of honour or confcience, or a difilike to foreign laws and a military government, would fooner abandon their country, than be guilty of a violation of the one, or fubmit to a compliance with the other; as little regard is fhewn to the rights of thofe who are abfent in other countries, and who, from the fhortnefs of the time, cannot poffibly comply with the terms prefcribed. The fame difregard to the eitablifhed rights of mankind are fhewn in the Auftrian fpecifications, by which no alternative is allowed to thofe who do not chure to accept of the temms propofed, nor are
they even informed whether the are to be governed by their own laws, or by any other, the will of the Count de Pergen being the only code that is at prefent communicated to them. The Emprefs of Ruffia, indeed allows three months to thofe who are not willing to fubmit to her government, to difpore of their effects, with liberty then to depart where they pleafe, which, though much too flort a time to anfwer any effectual purpofe, carries with it however fome appearance of equity and humanity, which the other two powers feem totally regardlefs of Thefe, however, are matters that can only affect the land-holders, or the opulent traders, the bulk of the people are confidered as annexed to the foil, which they muft till, and raife recruits for the armies: as for the others, in the prefent righteous fyftern of difpofing of the rights of nations, and of the property of mankind, confifcations may probably form no inconfiderable part of the great objects in view.

## C H A P. IV.

Declaration from the king and the fenate of Poland. Its efferts upon the partitioning powers; produces a jecond declaration from the court of Vienna. The king and the fenate, aver-awed by the threats of the partiticning powners, conjent to the ajjenbling of a diet, and ifue circular letters for tho convacation of an extraordinary council of the fenate. Wretched ftate of the nobility and inbabitanis of Poland. The king of Prufia, contrary to bis declaration, feizes upon the territories, fuburbs, and revenues of the city of Dantzick; ereats a cuftom-binje at the barbour, and levies injupportable dutties upon all conmodities; forvign Bips fopped; injuries to the Britijp traders, contrary to treaty; grants deftructive monopolies; feizes upon the poft office; artful meafures to induce the magifrales and citizens to furrender the city into bis hands. The city of Tharn optreffed in the jame manner; noble fortitude of the inbabitants. Conduct of the partitionitng forvers with rejpect to the bolding of a diet, and other matters.
the partitioning powers, prodaced in about a month, a counter
declaration from the
king, and his reduc- OCt. 17th. ed fenate at Warfaw. In this declaration

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [35

declaration a fpirit appears, which could fcarcely be expected in their forlorn circumftances. After expatiating pathetically upon the five years of fcourge and defolation which have ruined the country, whofe miferies arofe in proportion to the interpofition of foreign courts, the number of their troops, and the length of time which they were in it, every argument is made ufe of in oppofition to the prefent meafures, which reafon and juftice can urge againft force and injuftice. The rights of the republic are refted upon long and uninterrupted poffeflion, avowed and maintained by the moft folemn treaties, and guarantied by the greateft powers in Europe; all of which are particularly pointed out. The queftion is then put, what titles the three powers can oppofe, to rights fo long eftablifhed, and fixed upon fuch authentic and folid foundations? If they are titles dug out of the obfcurity of ancient times, thofe times of fudden and momentary revolutions, which erected and deftroyed, ceded and reftored ftates, in a few months or years; fuch titles, if admitted, would re-unite to Poland many provinces which formerly belonged to her, but which have been for many years occupied by the very powers who now make thefe pretenfions. And that as it is undeniable, that all tranfactions whatever, are annihilated by fubfequent ftipulations, and as all the latter fipulations between Poland and her neighbours, oppofe directly the partition they now would make, it follows that the titles on which that partition is founded, cannot be admitted, without undermining the rights of every flate, and fhaking every throne from its foundation.

It concludes with a declaration
in the king's name, that the conduct of the three courts is unjuft, violent, and contrary to his lawful rights : he appeals to the treaties, and to the powers who are guarantees of the kingdom; he finally ap. peals to the Almighty, at whofe feet he lays his rights, and puts his caufe into his hands; and laftly, protefts folemnly, and before the whole univerfe, againft every ftep taken, or to be taken, towards the difmembering of Poland. This declaration and protelt was figned by the great chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

The foregoing piece did not fail to excite the higheft indignation in the partitioning powers. It is probable they did not imagine that the king and the fenate, when they had properly confidered, as the King of Pruffia emphatically ex. preffes it, " the circumffances attending their demands," would have ventured upon an appeal to reafon, juftice, mankind, and the Almighty. As the court of Vienna had feemed to act only a fecondary part in the firft tranfaction, it was now thought proper that it fhould take the lead upon the prefent occafion. The imperial minifter accordingly Dec. I4th. prefented a declaration, in which the Emprefs queen expreffes the moft unfpeakable aftonifhment at the listle impreffion made upon the King of Poland by the former manifefto, which was intenued to accelerate a definite arrangement between the republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretenfions formed by them on Poland; pretenfions which the effiential interefts of their crowns will nos permit them to expofe to the hazard of future contingencies; that the
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## 36] ANNUAL REGISTER, $177^{2}$ 。

juftice and dignity of the three courts preferibe bounds to their moderation; a truth which is flrongly recommended to the attention of his Polifn majelly, and which can weither efcape his difcernment, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his people have any influence there. It is therefore hoped that he will not expofe his kingdom to events, which muft be the confequences of his delay to affemble a diet, and enter on a negociation, which alone can fave his country, and refore vigour to the conflitution of the republic, which has received fo many and fo dangerous fhocks.

Such was the language held to a once free and great frate, and the treatment to which it was obliged to fubmit. Unhappy that country indeed whofe active principle is become weak, and which is lulled into fecurity, from a vain dependance on the luftee of its former actions. Its being harmlefs, inoffenfive, and even ufeful to its ambitious neighbours, will be a poor plea in its favour.

Nothing lefs than the defperate flate of public affairs; and the hopes that arife from the fmalleft delay to thofe who are in the utmolt extremity of diftrefs, could have excufed the effect which thefe menaces produced in the court of Warfaw. What would be the height of rahnefs, in certain caies, becomes prudence in others, even among common men; and there are fituations in which dignity is, perhaps, the only thing left, that is worth a king's remembrance. Littie was now to be hoped for, either from the lenity or the juftice of the confederate powers, and the eagernefs they fliwed to obtain fome appearance
of a legal fandion to their ufurpations from the fuffrages of a diet, would have warranted a confiderable degree of perfeverance in refufing to comply with their demands; but it would feem, as if the infolent menaces, and haughty tone of their arbitrary mandates, would have excufed, if not juftified, the mof inflexible obftinacy in fuch a refufal. The unfortunate king and his council were however fingle and alone, furrounded by their enemies, and abandoned by all the reft of mankind: the refolution mult be firmly braced indeed, which will not fink in fuch a fituation.

An anfwer was ac-
Dec. $14^{\text {th }}$. cordingly returned in a few days, in which the king declares, that with a view of taking away all pretext of aggravating the evils which afliec Poland, and under the hopes that this mark of regard will operate on the generofity of the three powers, fo as to induce them to put a fpeedy end to the prefent troubles, in a manner the moit equitable and advantageous to the republic, he will comply, as far as it is in his power, with their defires refpecting the convocation of a diet. That in confequence thereof, he had iffued circular letters for the convocation of a full council of the fenate, which muft indifpenfably precede the fummoning of a diet; and had fixed their meeting to the 8th of the enfuing February; a term, which leaves no more than the time abfolutely neceflary for the arrival of the diftant fenators.

During thefe tranfactions, the Poles fuffered more than the miferies of war or of conqueft. In thefe cafes, upon the taking of a town, or the fubjection of a province, it

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

is ufual among civilized nations, to afford protection and full fecurity to the inhabitants during the continuance of the war ; and tho' they are not to hold any correfpondence, or enter into any engagements, to the prejudice of the conqueror, it is neither expected or propofed, that they fhould renounce their former allegiance until their original government difcharge them from it upon a peace, by a ceffion of its rights; even in thofe circumfiances, fuch as do not chufe to live under'a new government, are allowed a reafonable time to difpofe of their lands and effects, and to depart in all fafety. It mult generally happen, that fome of thofe who have the principal pofieffions in the country, are in arms againf the enemy, and continue fo to the end of the war, and from their knowledge of the country, and intereft in it, are more troublefome and dangerous to the conquerors than any others. Their eftates are accordingly fequeftered during the war, and are liable to heavy contributions, and perhaps to plunder; but they are never confidered as forfeitures, nor are their owners fuppofed guilty of treafon, for doing their duty in the fervice of their country. Upon the return of peace, they are allowed an equicable option, either to keep their lands, and fubmit to the government of the conqueror, or to difpofe of theni, and follow the fortunes of their ancient lords; the rights of individuals being ftill fo far refpected, as 10 confider each man a free agent in the alternative of fubmitting to a new government, previous to the utter diffolution of the old; and without fuch fubmifion or acknowledgment, no act of his
is confidered as treafon. Conquerors have alfo found it their intereft to indulge the new fubjects, under the matk of tendernefs and equity, with the prefervation of fuch of their ancient laws and cuftoms as do not féem inconfiftent with the fafety of the fate; the utility of this practice being in itfelf fo evident, and fo fully confirmed by experience, that it is in general received as an eftablifhed fyltem of policy.

In Poland, however, all the barriers that have been erected in the various hifory of mankind to protect individuals, or to alleviate the calamities to which they are liable, in thofe wars that too frequently arife, from the rage, the fully, or the ambition of their rulers, have been torn up, and totally overthrown. No formal diffolution has taken place of the government of that country, nor is any fuch defign acknowledged. No war fubfifts between the republic and any of the partitioning powers; nor has the ceded any of her territories, nor made a renunciation of any of her rights to them. In this fituation of things, great provinces are feized, without ay natural or hereditary ciaim to the fubmiffion of the people, being fo much as pretended; but, on the contrary, they are rather reprefented as equivalents for fome other claims with which they are not àcquainted, and for fome other people and provinces, for whom they are not anfwerable. The people, who are no judges of claims of this nature, and have not power to decide on them if they were, muit naturally leave them to the difcuffion of the governments on both fides, and patiently await their determination: and
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## 38] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

fhould be confidered in the intermediate time, merely as pafive neutrals, that in this uncertain ftate of fovereignty, mult fubmit to the ordinances of thofe in prefent poffeffion, without doing any thing that might incur the immediate relentment of power on the one hand, or the legal punifments of their natural government on the other.
No fuch attention was now to be paid, either to the laws of nations, or to the rigits of individuals. The inhabiants, without being abfolved from their natural government, or having any fecurity againft her indignation, if the was enabled to thew it, are compelled, under pain of confifcation, and atl the other penalties that power can inflict, to renounce their natural allegiance, break their former oaths, and take new ones, at a fhort warning, to ftranger:, The unhappy nobility, who are the lords of the foil, are at the fame time difperfed throughout E. rope, having fied for refuge to different countries, to avoid the calamities and horrors of their own; and if they were difpofed to comply wish the conditions, could not poffibly do it in the time prefcrihed, Some of them hold high offices under the crown, or have eftates in countries not yet claimed, all of which would be liable to forfeiture, and themfelves to the penalties of high treafon, in cafe of their compliance.

We have already feen, that the cities of Dantzick and Thorn were exempted by the king of Pruffia, from thofe claims which he laid on the neighbouring countries, and that the three powers renounced in the manifefto, all claims, of whatever nature, except thofe which were to be announced in the fpeci-
fications. Thefe cities, however, foon experienced that claims were no more neceffary to that prince, than declarations and renunciations were binding upon him. He began by feizing on the territories belonging to Dantzick, under pretence of their having been formerly part of Polifh Pruffia; and that though they had been alienated and ceded to the city by the kings of Poland, thofe alienations were void, for that having been made at a time when the province and town were under the fame prince, the reaton of making them ceafed now that they were under different mafters. Under this pretext he feized upon the litile illand of Holm, and upon two peninfuias that run into the harbour, together with the fuburbs called Scheidlitz and Scarpau, the diftrict of Nehring, and the canal called the Tahrwaffer. He had already feized, as acknowledged parts of Polifn Pruffia, an angle of the port called Pubzitzer Winkel, the fuburbs of the city called Scotland, Hoppenbruck, and Holland; a little town called Stoltzemberg, a village called Longfauhre, and the abbey of Oliva, with all its dependencies. By thefe feizares he effectually commanded the town, being matier of all the heights abcut it, and of its gates, works, and harbour.

He now gave foreign nations an early fpecimen of the fecurity which they were to expect in commercial matters, when he became eftablifhed in the full. pofferion of the fea coafts. Befides feizing on the port duties belonging to Dantzick, he erected a cuftom-houfe on the harbour, where he laid infupportable duties at will, upon all goods, whether exports or imports. The

The mafters and owners of veffels having refufed to pay this arbitrary tribute, thirty-five of their thips were at one time ftopped; the foreign minitters and confuls applied in vain for redrefs upon this occafion, fo that all commerce was fupprefied, and all bufinefs entirely ftagnated, till at length the merchants were obliged to comply with the neceffity which they could not oppofe.

The Englif! merchants had at all times great privileges at Dantzick, which were fill farther increafed and confirmed by a treaty concluded between Queen Anne and that city in the year 1707. By this treaty, among many other advantages to our merchants, they were allowed to have magazines and warehoufes of their own, to keep their goods in them as long as they pleared, and to diipofe of them as they found the markets in their favour; they were alfo allowed, at certain feafons, to difpofe of their goods to ftrangers, as well as to citizens; and the importation of Britifh commodities of all denominations, without exception, was permitted at fixed and very low duties. It was alfo ftipulated, that no advantages hould hereafter be granted to any other nation, but which fhould at the fame time be communicated in its fulleft extent to the Englifh. This treaty was afterwards confirmed in all its parts by the $13^{\text {th }}$ article of the treaty of Utrecht.

As this city was the great mart of the extenfive kingdom of Poland, our trade thither was accordingly very confiderable. Our exports of tobacco in particular, in every fpecies of its manufacture, probably exceeded thofe to any other coun-
try. We alfo fent fugars there in great quartities, and chrough the extreme indolence of the Poles, they were perhaps the only foreigners that purchafed that commodity from us, in its moft refined and higheft ftate of manufacture. They alfo took confiderable quantities of our woollen goods and hardware, befide malt liquors, pimento, ginger, pepper, rice, coffice, leather, lead, tin, fea coals, and other commodities.
Neither the treaty we have mentioned, nor the flag of the firf maritime power in the world, were fuficient to preferve our merchants from the avidity with which this new opportunity of extortion was feized by the King of Pruffia. He augmented the duties fo highly, upon tobacco in particular, that they amounted nearly to a prohibition ; in dircet violation of the firft and fecond articles of the treaty of Queen Anne, by which it is exprefsly ftipulated, that the duties fhould at ail times remain as they were then fixed, and Britif: goods be fubject to no other payment whatroever. He alfo erected a new maritime company, to whom he granted an exclufive monopoly of the importation and exportation of falt in their own veffels, which was equally repugnant to that ireaty, by which the Englin are allowed to import and export falt in their own bottoms. To another commercial company of his own erection, he granted a monopoly of bees-wax, which is a confiderable article of trade in thofe countries. At the fame time our merchants were obliged to pay the duties immediately upon the arrival of the thips, and even before they were admitted into the harbour, the Pruffian officers having refufed the joint fecurity

## 40] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 。

of the conful and merchants; and even the requelt of the conful, to accept of a depolit of the money until he could receive inftructions from his court how to act; though it is ftipulated by the treaty we have fo often mentioned, that the Britifh merchants thall be allowed to give fecurity for the payment of the duty. It is even faid, and we do nor find that it has been contradicted, that this prince defcended to the meannefs of feizing on the revenues of a national and charitable fund, which had been eftablifhed by the Englifh merchants and factory, for the fupport of worn-out failors, and the relief of their indigent countrymen.

Though we cannot make the leaft doubt but that all thofe grievances, fo far as they relate to this country, have been already fully redreffed, the racital of them fhews the dangers to which commerce will be expofed, by the transferring of fo confiderable a fhare of maritime power and property, into fuch grafping, opprefive, and arbitrary hands.

The king of Poland had a revenue flill left, arifing from the poftoffice at Dantzick; this miferable fragment and fupport of royalty, could not efcape the watchful attention of the king of Pruffia; he accordingly erected a new poft-office at Stoltzemberg, and the merchants of this great commercial city afforded the new and ridiculous appearance of being obliged to travel out of town to receive or forward their letters; by this means he not only feized the revenues of the old polt-office, but, what was of infiniely greater importance, became niafter of the whole public and private correfpondence of Dantzick;
a circumftance, in their prefent fituation, the moft irkfome and diangerous that could be conceived. To compleat the fyitem of oppreffion, cultom-houfes were erected at their very gates, fo that no perfon could go in or out of the town, not excepting the ladies, without being fearched in the ftricteft manner.
In the mean time, his agents and emiffaries were buffly employed among the magiftrates and people, in endeavouring to perfuade them to make a furrender of the city, with all its rights and immunities, into the hands of their mafter. They reprefented to them the danger of oblinacy, and of irritating fo powerful a prince, in their prefent fituation; the futility of the hopes they placed in impotent, or in indolent guarantees, who either would not, or could not, give them any effectual fupport; that although the king was too religious an obferver of his engagements, to make ure of open violence, and that therefore their fubmiffion to his government mult be a voluntary act, they could not but be fenfible that no perfon knew how to diftinguifh better between his friends, and thofe that were not fo; that in fact his new acquifitions put the town fo much in his power, and fupplied him with fuch various means of vexing and oppreffing them, that the confequences would at length be as fatal as. if it had been taken by form; and that if they made an immediate and voluntary furrender, he would grant them an honourable and advantageous capitulation, which they could not afterwards expect, if, by their delays, they fhewed an indifpofition to his fervice, and a vain reliance upon foreign fupporto

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## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

Though the magiftrates and citizens fhewed at firt a confiderable degree of firmnefs, and totally rejected thofe, as well as feveral other propofals that were made to them; yet finding at length, that they were entirely abandoned or neglected by all the powers who were bound by intereft, as well as by treaties, to proteft them; that sheir new and dangerous neighbour had already cut off the corn-trade from Poland, and feized on the whole navigation of the Vittula; that they were hampered with cuf-tom-houfes and tolls, and the remains of their foreign trade ruined by infupportable duties; in there circumantances it is no wonder that fuch continued fuggeftions as thefe we have mentioned fhould by degrees have their full effect. The fpirit which they at firft affumed accordingly funk away; perfonal fecurity for the prefent, and the hopes of preferving fome part of their property, took place of all diftant confiderations; and the town appears now, except in its not having yet received a garrifon, to be in every other refpect in the hands of the king of Pruflia.

Such is the fate of the great mart of the North, the proteflant, and once noble and free city of Dantsick; ànd fuch the treatment which it has met with from a proteftant prince and neighbour, who, inftead ef oppreffing it himfelf, was bound by the ftrongeft ties to protect it from the oppreffion of others. There is not perhaps in hiftory a more friking inttance of the futility, if not of the abfurdity of treaties, fo far as they are confidered as guarantees or acts of fecurity, than the fate of Dantzick. Few cities ever exifted, and it is proba-
ble that none do at prefent that have been comprehended in fo many general and particular treaties, whofe rights and liberties have been fo frequently fecured and guarantied by fo many great powers, and by fuch a long and regular fucceffion of public acts, as that of Dantzick has been. Nor have the commercial powers of Europe, fo oftes armed in the defence or fupport of any other. Of fuch importance was it confidered, that the Englinh and Dutch, in Queen Anne's wars, hazarded the dangerous enmity of Charles the Twelfth of Siveden in the height of his victories, and ail the ferious confequences that might have attended his throwing himfelf at that time into the fcale with France, to protect this city from his refentment.

Even fo late as the year 1757, the Emprefs of Ruffa concluded a treaty with the Dantzickers, by which the engaged them to join in the confederation of the Difidents, and in which, befides renewing and confirming the former guarantees, fhe engages in the ftrongeft terms for the maintaining of that city, in all its rights, liberties, privileges, cuftoms, religions or civil, and fpecially in the poffeffion of its territories and lands; alfo in its right of navigation, commerce, port, coinage, and garrifon, without any diminution thereof; the alfo engages, that if a war fhould be the confe. quence of the prefent diffentions, and that it fhould fuftain any injary, either as to its goods, revenues, or rights, thereby, it fhould not only receive full reparation for its loffes at the conclufion of a peace; but that befides, all its rights and privileges hould be again mon ftrongly guarantied, not only by herfelf, but

## 42] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

alfo by all the other high powers who were engaged with her in the caufe of the Difidents. Such is the faith and fecurity of treaties.

The proteftant city of Thorn found as little fecurity in the King of Pruffia's declaration, as that of Dantzick. The fame folemn mockery of reafon and juftice was, however, preferved upon this occafion, which had been difplayed upon the other; ard the delicacy was fill to be obferved of not taking the city by force, at the fame time that their territories and revenues were feized upon, cuftom and excife offices erected at their gates, and heavy gabelles (which would have amounted to prohibitions, if they had been laid upon any thing but the neceffaries of life) levied upon every article that entered them. Thus blockaded and plundered they were declared free; but at the fame time, with that peculiar felicity which this prince has of making nice diftinctions, they were fummoned to do homage for all the lands they poffelied without the walls. In thefe circumftances, with force and famine to encounter, the magiftrates and citizens behaved with wonder. ful refolution and firmnefs. They returned for anfwer, that they had already paid homage and fworn allegiance to their legal fovereign, and that they could neither renounce their allegiance nor break their oaths, upon any account or confideration whatioever. They have ftill perfevered in this laudable refolution.

In other refpects, this prince faemed as little bound by the terms of his own declaration, as in what related to the cities of Dantzick and Thorn. . His troops extended themfives on every fude in Great

Poland, where they exerted the fame rapine, and fpread the fame defolation, which they had done before the feizure of the equivalents. The fertile and extenfive province of Cujavia has, however, received fuch particular marks of attention, that it is not doubted, but that, at leaft, will be annexed to his dominions, as an equivalent for fome other claims which were not at firft recollected.

Of all the extraordinary aets of the three partitioning powers, none feem more fo, or are perhaps more incomprehenfible, than their conduct with refpect to the convocation of a diet. They urge, in the manifefto, with the molt preffing earnefners the whole Polifh nation to lay afide their animofities, in order that a diet might be legally affembled, one of the principal avowed objects of which was to ratify thofe arrangements they had already decreed, and to acknowledge their right in the equivalents which they had feized. Upon finding that the king and the fenate did not enter into this meafure with the alacrity which they wifhed, they lofe all appearance of cemper; and forgetful of the refpect due either to a king or a republic, renew the demand in terms, and enforce it with menaces, which were equally unworthy of both.

The terrified king and fenate immediately comply with their arbitrary mandates, and the great council of the nation is accordingly fummoned upon the fhorteft notice, to go through thofe forms which mult indirpenfably precede the afo fembling of the diet. Every thing now taking place according to their own defires, they at once change their conduct, and of their own motion
motion cut off the poffibility of that legal meeting of the grand council and reprefentatives of the nation, which they feemed fo eager to procure. They firf forbid the fenators of thofe provinces which they had feized to attend the fenatus confilium, and afterwards prevent the dietines from electing nuncios to reprefent them at the diet. Thus every fecurity or benefit they intended to derive from the obraining of a legal fanction to their ufurpations, by the confent or confirmation of a diet, is totally fruftrated by themfelves, as no act of that affembly can be valid, unlefs the whole body of the nobility are reprefented in it.

The fame contempt of even the forms of legality is obferved in the difpofition of the troops. The city of Warfaw and its environs is occupied by little lefs than an army; and is furrounded with fill greater bodies of the troops of different nations, though by the laws of Poland their own national army is fo far from being admitted to approach the place where the diet is affembled, that it mult withdraw from the interior provinces, even previous to the elections, fo that rhofe, as well as that affembly, may be entirely free and unawed. Yet all the reprefentations that have been made to the three powers, for the withdrawing of their troops, even from the capital and its neighbourhood, have been ineffectual.

The King of Pruffia, as ufual, goes beyond his compeers upon this occafion. After threatening the kingdom with general deftruction, if a diet was not immediately affembled, he takes every poffible meafure to prevent its having any effect if it was. To effect this purpofe,
every engine of intrigue, artifice, corruption, and power is made ufe of; and at length, through the inAtrumentality of a Prince Anthony Sulkowiki, a meeting of fome of the nobility of Great Poland was procured at Liffa, where, under the name of a council, they have fet up a kind of a counter-diet, and have paffed feveral refolutions, in which they affume a kind of an independency, and for the prefent, at leaft, feem to hold themfelves diltint from the republic As foon as this affembly was convened, the Prufian general Leffow commanded the provinces of Great Poland, under pain of military execution, to fend deputies to this council, where he had propofals to make to them from his mafter. Thus, while at his own defire a general and legal meeting of the ftates of the kingdom are under orders of afiembling, to debate upon matters which con cern its exiftence, he ufes artifice and power to procure a fpurious and illegal meeting, to counteract the proceedings and decrees of the other, or to found a pretence for rendering them invalid, if not fuited entirely to his views; deputies are then compelled by force to attend this pretended council, with whom a king defcends to treat publicly, and refers claims to them which relate to the nation at large.

In this fituation, it can fcarcely be expected that there will be even the fhadow of a diet at Warfaw. The great fenators have already experienced, in the frozen wilds of Siberia, or in the gloom of a dungeon, the danger of holding an opinion, or of giving a vote, when furrounded by Ruffian troops. Some meafures were, however, to be kept, and fome forms obferved, in the

## 44] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

year 1767; but none could be expected now. The king of Pruffia has already laid wafte the provinces that fupplied the capital wish provifions, and has even forbidden their fupnlying it with any pittance, which the temptation of an exorbitant price might induce them to ipare from their own neceffities. In fuch circumftances can it then be imagined, that any nobleman who is now at large, and has a poffibility fill of efcaping to any other part of the world, will voluntarily encounter the complicated horrors of famine, Siberia, and a moft licentious and barbarous foldiery, who have been long fiefled in every fpecies of rapine and cruelty.

During thefe tranfactions, the King and the fenate made unavailing applications to the courts of London, Verfuilles, Madrid, and the States-General, to fulfil their ancient treaties, and by their powerful mediation or interference," to prevent the final deftruction of one of the moft ancient nations in the world. They fhewed the long, unclaimed, and peaceable poffeffion whicls they had held of their territories; that the prefent feizure of them was a violation of the laws of nature, and of the rights of all nations; they fet forth the inviolable fidelity with which they had theimfelves atall times fulfilled their engagements with their neighbours and allies; that it appeared evidently upon the face of the declarations of the partitioning powers, that force on the one fide, and weakners on the other, were the only caules that led to the difmemberment of Poland; that this was a dangerous doctrine, and might hereatter be applied with equal ef.
fect to other flates; and that it behoved them to prevent the eftablihment of fo fatal a fyftem. Thefe arguments, with others, were made ufe of, which would have had great weight in other feafons; but there are times for all things.

Such is the prefent deplorable flate of Poland; and if any thing ludicrous flould be admitted in fo melancholy a reprefentation, nothing could be more fo than the language held by the partitioning powers, who have invariably declared, that all their views are diz rected to the good of the republic. Confifcations have already taken place in a confiderable degree. The eftates of the princes Czartoriki, amounting to more than 20,0001. fterling a year, have been conficated by the Emprefs, of Ruffia; though thefe two princes are uncles to the king, are pofferfed of the higheft offices under the faté, and were not acquainted time enough with the neceflity of their perfonal attendance, to have complied, if they had been even difo pofed to forfeit their allegiance. All the eftates of Count Kicki, the Starof of Lemburg, have been alio forfeited, for nobly refuing to betray his country, by fiwearing allegiance to the Emprefs-queen.

Prince Radzivil, who enjoyed fuch immenfe pofefions in Lithuania, that they exceeded thore of many fovereign princes, and whofe anceftors had raifed and fupported confiderable armies at their private expence, was one of the many, who at the beginning of there troubles became a dupe to the defigns of Ruffia; but having been at length too fatally convinced of his error, he retired to Germany. The Ruflians offered to reltore him

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

every thing but his plate and his library, if he would return and take the oaths ; but he bravely anfwered, "That he was born free; his anceftors were free, and he would die fo!" It happened fortunately for this prince, (as it is reported) that the zeal of his anceftors had provided a refource for his misfortunes, which looked almof as if they had forefeen them. They had depofited fome ages ago, in one of their churches, twelve ftatues of the Apofties, compofed of maffy gold, and each a foot and a half in heighth; which the dean and chapter were obliged to produce once a year to the reigning prince. By the fame good fortune, thefe fatues efcaped the rapacity of the fpoilers of Poland, and the prince brought them fafe to Germany. Some of the apoftles are already melted down, and the reft will probably undergo the fame fate; they will however preferve their owner from many of thofe diftreffes, which too many of the unhappy nobility of his country muft undoubtedly experience.

The patriotifm and misfortunes of the Marchionefs Wielopolika fhould not be forgotten. This illuftrious lady, in the beginning of the troubles, not only fupported
the Confederates with her money, but fold her plate and jewels for the fame purpofe. As their misfortunes and the miferies of her country increafed, - her affection to it arofe in proportion to the greatnefs of the danger, and the by degrees mortgaged her vaft eftates, and, it is faid, raifed upon them the amazing fum of $1,200,000$ ducats: However this fum may be exaggerated, fhe difpofed of the whole amount, whatever it was, in the defence of her country. The union of the partitioning powers having fruftrated the generous hopes which fhe had conceived, fhe ftill bore up againft the misfortune, till the Auftrians feized the country where her eftates lay, and they of courfe became liable to confifcation, as fhe would not fubmit to the terms that were neceflary for their prefervation. Unable to bear a load of diftrefs, which would have been a trial to the moft temperate and firm philofophy, the woman, now got the better of the heroine, and the unhappy marchionefs, in a fit of defpair, threw herfelf into a deep well. The care of her aitendants, however, prevented that fate which fhe was feeking, and fhe was preferved from any worfe confequence than that of breaking her arm.

## 46] ANNUAL REGISTER, 17726

## C H A P. V.

Sonve obfervations on the ancient and modern fate of the Swedifa government. Great change in the confitution by Guftavus Vafa. The noblenefs of Guftavus Adolpbus's nature. Defpotijm fully eftablijhed by Cbarles Xlth. Deplorable flate of Sweden at the death of Charles the XIIth. Effects produced by the change of government which took place on bis deceafe. BiBop of Lubeck, fatber to the prefent king, elected prefumptive beir to the crown, upon the death of the Queen Ulrica Eleanora. Conduct of the preSent king froms bis acceffion. Matters preparatory to the revolution. Revolt of the garrifon of Cbriffianfaatt, and manifeffo publijhed by them. Declaration publifhed by Prince Cbarles, the King's brotber. Meafures taken by the fenate, and the fecret commsittee, for quelling the infurrection, and approved of by the fates. The revolution takes place in Stockbolm, and is effected witbout tumult or blood. The ancient form of government abolifbed, and a nerw efrablifted by the King, in a full affembly of the fates. The revenues made perpetual, and all the porvers of the ftate virtually lodged in the bands of the King. The Diet breaks up. Internal government of the kingdom. Rervards and bonours to thofe whibo difinguijbed themjelves in the revolution.

SWEDEN has, at different periods, been confidered among the freef governments in Europe. It has been even thought to approach to a perfection in that refpect fuperior to any other of the modern flates. Though governed by kings, thefe kings were originally elected by the people, and their power circumfcribed within very narrow limits; the fenate in a manner exercifed the whole executive power; and the general diets, at their meetings, fuperintended and regulated the whole. The peafants, who are fo little confidered in other countries, had the pecus liar privilege of being fully reprefented in thofe affemblies, and, with the burghers, formed two of the four great orders, which compofed the fates of the nation. By this means they were a happy counterpoife to the ambition and power of the nobility and clergy, which
was rendered the more efficacious, as the kings found it occafionally their intereft to throw their ows weight into the fame feale.

However happy this fyftem of government was in other refpects, it could not avoid being clogged with thofe impediments, and liable to thofe fatal confequences, which are inherent to eleclive monarchies. The latent feeds of its deftruction were contained within itfelf; and the introduction of the Danifh tyrants, towards the clofe of the fourteenth century, the unhappy union of Calmar, which perpetuated their claims, together with the overgrown power and ambitious views of the clergy, brought them to their full growth. Sweden accordingly became a fcene of war and calamity for upwards of 120 years, until he at length faw almof the whole body of the nobility murdered in cold blood, and little lefs
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## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

than a general maffacre of the nation take place, under Chriftian the fecond.

In this exigence, the celebrated 1.520. Guftavus Vafa refcued his country from the bloody hands of one of the moft deteftable tyrants that ever degraded human nature. Though this young nobleman had many heroic qualities, he had too much ambition to refore the ancient conftitution of his country; and the people in the excefs of their joy and gratitude having furnithed him with the mearis, he by degrees laid the foundation of that defpotifm, which was carried to its utmof extent by his defcendants. Having feized on the vaft poffefions of the clergy, he formed a power that was independent of the fate ; and became enabled thereby, to make that crown hereditary to his family, which he had only received from the free fuffrages and election of the people. He however continued to retain fuch of the ancient names and forms of government, as did not militate totally with his defigns, and might be made ufe of in fuch a manner, as to take off from the crown a great thare of that odium which it muft neceffarily incur, if all the violent and unpopular effects of its power were to be confidered as its own direct and particular acts. Thus the form and name of a fenate was preferved, and it was ftill liable to the imputation of all the mifcarriages and exorbitancies of government, though it was now entirely compored of the king's creatures, who had not a will of their own, nor were poffeffed of a'fingle power but what he chofe to endow them with. In the fame manner, the diets were affembled and held,
according to their ufual forms; but the crown had obtained fuch an over-ruling influence in the elections, that few :yere returned but thofe who were recommended or approved of by it; and the few that came in upon other terms, were fo over-awed by the flrong arbitrary powers that were lodged in its hands, and foterrified by a powerful, ftanding army which depended upon its will, that they found it neceffary to fubmit implicitly to the king's mandates, and the flates of the nation were reduced to little more than regifters of the decrees of the crown.

The fucceffors of Guftavus gave the Swedes continued occafion to lament the intolerable yoke which he had laid upon their fhoulders. Even his fon, Charles of Sudermania, who became king by dethroning his nephew Sigifmund, facrificed to his rage and covetoufnefs, by profcriptions, executions, and confifcations, that ancient nobility, to whom the houfe of Vafa owed every thing. It is however true, that Guftavas Adolphus, from the generofity and noblenefs of his own nature, reconciled for once an arbitrary power (which in his hands could not be felt) with the intereft and happinefs of his people, and repaired, fo far as it was poffible to be done, the mifchiefs that proceeded from his father's avarice and cruelty.

The Swedes never fully experienced all the horrors of defpotifm, until the reign of Charles the Eleventh, who flripped the fenate of its authority, and the nobility of their eftates. As the Livoniari fuldiers were neither attached to the perfons or laws of the Swedes, he made ufe of them to compel the ftates to give up every fhatow of

## 48] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772。

their liberty, and to acknowledge that he was accountable to none but God for his actions. He after. wards, in the fame manner, defpoiled the nobility of Livonia and Efthonia, of their eftates, though they had voluntarily furrendered to the government of Sweden; that their property and rights were fecured to them by treaty, and confirmed upon oath at the accefion of every king; and that the titles to their lands were fhele tered under the fanction of a remote antiquity. The Swedifh foldiers now repaid the compliment which their nation owed to the Livonians, and were the agents to dipofiefs them of their eftates, in return for the lofs of their own liberties. It was this tranfaction which gave rife to the calamities and deplorable fate of the celebrated and unfortunate John Patkul. And to this tramfaction might alfo in a great meafure be attributed the fucceeding lofs of Livonia, and the adjoining provinces, to the irreparable damage of Sweden.

As the education and conduct of this monarch were equally fingular, and are in many refpects out of the common courfe of things, the extraordinary nature and importance of the fubject, may excufe our taking fome fimall notice of it. As the death of his father left him a minor at the early age of five years, the care of his education was entrufted in the hands of the queen his mother, and of five of the great officers of itate. The fenate complimented the Queen with the choice of a governor; and the, though an excellent princefs in other refpecis, gave way upon this occafion to her private affection, and, to the amazement of all
mankind, appointed a nobleman tof that office, whofe principal qualification confifted in his being one of the hardeft drinkers in the kingdom. It is faid, that the courfe of the young prince's fudies was confined to the knowledge of two great: principles, which were continually inftiled into his mind, and were laid down as the general and invariable rules for the future government of his life: The firft of thefe principles was, to practife at all times the moft profound diffimulation ; aid the fecond, to perfevere in all his own refolutions. One religious and one moral duty were inculcated with equal care and effect; the firlt was; to fay his prayers twice a day; and the fecond, to fhew himfelf affectionate and dutiful to his mother.

As to other matters, this prince was fo totally illiterate, that he fcarcely was able to make his fignature; and fo deficient in words and matter, that though he did not want natural parts, he was not capable of holding a difcourfe with any ftranger upon the common topicks of converfation. It is faid, that one of the firf nobility of the kingdom having. remonitrated freely with the queen upon the fhameful fate of his educations the replied with great warmth and indignation, that neither of her brothers had, ever fubmitted to learn any thing, and yet they were both excellent princes, and highly beloved in their country.

Under the government of a monarch fo deplorably ignorant, and whofe mind received fo fatal a bias, it is not to be wonderen that his fubjects fuffered the moft unparalleied opprefions, and that the poor remains of the confitution
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## HISTORY•OF EUROPE.

were totally annihilated. As his pleafure lay wholly in violent and athletic fports and exercifes, the moft able-bodied, profigate, and ignorant men in his dominions, became, naturaily his friends and favourites. As fuch men could have no regard for laws which they did not underitand, and from the meannefs of their own birth had a natural averfion to the nobility, whom they befides confidered as the only obftacles in the way of their ambition, they purfued the deftruction of both with the moft unremitting ardour. As they increafed their power, by the government of large provinces, and the command of great armies, which they made it neceffary to raife; and as they faw all the powers in the fate were lodged between the King and themfeives, they extended their views ftill farther, and began to confider him as their only rival. They accordingly precipitated this prince into the moft violent and dangerous meafures, in hopes that he might have fallen a victim to the rage of the people ; and when that defign failed of effect, practifed upon the natural impetwofity of his courage in fuch a manner, as to throw him headlong into perfonal dangers in war, where his deftruction feemed inevitable. Thus was a monarch, who did not want underftanding, who was not addicted to pleafure or expence, but was equally induftrious and parfimonious, and who to great courage in war, added the moft indefatigable application to bufinefs in time of peace, perverted by the bafeft and molt profligate of mankind, to become the curfe and ruin of his people; at the fame time that he was made the contant dupe to all VoL, XV.
their treacherous defigns againft himfelf, and was never capable of feeing the danger. They however failed in ail their defigns againtt the King; but were fuccefsful in thofe againft their country.

Charles the Twelfth inherited the intrepidity, obftinacy, harthnefs, and violence of his father, without his diffimulation, He carried defpotifin to a fill greater height, as he threw by all the forms and appearances of law, and decided peremptorily in every thing, withour admitting of any difcuffion. The events and fortune of his life are too generally known, to require any illuftration. His obftinacy and implacable difpofition at length brought on his ruin, after a life dedicated to heroic actions and abfurd purfuits; and having reduced his country, from the height of power and glory, to the loweft ebb of weaknefs and mifery. Such was the fituation of Sweden at the time of his deceafe, that if other fates had not been more attentive to the general interefts of Europe, than they feem to have been fince, the partitioning powers would not now, probably, have wanted a recent precedent for the divifion of Poland.

The Swedes loft their finef provinces by the war, and the remaining part of their country was fo miferably defolated by the cruel depredations of the enemy, as to be fcarcely recoverable by time and induftry. The Ruffians penetrated into the bowels of their mountains to deftroy the valuable coppermines, and carried off at the fame time the wretched inhabitants of all fexes and ages, to cultivate their remote forefts. To balance thefe misfortunes, they recovered their
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## 50] ANNUAL REGISTER, $17720^{\circ}$

ancient conftitution by the death of Charles. Public affairs were now too critical for the fucceffor to cm ter into any contention with the people about power; it was evident to both, that if they muft be flaves," it was of little confequence to them, whether they were to be fo to a Ruffian or a Swede.

The princefs Dllrica Eleanora, filter to the late King, ac1718. cordingly received the crown from the itates, as their elective gift, liable to all the ancient terms and conditions; and renounced, for herfelf and her facceffors, all arbitrary power for ever. And to prevent, fo far as it could be done, all future opportunity of difpute or difcuffion, a long capitulation, fetting forth, in a great number of articles, the rights and privileges of the different orders, the authority of the fenate, and the powers allowed to the crown, as well as the refrictions upon it, were figned and executed by the queen, as a compact between her and the people; and fhe farther bound herfelf by oath to a frict obfervance of all the articles.

As Queen Ulrica was married at the time to Frederic, the hereditary Prince, and afterwards Landgrave of Heffe Caffel, fhe, about two years after, when things were bet. ter fettled, refigned the crown, with the confent of the flates, in 1720 . favour of her hulband, who was accordingly elected in her tead, upon the fame terms and conditions.

Sweden now, under the bleffings of a mild government, began gradually to recover, in a confiderable degree, from the effects of thofe dreadful fhocks which it had endured in the late reign, This, how-
ever, was a flow operation: fome of her greateft loffes could not be replaced; and the wounds received in thofe parts that were not totally loft, were too deep to be foon healed. Though the late revolution in the government was productive of the greateft benefits and happinefs to the people; yet the prefent fyltem was not without its faults. The executive powers of the crown were too much limited to give weight and efficacy to the flate in its tranfactions with foreigners; and, on the other hand, the authority of the fenate was fo great, as to make it inconfiftent with a monarchy, and dangerous to 2 free republic.

It had always been a rule with the Swedes, in which they differed widely and happily from their Polifh neighbours, that though the crown was elective, they conftantly prefented it to fome prince of the blood royal, and generally to the next of blood; minority, fome glaring faults, or incapacity, being almof the only exceptions; fo that by this means, though the kingdom was not abfolutely hereditary, the fucceffion generally run pretty regularly. As the marriage of Queen Ulrica was not productive of iffue, the ftates, upon the death of that princefs, proceeded to the election of a pre- 1741. fumptive heir to the throne, who fhould fucseed at the demife of the reigning King.

Several candidates were propofed, and made great intereft upon this occafion; among thofe were the Prince Royal of Denmark, afterwards Frederic the Fifth, the prefent Landgrave of Heffe Caffel, nephew to the King of Sweden, and the Duke of Deux Ponts. The King

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

King of Denmark engaged in this affair with great earnefnefs, in favour of his fon; and as Sweden was then engaged in'a ruinous war with Ruffia, the alliance and affiftance of the Danes, which was offered, was no trifling temptation in fuch circumftances. The flates, notwithftanding, chofe the Duke of Holflein Gottorp for their future fovereign, whofe grandmother was eldeft fifter to Charles XII. and who was himfelf the prefumptive heir, and has been fince the unhappy Peter the IIId,' Emperor of Rufia. This prince, as the ret of mankind would have done in the fame fituation, preferred the fplendid glare and arbitrary dominion of Ruffia to the quiet fecurity and limited power of Sweden. Notwithftanding this rejection, and the danger of their being involved in an immediate war with Denmark, which feemed almoft inevitable if they refufed to choofe that prince, the Eates perfevered in their attachment to the family, and elected 1743. Adolphus, Prince of Hol1743. Atein; Bifhop of Lubec, and uncle to the young duke, fucceffor to the crown.

This prince, who was the late King of Sweden, and father to the prefent, fucceeded to the throne 1751. upon the death of Frederic of Hefle Caflel, upon the fame terms and conditions, and under the fame reftrictions, with his two immediate predeceffors. We have fhewn, in our laft volume, the circumftances attending the death of that prince, and the acceffion of the prefent King, who was not then in the kingdom; we alfo ftated the views of the court and country parties in the diet, as well as thofe of the young King, fo. far as
they could be gathered from his apparent conduct; and made fome obfervations on the effectual means which he took to acquire popularity. It will occur to fuch of our readers, as recollect the King's declaration from Paris to the fenate, his affurances to them upon his arrival in Sweden, and his fpeech at the opening of the diet, that no prince, in any age or country, ever made ftronger and more folemn profeffions of the molt profound veneration and refpect, the moft unbounded affection, and the moft inviolable attachment, to the eftablifhed laws and conftitution of his country, than he did; that he not only declared his own abhorrence of an abfolute government, but that he would always confider, as the declared enemies of his perfon and kingdom, and as the mort notorious traitors to their country, all thofe who fhould fecretly or openly, on any pretence whatfoever, feek to introduce again an unlimited authority, or what was called fovereignty; that he thought it his greateft glory to be the firf citizen of a free country; and that to govern it free and independent was the laft object of his ambition. He event went needlefsly out of his way, to introduce the form of regency of the year 1720 ; to fpecify it particularly, as a part of that confitution to which he was fo religioully attached; ard to remind the people of the oath which he had already taken to fulfil it in all its parts; thereby alluding to the oaths which he had been obliged to take when he was acknowledged fucce\{for to the crown.

In truth, his profeffions and declarations were fo exceffive, that if they had occurred in the common

## 52] ANNUAL REGISTER, $1777^{2 .}$

tranfactions of life, they would have excited ftrong fufpicions of their fincerity, with thofe who value themfelves on being acquainted with (what is called) the world. Notwith fanding thefe plaurible appearances, and the ftrenuous endeavours of the court party in the diet, no relaxation could be obtained in the capitulations, though the coronation had been fo long delayed upon that account. The 28th Feb. King was accordingly 1772. obliged to fign the capitine form, and to confirm them by oath. Indecd the articles were fo numerous and fo reftrictive, that they could not have been fuppofed eligible to any other priace ;, but the King had fo repeatedly: profeffed the moft republican principles, that it might have almoft been thought that he had been the framer of them. In the two lat articles, which were evidently added by himfelf, he abfolves the ftates from their oath of allegiance $e_{2}$. if he fhould premeditately infringe his oath and. the capitulation, or even any thing in the future, which the fate fhould judge it neceffary. to prefcribe further for the improvement or fecurity of the form of regency. He alfo menaces with his utmoft wrath, whoever fhould dare to propofe the addition of one deyree of power or Iplendor more to him, than what was contained in the prefent capitulation. Upon the whole, we may. find many princes, that will imitate Trajan in the manner of prefenting a fivord; but it will be difficult to find another, that will refemble hirh in the finccrity of the action.
May 22d. The coronation was
ordinary magnificence, and the different orders of the ftate, as well as the people in general, vied with each other in the demonftrations of joy which they fhewed upon the occafion. A few days after, when the different orders of the fate waited upon the King, to do homage, and to take the oaths of al. legiance, the King, in his fpeech upon that occafion, made the following generous profeffions; that aflured of their hearts, and moll fincerely purpofing; to merit them, and to fix his throne upon their love and felicity, the public engagement they were going: to enter into would, in his opinion, be needlefs, if ancient cuftom, and the laws of the country, did not require it, "s Unhappy the King who wangs. the tie of oaths to fecure himfelf on the throne:: and who, not affured of the hearts of his fubjects, is conflrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his people."

Such fentiments would have done honour to any monarch in any age. The whole fpeech carried an air of the moft ferious piety, the moft difinterefted patriotifm, and the moft paternal tendernefs. The different orders were refpectively addreffed, in terms fuited to their particular rank, functions, and difpofitions; and the whole was conducted with great art. In: the midft however of this cordiality, and apparent fatisfaction, fome infinuations of a ftrange and dark nature were thrown out; which expreflied little, and: feemed to im. ply a great deal; and which saight have been eafily undérfood to as to contain any meaning that is was intended to draw from them, and might have been as eafly ex. plained
plained in fuch a manner as to have no particular fignification. The King reminds the fates of the weightinefs of the engagement they were going to take;s that they bett knew the extent of their duty to themfelves and the commonwealth: he then fuddenly breaks out into an ardent wifh or prayer, that concord and harmony may unite their hearts, that foreiga view's and priwate gain may ever be facrificed to the public interefts; and that the ambition of no part of them fhould ever raile any fuch dif turbances, as might endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

What effeet this part of the fpeech had upon the hearers, we are not acquainted with. It was undoubted!y well contrived, to excite extraordinary doubts, fufpicions and jealoufies, in the minds of thofe who had not a clue to unravel the myftery, 'The three lower orders of the flate mut have been particularly affected in this manner, who could fcarcely avoid fuppofing, that the nobility and fenate had formed fome atrocious fcheme for the deftruction of the nation, with which the King was acquainted, and which they had not themfelves penetration to difcover.

The diet fill çontinued fitting, when thoie defigns, which proba. bly had long been in embryo, began to reveal themfeives. As it was neceffary that the experiment fhould be made at a confiderable diftance from the metropolis, in order that it might operate, in fome degrea, before the fenate and flates mould receive information of it, and might thereby acquire a confiderable growth of ftrength before
their attempts to crufh it could take place; it was equally neceffary that the fcene fhould be laid in a place where the military force, which the crown could fafely confide in, fhould be fuperior in power, if not in number, to the inhabitants, whofe inclinations were every where doubrfu!. The fmall city and ftrong fortrefs of Chriftianitadt in Scania, at the diftance of about 250 miles from Stockholmp afforded all thefe advantages, and many others, and was accordingly, with great judgment, made ckoice of for the purpofe.

As the prowince of Scaniz forms the fouthern extremity of Sweden $_{p}$ and is the frontier to Demmark, from which it is only detached by the narrow paflage of the Sound, it is confequently better furnifhed with troops aad fortifications, than any other part of the kingdom; and contains befides, the great arfenal, and magazines for the navy, at Carelfcroan. Befides the ftrength of this province, its fituation would be of the greatelt confequence, if the troubles were to prove lafting and dangerous; it would preferve an open communication with all foreign countries, as well as with the Swedifn Pomerania; and would enable the King of Pruffia to have thrown any forces that he thought neceflary into the kingdom for the fupport of his nephews; in the wort extremity, it would have af forded a fecure retreat out of the councry. It may not be an improbable opinion, that as that province has frequently changed its mafters, having been long and often in the poffeflion of the Danes, it might have been alfo fuppofed as lefs attached to the ancient forms of government, and more indifferent [D] 3

## 54] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

to the interefts of the kingdom in general, than any other.

The three royal brothers were too prudent to confine, at fuch a conjuncture, their whole fortune, and all their perfons, within the walls of a fingle city; and they were too wife not to fee that their being in feparate frations would contribute more to the fuccefs of the great defign which they had in view. Prince Charles, the King's next brother, accordingly fet out for Scania, under pretence of meeting the Queen Dowager, upon her return' from the court of Berlin, where the had been for fome time upon a vifit ; and Prince Frederic Adolphus went into the neighbouring province of Oftrogothia, which lies in the way from Stockholm, under pretence of drinking fome mineral waters for his health. Both thefe princes had regiments and principal commands in the army, and were greatly beloved by the troops.

Every thing now being in as good Aug. 12th. a train as could be wifhed, an infurrection took place in the garrifon of Chriftianftadt, where one Hellichins, a captain, having at the head of the foldiers feized upon the magazines, arms, and fortifcations, fpeedily publifhed a fudied manifello, which, though a firange ill-put-together compofition, carsied fufficient marks of the quarter in which it had been fabricated. In this piece they reprefent the ftates of the kingdom as a combination of perions, who, by artifice and violence, the violation of the laws, and the injury of their fellowcitizens, had ufurped the title and authority which they now affumed; that they had exercifed a molt
illegal defpotifm, broke through all the limits of equity, totally neglected the true end of their ap= pointment, and promoted foreigh defigns; all of which was manifeft, as they had taken no meafures for preventing or fupplying the want of corn, notwithftanding the dreadful dearth with which the provinces were fo grievoufly aflicted ; nor had fet on foot any means or expedients, for the promoting of induftry and commerce, or for caufing a circulation of money; that all the feveral branches of national defence had been fo grofsly and palpably neglected, that the ruin of the kingdom muft be the unavoidable confequence; that all public and private fecurity wąs trampled under foot, and the honour, reputation, and property of good honeft men, were not protected. That this defpotic and arbitrary power was carried fo far, as to encroach even upon the rights and lawful power of the King himfelf, in direct oppofition to the majeftic dignity of the crown. That therefore they, the garrifon of that city, finding fuch a government to be the worft of all deepotic and arbitrary fyftems, are bound by the oaths they have taken, and the obligations they owe to themfelves and to pofterity, to reject, oppore, and fupprefs it ; and they accordingly renounce all regard and obedience to the prefent flates of the kingdom, as they call themfelves; and all that they have hitherto refolved and concluded upon, is thereby declared to be an abfolute nullity, and liable to enquiry and punifhment. They then call upon all true Swedes, as they regard the duties they owe to God, their King, and their country, to
join with them; as the only means. of delivery from a mot deplorable ruin, and the danger of a foreign. oppreffion, not the lefs deftructive for being clandeftine. They conclude in the fafhionable ftrain, with a pious appeal to Heaven, of: the reclitude and integrity of their motives and intentions, which are folely directed to the good of their country, in fuch a manner as to give to God the things which are God's, and to the King the things: which are his.

It will cocur to every body, that thefe random, loofe, and general charges, affertions without the pretence or appearance of proofs, and conclufions which could not be deduced from the premifes, if the facts were even eftablifhed, might, for any thing to the contrary that appears in the piece itfelf, be applied, with equal eare and juftice, to any other government under heaven, as to that of Sweden. This military memorial has, however, the fingularity of prefenting a lift of fucti grievances, as probably were never before exhibited, either by the garrifon of a fort, or by the whole of an army. It befides affords a key to thofe infinuations which the King threw out in his late fpeech.

Prince Charles was at Carelfcroon, between forty and fifty miles fouthward of Chriftiantadt, when the news arrived of the revolt. He immediately feized the opportunity which his rank and quality afforded of giving the troops orders to affemble, and taking upon himfelf the command; and became mafter the fame time of Carelfcroon, by which the arienal, magazines, and navy, were put into his hands. He then publifhed one of thofe enigmatical in-
comprehenfible manifeftos, which feem at prefent to be eflablifhed as a particular mode among the northern powers of Europe; and which he ordered to be read at the head of every company, and to be printed, and read on the following. Sunday in all the pulpits of Schonen.

It would have been impoffible to guefs, from the greater part of this declaration, what part the prince himfelf intended to take, or how the people were to act with fafety to themfelves, in the prefent circumfances., He expreffes great concern for the tumult at Chriftianftadt, which, he fays, threatens. the ruin of many worthy fubjects; that the oath which he lad taken to their beloved King and the kingdom, did not permit him to fee, with a frigid compofure, or pufillanimous indifference, deftruction breaking in upon his beloved countrymen; that he is determined to quench a fire with all expedition, which, when blazing out in a flame, it. would require much blood to quench; that he devotes himfelf with joy, to prevent the dangers that threaten their beloved fovereign, the country, and the national freedom; he therefore permits all the inhabitants to fecond his views, in whatever he fhall command for promoting that patriotic defign.

Hitherto it would appear, fo far as the fenfe can be gathered, that this prince intended immediately to fet about the quelling of the infurrection, and that he warned the people to prepare for giving fuch affiftance as he fhould require upon the occafion. The conclufion of this piece, though dark and myfte:ious, feems however to infinuate another intention. The prince ex-
[D] 4
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## 56] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772

horts the inhabitants, that inftead of being influenced by the former yoke, by diffentions or mutual miftrufts, they would, with general and united $\AA$ rength, for the reftoration of tranquillity among them, at leaft deliver up that infernal breed, which have infenfibly drawn them into fuch abjectnefs and calamity; for that the fword of deftruc: tion hung over their heads, over the citizen in his houfe, the peafant in his field, the beggar in his hut, and the child in his cradle. It becomes almoft neceflary to obferve, that no yoke paft or prefent, nor no breed of any kind, had been before taken notice of in this declaration.

Such was the cloud of unknown and undefined dangers, which was fpread over the heads of thefe people. There feem to be fome conceptions, which fwallow abfurdities with the greater eafe, in proportion to the greatnefs of their magnitude, while others will boggle at thofe above a certain fize; but thofe politicians muft, furely have an accurate knowledge of mankind, who can exactly proportion the one to the capacity of the other. The prince having impreffed fuch terrors upon the minds of the people as were neceffary to his future defigns, and left fuch a garrifon in Carelf: croon as he could depend upon, marched with fuch troops as. were affembled (having lefi orders for the others to follow. as they arrived) and with fome cannon, towards Chriftianftadt. His brother Prince Frederic, taking the fame advantage from the danger of the infurreftion, put himelf at the fame time at the head of the troops in Oltrogothia.

It is faid that Gencral Rudbeck, one of the Senators, who happesed
then to be in thofe quarters, and immediately fet off poitt for Stockholm, was the firft who brought the fenate an account of the infurrection, and of the fubfequent tianfactions. This intelligence immediately produced an extraordinary meeting of that body, as well as of the fecret committee, the refult of which was, the delegating of full powers for the affembling of the troops, and the taking of all other meafures which they fhould think neceflary for queiling the infurrection, to the fenator Baron Funck, and to General Pecklin, who were accordingly forthwith difpatched upon that expedition, It is probable, that notwithfanding the obfcurity in which it was wrapt, the tendency of Prince Charles's manifefto was well underfood by the fenate and the fecret committee, as from the inItant of General Rudbeck's arrival, they fhewed the greateft jealoufy of the defigns of the royal family, and took every poffible meafure to counteract them. As they knew that the regiments quartered in Stockholm were too ftrongly attached to the royal brothers, for them to place any dependence on their fidelity, they accordingly difpatched orders to the regiments of Upland and Sudermania to march with all poffible expedition thither. They then gave orders to the city cavalry, which is compofed of the Burghers, to mount their horfes, and to fix patroles in all proper and convenient parts of the city and fuburbs, and appointed the fenator Count Kalling, who was alfo confidered as prime minifter, to be commandant general, with all the authority which they were capable of conferring. They
aifo required of the King not to depart from Stockholm, in terms, it is faid, which amounted to little lefs than an abfolute command; and defired, at the fame time, that he would recall his brothers without delay, under pretence of an apprehenfion for the fafety of their perfons, from their vicinity to the rebels.

The King was not confulted upor any of the refolutions that were paffed, or the meafures that were taken. It is faid, that fuch papers as it was neceflary he fhould fign, were fent to him for that purpofe, without any farther communication. This prince fhewed great marks of furprize, when the account of the infurrection was communicated to him; but abfolutely refufed to fign the commiffion that attended it, for empowering the delegates who were going to Scania to take the command of the army. "This refufal was however of no confequence for the prefent, as the fenate affixed both his name and feal to it. In the mean time, the King, as to all outward appearance, feemed quite fatisfied with what was going forward, and his carriage in the eye of the public was fuch, as if every thing had been done under his directions; even fo far, as to vift the polts and patroles of the Burghers, and to thank them for their attention so the public fafety.

Notwithftanding the flights that had been apparently put upon the King in the courfe of thefe proceedings, when the fecret committee and fenate laid their refolutions, and the meafures they had taken, before a full affembly of the ftates in the diet, every thing they had done was approved of and confirmed by
that body. From this circumftance, as far as our prefent view of things will enable us to judge, the prefent conter was not a trial for power between the King and the fenate, or a few factious and powerful noblemen ; but it was a trial between the King on the one fide, and the general body of the nation, by its reprefentatives, on the other, whether he fhould overthrow the eftablifhed conititution of the kingdom, or adhere to thofe terms, upon which his father and himfelf had received the crown, and fab. mit to thofe conditions which he had voluntarily fworn to obferve. For notwithftanding the cry that is raifed of the oligarchical power lodged in the fenate, which, from its fuppofed afcendant over the flates, is defcribed as being totally arbitrary, and fuperior to all controul, we may well remember, that though the late King was not in any degree fo popular as the prefent was, and, from his attempts to fubvert the conflitution, was always regarded with jealoufy; yet when the fenate prefumed to encroach upon his rights, and to exercife powers which the ftates did not think properly, applied, theys fo recently as the diet before the prefent, not only 1769 . paffed heavy cenfures upon their conduct, but degraded and dif. graced, in the moft exemplary manner, feveral of the moft confiderabie members of it, and wha were of the firft nobility in the kingdom.

Though the King feemed totally dormant and inactive with refpect to the prefent tranfactions, it is evident that he was taking the moft effectual meafures to accomplifh the great defign he had in view;

## 58] ANNUAD REGISTER, 17.72

To the fuccefs of which nothing contributed fo much as the admirable filence and fecrecy with which they were conducted. Things were however arrived at a crifis, which did not admit of any longer difBuife. The arrival of the two regiments, which had been fent for by the fenate, might have overthrown the whole project; and it was perhaps fortunate for the King, without derogating in any degree from his ability, that the circum. ftances which attended his receiving a difpatch from prince Charles, precipitated matters to fo immediate a conclufion, as to prevent that dangerous hefitation, which from its nature operates in the moft critical moment, and has thereby Irequently proved fatal to the greateft undertakings.

It would be impertinence or affectation, except in thofe who had a confiderable thaxe in the tranfaction, or who by office or connection had opportunities of direct information, to pretend, fo near the time, to give a regular detail and exact account of the circumAtances which attended the late pevolution. The mere lookers-on, upon fuch an occafion, can only, with juitice, recount the fmall part which they have feen, or relate that which they have heard from what they think good authority; befides the doubtfulnefs of the latter, they are too apt, in refpect to the former, haftily to conclude upon thofe things which they do not know, from the little which they do: fo that, independently of the prejudices of others, having formed an carly fyftem of their own, they generally warp all better information into a conformity with their favourite idcas. As to the parties
immediately concerned or intereit. ed in this tranfaction, thofe on the one fide dare not fpeak the trath if they were fo inclined, and from thofe on the other it is not to be expected. All we can do in fuch a 'fituation is, to give fuch a general abitract of thofe confufed accounts which have appeared, as feems the moft reafonable and confiltent in its parts; to point out fome paffages in which they totally difagree, and to give our opinion in favour of that which feems to us the more probable.

It is faid that the King, having received difpatches from his brother prince Charles in the evening, fummoned a meeting of the fenators early the next morning, when he Aug. 1gth. expoftulated warmly with them upon the orders they had fent to Schonen, and the other meafures they had taken, without his confent ; and that the affembly, without taking any notice of the King's complaints, infifted that he fhould fhew them the letters which he had received from his brother; that the King having peremptorily refufed to comply with this extraordinary demand, and exprefled his indignation at the propofal, count Kalling, the minifter, went fo far as to tell him, that, in the prefent circumitances, he fhould not have opened any letters, except in the prefence of the fenate, or at lesft of himfelf; that both fides growing more warm, and the King perfifting in his refufal, fome of the fenators cried out, it was full time to fecure his perfon, and accordingly attempted to feize his fword. The King, upon this infult, immediately drew his fword, and ap. palled them fo effectually, both by

## HISTORYOFEUROPE.

his refolution and looks, that he had an opportunity of quitting the room without oppofition, and having gone down a few fleps, returned hatily, locked the door of the fenate room, and put the key in his pocket.

That he then went immediately fo the grand guard, and, having affembled the officers, he made a fpeech, complaining of the arbiarary ariftocratical faction, under which they, and the nation in general, had fo long groaned; that this cruel tyranny became every day more intolerable; that he was determined to run all hazards to get rid of it ; and afked them, whether they would affift their King, in fhaking of fo ignominious a yoke, and refloring the nation to fits ancient liberty. To this propofal, the officers in general, and all the foldiers, affented with great readinefs; upon which the King affured them, that he never would endeavour after the fovereignty, and then afked whether they would confirm upon oath their engagement to fupport him; which being alfo agreed to, was immediately put in execution. The revolt being thus openly begun, the King tied a white handkerchief round his arm, as a mark and fignal to thofe who were difpofed to efpoufe his caufe, and, being joined by feveral of the nobility and others, marched at the head of the guards to the arfenal and admiralty, where the fame meafures being taken, were attended with the fame fuccefs.

The foregoing account correfponds in general with thofe that feem to have been publifhed by the friends to the revolution. Some parts of it feem liable to exception.

If the King knew, as thefe ac. counts pretend, all the particulars of a plot which the fenate had laid againit him, and by which they intended to feize his perion, and to make him refponfible for all the troubles, misfortunes, and opprefions of the nation, it cannot be fuppofed, when we confider his character and abilities, that fuch a prince would have ventured his perfon alone amongft them, without fome neceffary and effectual precaution. Nor can it on the other hand be imagined, that, when the fenate had hazarded every thing by fo defperate an attempt as that of feizing his perfon, which was an infult that they knew could not be forgiven, they would then have fropped flort, when things were already at the worf, and have fuffered him fingly in his own perion to have made his way from them; or that the circumftance of drawing a fword, which they muft have originally forefeen to have been the inevitable confequence of the attempt, could have had any effect upon the determined refolution of fo many perfons. It is alfo as unlikely, that the fimple locking of a door, without any other force or guard to reftrain them, could have kept the fenators confined for feveral hours in fó critical and dangerous a feafon,

Another account, which feems to come from a different quarter, explains fome of thefe paffages, and carries an appearance of probability: at leaft, by comparing them, we may poffibly form a near judgment of the real facts. By this, it is faid, that the difpatches from prince Charles were intercepted in the evening by count Kal-

## 60] ANNUAL REGISTER, ग792.

ling, who had for fome time a ftrong and well-founded fufpicion of the defigns of the court. That he accordingly affembled the fenate privately, who immediately refolved to open the difpatches without the King's knowledge; that by this means they became poffefied of the unwelcome knowJedge of the whole fcheme that had been laid for the fubverfion of the government, and of the effect which it had already taken. Upon this alarming difcovery, the fenate fpent the whole night in confulting upon and taking fuch meafures, as might, if poffible, prevent the completion of this deep-laid defign; and as it was fuppofed, that nothing could operate fo efficaciouny to this purpofe as the taking of the King's perfon into cuftody, it was accordingly concluded upon; and, having the proofs of the conspiracy now in their hands, he was fammoned to appear the next morning, when they intended to lay the difpatches before him, and then put the defign in execution. In the mean time, baron Rudbeck, the commandant of Stockholm, and count Heffenfein, who was next day to command the guard, were informed of the whole affair, and, having received their neceffary inftructions, promifed their utmoft afiftance.

The revolution was however too far advanced, and the plan too well contrived, to be now prevented, or even impeded in its progrefs. The King attended the fenate, as we have before feen; but took care to have a firong body of the guards pofted under the windows, and, as foon as the defign of feizing his perfon was mentioned, he put his head out of one of them, and called
to the foldiers to come up; who having obeyed his commands with great alacrity, the amazed and confounded fenators were put into their cuftody, where they remained, while the King proceeded to the execution of the remaning parts of his defign.

When count Heffenftein was abandoned by all his officers and foldiers at the grand guard, who, contrary to his orders, were bufly employed in taking new oaths of allegiance, the King required of him to do the fame; upon which the baron, with his fword in his hand, is faid to have replied with a generous indignation, that he was not bafe or mean enough to betray his truf, the rights of his fellow: citizens, and the conflitution of his country; that, on the contrary, he had patriotifm enough to become a voluntary victim in fuch a caufe, and refolution enough at that in: ftant to refcue his country from the flavery with which it was threatened; but that however, from a firm perfuafion that legal juftice would be fully obtained, he would not oppofe violence to force ; that therefore he furrendered his fword to the King, and fubmitted to be his prifoner, till he hoped to be his judge. The count accordingly delivered his fword into the King's hands, and was immediately taken into cuftody. Some officers of the artillery, and others, followed the count's example; and all thofe who refufed to take the oaths were fecured.

From this period of the revolution we quit the controverted ground, and come to particulars which are not difputed. When the King had received the oaths of the officers and foldiers at the different departments

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [6:

ments, the next meafure he thought neceffary was to fecure the perfon of baron Rudbeck, the governor and general commander. That nobleman, when he found himfelf difobeyed and abandoned by the whole garrifon, was feized with fuch an extremity of paffion and grief, that he ran through the flreets with his fivord drawn, crying out, Brother Swedes, to arms ! to arms ! if not, your liberty is loft. As it was apprehended, that the arreft of this nobleman would, from his popularity and influence, be attended wih dianger, and probably excite an extraordinary commotion among the people, the King fent to the foreign minifters, to intreat of them to withdraw to the caftle, for fear of thofe accidents to which fuch tumults are liable. This propofal was readily complied with; but the precaution was needlefs. Whether the people, through length of time, were grown infenfible of the value of their liberties; whether they wanted firit to defend them; or that the military power which furrounded them was of fuch force as apparenty to render all oppofition fruitlefs; however it was, Rudbeck was arrefted without commotion or tumult.

Thus was this great and almoft unparalleled revolution accomplifhed, and an extenfive nation deprived of its liberties in a fingle morning, without bloodihed, without noife, without tumult, and without oppofition, while the people flocked together with às much indifference and tranquillity as if it had only been fome holiday fport. The king then repaired to the caftle, and, having fent for the foreign minifters $s_{3}$ informed them,
that it was with tears in his eyes he had agreed to the meafure of which they were witneffes, and which he was forced to take for the fecurity of his perfon, as well as of the flate, which were both equally in danger. He intreateds them to afiare their refpective courts that his motives, when made known, would juftify hime in the eyes of all Elrope; that this affair fhould not be productive of any alteration in his conduct with refpeat to other powers; and to be affured, that what he had done was for the welfare of his people, and the maintenance of true liberty.

Orders were immediately difpatched to Schonen, to counteract thofe which the fenate had given to their delegates, and to confirm prince Charies in the command: of the troops. Three declarations were alfo almoft inftantaneouny iffued; one, under the title of ar moft gracious affurance to the lifeguards, the corps of artillery, and all other faithful fubjects within the city of Stockholm ; the next a gracious declaration to the faithful fubjects at Stockholm; and the third, a notification to the nation in general, of fome pernicious at-tempts- againft the King's rights and the fafety of the nation.

In the firft of thefe pieces the King declares and avers, that his fole view is the repofe of his dear country, which he will accomplin. by the extinction of defpotifm, the fupprefion of an arifocratical power, the revival of the original Swedifi liberty, and the re-eftablifhment of the ancient laws, as they were antecedently to the year 1680. He thereby renounces, as he had done before, the detef.

## 62] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1792.

able arbitrary prerogative, or fovereignty as it is called, and efteems it, as before, his greateft honour to be the firlt fellow-citizen among a virtuous and free people. By the fecond, it is recommended to the peopie to keep within their houfes, with their doors locked; and to await quietly the iffue of thofe meafures that it fhall be riecefliary to take for the public fafety, as the King has been obliged, at the hazard of his life, to make ufe of thofe powers which are inherent in him, to refcue the kingdom and himfelf from that ufurpation which was now, more than ever, intended to be forced upon both. The people are charged not to obey any orders but thofe which come directly from himfelf, and are threatened with the confequent punifhments if they oppofe them. The third of thefe pieces does not in any degree anfwer the avowed purpofe of its title, and only gives the people in general to underfland, that the King had received information of a defign to obtrude an ariftocratical government on the kingdom, which had induced him to take refolute meafures for its deliverance, of all which they fhould hereafter be fully informed; and charging them not to be minled by groundlefs and ill-defigned reports, and to obey no orders but thofe which they fhould receive from himfelf or his brothers. "All thefe pieces were publifhed immediately on the day of the revolution, which fufficiently fhews, if there could otherwife be any doubt of it, that this extraordinary meafure did not haftily arife from any immediate information, or from any tranfaction that morning with the fenate; but was the refult of a deep and well-
concerted defign, which provided for every thing previoufly that could occur in the execution.

The next morning the King received the oaths of the magiftrates; the burghers, and the college of Stockholm, by which they were bound to obey him only, and not the fenate, or their deputies; and a book was opened in one of the apartmentits of the palace, wherein all thofe in general were to fubfcribe their names, who were willing to take the oath of fidelity. The fenators and great officers, who refufed to take the oaths, were all ftrietly confined, among whom were baron Rudbeck, count Heffenftein, the chief magiftrate Soenderblad, the fifcal Engeftroem; the King's fecretary Helfingius; the fecretaries of the nobles, baron Cederftroem, count Kalling, and general Strufenfeldt, the three fecretaries of the clergy, the two of the burghers, and the two fecretaries belonging to the order of peafants. Thefe were foon after acquainted by the King, that they muft take their final refolution, either to fwear to the new form of government, or to quit the kingdom for ever, and to give a categorical anfwer within a month.

The following day being appointed for abo-

Aug. 21. lifhing the old form of govern: ment, and the eftablifhment of the new, the King affembled all the ftates in a Plena Plenorum for that purpofe. Such decifive meafures were taken for the completion of this great act, as committed nothing to the hazard of chance, or to the caprice of fortune. A large detachment of the guards took ponfefion in the morning of the fquare where the houre of nobles ftands

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

 every fide with troops; all the garrifon were under arms; every thing carried not only the appearance of war, but of the immediate attack of an enemy; while cannon were brought in and planted in the great court of the hall where the ftates were affembled.

Being thus conveniently fecured in this place of terrors, it was not a matter of much confideration, whether they fhould accede to the propofitions that were to be made to them. The King opened the fcene, by entering the hall in all his regalia; foon after which, having the filver hammer of Guftavus Adolphus in his hand, he made himfelf the fignal for filence, an office which was ufually executed by a fenator; but none of that body were in the prefent affembly.

The King then made a long fpeech to the ftates, in which he reprefents the deplorable ftate to which the nation was reduced by the two great factions that divided the people; that by this means they were fevered as it were into two feparate nations, who united only in the mangling of their country; that the rancour, revenge, and perfecution, that proceeded from this fate of difcord, was productive of new revolutions, that grew at length into a periodical difeafe, which disfigured the whole commonwealth ; that commotions, which fhook the realm, fprung from the ambition of a few; that freams of blood had been poured, fometimes by one party, and fometimes by another; and that the people were always the facrifices to quarrels, in the event of which they had but little concern. That the only end of their rulers had
been to fortify their own power, and that every thing had of necef. frty been adapted to that purpofe; that where the law was clear, the letter of it had been perverted; and where it had been palpably repugnant, it had been broken through. That nothing had been facred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge; and that the feeds of confufron had in the end extended fo far, that it became a declared opinion, that a majority was above the law; and owned no reftraint but its own pleafure.

That thus liberty, the nobleft of the rights of men, had been tranfformed into an infupportable arifocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party, which was itfelf enflaved, and led at pleafure by a very fmall number of its body. That the notice of a new affembly of the ftates made every one trem. ble; that, far from comfidering how the affirs of the nation might be beft tranfacted, they were only bufied in getting together a majo: rity for their party, that they might be fcreened from the infolence and lawlefs violence of the other. The King then lays, or infinuates, a charge of the blackelt dye. He fays, if the interior fituation of the realm food thus endangered, how hideous was its external alpect? I blufh to fpeak about it: born a Swede, and a King of Sweden, it Thould be an impoffibility for me to believe that foreign fchemes fhould govern Swedin men; and that the very bafeft means thould have been employed for that purpofe. You know what it is I mean: my bluthes ought to make you deeply fenfible into what contemp: the kingdom has been chrown by your quarrels.

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## 64] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

The King, after this heinous charge, enters into a recapitulation of his own conduct, and into animadverfions on that of the prefent diet, in the latter of which he obliquely renews the moft culpable part of the former charge, without that delicacy which had before af fected him ; in what relates to himfelf, he fets forth the pains and induftry which he had ufed to unite them, and the means which he had propofed, or intended, to remedy thore numberiefs evils; and called upon any one of them, who could difavow what he faid, to do it boldly. He fays, that he hoped his endeavours would have releafed them from thofe chains which foreign gold, inteftine hatred, and avowed licentioufnefs, were on the point of fixing upon them; and that the hideous examples of other countries thus enflaved, might have afforded them a threatening warning: but that all had been in vain. That they had been mifguided on one hand by their leaders, and on the other inflamed by their private animofities. That nothing could reftrain or fet bounds to their violence; that the principal and molt virtuous men among the citizens were facrificed, thofe in office who were of the greateft merit egraded, whole bodies of the magittracy difmiffed from their employments, and the forced complaints of the people confidered as rebellion.That God himfelf feemed to have manifeted his wrath againt their iniquitous conduct-the earth refufed to produce her fruits, and a fcarcity defolated the whole coun. try; that they had applied no timely remedy to prevent or relieve this calamity, though he himfelf had ftrenuouily urged this fubject
to them; and that they had fat 2 whole year, and were a great den to the country, without their being of the fmalleft utility.

That in thefe unhappy circumflances, when one province of the kingdom, urged by defpair, had taken up arms, and the reft were bewailing and fighing, without fpeaking, he faw no altenative but to feize the means by which other free nations had been faved from oppreffion and violence, and that Sweden herfelf had already been faved under the flandard of Guftavus Vafa. That all has fucceeded ; and that he has freed himfelf and his country without injury to any citizen. That the purpofe he had in view, far from affecting liberty, was to eftablifh it, and to deftroy licentioufnefs: to render the people happy, by affording them the moft perfect fecurity in every refpect, by and under the law. That thefe benefits could only be obtained by eftablifhing, for the government of the kingdom, a fixed unaltorable law; whofe very letter muft not be perverted, which muft equally bind both the King and the tates; and which mult be incapable of being repeated or altered, except by the free confent of both. That fuch a law, as binding upon himfelf as upon them, was that which was now to be prefented to them. That thofe who fhall believe, that he has fought any thing befides liberty and equity, will be grofsly deceived. That he had promifed to govern a free people, and that this vow is the more holy as it is voluntary; and what has paffed fiall not diverthim from a defign, which is not founded on neceflity, but on conviction. He then makes reiterated profefions of the

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

the good government which he intends to eftablifh and to perfevere in; and obferves, that, from all which he has now faid, they will es: fily underfand, that, fo far from having had on his fide the fmalleft private view, every thing he had done was from the love of his country. He concludes with an appeal to that Supreme Being who knows the bottom of his heart; and a warm wifh, that He may fhower down his bleffings on the accomplifhment of his decree.

The King then made a folemn renunciation upon oath of all abfolute fovereignty and power, and that he did not even defire or wifh for it ; after which he ordered the new form of government to be read to the flates by the fecretary of revifion. This piece, which is of a great length, confifts of fifty-feven articles: the moft effential of which are-That the King is to chufe the fenate himfelf-That he is to call the flates together when he pleafes, and to feparate them alfo when he pleafes, after they have at any time continued fitting for three months -That the contributions are to be given by the ftates; but if not granted within three months, the old ones are to remain; in cafe of invafion, or preffing neceffity, the King may impofe fome taxes for raifing money till the flates can be affembled-When the ftates are affembled, they are not to deliberate upon any thing but what the King, pleafes to lay before them-That the King is to have the fole difpofition of the army, navy, and frinances, and of all the employments civil and military.

When the whole of this piece was read through, the King anked the plenum if they, would give him

Vol. XV.
their oath to obferve this form of government. We may readily conceive that no affembly was ever more unanimous: there was not a fingle diffentient voice, nor the fimalleft debate, and the whole affembly were immediately fworn upon the fpot in the King's prefence. He then ordered the fpeakers of the refpective orders to come to the table, and to fign and feal the new form, which was alfo immediately complied with.

This great work being thus finally accomplifhed, the King, with a laudable piety, food up and faid. that it was proper to thank A1mighty God for his affiftance, in bringing about fo happy an event; and then, pulling a pfalm-book out of his pocket, he began to fing the Te Deum, in which the whole affembly with great reverence accompanied him. The King then gracioully permitted them all to kifs his hand; after which he quitted the room, and the flates feparated, without knowing whether they were ever to meet again.

The next morning, all the old fenators received their difmiffion, by letters which the King fent refpectively to them; and he conferred the dignity of fenators and counfellors of the kingdom on fifteen noblemen, of whofe attachment he was fatisfied. As favourite names, and terms and forms of litthe confequence, have frequently great influence upon the opinions of the populace, this prince was too artful a politician to neglect making a proper ufe of them; for, whatever appearance of trifing or affectation fuch matters may convey, if the end, in politicks, is frequently allowed to juftify the means, let them be ever fo wicked,
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## 66*] ANNUAL REGISTER, $177^{\circ}$.

it may well preferve from contempt thofe that are ridiculous. As the names of the two Guftavus's were very dear to the Swedes, the King accordingly miffed no opportunity of thewing his attachment to the niemory of thofe great men, of holding them up as models by which to regulate his conduct, and of infinuating fome refemblance, at leaft, between his own fituation and theirs. We have already feen the parade with which the fiver hammer of Guftavus Adolphus was difplayed at the plenum : the King did not lofe fight of this object upon the appointment of a new fenate, and the letters of vocation, which were fent to the members upon that occafion, were a direet tranfcript of thofe that had been ufed in the time of the former great prince. Ai the fame time, to flew his own attention to the ditrefies of the people, and to confirm the odium whict he had already brought upon the flates, by attriouting to them the famine which prevailed, he caufed ten thoufand meafures of meal, of twenty pounds each, to be diftributed amonglt them; which, though infufficient to afford them any effectual relief, was equal to the purpofe for which it was defigned.

The coubt of the flates with refpect to their being again affembled was foon removed. Every thing was now changed, and they no longer feemed the fame men. The 25th. marihal of the diet opened fpeech in praife of the King, mixed with pious, acknowledgments to Heaven for the bleffings of the late happy revolution. The different orders had no other emulation than in acts of adulation and fervility;
and no other bufinefs than to execute whatever they were ordered. The King made a fhort fpeech, in which he preferved the fame tone and manner which he had hitherto fo fuccefsfully practifed: he returned thanks to Heaven, which had that day enabled him to addrefs them with that confidence, and that ancient Swedifl fimplicity, which had been in ufe in the time of his anceftors: that as they had all now but one common aim, which was the good of the nation, it was neceffary, for that purpofe, that the affembly of the flates fhould be fpeedily terminated; that therefore his propofals were very concife ; that the exigencies of the fate were great, and that frugality fhould not be wanting on his fide : he then recommended concord and unanimity in their deliberations, and afured them that whatever they granted flould only be employed to their own good.

The propofitions contained, that the ufual contributions fhould be agreed to and confirmed; that an extraordinary fupply fhould be furnifhed for the expences of the late King's funeral, and for thofe of the coronation; that, as it couid not be de:ermined how far the amount of thofe two articles, together with the ordinary revenues, might be fufficient to anfwer the neceffitie of the fate in theje times, a fecret committee mighr be appointed, chofen from the three orders who direct the affairs of the bank, with whom the King might deliberate upon the means to be ufed in certain cafes in which fecrecy might be neceffary; and laftly, that the ftates fhould fpeedily put the affairs of the bank into fuch a conditions as would effectually facilitate all money

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

money tranfactions. The ftates were alfo informed that it was the King's pleafure, that they fhould immediately take thefe matters into confideration, and determine finally upon them within fourteen days, as it was neceffary that the diet fhould at that time be terminated.

The day was concluded by a grand deputation from the four orders, confifting of $1 z 0$ perfons, to return thanks to the King for his paternal care, by which the nation had been reftored to its true liberty, and to defire that a medal might be ftruck in commemoration of that happy event.

The fubfequent meetings of the diet were productive of nothing but compliances in the fulleft terms with the King's requifitions. The grants for the ufual and for the extraordinary fupplies, with refpect to the funeral and coronation expences, were immediately paffed. A motion was however made in the affembly of the nobles, that the fupplies fhould only be granted for a limited time, as well in conformity to the ancient conftitution, as to the practice of the late government; and it was therefore propofed that the grant fhould be reftricted to the term of fix years. This refriction was ftrongly oppofed by the court party, and particularly by the marihal of the diet, who had made the late copious harangue in praife of the King's virtues: they pretended, that the debating of this queftion, which was of fuch infinite confequence to the nation and to pofterity, would prolong the affair too much, and prevent their giving an anfiver within the limited time, and it was therefore better to refer it to the King,
before they paffed any refolution upon it. Abfurd as this propofal muft for ever appear, it was immediately agreed to ; and the King, as a proof of his patriotifm, in return expreffed his wifhes, that the nobility fhould have the fame confidence in his paternal care that the other orders had, by whom no limitation was propofed.

Thus the contributions were made perpetual; and the third article which the King propofed, of being enabled to raife extraordinary fupplies upon particular occafions, by the help of a fecret committe, was not only complied with, but the whole power lodged in the King's hands; who was both to judge of the exigence, and find the means of fupply, while the direftors of the bank were to act the part of a fecret committee, in fuch matters as he thought proper to confult them upon. By thefe meafures the King is become virtually poffefled of all the powers of government, and the ftates feem thereby to have irrevocably fealed their own doom; nor does it now appear, that, without fome extraordinary change of circumftances, the crown can have any motive for the future. convocation of a diet.

The ftates having now done every thing that the King wifhed for, he thought it proper to difmifs them to their refpective countries, in a ftate of as much good hurnour and felf-fatisfaction, with refpeet to their own conduct, as it was pofible. His parting fpeech, at Sept. 9.
the breaking up of the diet, was filled with effufions of piety and gratitude to the Almighty, and of acknowledgments to them, for the happy facility with which, in fo fhort a time, they
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## 68** ANNUAL REGISTER, 177 2.

had redeemed all their paft mifdeeds. He defrribes the inftantaneous change in their conduct, difpofition, and temper, as little iefs than miraculous; and indeed it would appear that fome fupernatural power was requifite, to work fo fudden and wonderful a converfion as that which he reprefents. From the loweft fate of reprobation, they are in a few days rifen to the higheft degree of virthe; all thofe vices and paffions, that corrupt the human heart, are fuddenly fled, and thofe glorious principles which the mof adorn it, and which, it is faid, they all along poffefled, but unfortunately knew nothing of them, are as fuddenly difplayed; in a word, they are at once illuminated with all the piety, loyalty, patriotifm, courage, and concord, which infpired the ancient Swedes. The King concluded his fpeech with an information, that he hoped to meet them again at the end of fix years.

The different orders of the flates, through the mouths of their refpective marthals, were not at all be-hind-itand in profeffions or compliments. The fincerity of their loyalty was indeed as fufpicious, from the grofinefs of their adulation, as the exceffive profeffions and acknowledgments of gratitude they made to Heaven, for its thare in the prefent happy event, were from other obvious caufes. The order of the clergy, however, went greater lengths, both in adulation and in profeflions of piety, than any of the others; though it mult be acknowledged that the pealants, in this inftance, fully juftified Shakefpeare's obfervation, and trod very clofe upon the heels both of the mobility and clergy. Indeed their
marhal, upon this occafion; feemed to be a very different character from him who in the days of Whitelocke, made the celebrated fpeech to queen Chrittina. The whole language, on the fide of the King, was that of a patriot; who had juft redeemed his country from the moft deplorable tyranny; and, on the other, of a people who knew no bounds to the gratitude which they owed to Heaven and to their deliverer.

The imputation, which had been fo artfully and induftrioufly thrown upon the diet, of its being the caufe of the diftreffes which the people underwent from the ramine, had fuch an effect upon an ignorant populace, who, in their remote and folitary dwellings, have fcarcely any means of information with refpect to public affairs, but that which is defignedly communicated to them to anfiver fome particular purpofe, that feveral of the fenators were afraid to return to their refpective countries, and were obliged to apply to the King for fuch fpecial marks of his protection as might preferve them from the confequences.

In the mean time the King was not negligent in putting the internal government of the kingdom into fuch hands as were fully to be confided in; nor did he forget to provide for thofe who had diftinguifhed themfelves by their fervices in bringing about the revolution. The gieat and principal governments were, fo far as it might be, retained within the royal family. Prince Charles was created Duke of Sudermania, and appointed to the government of the provinces of Scania, Halland; Bleckingen, Bahur-Lelhn and Smaland; Prince Frederic-

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

Frederic-Adolphus, Duke of Oftrogothia, and the important government of Finland; and the King's mother, the Queen Dowager, was appointed Governefs of the Swedih provinces in Germany.

Hellichius, and the garrifon of Chriftianftadt, had opened their gates to Prince Charles, as foon as he appeared before them. As the King did not now think it neceffary to pay an attention to appearances which were no longer effential, he wrote a letter to his brother, in which he applauded in the higheft terms the bravery, fidelity, and conduct of that officer and his garrifon, and acknowledged him to be the chief leader in the late great event, and his own obligations to him, to be in proportion to its importance. He accordingly foon after brought him into the rank of nobility, and ordered a regiment to be raifed on purpofe for him. To thefe he added a fpecies of honour which is fingular in the prefent times: he feems in a certain degree to have adopted him in the manner of the ancients, by giving him the name of Guftavuf:cbild, by which for the future he is to be diftinguifhed.

Every thing that had any relation to the late revolution, or any connection with it, was to be diftinguifhed, and made an object of remembrance or admiration. The circumftance of the white handkerchief, which the King had tied round his arm at the beginning of the revolt, was made the foundation of a new order of knighthood, to be called the order of fidelity, the members of which are to wear a white ribband tied round the right arm. The officers of the guards were gratified with this new dig-
nity. New claffes were added to the old orders, and different appendages of honour annexed to them, in order to reward all thofe of fuperior rank, in proportion to the fervices they had rendered, or the zeal they had manifefted. Public thanks were returned to the burghers, for their conduct, and the fhare they had in this event, and all the officers were permitted to wear gold-laced hats, and yellow cockades, whether in or out of fervice: gold and filver medals, to be worn at the button-hole, were alfo diftributed among them, in proportion to the degrees of zeal which they had fhewed upon the occafion. Great promotions were alfo made in the army and the navy, and nothing was left undone, that could contribute to reconcile the minds of the people, and to foften thofe reflections which malt naturally arife, on fo great and fo fudden an alteration in their gavernment.

It may be confidered as one of the moft extraordinary circumitances of this extraordinary revolution, that not a drop of blood, either by legal or military exertion, was hed in the progrefs, or in confequence of it. A friking inftance, how much the manners of mankind have been foftened within a few ages, and that, whatever progrefs the meaner or bafer qualities of the mind may have made, the more dreadful ones, which proceed from ferocity and cruelty, are in a great degree worn out.

Too much cannot be faid of the extraordinary abilities and wifdom which the King has difplayed in every part of his conduct. The profound diffimulation, the republican cloak with which he covered

## $70^{*}$ ] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

his defigns, fo as to elude the eyes of a whole nation, and to efcape the watchful attention of thofe, whom age and experience had rendered moft cautious and fufpicious, cannot be paralleled in the hiftory of any other man fo young. We find his conduct, at all times, equally uniform and confiftent in all its parts: the fame melancholy air of reverential piety, the fame tender concern for his people, the fame affection for the laws and the conftitation of his country, and the fame unalterable love of liberty, are as confpicuous after the revolution as they were before. In no circumftance of that trying and dangerous event, do we find him betrayed by the fmalleft paffion, nor does he for a fingle inflant depart from himfelf upon any occafion. Upon the whole, he muft be confidered as one of the moft extraordinary young men that any age has produced.

The tamenefs with which the Swedes have endured the overthrow of their conflitution, and the lofs of their liberties, will ever continue a fubject of admiration. The time is not yet beyond the
memory of man, when they were emancipated from the moft deplorable flate of defpotifm that any nation could groan under. In the reign of Charles the Twelfth they had fcarcely a merchant-fip upon the ocean; yet fuch were the happy effects of the fubfequent change of government, that, notwithftanding the lofles they had futtained by his wars, 600 Swedifh hips paffed through the Sound annually, within twenty years after his death; befides the great trade of the Port of Gottenburgh, which lies without the Sound, and the internal commerce of the Baltic. They have now furrendered every thing that is moft dear to mankind, without the fmalleft contef. It is more than probable, that, within another age, they will afford a frefh conviction to the world, that commerce cannot flourifh under an arbitrary government. This revolution, however, prefents a mirror, which, if properly attended to, will exhibit objects of the greatef import to thofe few ftates which fftill retain any veftiges of civil liberty.

## C H A P. VI.

Revolution in Denmark. Counts Struenfee and Brandt are confined in the
Citadel; feveral members of the adminitration Citadel; feveral members of the adminiffration imprijoned; the Queen Sent to the Cajlle of Cronenburgh. Grand commifioners appointed for the trial of the fate prijoners. Condemniation and execution of Struenfee and Brandt. The (6)ueen convoyed to Stode by a fmall Jfuadron. Peace concluded between the Danes and Algerines. Reconciliation between the French King dand the princes of the blood. Scarcity of provifoins in many countries. Magnifi-
cence of the Emprefs of Ruifia.

THE quick fucceffion and difgrace of minitters and favourites, which had taken place for fome time at the court of Copenhagen,
were no uncertain indications of a weak and tottering government. It is not however eafy to form any conclufion upon fuch events in ar-

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [ ${ }^{*} 7$ I

bitrary ftates, where public affairs are locked up in the oblcurity of filence and the myftery of intrigue, and the few who are acquainted with caufes, or can judge of events, are too prudent, or too much interefted, to difclofe what they know.

It was however to be expected, that the crifis to which affairs were brought by the late revolution, and the difgrace which the reigning queen met with, muft have brought on an eclairciffement, which would have gratified the curiofity of the public with a real ftate of facts, however fatisfied they may be as to their jultice or propriety. It was indeed thought that the near selation which the unfortunate Queen bore to the throne of Great Britain, would, in juitice to her character and honour, have occafioned fuch an explanation's being infifted upon, as would have prevented her falling a facrifice to the malice of a party, while the inveltigation of her conduct might have expofed their fecret views in fuch a manner, as even to convince a mifguided prince of their dangerous tendency.

Nothing of this nature has however been done; and this myfterious tranfaction ftill continues in its original darknefs and obfcurity. The court of Great Britain, wifely perhaps forbore to take any farther intereft in it, than the prefervation of the unfortunate Queen's life, which is faid to kave been in danger, the recovery of her liberty, and the obtaining of a flipend for her fubfiftence in another country.

In this fate of things, we can only give an account of fuch facts as are apparent to the world, and
draw fuch evident conclufions as naturally arife from them, without any other knowledge of the preceding caufes than what appears from their effects. Weak reigns are always the ages of favouritifm; and odious as favourites are in general to mankind, they are feldom more fo' than they deferve: the weaknefs that makes them neceffary can feldom diftinguif in its choice; and the qualities which make them agreeable are not often thofe that are cultivated by the virtuous or the wife.

The late Count Struenfee was one of thole numerous adventurers, which, from the great number of its governments, abound more in Germany than in any other country. They are generally people of low birth, who receive a peculiar mixed education, that is neceffary to the purfuits for which they are intended. Some knowledge of the civil law, of the rights of particular ftates, of public forms and official writings, together with a minute attention to the etiquette of the refpective courts, are indifpenfibly requifite; to which may be added fome knowledge in chymiftry, if not in phyfic; of the moft polite modern languages; and of the moft famionable writers. Among the number of them thus endowed, that fwarm about the different courts, and fraggle from one to the other, where they are well received, if not employed, there muit be feveral fo eminent in their genius, as to rife by their merit to the firf honours and employments; and thofe who are not fo happily diftinguifhed feldom fail, among fuch a variety of characters as are exhibited among fome hundreds of fovereigns, to find fome

## $\left.72^{*}\right]$ ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

one, to whom they will render themfelves ufeful or agreeable. This encourages others to the fame purfuit, and the fucceffion is never at an end.

Struenfee was the fon of a Lutheran clergyman, who is, or was, the fuperintendant of fome churches in the dutchies of Slefwic or Holftein; he fudied phyfic and chymiftry, and is faid to have been recommended to the prefent King of Denmark at Hamburgh, as a young man of confiderable parts and abilities. He is reprefented to have been, in reality, a man of infinuating addrefs, fome abilities, great ambition, profligate manners, and abandoned in his principles.

His progrefs in favour was fo rapid as to amaze every body. He quickly abandoned his profeffion, became winiter of fate, and was, with his friend and fellow-adventurer Brandt, raifed at once to the firft rank of nobility in the kingdom, they being both created earls. Struenfee alifo fent for his brother, who was made counfellor of fate, and placed either high in or at the head of the finances. The new favourites, grown giddy by this rapid elevation, lof all appearances of moderation in their profperity. Count Bernforff, and the old and fainhol fervants of the crown, were difgraced and banifhed from court; and fuch of the ancient nobility as did not degrade themelves by their conduct met with the fame fate.

It is faid that Count Brandt Shewed, from the firft, all that infolence and arrogance that feemed peculiar to new men, upon a fudden and uncxpected rife; but that Struenfee had more ferfe and moderation in the beginning, until
the fhameful adulation and fervility of the nobility made him at length to forget himfelf fo entirely; as to fhew the greatef contempt upon every occafion for the natives of the country, their language, manners, and even their laws. The King during this time, from whatever caufe, is reprefented to have been in a molt deplorable ftate of imbecility, both of body and mind.

It was not to be fuppofed that fuch a flate of affairs could have been lafting in any country. Every thing was done that could wound the prejudices of the people. Straenfee and Brandt were profeffied free thinkers, and publicly laughed at thofe religious forms and opinions to which the people were moft Arongly attached. The court was loofe and diffolute; mafked balls and entertainments were continually given; foreign amufements, manners, and cuftoms, introduced; and the plain manners and fober decorum of the natives treated with the moft fovereign contempt. An ancient and fevere law againt adultery was repealed, which the people confidered in the fame light that they would have done a reward for the commisting of it; and this operating upon their already conceived opinions, they concluded that all fences moral and religious were to be broken down.

An attempt to difiolve the King's guards, and to insorporate them into other regiments, precipitated matters to a conclufion, fooner than they probably would otherwife have arrived. The guards ftood to their arms, and abfolutely refufed to Cubmit to the degradation of being incorporated with other troops; but offered to lay them down, and ac-

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

cept of their difcharge, upon obtaining liberty to retire to their refpective countries. It was thought neceffary to accept of this expedient, and the guards were accordingly difcharged.

This extraordinary meafure afforded an opportunity to the party who were concerting the ruin of the favourites, which they did not neglect to make ufe of. It was whifpered, that the difmiffion of thofe troops, who were the proper guards of the king's perfon, and whefe fidelity and attachment to him were undifputed, was the refult of a defign which had been laid to fecure it, and to compel the King to fign an act of renunciation, and to eltablifh a regency, by which the government was to be totally and finally lodged in the hands of the Queen and the favourites; that the ruin of the kingdom was intended, and that Struenfee, who was a tool and a creature to France, had already difgraced Count Bernftorff, who was the upholder of the Englifh and Ruffian fyfem, in order that the French influence might become fupreme in their councils; that the whole adminittration would be lodged in the hands of foreigners; and that infolence and contempt, which they already found fo intolerable in a few, would then be extended to every department.

Thefe infinuations fpread rapidly among the people, while the original authors were totally concealed ; and the averfion to the favourites was fo general, that, among fo many thoufand people, they had not one friend that would inform them of what every body thought and talked of. They were accordingly wrapt up in the moft profound fecurity, while thofo mea-
fures were taking with equal filence and fecrecy, the effects of which they were fo foon and fo fatally to experience.

The Queen Dowager, Julia Maria, fifter to the Duke of Brunfwick Wolfenbutle, and mother to the King's half brother, Prince Frederick, was at the head of the confpiracy which was now formed. She is reprefented, on the one hand, as an artful, ambitious, and intriguing woman, who having been encouraged, from the weaknefs of adminiftration, to form dangerous defigns in favour of her fon, who was now arrived in his 19 th year, had with that view, under an appearance of the greatelt friendflip. impofed upon the youth and innocence of the young Queen, and artfully led her into thofe meafures which were the moft exceptionable and unpopular in her conduet; while, in the mean time, her numerous emiffaries were employed to mifreprefent all her actions, and to iwell her flighteft errors, and the cafual inadvertencies of youth, into crimes of the blackeft dye; that in the fame manner, and with the fame defign, fhe practifed upon the weaknefs of the King, to render him odious to the people; and that even the late meafure of incorporating or reducing the guards, had originated from her. On the other hando the is reprefented as a princefs of extraordinary virtue, refolution, and abilities, which the has properly and happily exerted, in refcuing the country from a hameful and ignominious foreign yoke.

A mafked ball having been given at court, the enfuing morning was deftined for the execution of the Jan. 16th, 1772.

## 74* ${ }^{*}$ ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

plot. The principal perfons concerned, befides the Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick, were Count Oftein, who is now minifter of ftate, Count Rantzau, General Eichftedt, and Colonel Koller, who commanded the regiment which was that night upon duty, and brought over all the officers to their party. About four o'clock in the morning, the Queen Dowager, her fon, General Eichftedt, and Count Rantzau, entered the King's bed-chamber, and ordered the valet-de-chambre to awake him, and, in the furprize and alarm, that this unexpected intrufion excited, informed him, that the reigning Queen, and the two Struenfees, were at that inftant bufy in drawing up an act of renunciation, which they would immediately after compel him to fign; and that the only means he could ufe to prevent fo imminent a danger, was to fign thofe orders, without lofs of time, which they had brought with them, for arrefting the Qucen and her accomplices. The King having hefitated at this propofal, the Queen Julia told him, that if he did not fign them it would be of no great confequence, as the and her fon would do it without him; fome other converfation paft, and the King was in too great a terror not to comply with their demands.

Count Rantzau, and three officers, were difpatched at that untimely hour to the Queen's apartments, and immediately arretted ther. She fhewed great indignation, and feemed almoft diftracted at this infult ; told Rantzau that he fhould lofe his head for it, and repeatedly attermpted to make her way to the King's apartments. She Mas however obliged to fubmit to
a neceffity which fhe could not refift, and had but a very fhort time allowed her to prepare for a journey to the caftle of Cronenburgh; for which place the was obliged, with the infant princefs, to fet out early, in the morning, attended by lady Moftyn, and eicorted by a party of dragoons.

Struenfee and Brandt were feized in their beds, and it feems to have been done before the orders were figned; for the former having farted up fuddenly, and demanded eagerly to fee the authority upon which he was arrefted, Col. Koller fhewed him the point of his fword, and faid that was fuficient authority for the prefent; but that he made himfelf anfiverable for the King's confirming it. Struenfee's brother was feized at the fame time, and the three were fent together to the citadel. Struenfee's adherents, and moft of the members of the late adminiftration, were feized the fame night, to the number of about eighteen, among whom were Gèneral Gahler and his lady, the mafter of the horfe, Baron Bulow, Gen. Gude, Col. Falkenfltiold, Gen. Heffelburg, Wildebrandt a privy-counfellor, and two fecretaries of flate. Some of thefe were fent to different prifons, and others confined to their own houfes.

The populace received fome intelligence of thefe tranfactions early in the morning, and proceeded to great exceffes, in the eagernefs of their joy for the downfal of the favourites. Near an hundred houfes are faid to have been plundered or demolifhed upon this occafion. As the people had fome apprehenfions with refpeet to the King's perfon, he pafled flowly in a coach through the principal ftreets of the city, in

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*75

company with his brother, to make them eafy.

The unfortunate Struenfee, who had feen himfelf the idol of a crowded levee on the day immediately preceding, where the firft people of the kingdom feemed ready to proftrate themfelves, if he but happened to caft his eyes towards them, and meafured their importance when they came out, only by the countenance which he fhewed them within, was now in a dark dungeon, chained to the floor, and loaded with the execrations of all mankind, while they who were molt proud of his favour before, now either totally denied, or evaded the connection, and were the loudeft in the outcry againft him. The animofity of the populace to him, was fo extreme, that the commifioners were obliged to take his examinations within the criadel, with all the bridges drawn up to prevent their outrage. Nothing was to be met with in the flreets but ridiculous hiftories and ballads of his rife and fall, and caricatura prints and pictures, which people were obliged to buy, to prevent their being thought his friends or abettors.

The government feemed now to be entirely lodged in the hands of the Queen Dowager and her fon, fupported and affifted by thore who had the principal hare in the revolution; while the King feemed little more than a pageant, whofe perfon and name it was neceffary occafionally to make ufe of. All the officers who had a hand in the revolution were immediately promoted, and an almoft total change took place in all the departments of adminiftration. A new council was appointed, in which Prince

Frederick prefided, and a commiffion of eight members, to examine the papers of the prifoners, and to commence a procefs againft them.

The city was illuminated on the night of the revolution, as if it had been a deliverance from a foreign enemy. Doctor Munter, and cther court preachers, were employed on the following Sunday, to preach thankfgiving fermons, which breathed none of that tendernefs and charity that are the diftinguifhing characteriftics of the chriftian religion, but were calculated only to inflame and exafperate, in the higheft degree, the minds of the people, which were already too well prepared for the purpofe. This conduct, which was equally indecent with refpect to the character and dignity of the Queen, againt whom no charge was yet eftablifhed, as it was culpable with refpect to the unhappy culprits, whofe procefs was already begun, and their lives trembing in the hands of their judges, was no lefs degrading with refpect to their own facred character and function. In thefe difcourfes, the late government was defcribed, much in the ideas that have been conceived of the reign of antichrif, and the members that conducted it as having no other views than thofe devilifh ones, of totally overthrowing all religion, morality, and law. In a word, their bombaftic ftyle diftinguihed them as much from oratory, as the nature of the fubject, and their affected exclamations of piety, did from chritiainty.

In the mean time, amufements and diverfions, which were fo muck complained of before, were now affiduoully cultivated and prow moted, and inftead of that ferious

## 76*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

and melancholy air of folemnity, which the prefent flate of affairs demanded, the court prefented a round of balls, operas, entertainments, and concerts; two birthdays, which immediately fucceeded the revolution, were celebrated with extraordiaary magnificence, and every thing bore the marks of diflipation and levity.

Moft of the ladies of the Queen's houthold were permitted to follow her to Cronenburgh; it does not appear that her confinement in that place was at any time very ftrict; the was permitted to walk apon the ramparts, and to take the air in a coach, under a guard. Her fon, the prince royal, who was entered into his fifth year, was put into the care of a lady of quality, who was appointed governefs, under the fuperintendency of the Queen Dowager.

Struenfee and Brandt were hardly treated in prifon. Under pretence that they intended to make away with themfelves, they were removed from the neighbourhood of the walls in their refpective dungeons, and chained down to the miode of the sioor. Brandt, in the beginving, had amufed himfeif with playing upon the flute; but upon a fuppofition that he intended to choak himfelf with it, it was taken away, and they were both deprived of the ufe of tobacco upon fome fimilar pretence. Several of their adherenis were banimed the kingdom, and others to their native provinces for life. Struenfeess brother was difcharged, and received money to carry him out of the kingdom, as nothing appeared aganit hita, which feems to have been the cafe of the others. General Gahler's lady was permitted to
withdraw from the citadel to her own houfe. General Gude, and the two cabinet, fecretaries, were fet at liberty, and Baron Bulow; the mafter of the horfe, was enlarged upon parole, that he would not go without his own houfe.

Struenfee, at his firf examination before the commiffioners, was fhewn the inftruments of torture, which were brought into the room on purpofe to intimidate him ; we do not find, however, that either he or Brandt were put to the queftion. They both underwent frequent and long examinations, and were once confronted. Upon that trying occafion, they both behaved with digrity and refolution; they neither accufed nor blamed each other, nor lamented their fituation. It is faid that the whole number of queftions propofed to Struenfee in the courfe of his examinations, amounted to 637 . It is allo faid, that he and Colonel Falkenfchiold were confronted at one of thefe examinations, and that the latter having made very heavy charges upon him in his evidence, Struenfee replied, that he would willingly fubmit to all thofe accufations, provided his doing fo could be of fervice to the colonel. If this circumitance be true, it is far from indicating a heart totally cepraved and abandoned.

After more than two months examination, the grand commifion at length paffed fentence of death, forfeiture of eftate, and degradation from their rank, upon the two counts, Struenfec and Brandt. Among the crimes with which the former was charged, were the affuming of an extraordinary and unconftitutional power; his having been guiity of high treafon, in ex.
pediting

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*7\%

pediting feveral orders from the privy-council, without the King's confent or knowledge; his having made urelefs and dangerous changes in the government, and fufpicious arrangements in the capital and palace; his having difcharged the guards; and his having been guilty of peculation in his office, and embezzling large fums of the public money. Brandt was charged in general with having been his confident, and privy to all his crimes; and, in particular, with fome difrefpeetful familiarity with the King's perfon, which was brought within the conftruction of a law, that makes it death to lay violent hands on him.

The King figned the fentence, which contained the order for cutting of their right arms, and then their heads, for difmembering and difembowelling their bodies, for fixing their heads and hands upon iron fpikes, and expofing their quarters upon the wheel, with great unconcern, and went immediately after to the Italian opera.

The unfortunate criminals behaved with great intrepidity, and Apr. 28th. were publicly executed three days after the rentence was paft, furrounded by great bodies of foot and dragoons, and by an infinite number of fpectators. They did not fee each other, and Brandt was firf executed. He was attended by a clergyman, and behaved with decency upon the fcaffold, but fhewed an unconcern and indifference, which feemed to the populace in fome degree a confirmation of the report that had been fpread of his being an Atheift. Struenfee fhewed equal firmnefs; but more devotion,
and a more awful fenfe of the change which he was to undergo. It is faid, that he read the fentence in the prifon with a compofure that furprized every body prefent, until he came to the part which related to Brandt, when he feemed to be greatly affected, at finding that his punifment was to be equal in degree with his own.

There were no other capital executions exhibited; a Count Wolinfky is faid to have had his tongue cut out, for having faid fome things that reflected upon the King, and upon the Queen Julia, and to have been banilhed the Danifh dominions for ever. Grders were given to the commiffion to fop all proceedings againft Colonel Heffeiburgh, Admiral Hanfen, Lieutenant Aboe; the Privy Counfellor Willebrandt, Counfe!lor Sturtz, and Profefior Berger, and they were all fet at liberty; withont any declaration either of their guilt or innocence. Willebrandt and Sturtz were however obliged to retire from the ifland of Zealand, and had penfions beftow: ed on them, and Berger was banifhed to Aalberg; Colonel Heffelburg was ordered to retire to Hollein, and promifed a regiment. Falkenfchiold, General Gahler, and fome others, were continued in prifon.

It feems pretty evident, by the difcharge of fo many members of the late adminiftration, and of the particular friends and adherents of the late favourites, that the charge of their intending to force the King to fign an act of renunciation, and to the appointment of a regency, was not founded in fact, and was only calculated to anfiver the pre-

## 78* ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

fent purpofes of the ruling faction; as fuch a fcheme mult have com. prehended a confiderable number of thofe perfons, and could not fail of being brought to light in the courfe of this enquiry.

The grand commiffion carried on a procefs againt the Queen, as well as the favourites, and the Attorney General Uldahl was appointed to act as her advocate. It is reported, that the fenate and the privy-council had at firft intended to proceed to the utmoft extremities, and even to ftrike ät her life; but that fome apprehenfion of the retentment of another court put a fop to their violence. This indeed feems very probable, as moderation is not one of the qualities that are to be expected in a faction, which is either ftruggling for power, or newly arrived at it; when, independent of their own palions, acts of refentment, and appearances even of fury, are neceffary to keep up that fever in the people, which is requifite for their purpofes.

As no authorized nor authentic account has been publifhed, either of the charges made againft the Queen, or of the nature of her defence, we cannot prefume to enter upon that fubject, on the foundation of vague or fufpicious reports. The following queftions are faid to have occafioned great debates among the comriffioners, whether the Queen, as a fovereign, could be legally tried by her fubjects? And whether, as a foreign princefs, She was amenable to the laws of Denmark?

Whatever the original defigns of the court might have been, his Britannic Majelty feems, in fome degree, to have concurred in, and
probably influenced, their final determinations with refpect to that unfortunate princefs, by his fending a fmall fquadron of thips to convoy her to Germany, and appointing the city of Zell, in his electoral dominions, for the place of her future refidence. Commodore M-Brice having arrived in the Sound with three Englifh frigates, the Queen, attended by the Count de Halfein and his lady, and the Lord Chamberlain Raben, all of her late houfhold, together with Lady Moftyn and the Britifh minitter, embarked for Stade, where fhe was received with great honours, and

May 30 th. feveral of the Hanoverian nobility of both fexes were waiting to attend her. The Queen has fince formed a fmall court, and is as agreeably circumftanced, as the nature of her fituation will admit.

It has, perhaps, been too hafily, and too generally received an opinion with the moft eminent writers, and from them' too carelefsly received by the world, that the northern nations have at all times, and without extception, been paffionate admirers of liberty, and tenacious to an extreme of their rights. A little attention will hew, that this opinion ought to be received with many reftrictions. Sweden and Denmark have, within litle more than a cemtary, given abfolute demonfrations to the contrary; and the valt nation of the Ruffes, who overspread fo great a part of the north, have at all times, fo long as their name has been known, or their acts remembered by hiftory, been incapable of any other than a defpotic form of government. And

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*79

notwithftanding the contempt in which we hold the eaftern nations, and the flavifh difpofition we attribute to them, it may be found, if we make a due allowance for the figurative ftile and manner of the orientals, that the official papers, public acts and fpeeches, at the courts of Peterlburg, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, are in as unmanly a ftrain of fervility and adulation, as thofe of the molt defpotic of the Aflatic governments.

The war which the Danes carried on with the Algerines is terminated by a peace, as little to their advantage, as that was to their glory. They confented to pay that piratical ftate, 50,000 Algerine fequins, which amount to near 25,000 pounds fterling, befides a large quantity of military and naval thores.

It undoubtedly will be a matter of attonifhment to future ages, that at a time when the naval force and commerce of Europe are arrived at an extent of greatnefs, unknows in any otber period, or part of the world, fo many powerful fates, who are watchful of every opportunity of advantage to go to war with each other, thould fubmit to the ignominy of paying a thameful tribute to the paltry nefts of pirates, who rather infeft than inhabit the Barbary coafts.

The fate of the French parliament leems to be finally decided, and the few remains of public diberty that were preferved in thofe illuftrious bodies, are now no more. The people laughed and pafquinaded, and were fent to the Baftile, and fo the affair paffed off.

The ftand made by the princes of the blood in behalf of their country, and in oppofition to the
arbitrary power of the crown, did them great honour; but oppofition cannot be long-lived in a country, where honours, emoluments, and even fecurity, are wholly derived from the King, and the national vanity has made perfonal weight and importance to center folely in him. The princes accordingly became tired of a fruitlefs oppofition, and the King, who feemed greatly diftreffed by it, accepted with infinite pleafure the overtures they made for an accommodation. In a word, if we ferioufly confider the mode of fupporting great flanding armies, which becomes daily more prevalent, it will appear evidently that nothing lefs than a convulifion that will fhake the globe to its center, can ever reftore the European nations to that liberty, by which they were once fo much diftinguifned. The weftern world was the feat of freedom, until another, more weftern,' was difcovered: and that other will probably be its afylum, when it is hunted down in every other part. Happy it is, that the worft of times may have one refuge ftill left for humanity.

Such have been, in general, the public tranfactions in Europe during the year of which we treat. The great fcarcity of provifions which has been fo deplorably felt in many parts of it during a fucceffion of years, has fill continued; and the diftrefles of the poor were in many places intolerable. In Norway, and feveral of the Swedifh provinces, their calamities were fo great that they were reduced to the fad neceffity of eating bread which was principally compofed of ground bark, with a fcanty proportion of meal. That other dreadful fourge

## 80*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

of providence, the peftilence, has happily ceafed in the Ruffian dominions, after having fwept away above 60,000 of the inhabitants. Bohemia has fill fuffered a greater lofs, from fome dreadful diftempers, as fatal, though perhaps not fo contagious, as the plague, and which feem to have been the offfpring of famine.

Pofterity will be at a lofs which to admire moft, the great power of Ruffia, or the magnificence of its Emprefs, when they are informed that in the courfe of fo long, fo expenfive, and fo widely extended a war, her expences, whether in rewards to her generals and officers, in prefents to learned men in the encouragement of arts, or in the purciafe of libraries, flatues, pictures, antiques, and
jewels, infinitely exceed thofe of any late or prefent European prince, except Lewis the Fourteenth. Among many inftances of this nature which might be given, a diamond of an enormous fize, which the purchafed this year, may be fuffieient. This diamond, which weighs 779 carats, was brought fome years ago by a Greek gentleman from Ifpahan to Holland, and depofited for fecurity in the Bank, till he could meet with a purchafer; the greatnefs of the price would have made this difficult if the Emprefs of Ruflia had not exifted. She has paid upwards of 100,0001 . ferling for it, befides fettling a penfion for life, of 4000 rubles, upon the gentleman, which amounts to little lefs than a thoufand pounds fterling a year.

## C H A P. VII.

Situation of the miniftry. State of public affairs. Remonfirance from the city of London. State of parties. Marriages in the Royal Family. Parliament meets. King's speech. Augmentation of feamen. Petition from certain of the Clergy, छfc. Debates thereon. Church Nullum Teinpus bill. King's meflage. Royal Marriage bill. Great debates thercon. Protefts. The bill pafles botb boufes.

THE prodigious majority tiat attended the continued victories which adminiftration gained in the laft feffion, particularly towards the clofe of it, as it feemed to render every idea of an oppofition to their meafures futile, fo it alfo feemed to promife them a fecurity and permanence in their places, which nothing but fome unforefeen or unknown caufe could interrupt. This appearance of things was not delufive; and no change took place in the public departments during the recefs, except thofe that proceed-
ed from the death of the Earl of Hallifax and of Lord Strange, both of which happened nearly at the fame time, and not long after the rifing of parliament. In con. fequence of the former of thefe events, the Earl of Suffolk was appointed fe- June 12 th, cretary of thate for the 1771. northern department, in the room of the Earl of Hallifax, and the Duke of Grafton fucceeded Lord Suffolk in the Privy Seal. Lord Hyde was appointed, a few days atter, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancater,

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

Lancafter, in the room of Lord Strange.

With refpect to foreign affairs, peace feemed now to wear as permanent an afpect, as was confiftent with the prefent critical flate of Europe in general. Spain, during Sept. 16th. the recefs, fulfilled her engagement in the convention, by the reftoration of Port Egmont, which was delivered up to Capt. Stott, who was fent thither with a fmall fquadron for that purpore.

As to domeftic matters, a fullen languor, (perhaps in fuch a government as this not the moft defirable of events) began in general to prevail with thofe who had hitherto oppofed, and fill difapproved, of the general meafures of adminiftration. They faid that in the prefent flate of affairs, all farther applications for a redrefs of grivances, would be ridiculous in themfelves, and difgraceful to thofe that made them; that though no hopes remained in that quarter, there were as few to be placed in any other; and that it was as futile to perfevere in an oppofition to power, which every day's experience thewed to be irrefiftible, as it would be fhameful and degrading to make fupplications, when it was known beforehiand, that they would at leait be difregarded. That in fuch a fituation, public matters muft be left to run their own courfe, until they were productive of fuch events, as malt from their nature work a reformation; and that in the intermediate time, it was not the part of a wife man, either to difturb his mind, about evils which could not be remedied, or to make a tirefome and fruitlefs oppoftion, to

Vox. XV.
meafures which he could not prevent.

In the mean time, we are forry to acknowledge, that the popular part of the legiflature, had from various caufes, loft much of that influence with the people, and of that refpect and reverence, with which it was ufually regarded ; and which it is not more effential to its dignity, than even to its power and independence, at all times to preferve. Much of this may be attributed to the late ill-judged conteft with the printers, and the ridiculous iffue of that affair. Every circumitance of that tranfaction was productive of effects, directly contrary to thofe that were wifhed or intended; and inftead of flap. porting dignity, or eltablifhing privilege, were equally fubverfive of both. Many of the addreffes, which had been prefented to the city magiftrates during their confinement in the Tower, were direct libels upon that affembly, and in other times would have been feverely punifhed as fuch. Even the public rejoicings which were made upon the enlargement of thofe magiftrares, and the public marks of approbation and honour, which they received from other cities and corporations, as well as their own, were all fo many tacit but fevere reflections, upon the conduct of that body under whofe power they had fuffered.

Its effects were fimilar in refpect to the licentioufnefs of the prefs. The printers, now that the impotency of the houfe was difcovereds laughed at an authority, which had been fo much dreaded, before it was wantonly brought to a tefl that expofed its weaknefs. This dif-
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covery

## 82*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

covery being made, the effect naturally followed; and in the fucceeding feffion, the votes of the houfe, a thing before unknown, and contrary to its orders, were printed in the public news papers, without notice or enquiry; and thus the point in conteft was apparently given up by the houfe.

That apathy, (if it may be confidered as fuch,) which feemed to extend its influence through a confiderable part of the nation, had not yet in any confiderable degree pervaded the capital. On the contrary, many late proceedings had much increafed the difcontent in that great metropolis, and the citizens were not at all backward in fhewing it. They faid that government had fet its face particularly againft the city of London, in a manner that had been unknown fince the Revolution; that this was cvidently in return for the pablic fpirited difapprobation fhe had fhewn of oppreflive and pernicious meafures, and the confitutional methods fhe had tried to obtain a redrefs of grievances, which affected the nation in general, as much as they did her in particular ; that adminiftration had for fome time acted, as if they were in an actual flate of warfare with her, and were determined to make her feel the worf confequences that could attend an oppofition to power; that to this only was to be attributed, the late difgrace which fle met with in the perfons of her magiftrates ; and that from this alfo proceeded that extraordinary meafure of the Durhamyard embankment, by which, as they faid, injury and injuftice were added to infult, and a franger, who had not the fralliet clam, nor did fiet even pretend to any right, was
invefted in an eftate worth 40,000 . which was torn out of her property in the bed of the river.

In fuch a flate of temper and opinion, nothing was left undone to manifert refentment, nor untried, to give it effect. A committee was even appointed, to carry on a profecution againft the fpeaker of the Houfe of Commons, for the commitment of the magiffrates, and the moft eminent counfel were confulted upon that occafion. As this defign failed of effect, and it was found that no action could be brought upon the fubject, and that the courts would not admit it if there could, recourfe was again had to the hopelef refort, of an addrefs, remonitrance, and petition to the throne.

The day before the delivery of this addrefs, a letter was received by the lord mayor, from the lord chamberlain, taking notice, that as the papers had mentioned thic time of his fetting out for St. James's, and the livery might be induced to attend him, he had his majefty"s commands to acquaint him, that it being unpresedented to admit the livery upon fuch occafions, as well as impracticable to introduce fo numerous a body, no perfon beyorid the number allowed by law to prefent petitions to the throne, would be admitied, except his lordhip, the aldermen, common council, and city officers. Copies of this letter were immeately pofted up in the moft public parts of the city, to fave the livery the troubie of affembling at Guildhall, as they intended; and a committee of ten perfons, the number allowed by law to prefent a petition, was appointed from that body in attend the lord mayor into the Sing's prefence.

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [: 83

In this remonftrance they declare, that befides a continnance of thofe unparalleled grievances, which they had already fubmitted to his majefty, the fame arbitrary power, which had violated the facred right of elecion, had in the laft reffion, proceeded to the mof extravagant outrages againf the conflitution of the kingdom, and the liberty of the fubject. That they had ventured to imprifon their chief magiftrate and one of their aldermen, for difobeying their illegal orders, and for not violating the holy fanction of their oaths to that great city, as well as their duty to their country; that they had prevailed on his majefty to fuffer his royal name to give a pretended authority to an illegal proclamation; and that at length they proceeded to the enormous wickednefs of erafing a judicial record, in order to top the courfe of jultice, and to fruftrate all poffibility of relief by an appeal to the laws. They then reprefent the advantage that had been taken, of paffing the embankment bill during the unjuit confinement of their reprefentatives; whereby, without the pretence of an abufe, they had fuperfeded the confervancy of the river Thames, in the liberty which the city had enjoyed fince the conquelt, and deprived the citizens of a property which had been granted by divers charters, and confirmed by the anthority of Parliament. They conclude with a prayer, that his majefty would reftore their rights, and give peace to this diftracted nation, by a fpeedy diffolution of parliament, and by removing for ever from his prefence and councils, the prefent wisked and defpotic miniflata,

The king's anfwer, confidering the extraordinary terms of the remonftrance, did not feem to convey all the afperity, which might have been expected from fome late inftances. His Majefty declared his readinefs to redrefs any real grievances, and that the city of London would always find him difpofed to liften to any of their well founded comniaints; but expreffes a concern, to fee a part of his fubjects trill fo far mifled and deluded, as to renew in fuch reprenenfible terms, a requef, with which he had repeatedly declared he could not comply.

With refpect to the fate of parties, nothing very extraordinary had taken place. The defertion to the miniftry of feveral of the late Mr. Grenville's friends, together with thofe droppings off from the other parties, which mutt naturally enfue in a long courfe of oppofition, where all honours and rewards are held on cne fide, had confiderably weakened the itate of oppofition in general. Many gentlemen alfo, who had neither departed from their principles, nor abandoned their friends, feeing every thing carried by fo great and decifive a majority, grew flack and remifs, in a tedious and wearifome attendance, which they deemed to be ufelefs; and thougnt it was of very little confequence to the public, whether the numbers were more or lefs on a minority litt, when every one could have iold beforehand, that there would be at any rate, a mat jority of not much lefs than two to one.

One event that took piace during the recers, and probacly another, that was ruperid, and has fince been acknowledged, were the ap-
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## 84* ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

parent caufes of the moft important and extraordinary bufinefs that came on in the courfe of the enfuing fefion. The event which we allude to, was the marriage of his Royal Highnefs the Duke of Cumberland, with Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, and daughter to Lord Irn. ham. As this tranfaction gave great offence at court, the celebrated royal marriage act, which excited fo much difcuffion both within-doors and without, is fuppofed in a great meafure to have originated from it. The marriage of his Royal Highnefs the Duke of Gloucefter, with the Countefs Dowager of Waldegrave, was not then acknowledged; but it is fuppofed had been long undertood. This affair indeed for a time revived the firits and forces of oppofition.

As there feemed to be no urgent bufinefs that demanded an early attendance, the parliament did not Jan. 2sfo meet till after the holi-
1772. days. In the fpeech 172. from the throne, much fatisfaction is expreffed, that neither the foreign nor domeflic fituation of affairs, required their earlier attendance; and that now they would be at liberty to give their whole attention to the eftablifment of wife and ufeful regulations of faiv, and to the extenfion of our commercial advantages. They were informed, that the performance of the King of Spain's engagement, in the reflitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Ifland, and the repeated affuranses that had been received of the pacific difpofition of that court, as well as of other powers, promired the continuance of peace; which was with the greater confidence to be hoped
for, as there was no reafon to ap. prehend that we fhould become involved in the troubles, which fill unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe.

No doubt was (notwithftanding) made, but they would fee the propriety of maintaining a refpectable eftablinment of the naval forces; they were, however, informed, that no extraordinary aid would be required at this time. It concluded by obferving, that the concerns of this country are fo various and extenfive, as to require the moft vigilant and active attention, and that fome of them, from remotenefs of place, and other circumftances, are fo peculiarly liable to abufes, and expofed to danger, that the interpofition of the legiflature, for their protection, might become neceffary. That if in any fuch inftances, either for fupplying defects, or remedying abufes, they fhould find it neceflary to provide any new laws, they might depend upon the readieft concurrence of the crown, in whatever might beft contribute to the attainment of thofe falutary ends.
The addreffes were paffed in the ufual form. The fpeech was very cautioufly worded in what related to domeftic matters, and as peace was announced from abroad, there was no great room for debate. As the latter part of it evidently alluded to the affairs of the Eaft India company, though they were not mentioned, it was underftood accordingly; and the gentleman who fe: conded the motion for the addrefo in the Houfe of Commons, expatiated upon that fubject, and hinted that new laws and regulations were neceflary to be made for the ufe of the company; that at prefent they

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

had not fufficient powers in their hands to controul their fervants, who made enormous fortunes at the expence of their mafters, and were guilty of fuch exorbitances in other refpects, as might hazard the total lofs of their valuable poneffions in that part of the world.

The firlt public bufinefs of any Jan. 29th. moment that came on, was in confequence of a motion made on the fide of adminiftration, that 25,000 feamen thould be voted for the fervice of the current year. It was urged in fupport of this motion, that the French having fent a confiderable fleet to the Eaft Indies, we were obliged upon that account to fupport a more confiderable naval force there, than would have been otherwife requifite, and than we had done at fome other particular tines; and that the propriety, if not the neceffity, of our being always fuperior to them in that part of the wprld, was fo evident as not to admit of an argument. That a larger fquadron was now employed for the protection of Jamaica and our other Wefl India Mands, than in former years of peace; that the apprehenfion for the fafety of thore inands, which had operated fo powerfully and generally upon the minds of men, and had given fo great an alarm to thofe who had a particular interef in them at the time of the late expected rupture with Spain, would have been alone fufficient to have made this meafure in fome degree neceffary; but that exclufive of thofe confiderations, the importance of our valuable poffefiions in that quarter, the probability of the Spaniards making their firt attempts upon them in cafe of a par, and the confiderable fleet
which they kept in thofe feas, fcarcely left it a matter of choice. That the war between the Ruflians and Turks, made it alfo neceffary to employ a greater number of hips for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean and Archipelago, than had been cuftomary in times of general peace,

The principal ftrefs was however laid upon the great reform with refpect to the guard fhips, it being acknowledged, that the conduct with regard to them had been fo fhameful, that for many years paft they had been confidered merely as jobs; and that at the time of the late expected war, there were neither fhips nor men fit for fervice; but that things were now fo much altered for the better, that twenty of the beft fhips in the navy were kep.t upon that duty; and were in fuch compleat condition, and fo neasly manned, that a flight prefs would at any time enable them in a very few days to proceed to fea. That the reft of the fleet was alfo in good condition, and that in about a yecar we fhould have near eighty fhips of the line fit for fervice, befides thofe that were upon foreign duty.

On the other fide it was faid, that if this motion was complied with, there was no reafon for hoping that this enormous peace eftablifhment would ever be lef. fened, as the fame, or fimilar arguments, with thofe now made ufe of, could be applied with equal propriety in every future year, as in the prefent; that bending, as the nation was, under the weight of an overgrown, and monftrous public debt, inftead of taking any meafures to lighten the burdens of the people, our peace eflablifith-

## 86*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

ment was every year increafing, and was now nearly double to what it had been at the acceftion of George the Firft that we had undergone in the laft year all the expences of a war, without any of its benefits; that it feemed to be intended to keep us always in that ruinous fituation; and that the pre. fent motion would add 500,000l. to the public expence, which was equal to one fhilling land-tax, at a time that we were told of nothing but peace with all the world.

Two of our greateft naval commanders ftrongly oppofed the motion, and as ftrongly arraigned and condemned many parts of the prefent arrangement and difpofition of the fleet. They obferved, that the force in the Ealt Indies was either too great or too little; that if the appearances of a permanent peace, that were held out in the fpeech, were to be relied on, it waṣ too great; and in cale of war, it was in. fufficient ; that the fame objections lay to the arrangement at Jamaica, where the fquadron confifted of only about four fhips, and was totally unequal to its protection, if there was any danger of an attack. Other parts of the naval arrangement, as well with regard to the guardmips, as to thofe flationed in North America, where there was no appearance of an enemy, were alfo objected to by thofe two great fea officers.

Many fevere and pointed farcafms were levelled at the minifters, for what was called the impotency and futility of their conduct, who accompanied a fpeech, which breathed nothing but effufions of peace, with all the actual preparations for a war. Some gentlemen in oppofition declared for
the motion, upon the avowed principle, of its not being in any degree to be conindered as a peace effablithment, whatever motives adminiftration might have for endeavouring to imprefs the public with an opinion of the general tranquillity. The motion was carried without a divifion.

A petition was foon after offered to be prefented

Feb. 6th. to the houfe, from certain clergymen of the church of England, and certain members of the two profeffions of civil law and phyfic, and fome others, who prayed for relief from the fubscription to the thistynine articles of faith. Thefe gentlemen had, for fome time, affembled at a tavern called the Feathers, and had invited by public advertifements in the papers, all thofe wha thought themfelves aggrieved in the matter of fubfription, to join them in obtaining redrefs. The petition was figned by about 250 of the clergy.

In this petition they reprefent, that it is one of the great principles of the proteftant religion, that every thing neceffary to falvation is fully and fufficientiy contained in the holy fcriptures; that they have an inherent right, which they hold from God only, to make a full and free ufe of their private judgment, in the interpretation of thofe fcriptures; that though thefe were the liberal and original principles of the church of England, and upon which the reformation from popery was founded, they had been deviaied from in the laws relative to fubfeription, by which they are deprived of their invaluable rights and privileges, and required to acknowledge certain articles and conferitions of faith and doctrine $_{3}$

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [* 87

docirine, drawn up by falible men, so be all and every of them agreeable to the fcriptures.

They alfo reprefent thefe fubfcriptions, as a great hindrance to the fpreading of true religion, as they difcourage further enquiries into the real fenfe of the facred writings, tend to divide commenions, and to caufe mutual difike amorig fellow proteftants. That the diverfity of opinions held upon many of there articles occafioned great aninofity and ill-will among the eftablifhed clergy; that they afforded an opportunity to unbelievers to charge them with prevarication, and with being guided by interefted and political views, in fubfcribing to articles which they could not believe, and about which no two were agreed in opinion; and that they afforded a handle to papifts, to reproach them with their inconfiftency, by departing from the principles on which they had grounded their feparation from them, and now admitting of human ordinances, and doubtful and precarious doctrines, though they pretended that the fcripture alone was certain and fufficient to falvavation.

The two profeffions of civil law and phyfic, complained of the hardhips they fuffered, at one of the univerfities particularly, where they were obliged at their firt admiffion or matriculation, and at an age fo immature for difquifitions and decifions of fuch moment, to fubfcribe their unfeigned affent to a variety of theological propofitions, in order to be enabled to attain academical degrees in their refpective faculties; and that their private opinions upon thofe fubjects can be of no confequence to
the public, as the coarfe of their ftudies, and the attention to their practice, neither afford them the means nor the leifure, to examine into the propriety or nature of fuch propofitions. They alfo lament the misfortune of their fons, who at an age before the habit of reflection can be formed, or their judgment matured, may be irrecoverably bound down in points of the higheft confequence to the opinions and tenets of ages lefs informed than their own.

The petition being read in the houfe, by the gentleman who moved to bring it up, it was faid by thofe who fapported the motion, that it was a matter highly deferving of the moft ferious confideration; that grievances that affect the confcience are, of all others, the moft grievous; that religious toleration could never be too extenfive; that nothing could be more abfurd, or more contrary to reafon and to religion, than to oblige people to fubfribe articies which they did not believe; that it was eftablifhing under a religious authority, habits of prevarication and irreligion; that the articles were compiled in a hurry, were the work of fallible men, were in fome parts contradictory, and in others contained matters that were utterly: indefenfible; and that fuch a compulfion upon confciences was productive of great licentioufnefs in the church; and from its tendency to leffen, or entirely to deftroy chriflian charity, had the worft effects upon its members. They faid that a happy opportunity was now offered, of opening fuch a door for the Diffenters as it was probable that moft of them would enter at, and thereby be received in the

## 88*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 177\%.

bofom of the eftablifhed church; that inftead of weakening it, this would be a means of giving it fuch a firmnefs of frength as nothing could fhake; and that the church of England could never be in any danger, while the hierarchy and bifhops exifted.

The great majority that rejecied this petition, founded their oppofition upon different grounds and principles. The high charch gentlemen confdered it as little lefs than blafphemy to propofe any innovation in the xxxix articles. They faid it would give a mortal wound to the church of England; that the church and fate were fo intimately united, that one could not perifh without the other; that this petition was levelled direaly again? chriftianity, and that the next would be for annulling the liturgy. They called to mind the deftruction of church and fate in the latt century, which they charged upon the fectaries; reprefented the conduct and views of the petitioners as avaricious and hypocritical ; and inferred from the licentioufnefs of fome writings which had appeared on that fide of the queftion, that they denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and the divinity of our Saviour. They faid, that parliament could not grant any relief to thofe who had already fubfcribed, as they had no power to vacate oaths; and that for thofe who were not yet beneficed, and who wanted to feize on the emoluments of the church, without believing in her tenets, or complying with her laws, they were not at ali to be liftened to, as from every principle of reafon and juitice they hould be excluded from her for ever. They further contended, that it was not in the King's
power to comply with their petition, as he was bound by oath to preferve the eftablifhed church; and that a compliance with it would be a breach of the articles of union, as it was engaged by them, that the church governments both of Engu land and Scotland fhould for ever continue as they then were.

Many other gentlemen, who were more moderate in their tem. per or principles, though totally averfe to a compliance with the terms of the petition, or to the reviving of polemical difputes, by even making its controverfial points a fubjef of difcuffion, were notwithftanding inclined to treat it with lenity and refpect ; and fome were difpofed to its being brought up to the table, and let to lie over till the end of the feffion; while others were for applying to the King, that he might appoint a committee of the clergy to confider it. Upon the fame principle, they vindicated the petitioners from the heavy imputations that had been laid upon them, and hewed feve-, ral of them to be men of the moft irreproachable characters. They alfo fet thofe right who had been of opinion, that the legiflature had no fuperintending controul over the articles of the union; they not only. fhewed, that a fupreme controuling power was inherent in every legitlature, but pointed out two particular inftances in which it had been exerted fince the Union, and which affected both the Englifh and Scotch churches; the firft of thefe was the act againit occafional conformity, and the latter that which deftroyed eleaive patronages.

But though fome of thefe gentlemen declared themfelves friends to toleration and to religious liberty,

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*89

in the molt liberal and extenfive fenfe that could be, compatible with the public tranquillity and the good of the community, they notwithftanding objected to the principles of the petition. They infifted, that all governments had a right to confitute the feveral orders of their fubjects as they pleared; that the priefthood, in this inftance, flood in the fame predicament with the others; that it was neceffary that thore who were appointed to be the public teachers and inftructors of the people, fhould be bound by fome certain principles from which they were not to deviate; that to prevent the diforder and confufion incident to fo great a number, it was alfo neceflary that fome public fymbol fhould be eftablifhed, to which they mould all affent, as a mark of their conformity and union; that a fimple affent to the feriptures would in this cafe be of no lignification, as every day's experience fherwed, that no two would agree in their general conftruction of them, and that it was too well known, that the greateft abfurdities, and even blaiphemies, had at different times been attempted, to have been fupported or defended upon their authority. It was alfo faid, that fo far as fubfription related to the clergy, who were thoie principally concerned, it could not be confidered that they fuffered any injuftice, as they were under no neceffity of accepting benefices contrary to their confcience, and if their foruples arofe afterwards, they had it always in their power to quit them; and that every man now, according to the prayer of the petition, was at liberty to interpret the icriptures for his own private ufe; but that his being au-
thorized to do fo for others, contrary to their inclination, was a matter of a very different nature.

Many gentlemen, who did not think the difference of opinion with refpect to the articles, a matter fimply in itfelf of any great confequence, oppofed the motion, merely becaufe they would not give any opportunity of increafing our civil difentions, by lighting up the more dangerous flames of religious controverly. The houfe in general feemed to be of opinion, that the profeffors of law and phyfic being bound in matter of fubfcription, was a matter of little concern to the public, and it feemed to be wifhed that the univerfities would grant them relief in that refpect, as well as to the young fludents at the time of matriculation. The gentlemen in oppofition were divided upon this queftion; many of them fupported it, and others were now feen, upon the fame fide with adminiftration, and with a great majority; two fituations which were not often prefented. The numbers were upon the divifion, 71 for, and 217, againft the motion.
A motion was foon Feb. 17 th.
after made for leave to bring in a bill to quiet the poffeffions of the fubject againft dormant claims of the church. Many arguments were brought upon this occafion, to fhew that a limitation of this nature was as neceflary with refped to the church as it had been in regard to the crown; and that there was no more reafon why the people ihould be difturbed in their poffeffions under the plea of immemorial time of the one, than under the Nullum Tempus power of the other. That the church now flond fingle, acting againit the lay fubjects

## 90*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

jects of the crown, and fuperior in point of law-claims, to the crown Itfelf; and that every fubject in this free country fhould be put upon the fame footing, in point of common law. Inftances were pointed out of the heavy grievances that attended the revival of thefe dormant and cbfolete claims; and one in particular, of a gentleman then prefent, whofe family were lofers to the amount of 120,000 l. by a bihop's reviving, a claim of this pature, though they had been in quiet pofiefion of the eftate in queftion above an hundred years.

On the other hand it was faid, that this power of reviving claims was abfolutely neceflary to the church, to preferve her from thofe encroachments, which the laity were always willing, if not endea.. vouring, to make upon her; that fiee had been fuficiently ftripped at the reformation; and that as our forefathers then faw the neceffity of what was left being for ever fecured to her, they, for that purpofe, ordered that no length of time fhould be a bar to her claims. Thet the effects of this bill would fall particularly upon, and be peculiarly injurious to the poorer clergy, who were frequently unable to defend their rights againt the combinations of rich farmers, and the opprefions of their great neigh. bours; that the peculiar fituation and quick fuccelfion of incumbents made them particularly lia? ble to fuffer encroachments, and that it would be very hard, that the weaknefs or inability of the prefent poffeffor fhould deprive his fucceflors of their property, and of the only means they had of fup. port. That the Nullum Tempus claimed by the crown, was an
engine in the hands of the ftrong to oppreis the weak; but that the Nullum Tempus of the church, was a defence to the weak againf the frong.

It was replied on the other fide, that mof of thefe objections were guarded againft by the provifions of the bill, in which the limitation is confiderably extended in favour of the clergy, and a period of three incumbences added, to the fixty years which are allowed to the crown in the fame cafe; that the gentleman who moved for the bill, and thofe who fupported it, wifhed, and were ready, to admit of any further eafe or advantage to the poor parochial clergy that could be pointed out, and that did not ftrike at the principles of the bill; and that the firt of thefe had already made this propofal to the two me* tropolitans, and defired their lordfhips' affiftance in it But that in fact the poor clergy were only the mall upon this occafion to fcreers the rich; that poverty was ufed as an inftrument to protect riches, and necelity employed to guard and defend luxury and fuperfuity. The motion was oppofed by the whole force of adminiftration, and it was much complained of, that a bill brought in upon public ground and apparently for the public benefit, flould not be allowed a reading. The majority, however, was not fo great as might have been expected, the numbers being 117 a to 141, who oppofed the queftion.

The merrage which gave rife to the Royal Marriage 2oth. Bill, was a few days after: prefented to both houfes, In this meffage it is obferved, that his Majefty being defirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious con-

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*gr

cern for the future welfare of his people, and the honour and dignity of his crown, that the right of approving all marriages in the royal family (which ever has belonged to the Kings of this realm as a matter of public concern) may be made effecual, recommends to both houfes to take into their ferious confideration, whether it may not be wife and expedient to fupply the defeets of the laws now in being, and by fume new provifion more effecually to guard the defcendants of his late majelty (other than the iffue of princefles who have marricd, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his majefly, his heirs, or fucceffors, firt had and obtained.

In confequence of this meffage, a bill was brought into the houfe of lords, which fully aniwered all the purpofes that could have been intended by it. After reciting the King's meffage in the preamble, and acknowledging the legality of the powers claimed therein by the crown, in the declaratory part, this bill proceeds in the enacting, to render all the defcendants of the late King (excepting only thofe that were excepted in the meffage) incapable of contracting marriage withour the previous confent of the King, or his fucceffors on the throne, fignified under the great feal, and declared in Council; every fuch marriage, and matrimonial contract, without fuch confent, being declared null and void. It is however granted, that fuch defcendants, being above the age of 25 years, upon then giving the privy council twelve months previous notice of their defign, may, after the expiration of that term,
enter into marriage without the royal confent, unlefs both houfes of parliament fhould within that time exprefs! $y$ declare their difapprobation of it. All perfons who mall knowingly prefume ta folemnize, or to affilt at the cele bration of fuch illicit marriage, or at any fuch matrimonial contract, are declared to incur all the pains and penalties of the flatute of premunire.

This bill was oppofed with extraordinary vigour in both houfes. New motions were continually made, either to expunge or to amend thofe that were thought to be its molt exceptionable parts; and every degree of parliamentary fkill was ufed, either to obftruct its progrefs, or to improve its form. Notwithflanding thefe impediments, it was carried through the houfe of lords with woncierful difo patch, and, though it was brought in late in Feirruary, paffed through the laft reading on the third of March.

In this courfe of its progrefs, one of the firit $m$ afures that was taken was to demand the opinion of the judges, how far, by the law of this kingdom, the King is entrufted with tine care and approbation of the marriages of the royal family. The opinion returned by the judges was, that the care and approbation of the marriages of the children and grand children of the King, and the prefumptive heir to the crown, (other than the iffue of foreign families) do belong to the knges of this realm; but to what other branch of the royal family luch care and approbation do extend, the judres did not find precifely determined.

The queftion was put feparately

## 92*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 。

upon the preamble and mof of the claufes, whether each, in itfelf, fhould be left totally out; and again, upon the ominion of particular parts, and for amendments to others, One of the principal amendments propofed was, that the operative powers of the crown thould be reftrained to the children and grand-children of the reigning king, and the prefumptive heir to the crown; another was, that the reffrictive limitation of age fhould be placed at twenty-one, inflead of twenty-five years of age. Thefe quections, and every other, were over-ruled by a majority of confiderably more than tive to one; and, at the third reading, the bill was carried without any amendment, by a fill greater majority, the number, including proxies, amounting on the one fide to ninety, and only to twenty-fix on the other. It was however attended, on its paffage, by a proteft of great length and force, figned by fourteen lords, and by another, not fo long, figned by fix lords only.

This bill met with a fill greater oppofition in the houfe of commons, where every inch of the ground being alfo difputed, and the numbers on both fides more nearly on an equality, the debates were longer continued. As the opinion of the judges feemed to call in queftion the legality of fome affertions in the meffige, which were notwithftanding repeated and acknowledged in the preamble to the bill, and it was faid, that the manter in which the bill was hurried, looked as if it was intended to take an advantage of the abfence of the gentiemen of the law, who were monly engaged on
March 4th. the circuits, it-was therefore moved, to
have the journals of the lords infpected, that the howfe might receive the beft information that it could in that refpect. This being agreed to, a motion was made that the bill might be printed, that the houfe might have it in the moft exact manner for their confideration; this was refufed by adminiftration, who faid the bill was fo fhort, that every member might have time to read it before the fecond reading came on in the houfe; this refufal, in a matter of fuch a magnitude, and fo remote in its conicquences, was reprefented as very indecent, if not unfair; the queftion being however put, it was rejected by a great majority, the numbers being 193 againft, to 100, who fupported the motion.

Notwithtanding the iffue of this firft effay of ftrength, every part of the bill continued to be controverted and debated with the great eft vigour, The houfe was generaily pretty full, and fat always very late. The greatelt numbers, a d the clofert divifion, that appeared upon any queltion, was upon a motion for omitting 13 thso thofe words in the preamble, which acknowledge and confirm the prerogative afferted by the crown in the meffage. Upon this divifion, the numbers were 164 for, and 200 againf, the motion.

The arguments on this queftion turned principally upon hiftorical facts, our general juriiprudence, the opinion of ten judges in the year 1717, and the late opinion of the judges in the houfe of lords. It was faid on one fide, that our kings always pofiefed this prerogative, and that the foundation of the King's right to the care and approbation of the marriages

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

of the royal family, was their importance to the ftate. The exercife of this prerogative was thervin in a variety of hiftorical inftances, wherein our kings had treated with foreign princes for intermarriages, had granted powers by commifion to treat of the marriage of perfons in their family with foreign princes, and wherein different branches of the royal family had obtained the King's licence to marry. They alfo brought inftances in which the King had compelled noblemen to marry his daughters; others, in which he had confined the perfons of thofe who had married without his confent, and where the flar-chamber had fined perfons who were privy to fuch marsiages.

They faid, that the opinion of ten judges, in the year 1717, was 2 confirmation of the legality of this prerogative, which admitted the King's right to the care of the marriage and education of the children of the royal family; and that the late opinion acknowledges, that the King had the care of the royal children and grand-children, and the prefumptive heir to the crown, but could not tell to what other branches it extended; and that this opinion plainly fhewed the prerogative of the crown, though the extent of it was not clear.

On the other fide it was infifted, that this prerogative, in the extent it was now claimed, was not known to the confitution, was not founded in law, was not fupported by the opinions of the judges, nor warranted by hiftory. That, if it had been originally a part of the conftitution, it mult, in its natural confequences, have long fince become the object of half our flatute
laws, and the fubject of the greater part of our hiftory. That, on the contrary, till the prefent time, this prerogative was unheard of in Englifh jurifprudence; that there was no remedy in law appertaining to fuch pretended right in the crown, nor any court of law in which a profecution could be carried on for fuch pretended offences; as thered fore there could be no right without a remedy, it was evident that this prerogative never had any exiftence. That the act which regulated other marriages, exprefsty excepted the royal family ; and it: is well known that the commors law, until that period, left all mer: to their natural liberty: had it been otherwife, had any provifion been made, or had the paternal authority, exercifed in Rome, been a part of our coniflitution, fuch a ftatute would have been abfurd and ridiculous, becaufe ufelefs and unneceffary.

As to the inftances brought fromz hiftory, fome of them, if they proved any thing, proved much more than was intended, and what every body knew before, that in arbitrary times, fome of our kings made an illegal and unjuftifable ufe of their power; that, with refpect to the others, fome of them were not in point, and the remainder were mis-ftated; that in mont of them, the King's interference being confidered as a particular mark of honour, and generally attended with advantage, it was no wonder they fhould be fubmitted to; and that as to the fines and punithments mentioned, fome of them were for other offences, and not for marriage; and the others were by arbitrary power, and not by law, which was evident from

## 94* $]$ ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

there being no legal record of any one of them.

That as to the opinion of the judges, in 1717 , it was not only extrajudicinlly obtained, but their deliberations were carried on with fo much fecrecy, and the whole conducted in fuch a manner, as leaves room for the mot unfavourable fufpicions; bue that however they carried this right no farther than the children, and the late opinion only a degree farther ; and that the laft declare expreisly that they find no authority for extending it farther.

Much ftrifs was laid upon the dangerous confequences of this bill with refpect to polterity. It was fupposed that there were 30,000 perions in the kingdom at prefent, who had fome of the blood royal in their veins, fome of whom were known to be in the loweft condio tions of life; that it may therefore be naturally expected, that, in a very few ages, every family of property in the kingdom will, in confequence of intermarriages, become in a flate of wardhip to the crown; more efpecially, as the boafted opinion of the year 1717, on which to much flrefs was laid at prefent, fuppofes that the care and approbation of the marriage includes the education and cuflody of the perfon; and this matter was the more alarming, as this principle of the opinion had been frequently fupported in the courfe of there debates. It ivas therefore frequently urged with great earseftnefs in both houfes, that, to prevent this obnox:ous effect, the frong prerogative, now claimed and given to the crown, thould be limited to the reign of his prefent majefly; or, if it was determined to make it perpetual with refpeet to the royal
family, to confine it within its nâ tural bounds, and not to fuffer is to extend beyond thofe who food within a certain degree of the throne. Several motions were accordingly made, which tended only to remedy this particular part of the bill; but which met wih the fame fucceís as all the others.

The fublequent divifions upon this bill were lefs numerous, and the majorities greater. The debates were not however intermitted; every fentence, and almof every particle it contained, became a fubject of difculion. Upon the lat reading,

Mar. 24. after a confiderable debate, in which many of thofe arguments that were already exhaufted were again repeated, the numbers, upon the final divifion, were 155 againf, and 165 for pafing the bill. Some trifling alterations it met with, which neither changed its nature nor fubitance, made it neceffary to fend it back to the lords, where they were agreed to without any difficulty.

Among the great objections made to the gereral principles of this bill, by thofe who were the mott violent oppofers of it, were the following : that it militated with every law, human and divine, relative to matrimony; that it was fubverfive of thofe natural rights inherent in mankind, which are independent of all laws, and fuperior to all legiflatures;-that, being equally contrary to the canon, the civil, and the common law, and repugnant to the natural rights of mankind, it is in itfolf null and invalid, and thus having no legality to fupport it, can be fubmitted to only as the effect of power; that, whenever that power flackens, the injured will naturally appeal to juftice,

## HISTORY OF EUROPE.

juftice, to the laws of men, and of nature; that it is much to be apprehended therefore, that in-its future confequences it may be productive of civil wars, of the moft complicated, perverfe, and ruinous kind, equally dangerous to the throne, and defructive to the people.

Among the objections to particular parts; the annulling of the marriages, and declaring the children illegitimate, was much complained of; and it was faid, that any other reftraints, terrors, or penalties, would be much more eligible. That it tended evidently to influence the fuccefion to the crown, as the prefumptive heir may be kept unmarried as long as the fovereign lived; and thus the crown might become in a great meafure regally elective. It was faid to be indecent to the royal family, to fuppofe them in a ftate of non-age till 26 years of age, when all the re!t of mankind were of age at 21 ; and they themfelves were capable by law, at that age, of holding the regency of the kingdom, though they were not to be entrufted in the choice of a wife. And that, notwithfanding the harfhnefs and cruelty of the bill, it is in feveral inftances extremely defective in providing for its own purpofe; but effertially fo, in its having provided no remedy, at any age, againft the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage of all others the molt important to the public.

On the other fide it was faid, that all thofe evils, dangers, and fuppofed acts of cruelty, were merely chimerical, and could never exit but in the imagination. That the fovereign was the natural and pro-
per guardian and judge of the honour, dignity, and conduat of his family; the rewarder of their virtues, and the only effectual re-. prover of their follies, or correctur of their vices. That kings had too many things to demand their attention, to have it fuppofed that they fhould extend this fuperintendency and care beyond their neareft relations; or thofe who focd in fuch a degree with refpea to the crown, as to be of the greateft importance to the nation. That if any improper ufe flould be made of this authority, or any injutice or oppreflion fuffered in confequence of it, things which are not to be expected, pariament would always be ready to redrefs the one, and to grant relief in the other cafe, and at the fame time to puning the minifter who dared to advife fach a meafure.

That all power is undoubtedly liable to abufe; but that parliament is a watchful check, and a fevere avenger in fuch cafes. That if any inconveniences fliould be found to arife from this bill, they may be as eafily remedied an hundred years hence as at the prefent moment. That the powers in this bill, to prevent and annul marriages, are not contrary to religion; that the fame powers are ufed in the marriage-act, and in the law to prevent lunatics from marrying; and neither were ever complained of. That the difhonour refiected upon the crown by improper alliainces call loudly for an authority of this nature to prevent them'; and that the great evils which the nation formerly experienced, in confequence of marriages betwecn the royal femily and the fubject: fufficiently fhew it to be a matuer

## 96* ${ }^{6}$ ] NNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

of the molt public concern. That as the royal family are not in the marriage-act, this, or fome other bill to the fame purpofe, is become abfolutely neceflary; that it is im-
poffible to draw the line exactly at firf, and that it muft be hereafter guided by future experience and exigency.
C H A P. VII.

Bill for the erlief of the Diffenters rwith reppeat to fubcription; debates thereupon; pafled by the Commons, but rejeited by the Lords. Eaft India coms pany bill, for regulating their fervants in India. Select comnittce on Eaft India affuirs. Committee of enquiry into the bebaviour of the Lords to the Commons. Corn bill. King's specech. Parliument rijes.

1N the courfe of the debates upon the late petition from fome of the clergy, for relief in the matter of fubfeription, feveral favourable fentiments were thrown out with regard to the diffenting minifters, and fome concern was exprented for the hardhips they fuffered, in being obliged, under heavy penalties, to fubfribe the articles of a church to which they did not be-long, and from which they fought neither promotion nor emolument; and fome gentlemen declared their readinefs to conlent to a bill for their relief.

This favourable difpofition in one part of the leginature, naturally occafioned a meeting of fome of the minitters in London, to confider of a petition to parliament for that purpofe; but they found that the feffion was fo far advanced, that the time limited for the receiving of petitions would be elapfed, before they could receive that affitance from their brethren in the country which they deemed neceffary to give it due weight, and to fhew it to be a matter of general concern: upon this account it was concluded to defer the application until the enfuing feffon. Some
promifes of fupport which they afterwards met with, and an offer to introduce a bill in their favour by way of motion, which might be done in any part of the feffion, made them depart from this refolution, and a committee of the body was accordingly appointed at a general meeting, to conduct the bufinefs, and to prepare a bill for the purpofe.

It may be neceffary to premife, that by the act of toleration of the firt of William and Mary, the diffenters gained a legal right to the exercife of the divine worfhip in their cwn manner; but this right was conditional, with refpeet to their minifters, their fchool-mafters, and private tutors, who were obliged to fubfcribe to the doctrinal parts of the 39 articles, which are by much the greater part of the whole, and were only excufed from fomething more than two, which related moitly to difcipline. Without fuch fubfription, thofe we have mentioned were fubject to the heavy penalties, which have been fo often and fo much complained of, in fome of cur laws relative to religion, and which fill continue und repealed. As the difenters of that

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*97

time were as ftrongly attached to the doctrinal parts of thofe articles as even the members of the eftablinhed church, and that difcipline conflituted the great line of diftinction between them, this fub= fcription was not then confidered as a matter of hardfhip, or, if it had, would probably have been remitted, upon the general principles of religious liberty and toleration, which operated in the bringing in and paffing of the law.

It appears that a great change has fince taken place in the religious opinions of many of the Diffenters, and that the Calvinifm which then prevailed has in a great degree declined; and if we might prefume to form any judgment from the fmall number of their divines, who for many years have fubfcribed to the articles, it might be concluded that this change has been very general. By this means they became liable to the heavy penalties of thofe laws we have mentioned; and it is perhaps as much owing to the general indifference of the times, in regard to religious matters, as to the lenity of government, that they have not been more frequently enferced againft them.
April 3 d . The bringing in of this bill gave a great alarm to the high church gentle$m: n$, who, feeing the former petition, and the attempt upon the church nuilum tempus claim, immediately fucceeded by another attack upon the 39 articles, began to imagine that fome fettled defign was formed, fubverfive of the ctablifhed religion. They accordingly oppofed it with great warmth; but found the general fenfe of the houfe ftrongly againft them, and were furprized to fee a confiderVol. XV.
able part of adminiftration, and almoft the whole of oppofition, for once join in opinion, and both appear equally fanguine in the caufe of religious liberty, and for extending the benefits of toleration. The motion was accordingly carried without a divifion, and the numbers that appeared againf it, upon the fecond and third reading, were fo fmall, as fcarcely to merit obfervation. It was however productive of very confiderable debates, as well in this part of its progrefs, as when it was afterwards carried up to the houfe of lords.

Many of the arguments, made ufe of in thefe debates, were of courfe upon the fame principles with thofe which had been already repeated upon the former affair of the petition. Many others, however, were diftinct, and upon new ground. It was faid in oppofition to the bill; that a total exemption from fubfcription would open the way for fuch an inundation of enthufiafm, abfurdity, and extravagance into the Chriftian church, as would equally deface and deform it ; that Arians, Socinians, Deifts, and profane fcoffers of all denominations, would take that opportunity to mount the pulpit, and therefrom to undermine, ridicule; or directly attack the principles of the Chrifian religion, and perhaps to deny the divinity of its author.

That though the Diffenters were a refpectable body, and that a proper regard hould be paid to the tendernefs of their confciences, and even to their prejudices; fome regard was alfo due to the members of the eftablifhed charch, who were much more numerous, and mould not be held lefs refpectable; that
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they

## 98*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

they would undoubtedly take the alarm upon this occafion; and, as a fupreme body, claim a prior regard from the legiflature. That this bill, inftead of being entitled, An Act for relief, \&c. fhould have borne its true name, and flould have been entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Prefbyterianifm, and for weakening and deftroying the church of England; that thus it became dangerous to the flate in a double degree; by reviving animofities, which were almoft worn out, between the body of the people and the Diffenters, and by the eftablifhment of a republican religion, which had been at all times the fworn foe to monarchy.

It was faid befides, that the penal laws were only held in terrorem, and were rarely enforced; and that this lenity in the executive powers made the propofed regulations totally unneceflary; why then is an application of this nature made, and people's thoughts directed to matters that were buried in oblivion, when there is no grievance exitting on which to found a complaint? They admit themfelves, that very few of them have fubfribed to the articles, yet they live in all eafe and fecurity: it is well known, that, mo. derate as they are, very few of them comply with the other terms of the act of toleration, or will give themfelves the trouble of attending the quarter-fefions, to take the oaths, and make the declaration againft popery; why then, in this time of general relaxation of the laws, and of undifturbed poffefion to every man in his opinions, let them be what they may, why, in the eafe and wantonnefs of their hearts, do they interrupt
this harmony that was growing up between the Church and the Diffenters? why not reft contented in the general connivance, without troubling the legiflature to juflify their neglects and omiffions, and to authorize their breach of one law by the paffing of another? They firft break the law, and then, not content with impunity, muft have a difpenfation for fo doing.

It was faid, that the Diffenters had complained of no grievance, nor brought any petition; that they were going to redrefs grievances, of whofe exiftence they had no proof; that they had not, as they ought, excepted againft any particular articles; that it was not intended by government, in the act of toleration, to grant relief to all Difienters, or to all unbelievers, without exception; but that it was intended for the benefit of thofe only who agreed with the Church in 35 articles and a half, which contained the effentials of her faith; and that thofe who now apply for relief, do not at all come within the denomination of Diffenters, as the term was then underfood; but are a new body of men, holding principles totally different, and who are not known to the law. Some gentlemen on that fide were difpofed to grant them relief, by a mitigation of fome of the penalties, or by repealing one or two of the fatutes that bore the heavieft upon them; while others feemed of opinion, that the houfe thould not at all engage in religious difquifitions.

It was faid on the other fide, that, after having experienced the happy benefits of toleration for more than fourfcore years, it was little to be expected, in this en-

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [ ${ }^{*} 99$

lightened age, that any plea for its utility would now become neceffary. That as to the mirchiefs reprefented from the preaching of enthufiafts or infidels, the free toleration both in Scotland and Ireland, where no fubfcriptions are required, and none of thofe confequences enfue, are living evidences to the contrary; that no fubfcriptions can keep vicious men or infidels out of any church; and that, as they are not reftrained by any principles, they will naturally go where the greateft emoluments are to be gained; it is to them a matter of indifference how many articles are made, they will fign them all; and fuch reftraints can only operate upon thofe who feel themfelves fenfibly bound by principles. That there are laws fufficiently fevere in being to curb and punif all open attacks upon the great fundamentals of Chriftianity, whether from the pulpit, or elfewhere; that the declaration propofed in the bill, and the teftimonial to qualify a preacher, will prevent the intrufion of improper perfons into that function; that even this reftraint has not operated for thefe forty or fifty years palt upon the Diffenters, during which time they have not entered into any fubfcription, and yet none of thofe confequences fo fatal to religion and morality, and which have been fo frightfully defcribed, have, in any degree, appeared; and that the Quakers, who fubfcribe to no articles, are as inoffenfive a people, and have fewer fingularities, than they had in the days of perfecution.

That with refpect to the charge made upon the prefent Diffenters, of their having deviated in fome
matters from the religious opinions of their anceftors, it is probably well founded; and if the enquiry could be accurately made, it would perhaps appear, that the charge would equally lie againft every order and community of mankind, among whom civilization and learning have taken place: opinions are at all times fluctuating things, and the variations are more or lefs in particular periods; but they will in general be found to increafe upon fpeculative fubjects, in proportion to the learning of the times, and the leifure which the people have to beftow upon them. Another charge of a hariher nature is made upon them, of their holding principles fubverfive of Chriftianity: if this charge be refricted to fome particular individuals, it may hold as well againt them, as againt any other body of equal number; but, if it be general, it is cruel and unjuft; the names of many gentlemen of the diffenting clergy, who never fubfcribed to articles, will long be remembered with veneration by Chrittians of all denominations, for their able defence of Chriltianity againt its mof dangerous affailants; among many other names that might be mentioned with equal authority, are a Lardner, or a Leland, to be fufpected of irreligion or deifm? yet the overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the expofer and detector of his dangerous fallacies, would, if he had lived in England, have been liable to fine and imprifonment, for explaining that gofpel to his congregation which he had fo ably defended againft its enemies.

That the charge againft the Difenters, of being natural ene-

## 100*] ANNUAL REGESTER, IT年2.

mics to monarchy, and of being dangorous to the flate, are equally futile and unjut ; however unjuthifable fome of its latter confequences might have been, which it was not then poffible to forcfee, their original oppoftion to the tyramy of Charles the Firf, was not only defenfible, but highy praife-worthy; and notwithtanding the powerfol operation both of religious and defpotic prejudizes, has received the fanction of the wifeft and mon learned men, in all thofe nations, where they can in any degree venture to think for themfelves; but that, waving all defence, the abfurdity of imputing to men now living, the crimes or errors of another race, who have lain in their graves for more than a century, is fo obvious as not to deferve a ferious confideration. That, on the contrary, the Englifh hiftory abounds with intances, which fhew them to have been excellent citizens, and to have been as loyal and dutiful under good princes, as they were firm in their oppofition to thofe tyrants who wanted to overthrow the confitation.

It was faid that the apprehenfion of danger to the church was equalIy ill-founded; that the Diffeniers were already reiieved by the aft of toieration, from fubforibing to thofe diRnative articles of the church of Eroland, which are peculiar to her; and that the articies which they are cnjoined to fign by the prefent mode of fubfeription, contain only thofe doetrines which the church of Geneva holds in common with iec ; fo that this abfurd tnode of fubfcriprion, in reality, if obferved, would contribute much more to the propagation of Calvinifm, than to the eftablifhment of the na-
tional religion ; upon what principle then of civil or ecclefiaftical policy, is a fubfription fupported. and enforced, which is not lefs prejudicial to the eftablifhed church, than it is odious to thofe on whom the prefent laws would compel it? That the cafe of the Diffenters was very different from thofe who had made the late application for relief; that the latter, by being members of the eftablifhed church, were bound by many ties to obey its rules and laws; but that the Diffenters were only praying leave to be difengaged from ties, which were foreign to their principles and infitutions; and that the refufal would feem to imply a fuppofition, equally injurious and unjuft to the church of England, as if her foundations were fo weakly laid, that fhe was obliged to prefs the affintance of thole who did not belong to her to fupport them.

That the propofal of granting a partial toleration, could be confidered only as an act of pleafantry; that is, we will tolerate people fo far as they agree with us; but where we differ, there we frall perfecute; furely there can be no merit in tolerating our own doctrines; for the very principle of toleration is, that you will tolerate, not thofe who agree with you in opinion, but thofe whofe religious notions are totally different: chriftian charity confifs in allowing others a latitude of opinion, and in puting fuch a reftraint upon our own mird, as will prevent the bitternefs of zeal from becoming paramount in it; and that the idea of chrifianity being endangered by toleration, is contrary to truth and hiftory, which thew that the chriftian religion never foarifhed fo

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*: oi

much as in times of the freef roleration, and never fell from itfelf till it departed from thofe principles.

That the arguments brought for retaining fubfcription, becaufe the cruelty and iniquity of the penal laws rendered them inefficacious and impotent, were the ftrongeft that could be made ufe of for the removing it totally. That the fecuricy of freedom was too facred to be entrutied to the difcretion of judges, the caprice of a court, or the malice or avarice of individuals; and that though in general thofe laws had continued dormant for a confiderable time, infances had been laid before them of illiberal periecutions carried on under their fanction; and that they hat now before them the cafe of a lady, who was in danger of lofing her whole fortune in confequence of them; that the boatted lenience of government, and the good temper of the times, was the itrongeftreafon that could be brought for fe\%ing fo happy an opportunity of procuring a remedy, and that it would be fruitlefs to alk for relief or fecurity, when, through a change of principles in the one, and of temper in the other, a perfecution might periaps be actually begun. But it is faid, that becaufe the Diffenters enjoy liberty by connivance, this application for relief and fecurity is not only unneceflary, but an act of mere wantonnefj; it comes then to be afked, under what unheard-of definition of liberty, a freeman is fuppofed to hold his rights by connivance; connivance is but a temporary relaxation of havery; and is the liberty of Englifhmen to depend upon fuch a tenure? Some eminent wrisers place

Rberty in an exemption from fear; but can thofe who enjoy it by connivance be exempt from fear, or free from apprehenfion? Youhang a fword, fupended by a thead, over the heads of the Diffenters, and afture them that you will not break the thread; if that is your real intention, is it not as ealy, and mach better, to remove the fword, and relieve them frum their terrors.

However finguine the hopes that wereformed, from the great majority that carried this bull through the Houfe of Commons, might have been, it had Aill a feverer ordeal to undergo, in which its fortune deferted it. Upon a fecond reading in the Houle of Lords, on the Igth of May, it was thrown out by a valt majority, there being, including the proxies, 102 lords who oppoled it, to 29 only who fupported the bill.

Notwithfanding the implied recommendation that had been fo eatly given, for an enquiry into the affairs of the Eaf India company, and the eftablifhment of fome regulations for their fasure government, the houfe had now fat near three months, without the fmallett notice being taken of that bufinefs. It feems pretty evident, that adminifutation had no ferious intention of entering deeply into that matter for the prefent, and that the fubfequent movements, during the remainder of the feffion, were only intended to keep it alive, and to make or find fome openings for that great revolution which it has fince accomplifhed in the affairs of the company. It was alfo perhaps neceflary that this buliners fhould be fo far entered into, as that the company fhould continue entangled [* ${ }^{*}$ ] 3

## 102*] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

in the hands of the parliament during the recefs. However this might be, it is more than probable, that no part of this plan was underftood by the gentlemen who were the immediate actors in bringing the affairs of the company under confideration, and that they were actuated by yery different motives.

The firl-notice that was taken of this bufinefs, was in confequence March zoth. of a motion made by the deputy charman of the Eaft India company, for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the company's fervants and concerns in India. This bill had no fmaller objects in view than the reftraining of the governor and council from all manner of trade, and the making of a total alteration in the courr of judicature, and in the mode of adminiftering juftice in Bengal; befides greatly enlarging the company's powers with refpect to its fervants, and the laying of many other new refrictions upon them.
'The reafons urged in fupport of the motion were, that the bad flate of our affairs in. India was owing to the little power the court of di.rectors had to punifh their fervants, either for difobedience to their orders, or for malpractices in their feveral departments; that nothing could contribute more to thole enormities, than that folecifm in reafon and policy, of allowing the governors of diftant countries to become traders and merchants; and that the judicature at Bengal was eftablifhed when we had only a fmall territory, and was tetally unequal to the adminittration of juftice in fo vaft a dominion as we now poffers in that part of the world,

It was faid on the other fide, that it was unparliamentary to bring in a bill to redrefs a grievance, without fome prior proof that the grievance exifted; that the houfe ought firft to enter into an enquiry concerning our prefent fituation in India, and the caufes that led to it; that it was to be feared the enquiry would fhew, that the evils lay too deep to be remedied by the propofed bill; that it would be almor impofible to prevent the company's fervants from trading, directly or indirectly; that the fending out a few perfons learned in the laws of England, as judges, was very inadequate to the purpofes of executing the laws in fo vaft a tract of country; and that the meafure would be premature, as we had not yet determined by what laws the inhabitants fhould be governed. The motion was however carried, and a bill was fome time after brought in accordingly.

As this bill was totally laid by after the fecond rcading, we only take notice of it to fhew in what manner it led to the enquiry that was immediately begun into the affairs of the company, and probably in fome meafure to the great revolution which has fince taken place in them. It could fcarcely indeed be expected, that a bill of fuch importance, brought in fo late in the feafon, could have paffed, as the train of inveftigation which mult neceffarily arife from it would have been fufficient to have taken up much of the time, if not the whole, of a long feffion.

In the debates upon this occafion much altercation arofe, and many long charges and defences were made between fome gentlemen who were leaders of parties,

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [ ${ }^{*} 103$

or had confiderable influence in the India courts, and fome others, that had acquired vaft fortunes in the company's fervice abroad. Thefe matters would have been of little confequence to the public, if, through the heat that attended them, and perhaps the animofity from whence they proceeded, the conduct and affairs of the company, and the tranfactions of her fervants, had not been laid open in fuch a manner, as evidently fhewed that they merited a ftrict enquiry, and wanted much regulation. It alfo afforded an handle to its enemies, which was not neglected, of attempting to fhew the infufficiency of the company for the government of fuch great dominions, and the neceffity that government fhould take the whole under its immediate jurifdiction.
Apr. I $3^{\text {th. On }}$ O the day of bringing in the bill, a motion was accordingly made for a felect committee of 31 members, to enquire into the nature and ftate of the Eaft India company, and of the affairs in the Eaft Indies. The neceflity of fuch an enquiry was frongly urged from a variety of confiderations, among which were the following: the prefent precarious fituation of affairs in India; the late diftreffes of the natives, and the depopulation of the country; the oppreflive and arbitrary conduct of the company's fervants; the great decreafe of the nett revenues in Bengal, from various mifmanagements, as well as enormous and unneceffary expences; the immenfe confequence to this nation of preferving and well governing thofe countries; and that this could only be done, by making a full enquiry into thẹir nature and fate,
and then eftablifhing a regular and permanent form of juftice and government.

Though the neceffity of fome enquiry and regulation was evident, many objected to the beginning of fuch an enquiry fo late in the feffion; fummer was already appearing, and its magnitude was fuch, and the difficulties attending it were fo great, that it was evident the twentieth part of it could not be gone through during the fitting of parliament. Many objected to the mode of enquiry by a felect committee; and though the gentleman who made the motion was unconnected with adminiftration, it was known that the minifter would have the virtual nomination of the members who compofed the committee. It was befides urged, that the felect committee was not accountable for its conduct ; that an enquiry, therefore, by the board of trade or privycouncil would be preferable, as they are amenable to juftice; and that as the proceedings of fuch committees often are fecret, and never entirely publifhed, they are in no fear of public cenfure, and are thereby free from that controul, to which the whole houfe is liable, all its tranfactions being quickly known to the world. Befides it was urged, that no plan had been mentioned; fo that the houfe, which was about to vote this very delicate enquiry, could not judge to what objects it was directed, or what ends it propofed to compaís.

Notwithftanding thefe objections $s_{2}$ the motion for a felect committee was carried without a divifion, and 31 members were accordingly chofen by ballot. The fubject of their inquifition was fo various, and of fo great an extent, that they were obliged

## 104*… ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

obliged to apply for leave to continue their fittings daring the fummer. The refult of thefe, and of the other enquiries that were made into the flate of Eaft India affairs, will appear in their proper place, in the hifiorical article for the enfuing year.

The ill-temper which had fo unaccountally taken place between the two lioufes in the preceding fefion, was continued during the whole courfe of the prefent, and, except in the tranmitting of bills from one to the other, there was no more communication betwecn them, than if they had been the jealous councils (f two rival thates. Apr. 30th. In this thate of things, the lords having, contrary to cuftom, fent a bill to the commons by a mafter in chancery, and a clesk affittant, the whole houre feemed to take fire at the indignity, and would not accept the meflage until they had examined the journals, to know if there were any precedents for fendj.ag bills in fuch a manner. In the courfe of a hafty and paffinate debate which enfued apon this occafion, feveral gentiemen mentioned, that on the firft day of the feffion, they had been sudely turned out of the houfe of Loides, even before the fpeaker got out of the door. A motion was accordingly made fur a commintee to fearch for precedents, of the manner of billis being fent from the lords, and alfo of the improper behaviour of the lords to the commons. Exceptions were however taken to the word improper, as if it carried an appearance of prejodging the cate, and after a warm debate, the nord was left out upon a divifion.

Upon the report of the committee being given in, whith contained refolutions of improper behaviour and a want of refpect, which ought to be refented, a motion was made to fend back the bill to the lords, affigning as a reafon, that it had been fent by improper mefiengers. This was oppoled by adminitration, as it was faid it might lay a foundation for a quarel, which might not be eafly accommodated; and after a confiderable debate, the motion was over-ruled upon a divifion, by 107, againtt 53. A motion was then made for a conference with the lords, which was over-ral. ed in the fame manner, and, after long debates, and feveral propofed amendments, the matter conded in a meffage to the lords, in whicis the impropricty of the meffergers was the only complaint fated, which it was hoped would not be drawn into precedent ; this produced an anfuer, that the bill had been ordered in the ufual manner, and that the matter of complaint was occafioned by the illnefs of one of the perfons who thould have prefented ir; that a good correfpordence was wifhed for, and that it was not meant to introduce anv precedent contrary to effablified ufage. Thus the fore was covered, if not flimed, for the prefent.

The inefficacy of the temporary corn bills, whicia had been paffed in every feffion for fome years back, had occafioned the forming of a committee in the fatt feffion, for examining into, and confidering the whole flate of the corn trade, and of the corn laws, and for framing fuch refolutions thereon, as might be the bafis of a comprehenfive and permanent law, which frould take in all pofirble cafes,

## HISTORY OF EUROPE. [*OS

with refpect to exportation, importation, prices and bounties, and thereby fuperfede the neceflity of temporary and imperfect regulations. Several refolutions were then pafied and approved of upon this fubject, and the latenefs of the feafon only prevented its being carried farther. A bill was now brought in upon the fame principles, and paffed through the Houre of Commons, the former refolutions being in a great meafure the foundation of it.

This bill, together with another for the levying of penalJune 3. ties on the killing of game, were returned by the lords with fome alterations. This matter in the prefent temper occafioned a great ferment; it was urged, that the lords had no right to make the fmallef alteration in any money bill, and that it was telling the people by their reprefentatives, that they were no longer to tax themfeives; it was however faid, that money levied by way of penalty could not poffibly be confidered in that light; but it was replied, that it was not the fum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which it might eftablifa, and the doctrines and principles it. might hereafter maintain, that were the matter of confideration; and that it was not for 40s. that the glorious Hampden contended, but for the properties, privileges, and liberties of his countrymen. 'The bills were thrown oat with extraordinary marks of contempt.
9 th.
In the feech from the throne, acknowledgments were made of the temper and pru-
dence which had govemed all their deliberations; and particular thanks were returned for the freft proof they had given of their affectionate attachment, in the additional fecurity they had provided for the welfare and honour of the royal family. They were informed of the pacific difpofition of other powers, and that there was the ftrongeft reafon to believe, that the tranquillity of this nation was not in danger of being difturbed. They were heartily thanked for the cheerfulnefs and dirpatch with which they had granted the fupplies, the ample provifion that had been made for every branch of the public fervice; and that it was feen with pleafure and approbation, that they had at the fame time been able, by a proper difpofition of the public money, to make fome further progrefs in reducing the national debt. No doubt was made but they would carry to their refoctive countries the fame, principles, and the fame zeal for the public good, which they had already manifefted; and that they would cultivate a fpirit of harmony and confidence among all ranks of the people; to convince them that, without a due reverence for the laws, neither their civil or religious rights could be enjoyed in comfort or Security; and to affure them, that their interefis are confidered as infeparably connected with thofe of the crown ; and that his majelty is and ever was perinaded, that the profperity and glory of his reign muit depend on his poffefing the affection and maintaining the happineís of the people.

## $\left[\begin{array}{ll}65\end{array}\right]$

## C HRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1 ft.

THIS day public prayers were offered up, in all the churches throughout the Dutch provinces, for a ceffation of the ficknefs among the cattle.

About eleven o'clock a reprieve came to Newgate for Jofeph Flendell, forburglary; and John Young, alias Smith, for robbing Efther Bulford, on the highway.
2d. Were executed at Tyburn, purfuant to their fentence, attended by the under fheriff, Powell, Burch, and Martin, for forgery. Powell behaved with great fortitude and refignation to his fate, which drew tears from many of the fpectators. He exhorted his fellowfufferers not to be difmayed, but put their truft in God. He faid he was happy in going out of this world. Went in a mourning coach, and the other two in a cart. When they came to the place of execution, they prayed and fung pfalms. Martin and Burch behaved with great decency; they were turned off about eleven. Some means were ufed to bring Powell to life again, but without effect.

James Harris, jun. Efq; had the honour to kifs the king's hand, on being appointed his Majefty's Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.
6th.
About half after nine in the morning, three powdermills on Hounflow heath blew up, Vol. XV.
by what accident is not known. The expiofion was felt throughout the cities of London and Weftminfter, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, fuppofing it an earthquake.

About the time the explofion was felt at London, fome families at Stockwell were terrified with the ratcling and breaking of their china, which they attributed to a preternatural caufe. A Lady of fortune was fo firmly perfuaded that fome invifible agent was concerned, that the difcharged her maid, whom the fufpected of having an intercourfe with the wicked fpirit: and, when The was gone, as no more mifchief enfued, confoled herfelf that the had got rid of fo dangerous an inmate.

Being twelfth day, the offering was made at the altar by the Lord Chamberlain. Their majefties did not go to hear divine fervice at the chapel royal. Their majefties not being accuftomed to play at hazard. ordered a handfome gratuity to the groom porter; and orders were given, that, for the future, there be no card-playing amongt the fervants.

> Extrace of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 23.
"On Friday laft a very extraordinary event happened at the Duke de la Valliere's. The Marquis de Sorba, Minifter fram the Re-
[F] public

## 66] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

public of Genoa, was at dinner with him, when one of the company at table told the duke that he did not like his wine, which had a particular tafte, and whillt the duke was anfiwering him, M. de Sorba fell down dead, without uttering a word."

Capt. Lamire, commander of the Heureux, on the 26th of Aprillaft, being in the lat. of one deg. 2 min . and 21 deg. 28 min . long. w. reckoning from Teneriff, feveral of his crew, and a great number of negroes on board, were feized with a diforder in their eyes, many of whom were blind for ten or twelve days: nine lof their fight entirely, and feven or eight the fight of one eye only. Accidents of this kind, it is faid, are not unprecedented in latitudes fo near the line, but the great number affected at the fame time exceeds any thing that ever was heard of before.
8th.
The Right Hon, the Earl of Harcourt took leave of his majefty, previous to his departture on his embafly to the court of France.

Madrid, Dec. 3. An ordinance is juft publifhed, which prohibits the bringing in cotton velvets, and all ftuffs in general that have cotton in them, into any of the King's dominions in Spain and the Indies. The merchants are allowed three months to difpofe of the goods of this kind that they have by them; and after the expiration of twentytwo months, the wear of thofe fluffs is entirely prohibited under fevere penalties.

Dantzick, Dcc. 4. The king of Pruflia has trebled the tax he had laid on all the lands in Polifh Pruffia. General Tadden not long ago fenta lieutenant to Marienborough,
to receive from the burgomafter of that city an account of the numbers of its inhabitants, and upon this magiftrate's refufing to comply, the Pruffian general fent 40 men to his houfe to live there at difcretion.

Paris, Jan.7. A few days ago died, of the gout in his ftomach, Mr. Helvetius, one of the moft efteemed geniufes of the prefent age, much regretted by every body, but particularly by the learned world. He is faid to have left behind him feveral polthumous works.

The explofion of the powdermills was very fenfibly perceived in many parts of Gloucefterfhire. The windows rattled, and the pewter was thaken on the fhelves in feveral houfes about Frofter and Frampton; it was heard alfo in and about the city of Gloucefter, A man travelling through the Foreft of Deane about ten o'cleck on Monday, heard a noife like four diftinat claps of thunder. People from Worcetter and other places bring an account of its being perceived in different manners in thofe parts of the country. From what can be collected, it was felt about ten o'clock in the morning ; but the clecks in that country are a quarter of an hour later than in London.

The French ambaffador, Count de Guignes, arrived $14^{\text {th. }}$ at his houfe in Great George.ftreet. It was given out, on his deparcure, that he would never return, on account of the fire at Portfmouth.

A chapter of the order of the Bath was held at St. 15the. James's, to fill up the vacancies therein, by the deaths of the Duke of Chandos and Sir Francis Blake Delaval; when the Hon. William Hamilton,

## C. HRONHCLE.

Hamilton, Efq; his Majefty's Minifter at the court of Naples, and Sir Charles Hothàm, were elected, and invefted with the enfigns of the faid order.

The feffions ended at the Old Bailey. At this feffions eleven received fentence of death ; fortyfour were caft for tranfportation for feven years; two were branded; and three whipped.

The trial of the coiners is put off till next feffion, on account of fome more frefh difcoveries being made.

A mong thore capitally convieted, was Jofeph Sloper, a fervant in the General Poft-Office, for ftealing two half guineas out of a letter; but judgment was refpited.

The trial of the four men for robbing Sir Robert Ladbroke lafted near five hours, the fumming up of the evidence by Mr. Jufice Willes another hour, after which the jary withdrew for about twelve minutes, and then gave in their verdict, finding the four principals guilty; and acquitting the two acceffaries, who were tried for receiving the goods. The evidences were John Lyons, who received the goods, and his wife, corroborated by the teftimony of his maid-fervant, who carried money to the four prifoners at different times in the New Prion and Newgate, as alfo by the city marhat, and two of Sir John Fielding's Servants, who took up the faid John Lyons, and fearching his houfe found almoft all the diamonds and a hoop ring. In the crofs-examining Lyons, the Jew, he was afked, if it was not againft his religion to trafficls on their fabbath? to which he anfwered, he had not followed his religion a great while, having got nothing by it,

Early in the above trial Jones complained to the court that they could get no counfel to plead for them, upon which Sir Robert Ladbroke offered to be at the expence of counfel for them, but Mr. Chefter pleaded their caufe gratis.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council 17th. of Dublin, in refpect to the memory of the late Dr. Lucas, his great merit, and behaviour in parliament, granted a penfion of 501 . a year to his widow Mrs. Lucas, and his three youngeft children, to commence from the fourth of laft November, on which day he died.

One Wood, formerly a broker, fent a waiter from the Antigallican coffee-houfe to Walpole and Co. bankers, in Lombard-fteet; for fome checks, in the name of Olivier, in partnerthip with Sir Jothua Van Neck, and, when the waiter returned, filled up one of them for 5001 . and figned it Olivier ; but being fufpected, he was immediately apprehended, and, it is fuppofed, is the fame perfon who obtained 4000 . fome years ago from the bank; by a falfe draft in the fame name.

Lord Sandwich, with other lords of the admiralty; examined a machine of a new conftruction, erected on board the Refolution man of war at Deptford, for making fea water frefh, and for baking bifcuit with the fame fire at the fame time. Their lordhips were pleafed to approve the machine, for which the inventor has already obtained a patent.

## Extract of a Letter from Poole, Fan. ir.

"On the roth ult. the Margaret, Thrafher, bound from Newfound[F] 2
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## 68] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

land to this port, ftruck againf one of the Scilly rocks, and fplit in half: all the crew perified, except two men, who, being in the forepart of the fhip, were driven upon the rock, and remained there three days; when one of them was obferved, by fome perfons in a boat, to make a fignal, who immediately went to their relief, and gave them fome rum, which revived the man who made the fignal, but the other, though in good fpirits before, on his feeing the boat approach them, was fo tranfported with the profpect of their deliverance, that he never fpoke afterwards, but died as they were carrying them to the fhore."

Being obferved as her 18th. majefty's birth-day, the ball at St. James's was remarkably brilliant, and was opened by the Prince of Mecklenburg and the Duchefs of Grafton.

This day his majefty went 211. to the houfe of peers, and having opened the parliament with the ufual folemnity, made a moft gracious fpeech from the throne, to both houfes. For the fpeech, \&ec. fee the article of State Papers.
24th. At a court of commoncouncil, three cups, one of 2001. value, the other of 1001. value each, were voted, the firft to Brafs Crofby, Eff; late Lord Mayor of London, the others to the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for the noble fland they made in the bufinefs of the printers, againt (as it is expreffed) an arbitary vote of the H ——of of C ns.

A new invention, of great utility, is now under the confideration of a committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, in the Strand, of which ate sollowing account is given,
viz. In the whale-fifhery, the praci tice now is for the man who is called the harpooner, to ftand at the head of the boat with a large dart, or harpoon, in his hand, with a rope faftened to $i t$, which he throws with all his ftrength, and great dexterity ; the whale, on being wounded, immediately fims away with the harpoon ficking in him, to the imminent danger of the whole boat's crew, who are obliged to go within a few yards of the fifh, and are liable to be funk with a flap of his tail. The prefent invention is adapted to remove the hazard of fuch a fituation, and to add more to the certainty of the operation, which the feamen call Ariking the $f / 5$; it is a dart, or harpoon, of much the fame nature as that now in ufe, but, inftead of throwing it with a man's arm, it is fo contrived that it can be fired at the whale out of a fwivel gun, with the rope fixed to it, at a confiderable difo tance : the gun may be properly pointed, and occafionally fixed on and taken off, and three of them may be very conveniently and readily fixed to a boat. Ath experiment was made latt week at the Greenland. Dock, Deptford, before fome Gentlemen of the Committee of Arts and Sciences, fome commanders in the Greenland trade, and other gentlemen, merchants, \&c. by firing it at a tub, or butt, in fall motion, when it was found to anfiver very well; and it is thought it will be ufed in actual bufinefs by the firft thips that go to the Greenland fifhery.

The remains of the late Lord Baltimore, who died 25 th. abroad, were carried from ExeterExchange, in the Strand, where they had lain in late, in order to

## CHRONICLE.

be interred in the family vault at Eprom. His lordhip had injured his character in his life by feducton, fo that the populace paid no regard to his memory when dead, but plundered the room where his body lay the moment it was removed.

This day arrived MonfieurKoch, fecretary to his Serene Highnefs the Hereditary Prince of Heffe Cafe, with the melancholy account of the death of her Royal and Moot Serene Highnefs the Landgravine of Heffe-Caffel, who departed this life on the 4 th intent, at Hanau, univerfally lamented.

The late Princefs of Heffe, by her will, has given all her eftates to her two younger children, excopt annuities to all her fervants, equal to the wages given, until they marry, or get places where more wages are given than the annuities; and has appointed Lord Harcourt. and Lord Berkeley executors.
28 th.
Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, there was a great darknefs for near an hour throughout London: it came on gradually in a thick fog from the S.E. and extending to the N. W. went off without either frow or rain.

Lat night was opend, for the first time, the much-talked-of receptacle of fafhionable pleafure, The Pantheon, to a clouded company of between fifteen hundred and two thousand people. Imagination cannot well furpafs the elegance and magnificence of the apartments, the boldness of the paintings, or the difpofition of the lights, which are reflected from gilt vales, fufpended by gilt chains. Befide a number of splendid ornagents that decorate the rotunda,
or great room, there are a number of flatus in niches below th dome, reprefenting molt of th heathen gods and goddeffes, fop poled to be in the ancient Pantheon $n$ of Rome. To there are added ${ }^{d}$ three more of white porphyry, th two first reprefenting the prefer King and Queen, the lat Britanmia. The whole building is compoled of a fuite of fourteen rooms, all of which are adapted to patticular utes; and each affording a flicking instance of the Splendour and profusion of modern times. It is thought the company would have been fill more numerous, but for the fudden notice of the death of the Landgravine of Hefle Caffel, which prevented many from going, on account of not having been prepared with mourning, and which took of a great deal of the fplendid appearance that might otherwife have been expected. In point of confequence, the company were an olio of all forts; peers, peereffes, honourables, and right honourable. jew brokers, cemireps, lottery infurers, and quack doctors.

The judges gave their 2 th . cause of Perrin and Blake, in the Exchequer-chamber in Weftmin-fter-hall; in the decifion of which cafe the judges of the King's Bench had differed: the late Mr. Juftice Yates being against the judgment pronounced by the majority of the court, confining of Lord Mansfield, Mr. Juftice Alton, and Mr. Jutice Wills. In the Exchequer-chamber the judges are divided : but though the court fat from nine o'clock till near four, they had not all time to deliver their opinions. Thole who did fo were Mr. Juftice Nares, Mr. Juftice
[F] 3
Blackstone,

## 70] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Blackfone, Mr. Baron Perrot, Mr. Juftice Gould, and Mr. Baron Adams, who made very long arguments upon the cafe, and unanimoully declared, that the judgment of the court of King's Bench was erroneous, and ought to be reverfed. The court adjourned, and Mr. Baron Smyth, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, and the Lord Chief Juftice de Grey, fitl remain to give their opinions on this important cafe, which one of the judges declared, if decided as the King's Bench had taken upon them to do, would fhake half the fettled pro. perty in the kingdom.

## Extrafi of a letter from Barbadoes. Dcc. 4, 1771 . <br> "John Simmons, mafter of the

 Ship Edgar, arrived here two days ago, left the coaft two months fince, fays, that the fnow Nancy, James Colly, mafter, belonging to Mefrs Thomas and Clayton Cafe, of Liverpool, was cut cff in Cafuca river, and every foul killed; likewife a large fhip belonging to London was blown up, with 500 flaves on board. The occafion of this melancholy accident was as follows: on the fhip's leaving the coaft the ftruck on Bonny-Bar, and the natives of the place furrounded her immediately; the captain ordered all hands to jump overboard, which all did, except the Doctor, who refufed; the captain, rather than become a prey to thofe favages, went into the powder-room, and fet fire to the powder, and every foul perifhed in the dreadful explofion.Juft as the levee at St. James's was going to begin, an exprefs arrived from Copenhagen, with ạn account of an extraordinaty revc-
lution which had taken place there. It appears that the reigning queen was taken out of her apartments before day, on the morning of the 16th inftant, and has been fent prifoner to the caftle of Cronenburg. The favourites, Struenfee and Brandt, together with a number of the great officers of flate, have alfo. been taken up, and all power feems at prefent, under the name of the king, to be lodged in the hands of the queen cowager, Julia Maria, and her fon prince Frederic.

The Dutch are in the utmoft diftrefs for want of 31 ft. bread corn, no wheat having lately come to market from any of the following corn countries, viz. $\mathrm{Po}_{7}$ land, Warder, Hamburg, Elbing, Koningfoerg Pomerania, Stettin, Magdeberg, Manfe, Friezland, Mufcovy, Groningen, Oldampt, Brabant, Great-Britain, Zealand; and what little comes from Foreland, of the red fort, fells from 17\%.105. to 18\%. 15s. the laft, and wheat of the white fort from $17 \%$ 10s. to 19l. 15s. per laft. Neither has any rye come either from Pomerania, Colberg, Stettin, Brabant, Flanders, nor Grear-Britain; and what little quantity has been brought from Pruffia, fold from 261. 10s. to 281. the laft ; and what rye came from Koningtberg, was fold from 25 l. 10 . to $27 \%$. 10s. Barley from Zealand fold from 13 l. to $13 l$. 15 s. Díto from Groningen and Oldampt, from 12\%. 5s. to 12l. 10s. Oats for brewing, from 7l. 5s. to 9l. Ditto for horfes, from 6l. to 7l. 5s. per laft.

Viemna, fon. I. The weather, which is extraordinary mild for the feafon of the year, but very damp, occafions many people to be af

## C. H R O N I C L E. [7

$1 i c t e d$ with putrid fevers, and other diforders. The hofpitals are filled with fick. In thefe afflicting circumflances, the emperor does his utmott to relieve the unhappy objects, and goes himfelf incognito into the hofpitals to fee if the fick are well taken care of.

Letters from Berlin inform, that the King of Pruffia had farmed the revenue of tobacco, imported into his domivions, to a Frenchman, for five tons of gold, or 50,0001 . fterling.

They write from Vienna, that the court has appointed a commiffion to examine the courfe of the rivers in Auftria and Bohemia, in order to take the neceffary fteps to make thofe navigable that communicate with the Danube and the Elbe. This is done with a view to eftablifh magazines of corn in the moft commodious places for the fupply of the hereditary countries. Their Imperial Majefties have allotted two millions for the purchafe of corn for this purpofe.

And alfo, that the government has iffued an order to difarm all the peafants, which is likewife to extend to all the hereditary dominions of the emprefs queen. They have already begun to put this order in execution in the neighbourhood of this city, where people go by night to the peafants, and take away their arms, which they deliver to the lord of the place. The reafon of this is, that the peafants have abufed the liberty of having arms in their houfes, by killing the game unlawfully.

Captain Clarke, of the Prudent man of war, received the honour of knighthond at St. James's, by the name of Sir John Clarke. He is to fail as commodore of a fquadron to the Eall-Indies, to obferve
the motions of the French in that quarter, and to protect trade.
Died lately, at Rumfey, in Hants, aged 107, Mr. Cordelon, a refugee from France in Queen Anne's time.

At Richmond, aged 102; Mr. Sumners, formerly gardener to Queen Anne.
In the Broadway, Weftminfter, aged io6, Mrs. Sufannah Vandewall.

At the Fifhmongersalms-houfes, at Newington-Butts, Mrs. Jane Simmonds, aged 110 :

At Mitcham, aged 100, Mrs. De Gray, a maiden lady.

Near Ovingham, Mrs. Coulter, aged 103.

At Ophurft, near Litchfield, the widow Clum, aged i38, who had lived in one houfe 103 years. She has left two daughters and a fon, all upwards of 100 years old.

James Geras, in the canton of Bern, aged 109 . He had round his bed, at the time of his death, 70 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

In Emanuel-hofpital, near Tot. hil-fields, aged 108, Mrs. Wyndymore; fhe was fecond coufin to Queen Anne, and had been upwards of 50 years in that hofpital.

John Roberts, foldier, at Chelfea, aged 1 ir.

William Giles, in the South of France, aged 102. He was formerly a brewer at Reading.

Andrew Cappoch, aged 105 , at St. Catharine's. He was a French refugee.

Patrick Edmonfon, Efq; of MeIrofe. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Darien expedition in 1698.

Maria Wation, aged 104, at Poplar. Herfifter now living is $10 z$.

Mrs. Edwards, aged 111, atKendal.
[F] 4
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## 72] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

## FEBRUARY.

The following malefac-
5 th. tors were executed at Ty burn: William Parker and John Burn, for breaking a houfe at Chelfea, and ftealing a cabinet with money and jewels; William Smith, otherwife Thumper, for breaking the houfe of Aibert Nef. bit, Efq; in Bafinghall-ftreet, and fealing plate; Charles Burton, Francis Phoenix, (otherwife Finikin), Edward Flanagan, and Henry Jones (otherwife Owen), for breaking the houfe of Sir Robert Ladbroke, and fealing goods, jewels, and money to a large amount. The four lat confeffed a number of robberies, and among them that for which a watchman (Davis) received fentence of death. Finding him afleep, they threw a windowblind from the houfe they had juft robbed into his box, which was the circumflance that convicted him.

The carpenter's companyordered filver medals to be delivered to each of their liverymen for their admiffion into Guildhall on all public election days; and it is fuppored this example will be followed iy the other companies, to prevent intruders on thofe days.
6 th.
The petition of the clergy, relative to fubfeription to the 39 articles, \&c. was offered to be prefented to the hon. Houfe of Commons, but an objection being made to the receiving it, debates enfued, which continued from between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, till about eleven at night, when on a divifion the numbers for receiving it were 71; againft it 217 .

This morning, between five and fix, her Royal 8th. Highnefs the Princefs Dowager of Wales departed this life. The night before her phyfician felt her pulfe, and told her it was more regular than it had been for fome time: her highnefs anfiwered, "Yes; and I think I thall have a good night's reft." She then embraced the king, and he oblerved nothing particular in her, except that fhe embraced him with greater warmth and affection than ufual. He afterwards retired to an antichamber with the phyfician, who told him that her highrefs would not out-live the morning, which determined his majefty to ftay there all night. He did not fee his royal mother any more till fhe was dead; for fhe remained very quiet all the night, and gave no tokens of déath, till a few minutes before fhe expired, when the laid her hand upon her heart, and went off withoui a groan. His majefty was then informed, and he came and took her by the hand, kifled it, and burf into tears: a fhort time after which he retired to St . James's.

It is faid that her royal highnefs left no will; and that his majefty, before he quitsed Carlton-houfe on Saturday, was pleafed to order that all her fervants fhould continue to receive their ufual falaries until he fhall provide for them. She was the youngeft daughter of Frederick II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha; born on the 30th of November, 79. She was married at St. James's on the 27 th of April, 1736, to Frederick, late Prince of Wales. Her children were,

Auguita, born July 31, 1737, O. S. married to the hereditary Prince of Brunfwick.

## CHRONICLE.

George, born May 24, 1738, O. S. now King of Great-Britain.

Edward, Duke of York, born March 14, 1739, died September 7, 1767, at Moraco, in Italy.

Elizabeth, born December 30, 1740, died September 4, 1759.

William, Duke of Gloucefter, born Nov. 14, 1743.

Henry, Duke of Cumberland, born Oct. 27,1745 , married the of October, 1771, to Mrs. Horton, widow, daughter to Lord Irnham, and fifter to Colonel Luttrell.

Louifa, born March 8, 1748. Dead.

Frederick, born May 13, 1750, died Dec. 29, 1765.

Caroline, born July 11 (after the death of her father) 1751, married Oct. 1, 1766, to Chriftian VII. King of Denmark.

Upon the above melancholy occafion, St. Paul's great bell, on which the clock ftrikes, was tolled from 11 to 12 o'clock; the playhoufes, the opera-houfe, and places of public diverfions will be fhut up for fome time.

Her Royal Highnefs had, by an act of parliament of the roth of GeorgelI. a revenue of $50,0 e 0 \%$. per annum forlife, in cafe the furvived the prince, which was to be paid quarterly, and the firft payment took place five days after his deceafe; 40,000l. of that anruity was to be paid out of the revenues of the polt-office, and the other 10,000l. out of the hereditary duties of excife, exempt from all fees, taxes, or charges whatfoever.

Peter/burg, Fan. 9. The emprefs has bought a quantity of diamonds valued at 100,000 roubles, to recompence the officers who have rendered the molt important fervice
to the flate during the prefent war. This proves, that the Imperial treafury is not on the decline; and the manner this money is employed is noble, and worthy the magnificence of the auguft fovereign who ordered it.

Hamburgh, Jan. 27. Yefterday died his Excellency Count Frantz Maximilian Janus, of Eberftadt, his Imperial majefty's field marfhal, lieutenant and governor of this city and fortrefs. He has been governor of Hamburgh ever fince the year 1763. The annals of Europe can fufficiently teli this worthy general's character.

Warfaw, Jan. 21. The wife of the miller, at whofe houfe the king paffed the night of the 3 d of November laft, was lately brought-tobed of a fon. His majefty, in order to reward thefe good people for the protection they afforded him in the critical fituation he was then in, flood godfather to the child. The ceremony was performed by the Bifhop of Cojavia, in the palace of the Countefs Oginfit ; and the king made a prefent of 100 ducats for the boy, and promifed to provide for him as long as he lives.

Copenbagen, Fan. 21. His majelty has committed the prince royal his fon to the care of the queendowager Julia Maria, and has appointed the lady of Marfial Numfen to be his governefs.

The queen-dowager of Denmark is the widow of Frederick $V$, who died in the year 1766. She was the Princefs Jolia Maria, of Brunfwick Wolfenbuttle, and was born the 4 th of September, 1729. Her fon by the late king is Prince Frederick d'Oldenbourg, born the 11 th of October, $1753^{\circ}$

## 74] ANNUAL REGISTER, $177^{2 .}$

This day the royal affent IIth. was given by commiffion to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act paffed in the laft feffion, to prohibit the exportation of corn, \&c.

The bill to continue for a further cime, the ant for the importation of falted provifions, sac. from Ireland and the colonies.

And to four private bills.
Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John Roberts, and Bamber Gafcoyne, Efqrs. the Hon. Robert Spencer, Efq; commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, the Hon. George Greville, Efq; commonly called Lord Greville, and William Jolyffe, Efq; were by his majefty appointed commiffioners of trade and plantations.-This appointment, which is only a form of repetition when any new commiffioner is appointed, occafioned a motion in the houfe, to vacate the feats of thofe members whofe names appeared in the Gazette. It was at firft treated with ridicule, but afterwards produced a ferious de bate.

## The interment of her late

 15th. Royal Highnefs, Augufta Princefs of Wales, was performed with the ufual ceremony. The proceftion was exactly in the fame order as for the prince her confort. Our readers will fee the particulars in the Appendix to the Chronicle.The fociety in the Strand have given Mr. St. Pierre, a French gentleman from South-Carolina, their gold medal, for producing wines in that part of the Britifh dominions; but the banks of the Miffifippi are faid to be fo uncommonly favourable to the culture of vines e that a quarter-cad of deli.
cious wine has been produced frow a fingle flip of the Burgundy grape.

The fame gentleman has alfo brought over fome filk with him, saifed in Carolina, which feems fuperior in quality to any hitherto imported from Italy.

## Extract of a Letter from Amferdam, February 6. <br> "By the laft letters from Denmark we hear that the queen, who

 is confined at Cronenburgh, keeps her health, but cannot dleep, and eats but little. The queen-dowager carries every thing with a very high hand. Counts Struenfee and Brandt are allowed but half a dollar a day for their fuftenance, and they are fo fettered that they cannot feed themfeives."The following requifition having been figned by 143 liverymen, was prefented to the lord-mayor by Mr. Sommers, of Walbrook, on the 12 th inftant.
" We the underwritten liverymen, on behalf of ourfelves and brethren the livery of London, do mof earnefly requeft your lordfhip will fummon a common-hall on any convenient day previous to the 15 th inftant, for the purpofes of giving public inftructions to our reprefentatives in parliament, relative to the very important motion intended to be made by Mr . Alderman Sawbridge in the Houfe of Commons, for fhortening the duo ration of pariaments."

When the above was prefented, Mr. Sommers received for anfwer, That his lordmip would confider of it; and on Wednefday, Feb. 12, the following anfwer was received:
"The lord-mayor defires the favour of Mr. Sommers to prefent his compliments to the gentlemen

## CHRONICLE.

Who yefterday made an application so him in writing, and to acquaint them, that he is very defirous of cmbracing every opportunity of tellifying the mof refpectful attention to the wifhes of his fellow-citizens; but that, as the right of the mayor to fummon extraordinary common-halls has been brought into queftion, and is now in litigation in a court of juftice, he thinks it proper to fufpend the exercife of that right till the queftion has received a legal determination; and the rather, as all motions of confequence, relating to matters arifing within the city, or in which the corporation are fuppofed to be interefted, may be fubmitted to the confideration of the Court of Com-mon-Council, which he will be seady to call together on all neceffary occafions."

When the above meffage was sead to the livery affembled to receive it, twenty members of the Common-Council were deputed to defire his lordfhip to call a Court of Common-Council on Tuefday the 18th; to which his lordfliip returned, That he would call a Court of Common-Council on fome convenient day in the next week. The livery received this meffage with great marks of difapprobation.
17th. This evening, between and Serene Highnefs the Hereditary Rrincefs of Brunfwick fet out for Dover, in order to embark for Calais, on her return to Brunfwick.
18 th .
The great Norfolk caufe was finally determined in the Houfe of Peers, and the decree of the late Lord Chancellor Camden reverfed. The appellant was Edmond Rolfe, Efq? the refpon.
dents John Paterfon and fon, farmers. The original caufe of action was the breach of covenant in a leafe granted by the appellant to the refpondents, whereby they agreed to pay 5 l. for every acre of meadow, or other land, which they fhould break up, that had not been in tillage for twenty years before their leafe commenced. Paterfon ftubbed up ten acres of furze or whin ground, with a view to increafe its value. Rolfe fued for breach of covenant, and received 73 \% damages, with corts of fuit. Four years afterwards Rolfe fued again, and Paterfon let judgment pafs againlt him by default, which, to gether with the former fuit, amounted to $548 \%$. As the landlord's clain was not to reft here, but to be renewed occafionally, Paterfon applied to Chancery to be relieved, and Lord Camden granted an in junction, and ordered iffue to be tried by a jury, to eftimate the real claimers, as he was of opinion, that the penalties were exceflive, and not all proportionable to the injury; the chief one complained of being, that the furze was intended as a cover for hares. On this inquiry it appeared, that the appellant's eftate had received no injury; on the contrary, that the part complained of had been improved fix times more than its native value, and that the appellant had infifted on three times the value of the fee fimple of the inheritance. On this ground it was that Lord Camden ordered the caufe to come before a jury, of the benefit of which the refpondent had fuffered himfelf to be deprived, when he ignorantly let judgment pafs againft him by default. The lords were, however, unanimounly of opinion,

## 561 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

that the Court of Chancery could not invalidate fpecific agreements, founded upon law and cuftom, and therefore ordered the decree to be reverfed.

Some workmen who were employed in the ruins of the Abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, found a leaden coffin, made after the antient cuftom, exacty the fhape of the body. This had been enclofed in an oak cafe, which, by length of time, was decayed, but the lead remained quire perfect. Upon clofe examination, it was found to be the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. and depofited in 1427 . On opening the lead, the flefh, hair, and toe and hand nails, were as perfeet and found as though he had not been dead fix hours

A furgeon in the neighbourhood made an incifion on the breaf, and declares the fief cut as from as in a living fubject, and there was even an appearance of blood; multitudes of people were prefent and faw the fame. At this time the corpfe was not in the leaft noifome, but being expofed to the air, it prefently became putrid and offenGuve. The workmen coming early on Friday morning, refolved to make prize of the lead, and therefore cut out the corpfe, cumbled it into a bols near at hand, and threw the dirt on it. The lead was conveyed directly to the plumbers, and there fold for twenty-two fillings. Thus, in Shakefpeare's phrafe, was a great man knocked about the foonce with a dirty fhovel.

Proccedings at law were fopped by agreement between Lord and Lady Grofvenor. His lordfhip has fettled 1200\%, a year upon her la-
dyfhip, and made her a prefent of roool. to defray her law expences.

Lord and Lady Grofvenor had each an arbitrator to terminate this remarkable procefs. Lord Camden kindly undertook to be the hufband's; Lord Apfley condefcended, at the requeft of the lady's family, to be the wife's. Thefe illultrious fages of the law knew that a retrofpect could never produce an accommodation; they looked therefore intirely forward, and in a little time agreed on the above conditions.

Lady G's alimony, during the pendency of the fuit in Doctors Commons, was 2000l. a year; but as the event of the fuit was uncertain, and, if ended in a diverce, sould leave her without a fhilling, her friènds judged a permanent 1200 l a year a very prudent ground for accommodating matters, and therefore complied with the offer.

A grant has paffed the feal to Tho. Wright and Charles Byrne, gun-makers, for their invention of guns and fire arms of a new conflruction, that carry fhot further than any other guns, without recoiling.

Copenbagen, 7 and.25. The following advertifement has been publined here. "Next Sunday, the 26th inft. by virtue of an order from his majefty, there will be a public. thankfiving in all the churches in this capital, for the protection granted by the Almighty in the prefent circumfances, by watching over the fafety of the king, the royal family, and the whole kingdom."

All the Queen's houfhold, excepting

## CHRONICLE.

septing three ladies, who have been difmiffed, fet out on the 19th for Cronenburgh.

The Count Struenfee, the Count de Brandt, the Counfellor Struenfee, and the Phyfician Berger, are clofely confined in a dungeon, loaden with irons. The Colonels Falkenfchiold and Haftelberg were taken out of their houfes, and conducted to the Cazerns, to be confined there. Miajor General Gude and the two cabinet fecretaries, Zeega and Martini, are fet at liberty; but the Baron de Bulow was obliged to give his parole not to fir out of his houfe.
M. Sturz, Counfellor of Legation, and Director of the polts, was taken up to-day, and carried to the grand guard. The public tranquillity is thoroughly re-eftablifhed here. The king has fince been at the opera.

Paris, Fan. 3i. Two ladies of quality, Mademoifelle de Guignes and Mademoifelle d'Aiguillon, quarrelled a few days ago about precedency, and carried their difo putes to fuch a height, that they went into the garden and fought with knives, when one of them was wounded in the arm, and the other in the neck.

They urite from Befançon, that the prefident Olivier, one of the exiles of the parliament, having let drop fome unguarded exprefions, at :he archbihop's country-houfe, was taken up, and carried to a fortrefs to be confined.

Cbarles-Towun, Soutb-\} Laft week Caroliana, Dic. 3 o. \} 113 negroes, the property of a gentleman intending to leave this province, were fold at public auction, and brought, on an average, 443 . $9^{\text {s. each, }}$ equal to $6_{3}$ l. 7 f. fterling, which is
faid to be the higheft price that any parcel of negroes ever fold for int this country.

Cadix, Jan. 17. The Englife man of war the Liverpool, frome Gibraltar, put into this place the IIth inft. As foon as the had drope anchor in the Bay, an Aide Major of the place, the notary, the interpreter, and other officers of the commiffion of health, went on board, and told the captain the orders of the court were, not to admit any forcign fhip of war, except in cafes of the moft urgent neceffity. The captain anfwered, that he wanted no affiflance, thas he was come from Gibraltar, and was going to Eigland; they told him he was to perform a quarantime of ten days, which was the time fixed for all veffels from Gibraltar, but the captain proceeded on his voyage the $14^{\text {th }}$ withour paying any regard to the quarantine prefcribed.

St. James's, Feb. 15. By his majefty's hip Florida, strived at Spithead, a letter has been receiv. ed from Capt. Burr, of his majefty's floop the Hound, dated at Port Egmont in Falkland's inand, the roth of November laft, giving an account that, in the preceding month, two Spanifh veffels had arrived there with fuch artillery, ftores, \&cc. as could not be reftored to Capt. Stott at the furrender of the inland; and that a Spaniffa commifary, appointed for the pur pofe, had delivered them to Capt. Burr with the greateft punctuality and exactnefs.

At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, 20th. the following motion was made, and carried by a great majority; of That the right hor, the lard

## 78] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

mayor be defired to iffue his precepts for calling a common-hall, on any convenient day in the courfe of the next week, for the purpole of the liverymen of this city giving inftructions to their reprefentatives in Parliament to fupport the very important motion intended there to be made, by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, for fhortening the duration of parliamenis." The lord mayor declared; that he neither could, nor would, comply with their requifition. He referred them for the reafons of his refufal to the anfwer he had formerly given them. 22 d. This day came on to be tried, before Mr. Baron Adams and a fpecial jury, the important caufe that has been for fome time depending in the court of Exchequer; refpecting the feizure of the whole ftock in trade of Mr. James Grofett, of Litıle Newportwfreet, lace-merchant, amounting to feveral thoufand pounds, by Meffrs. Tankard, Brooke, Rowley, and Price, four officers of the Cuftoms, when after a very long hearing from ten o' clock in the morning till fix o'clock the next day, the jury immediately, without going out of court, gave a verdict for Mr. Grofett, thè defendant, to the great fatisfaction of a crowded court, who fat up all night waiting the iffue of a decifion of fuch importance to the whole trade of the city of London, as alfo of the kingdom in general.

Copenbagen, Feb. I. The king hath made a promotion in his troops, in confequence of the change which happened at court the 17 th of laft month.

The 28th of laft month, being the birth-day of the hereditary prince, who then entered into the Igth year of his age, there was at
court, after the repaft, an affembly compofed of a number of perfons of high rank.

The next day, being the king's birthoday, the court was extremely numerous: At noon his majefty dined with the Queen Dowager Ju-lia-Maria, the hereditary Prince Frederick, with the members of the newly appointed council; and feveral other noblemen, \&c. In the evening the king went to the French comedy ; and at night a grand entertainment, confifting of 75 covers, was given to the foreign minifters and principal nobility.

On the 3oth ult. at night, the theatre of the court was opened with a grand Bal-Paré in domino; which did not break up till three o'clock in the morning.

It is faid, that Colonel Keith, the Britifh Minifter at the Danifh court, has thewn the greateft Spirit and good condut during the late revolution. It feems the fenate; in the firft tranfports of their fury; had given orders for putting the queen to immediate death; they had (without hearing her defence; and without any form of trial) declared her guilty of adultery and of poifoning her hufband; upon whicli Mr. Keith inftantly repaired to the fenate-houfe, and folemnly protefted againft any ace of violence being offered to the queen; he in the frongett terms urged her innocence, and the improbability of the accufations againft her, and concluded with denouncing the vengeance of the Britifh nation, and the terrors of an Englifh fleet againt the fenate and people of Denmark, if any act of violence and injuftice was committed on a daughter of Britain, and the fifter of the king his 「overeign.

Qtrantes

## CHRONICLE.

Otranto, Fan. 31. An exprefs from Corfow to Venice paffed through this place with the melancholy news that the fquadron of that republic, commanded by the Chevalier Emo, purfuing two pirates, was overtaken by a dreadful florm; that the chevalier endeavouring to bring his fhips under cover in the port of Varica, between Cerigo and the Morea, one of the fhips funk with all the crew, except 36 men; that another named the Vigilance was dafhed againft the rocks, but the crew and guns were faved; and that the Hercules, another fhip of the line, on board which was the Chevalier Emo, had her malts broke, which in falling killed 30 failors, and.wounded his excellency in the fhoulder.
25 th.
A motion was made in the Houle of Commons, that the votes of the houfe, relative to the thanks of the houre being given to Dr. Nowell, for his fermon preached on the 30 th of Jan. be read; the fame was read accordingly. A motion was then made, that the faid entry be expunged. This caufed a debate of no very great length. After the motion was made, three noted paffages in the fermon were read; they appeared fo very offenfive in the doctrine laid down, that the houfe feemed to take the matter up with proper fpirit; the comparing our prefent fovereign with Charles the Firft, and afferting that he was endowed with the fame virtues; the reprefenting the prefent Houfe of Commons as defcendants of thofe men whom he terms enthufiafts, that oppofed the meafures of that tyrannic monarchy, feemed to the H. fufficient
reafon for expunging the thanks of that Houfe. The motion for expunging was carried without a di. vifion.

## Extract of a Letter from Cambridgo;

 dated Feb. 14 th, 1772."This day the prizes left by the late Dr. Smith for the beft proficients in mathematics and natural philofophy, were unanimoully adjudged to Mr. Pretiman of Pem-broke-hall, and to Mr . Lane of Queen's college."
The feffions ended at the Old Bailey. At this feffion fix prifoners received judgment of death; thirty-one were ordered to be tranfported for feven years, eight were branded in the hand, two whipped, and thirty-five delivered on proclamation.

This day his majefty went in fate to the Houfe of Peers, 26th. and gave the royal affent to the following bills; viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his majelty by a land tax, for the fervice of the prefent year.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

The bill for punifhing mutiny and defertion, and for the better payment of the army, \&c.

The bill for better regulating his majefty's marine forces when on more. And to fuch private bills as were ready.

Yefterday at twelve o'clock, 5301. 5s. were fubfcribed at the Chapter Coffee-houfe, Pater-no-fler-row, for the purpofe of reducing the high price of provifions in the city of London.

On Saturday died, in very mean lodgings at Harrow Dunghill, in the Mint, Southwark, Sir Alexan-

## 80] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

der Holborne, Bart. a Poft Captain in the navy; he was a long time in the King's bench, and very lately difcharged; by his death the title defcends to the eldeft fon of the late Admiral Holborne, who was his uncle.

Dunkirk, Feb. 20. This day a placard was fixed up in different parts of the town, prohibiting the exportation of feveral kinds of provifions, on account of their high price and great fcarcity. This is the firft inflance of a prohibition of this nature becoming neceflary in any part of Flanders. Hitherto the market of this place, on account of the fhipping and great concourfe of Atrangers, has ever been confidered by the country people as the greatelt refource they had to difpofe of their provifions, which they are now obliged to withhold, from a real fcarcity of the neceffaries of life.

Florence, $F$ eb. 4. The excefive sains, which have been almoft continual for above a month paft, have done very great damage in many parts of this fate, as well as all over Italy.
28th. Valentine Morris, Efq; was called to the bar of the houfe, and examined on a charge, that he had taken the writ of the ]aft election of a knight of the thire to ferve in this prefent parliament for the county of Monmouth, from the meffenger who was fent down to deliver the faid writ to the theriffs, and of the delay in the execution of the faid writ. He acknowledged the offence, and was difcharged.

This day his majelty was 29th. pleafed to confer the order of the mot Hon. Order of the Bath
on Lieut. Col. Robert Murray Keith, his majefty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen.
Villainy is now arrived to fuch a height at London, that no man is fafe in his nwn houre. About 18 porters belonging to the principal thops in the neighbourhood of Smithfield have fome time part been in combination, and have robbed their matters. They had fhops in different places, which they fupplied with folen goods; one as far as Birmingham. Four of them were this day examined before a magiftrate, one of whom turned evidence, by whofe conferfion a moft aftonithing fcene of iniquity has been difclofed.

A woman died lately in the diftrict of Lyons at the age of 102 years. Her huband died two years ago, aged 98. They had lived together $7^{8}$ years, and had 24 children.

At Utrecht, Margaret Aunfree, aged 119.

A few weeks ago, at Wolingham, Durham, four publicans, the youngeft 75 , and the eldeft near 100.

A few days ago, in Pepper-Atreet, Southwark, Peier Rogers, fifherman, aged 107.

Thonas Dolton, of Fairlight, in Suffex, aged 105.

Mrs. Walden, a widow lady, in Dublin; by which an eftate of 700 . per ann. comesto John Walden, a private foldier in the guards.

Mrs. Le Roffa, wife of Capt. Le Roffa, aged 101 , at Mitcham, in Surry.

John Simpfon, aged 112, at Stratford, in Effex.

## CHRONICLE.

In Hackney workhoufe, John Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Feb. 22.
"On the 19th inft. the following refolution was propofed in the Houre of Cominoris of this kingdom, viz.
" That whoever advifed the carrying into execution the increafing the commifioners of the revenue beyond the number of feven, after the refolution which hath been now read (which refolution twas fubfequent to the date of his majefty's letters for appointing the faid commiffioners, agreeable to feveral acts of pa:liament empowering him fo to do; but prior to the carrying into execution, by letters patent, under the great feal, his majefty's intentions expreffed in his majefty's letters) advifed a meafure contrary to the fenfe of the houfe conveyed therein.
"The main queftion being put, the houfe divided, and there were told, for the refolution 1o6, againt it ró. Voices being thus cxactly equal, the fpeaker gave his vote in favour of the refolution."

## Extratz of a Letter from Montego <br> Bay ta a gentleman in Jamaica, November 2. <br> "There is very bad news arriv-

 ed from the coaft of Cuba. Two Spanif guarda coftas have taken all the veffels on the coaft belonging to this place and St. Ann's, none of which made any refitance againft them, except Capt. Baird, belonging to this place, who fought with them near tivo hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded men a long boat they had taken, which is arrived here."The vice-chancellor of Cambridge, in fall fenate, 3 d. appointed a committee to infpect records, and advife' with counfel,
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how

## 82] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

how far the univerfity powers extend as to the abolifhing fubscription to the 39 articles in taking degrees. The faid matters are faid to be in agitation at the univerfity of Oxford.

At a general meeting of the free citizens of Rochefter at their townhall, it was unanimoufly agreed to tranimit infructions to their reprefentatives, to fapport the motion for fhortening the duration of parliaments.-To thefe inftructions Mir. Calcraft returned, that he received them with very particular fatisfaction, and hoped to merit the future good opinion of his conftituents, whofe commands he frould be ever ready to obey.--Vice-admiral Pye, on the other hand, writes, that many of his electors being of a different opinion, he thongift it right to act in this bufi. nefs as it feemed to him to be mort for the public good.

Extract of a Letter from Dover; February 25.
"s Latt night there was a prodigious fall of the rock at Shakefpear's clif, the noife of which was heard feveral miles. It has rendered the road along the fea, from this place to Folkfone, quite impaffable; and the cliff continues to fall by the houfes in Snargate-frcet almoft daily, to the great terror of the inhabitants, feveral of whom have already quitted their houfes, and others are preparing to do fo. No Ilves have as yet been loit, but the fituation of thofe people who live under the rock is very alarming.
". A few days ago, near roo feet of the cafle wall facing the town fell down, as did alio a building lately eredted towards the fea, owing to the fall of the rock which fupported it."

The marriage bill paffed the Houre of Peers, and the $4^{\text {th. }}$ fame was fent to the Houfe of Commons by two judges.

A debate arofe in the houfe upon the fecond reading of a bill to repeal the laft game law, and the fame was thrown out, 71 to 51; but fome alterations are to be made in the old bill to correct the abfurdities in it.

Mr. Sawbridge made his motion for fhortening the duration of parIiaments, and was feconded by Mr. Townfend.-Though the argument was clearly in favour of the motion, yet the numbers were againftit. It was rejecied 251 to 83 .

An adjourned feffions of gaol delivery at the Old-Bai- $5^{\text {th. }}$ ley was held for pafing fentence on 22 prifoners who had been capitally convicted, and afterwards refpited, to whom his majefy had been gracioully pleafed to extend his mercy, on condition of being tranfported.

From Paris, March 2, they write, that feventeen perfons were poifoned in one day at Monfiear Marfon's, a fancus eating-houfe in that capital. After the ftricteft enquiries made by the police and the faculty, it was found that the baker who furnifhes that houfe with bread, accidentally laid. it on a board where Marion had ftrewed a great quantity of ratfbane, in order to deftroy the rats; and as this bread was put into the foup that day, the perfons who eat of it were poifoned.

Hanower, Feb. 20. His Britannic majefty, who is always ready to relieve the misfortunes of his fubjects in this electorate, iffued an ordinance the 28th of January laft, which diminimes one half of a tax they paid laft year, this has proved a great

## CHRONICLE.

a great relief to the poor in this feafon of fcarcity.

This morning, about five o'clock, died, at his palace of Friedenftein, after a long and painful illnefs, in the 73 d year of his age, his Serene Highnefs Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gotha. He was brother to her late Royal Highnefs the Princefs Dowager of Wales.
rith. At a meeting of the Society of Arts, a prefent of twenty guineas was voted to the inventor of a new reethod of friking whales, by means of harpoons to be difcharged from fwivel guns; at the fame time fix fivivel guns, and $z_{4}$ harpoons of the new conftruction were ordered to be fent out with the mafter of the Leviathan, and the like number with the mafter of the Rifing Sun, both Greenlanders, in order to give the difcovery a fair trial.-An uncommon fpecies of red potatoe, with other curious vegetables, have lately been tranfmitted to the fame fociety by Mr. Valtravers, from the Palatinate in Germany.

The young gentlemen of St. Paul's fchool fpoke their annual orations before a numerous audience with univerfal applaufe. They paffed their examination with fuch honour, that the wornipful company of mercers have, as a resward to their merit, and an encouragement to their future improvement, enlarged their exhibitions out of the increafe of the founder's eilate, from twenty to thirty pounds yearly, during the firlt three years of their college refidence; and, after taking their degrees, to forty.

Some workmen making a road near the college in Salibary, difcovered feveral human fieletons,
one of which had an helmet farened under the chin, which by the form is fuppofed to be as ancient as the reign of William Rufus. It weighed fifteen ounces. By the fide of the fkeleton was found an iron head of a fpear, ten inches in length and two in breadth.

The report was made to his majefly of the convicts under fentence of death in Newgate, when James Bolland, for forgery, was ordered for execution on Wednefday next; Thomas Crofts, for a highway robbery; Jofeph, alias James Bowman, for burglary; Andrew Welch, for a highway robbery; John Bowers, for thealing a fum of money out of a public-houfe at Shadwell ; and Thomas Page, for robbing Mr. Matthews on the king's road, were refpited during his majefly's pleafure.

This day the main quetion refpecting the preamble to 13 th. the royal marriage bill was debated, and carried 200 to 164 .

A fimith at Enfield was apprehensed for robbing the north mai! in Ottober. He was difcovered by being obferved to deiver a letter to a flage coachman, by a man who gave information for the fake of the reward for detefting ftage coachmen, \&cc. carrying letters. On fearching the coachman, the letter was found; and in it a draught, which had been taken out of the mail. He owned the fact, and has confeffed his accomplices.

One Dankeert, a Dutchman, who had engrofied a confiderable quantity of corn near Nieuport, in Flanciers, was fet upon by a numerous mob, who, after dividing his corn, pulled down his houfe, and carried him to the fea-fhore,
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where

## 84] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

where they tied his hands behind him, put him into a fmall old fifh-ing-boat, and towed him out to fea, where they left himi to die that death, which, they faid, he had been the means of inflicting on feveral of his neighbours.

The commons agreed to 17 th. the following grants; that 8410 . be granted to his majefty, for purchafing antiquiries brought from Italy, for the ufe of the public, to be vefted in the truftees of the Britifh Mufeum. That 840l. be granted to the truftees of the Britioh Mufeum, for providing a proper repofitory for the faid collection.

The following caufe was heard a few days ago in the court of Chancery. Some few years ago, General Stantwix, his lady, and daughter, were all lof (by the finking of the veffel) in their paffage from Dublin to Parkgate. The lady was his fecond wife, and the daughter was by the firlt wife. At his fecond marriage, it was tipulated in the fettlement, that if the general furvived his lady, the perfonal eftate was to defeend in fuch a line; if the lady furvived the general, then in fuch a line; and if the daughter furvived both of them, then in fuch a line. There were claimants in the caufe under the fuppofition of each of thefe circumftances. The decree is not yet pronounced.
18th. The laft hearing on an appeal, in which Lord Pomfret was the appellant, and Mr. Smith, of Gray's-Inn was the refpondent, came on before the Houfe of Lords,' when the lords ordered it to be reverfed,

The general quarterly court of Falt India Proprierors was held at their houfe in Leadenhall Itreet,
when fix and a quarter was declared to be the dividend for the laft half year. The moft material refolution was, that no more fhips, except thofe now building, fhall be built or be employed to and from the Eat Indies upon freight, till the tonnage of the company's fhipping fhall be reduced to 45,000 tons, builders meafure.

James Bolland was this day executed for forgery. He was bred a butcher; but, being guilty of many notorious frauds in that bufinefs, he failed, and afterwards became a fheriff's officer, in which profeffion he was guilty of fo many frauds and oppreflions, as are hardly to be credited. He was a perfonable man, about 45 , knew all the quirks of the law, and had no reitraint from confcience againft committing the moft villainous acts which the law could not reach.

Bolland, it is faid, at the time of his being taken into cuftody for the above crime, had above 20001. in a banker's hands, which he took care to difpofe of, that it might not be forfeited to the fheriffs.

The new-born prince, fon of Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, was baptized by the names of George Charles Frederick. The fponfors were the King and Queen of Great Britain, the reigning Dukes of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz, and the States of the Dutchy.

James Macpherfon, Efq;
21 ft. was appointed By his majefty, fecretary and clerk of the council to the province of Weft Florida.

Sir James Stewart, Bart. (who has been many years abroad on account of the late rebellion) haw-

## C HRONICLE.

ing received the king's pardon, was prefented to his majefly by Lord Barrington, and moft gracioully received.

Coals are advanced to the enormous price of twenty-pence the bufhel; through the uncommonly long continuance of contrary winds. The coal-merchants now give ${ }_{4} 1$. a chaldron to each other, in order to fupply their cuftomers.
22 d . A violent ftorm of hail, thunder, and lightning, during divine fervice in the afternoon, frruck the congregations in many churches with the utmoft terror; particularly at St. John's, Horflydown, where the hailtones breaking fome of the windows, a great part of the people, in the midft of the fermon, precipitately san out: many cloaks, cardinals, hats, \&c. were loft. At Lambeth church, every one fled from near the windows, the charity girls were affrighted into a general outcry, and the whole congregation were in the utmof confufion. Mr. Goodfon, a mafter taylor in Craven buildings, being at the late Mr. Whitfield's chapel in Totten-ham-Court-Road, was ftruck dead with a flath of lightning; the ftuds in his fleeves were melted, his thirt was burnt, and the hair on one fide of his head. He had a little child with him, which he had put out of his arms before the accident happened. The blood-veffels feemed broke in every part of his body, and his cloaths were pierced as if fhot, and greatly finged. The lightning was attracted by the acorn on the top of the chapel, and made its way down the wall againtt which Mr. Goodfon was leaning. The acorn was entirely fhivered in pieces.

Advice is received, by a
ter from Governor Ley- 24 . letter from Governor Ley- 24th. borne to the Earl of Hillfborough, dated at Grenada the 6th of Jan. laft, as alifo by a letter from RearAdmiral Mann to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated the $4^{\text {th }}$ of the fame month, that, in the night of Friday the 27 th of December, a fire broke out in the town of St. George in that ifland, and that the whole town was, before morning, reduced to afhes, except fome buildings of the careenage, and next the courthoure and cuftom-houre, faved chiefly by the activity of fome feamen, fent from on board his majefly's fhips lying off the town.

The flames were fo rapid, that, notwithfanding the active affiftance given by the officers and private men of his majefly's 7oth regiment, few of the inhabitants were able to fave any of their effects; and the lofs is fuppofed to amount to up. wards of 200,0001 . fterling.

As foon as the fire was extinguifhed, his majefly's governor fummoned the inhabitants to meet together, to confider what meafures it might be proper to purfue. A committee was appointed to purchafe, and to colleca together in one place, all the provifions that could be got, that the inhabitants might know where to apply for immediate fubfiftence. A fubícription was fet on foot by the governor, for the relief of the poor fufferers; to which the merchants and planters contributed with great liberality. Two vefiels, in the government's fervice, were difpatched to the neighbouring iflands to procure provifions, one of which returned the 3 d of January with her lading; and every meafure has
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been adopted by his majefly's governor that could be devifed, to alIeviate the diffelfes of the fufferers under fo dreadful a calamity.

## ExtraEE of a Letter from CbarlesTorw, Yan. 13 th. <br> " Letters received over land from

 Penfacola, of Nov, 4th, inform us, that the Hon. John Stuart, Efq; fuperintendant of Indian affairs, had concluded a treaty with the Creck Indians, whereby they had ceded to his majefty a large body of land, extending 30 miles up the Coofaw river, in addition to the province of Weit Florida.Yan. 6. Letters from North Carolina inform us, that the general affembly of that province, now fitting at Newbern, hath parfed a bill for emitting 60,0001. proclamation money, in paper bills of credit, to difcharge the expences of the late expedition', and for other fervices.

Fan. 13. The commifioners of the filk manufacture have fhipped in the Beaufain, Daniel Curling, mafter, now ready to fail for London, 455 ib . of exceedirg fine raw filk, and 361 b . of an ordinary quality, all of the growth and culture of Purryfburg, in this province."
25 th.
His majefy has been pleafed to confer on the Right Hon. Lord North, the blue ribbon, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Yeferday the royal marriage-bill was read a third time, after which the faid bill, with the amendments, was paffed, on a divifion 168 againft 115.

The fum of 80001 . is fubfcribed at the Chapter and Lloyd's coffeehoufes, towards the plan for reducing the price of provifions.

By letters from the North of Ireland we have accounts, that late on Thurday the 5 th inftant, about 2000 of the deluded people called Hearts of Steel, attacked the houfe of Richard Johnfon, Efq; at Guilford, and fired feveral fhot into the windows, which were returned by Mr. Johnfon, and twenty-three others, by which four of the rioters were killed, and many wounded. Thefe turbulent people, not fatirfied with doing every milchief in their power, murdered the RevMr. Morrell, a diffenting teacher of exceeding good character, by the fhot of a bullet through his head, for advining them from the pulpit fome days before to be amenable to the laws and conflitution, which they refented in the higheft degree. After Mr. Johnfọ had confumed all his ammunition, he made his efcape from the back of his houfe over a high garden-wall, plunged into the river Ban, and fivam to the oppofite fhore; during his paffage, thefe wicked infurgents fired feveral mufquets at him in the water; but he luckily efcaped unhurt ; but their malice did not end here, as they pulled his elegant houfe to the ground.

Dublin, March 9. This day in our Houfe of Commons, the fpeaker having expatiated on the neceffity of afferting the dignity of parliament, moved the houfe to come to the firft of the following refolutions. This produced fome debate, and Mr. French intreated, the fpeaker to communicate other refolutions he might have to offer, that gentlemen might know the whole fcope of his intentions. The fpeaker very readily and candidly. complied, and read five refolutions to the following purport:
I. Refoived ${ }_{3}$

## CHRONICLE.

1. Refolved, That in the month of November 1769, feveral members of the houfe were fined in the court of King's bench in the fum of 201 . for not attending to ferve on a petty jury; and their feveral fines eftreated in the court of Exchequer.
2. Refolved, That it is the duty of every member of parliament to attend the duty of the houle, and is punifhable for neglect; and the compelling them to ferve on Juries during the fitting of parliament, tends to interrupt the bufinefs of the nation, is an indignity on the houfe, and a violation of its privileges.
3. Refolved, That it is the duty of judges to take notice of the privileges of parliament, as the law of parliament is part of the law of the land.
4. Refolved, That a judge fining a member of pariiament for non-attendance on juries, knowing fuch to be a member, is guilty of an indignity to the houfe.
5. Refolved, That any heriff, or other officer, who fhould levy fuch fine, is guilty of a breach of privilege. Which were all agreed to.
28th.
Was laid the firf ftone of the new building for the fociety of arts, manufactures, and commerce, at the Adelphi, by Lord Romneý, under which a plate, with the following incription, was placed, viz. The fociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, inftituted at London, 1754 ; this firft fone was laid by the Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney, prefident; his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond; his Grace Hugh Duke of Northum. berland; the Right Hon. Gtorge

Henry Eanl of Litchfield; the Right Hon. Simon Earl of Harcourt ; the Hon. Charles Mafham; Sir George Savile, Bart. Sir Cha. Whitworth, Knt. Ediward Hooper, Efq; Owen Salufbury Brereton, Eq; Keane Fitzgerald, Efq; viceprefidents, on the 28 th day of March, 1772. Robert and James Adam, architects.

The Stag man of war, Sir John Lindfey, from Ma- 30th. dras, arrived at Portfmouth. Capt. Compton, of the Verellt Indiaman, which was lately loft on the inle of France, with the rell of his officers, are come home in this hip.

## Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 20.

". They write from Cadiz, that though an order was publifhed fome time ago, that no man of war of any nation whatever fhonld put into the ports of Spain, the execution of which was very rigouroully obferved, a French man of war had neyerthelefs put in there not long. fince, to repair fome damages fhe had received in a ftorm; that fome of their officers during their flay there engaged in a contraband trade, in confequence of which they were taken prifoners; that the commander of the French man of war had leave to fail, but refufed to go without his officers, and that a courier was fent to Madrid for further inftructions with refpect to this affair."

Bom, March 2. From OberOim we have received the following very extraordinary relation of ar event whicli happened in that difitce, between the 10 th and 14 th of lyebruary, when a vineyard, $50^{\circ 0}$ paces long, and from 75 to 100 broad, was removed from an emi-
[G] 4 nence

## 88] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

nence into the valley below, and by the force of its fall raifed the adjoining plain, with the trees growing on it, in feveral places, to the height of 20 feet; and that the earth continued in motion when the letters came away. The damage could not at that time be afcertained; but there were at leaft 15 acres of vineyard ruined, eacis of which is computed to be worth 160 florins. The road which goes through the vineyard is fo filled up, that it will take above a month to make it paffable. The ground where the vineyard was is now entirely a bed of clay. This extraordinary cvent is fuppofed to have been caufed partly by the fubterranean waters, and partly by thofe which defcend in great quantities from the mountain Klopberg; and probably the great rains which have fallen for feveral years paft have contributed to it.

Married lately, at St. ClementDanes, Mr. Jervais, aged twentyfive, to the widow Crofts, aged eighty-five, both of Hemlockcourt, Temple Bar. This is her fixth hufband.

Lately died, at Northfleet, in Kent, -- Page, Efq; formerly an eminent dealer in fime-ftones and gun-flints, by which, and the moft pentrious way of living, he had accumulated a fortune of rear 12,0001 . It is remarkable, that he had lived alone in a large houfe at the above place for feveral years, no one coming near him but once a day an old woman in the village, who was employed to make his bed, \&c. His death was occafioned by his running a knife into the palm of his hand by his opening an oyfler, which inflamed, and at length morified. Though repeat-
edly requefted to apply to a furgeon, he refufed, faying, all of that profeffion were rogues, and would make a job of his misfortune, From his having died without a will, his money goes to a relation, who has lived with her daughter in very embarraffed circumftances for fome time paft at Wcolwich, and whom he would never fee in the latter part of his life time, or give the fmallett affitance to.

Dr. William Broughbridge, Charles-ftreet, Weftmintter, aged 112 , formerly one of the mafters of the Charter-houfe fchool.

Peter Maviere, a fifherman, at Groningen, in Holland, in the rogth year of his age.

William Hunt, the oldef inhabitant of Maryland, aged 113 .

Alexander Drayfdale, a gardener near Edinburgh, aged 107.

And. Larfion, aged 115 years, at Láni, in Sweden. He left no iffue, though married to three wives.

## A P R I L.

This day his majefty went to the Houre of Peers, and Ift. gave the royal affent to the following bills, viz.
The bill for regulating the future marriages of the royal tamily.

The bill for punifhing mutiny and defertion, and for the better payment of the army in America.

The bill for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia.

The bill to difcontinue the inland duty of one thilling per pound on finglo and black teas, and for allowing a drawiock on teas ex-
ported to Ireland and the plantations.

The bill to allow further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by papifts, for the relief of proteftant purchafers.

The bill for making a navigable canal from the river Dee, near Chefter, to Nantwich.

The bill for lighting, watching, and repairing St. Mary's, Iflington.

The bill to diffolve the marriage of Lord Vifcount Ligonier, with his wife Penelope Pitt, and to enable him to marry again.

And alfo to feveral other public, private, and divorce bills.

> Exiract of a Letter from Cambridge, March 8, 1772.
"This day the medals annually given by the chancellor to the hell proficients, in claffical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Bedford of St. John's-college, and Mr. Field of Pembroke-hall. We are obliged to add, in juftice to the unfuccerfful candidates (who were Meffrs. Pretiman, Lane, Humfrey, and Dodwell) that the decifion in Meffrs. Bedford's and Field's favour, was only effected by the caft-ing-vote of the vice-chancellor, (who is by cuftom allowed to have two votes when the numbers are otherwife equal) but four of the examiners being prefent, and two of them declaring in favour of Meffrs. Lane and Humfrey. 2d.

The board of trade have recommended Mr. L. de S. Pierre to the lords of the treafury, as a proper object of their encouragement, in return for that gentleman's having introduced the culture of vines, and the making of filk, at his fettlement of New-

Bordeaux in South-Carolina, which, it is imagined, will be of great benefit to this nation.

This day was held, at Merchanttaylor's hall, the anniverfary feaft of the London-hofpital, after a fermon preached on the occafion at St. Lawrence's church near Guildhall, before the governors, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Lord Bifhop of Landaff, when the collection at the charch and hali amounted to 12931 . IOs. 6 d . which, with a legacy of 201 . paid in at the hall, make in the whole the fum of 13131. 10s. 6d. befides donations of 671 . 5 s. towards building a fecond wing, the foundation whereof is already laid, and towards which fund the fum of 5161 . has been paid in before at the bankers of the hofpital.

At midnight two violent fhocks of an earthquake $5^{\text {th }}$. were felt at Lifbon, which greatly terrified and alarmed the whole city. This earthquake was preceded by the howling of dogs and the melancholy crowing of cocks. The inhabitants of the country are well acquainted with thefe kinds of prefages.' Immediately was heard a fubterranean noife, with howlings and whiflings, as in a great florm. This was followed by an horizontal fhock, and that by another, fill flronger than the firf, which flook the houfes for two minutes, which is a long time under fuch circumftances; but what is moll wonderful, little or no damage was done by this earthquake.

The famous caufe between Shipley and Mears, in which Mr. Raivlinion was employed as an attorney, was determined at the laft Kington aflizes, contrary to the

## 90] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

verdict formerly given by Lord Mansfield.

At the fame afizes an old ufurer in Surry was conviged of taking 201. per cent. of two young ladies for money lent, befides a premium of ten guineas, for which he was fentenced to pay a fine of 15001.

The Pretender was married the 28 th of laft month at St. Germains in France, by proxy, to a princefs of Stolberg, who fet off immediately for Italy to meet him.

Prince Erneft, of Meck6.h. lenburgh. Strelicz, attended by Major Wangenheim, fet out for Hanover.

Anthony Welps, an Italian, was this day executed at Kenningtoncommon, puriuant to his fentence at Kington affizes, for robbing and murdering Antonio Janis, a French genteman, and afterwards throwing him into the Thames.

One Kennet was executed at the fame place, and at the fame time, for the murder of his wife, by throwing her out of a window. He denied the fact to the laft moment of his life. Their bodies were delivered for diffection, one to st. Thomas's, and the ocher to Guy's-hofpital.

A waggon coming to Leaden-hail-market, from Hertfordhire, loaden with beef, pork, isc, was feized by the populace, and the meat fold for three-pence per pound.

A builder of this city was convicted before the lord-mayor and Mr. Alderman Bird, at the man-fion-houre, in the penalty of 501. for building a houfe near the Fleetmarket, with a party-wall not above a brick thick, contrary to ast of parliament.
8th.
This day Mr. Sheriff Ball, accompanied only by the city
remembrancer, went to the Houfe of Commons, and prefented a petition from the city of London, for opening the ports for the importation of corn, on account of the high price of provifions.

A letter from Ipfwich, dated April 6, concludes as follows: "Friday laft the poorer people, driven to the greatef neceffity, affembled in a body at Colcheiter, and feized fome carcafe-carriages, a waggon load of wheat, and the like quantity of barley-meal, on their way through that town for London. The meat they fold for three-pence halfpenny a pound, the wheat at 4 s. a bufhel, and the barley-meal greatly under the market price; and then gave the money arifing from the fale to the perfons who had the care of the waggons. The foldiers quartered in this part expeet to be called out to quell the riot, and are holding themelves in readinefs."

Mrs. Mills appeared before Sir John Fielding, and made oath, that on Tuelday in the preceding week, one Guniton came up to her room, and told her that her hufband was in trouble. As he had been arrefted that day, the immediately determined to go to his relief, and accordingly accompanied Gunfon to a hackney-coach, in which he conveyed her to a madhoufe, at Bethnal-green, As foon as the alighted, fhe declared her furmife of his having decoyed her; when Gurfon puhned her into the fore-court, threw her down, and dragged her up the flone fteps to the door by her legs; and when he had got her into the houfe, he hand-cuffed her, and faftened her hands behind her back with a fhort chain: the miftrefs of the houfe being

## CHRONICLE.

being prefent, accofted her with the modeft title of mad b-ch, declared fhe flould foon have her hair cut off, and her head fhaved and biifered. Enquiring by whofe authoricy they detained her, fhe was toid, by that of her hufband; and at night fhe was conducted up ftairs into a little apartment, the ftench of which was intolerable, and the appearance beyond defcription wretched: here the continued till morning, when a bafon of fomething which appeared like tea, was brought her by a woman, who, commiferating her fituation, told her, fhe had herfelf been confined there for a confiderable time, by the artifices of her hufoand, and advifed her to make herfelf. as eafy as poffible. On the Thurfday her hufband came to her, when the afked him, why he could fuffer her to be fent to fuch a houfe, and to be fo cruelly treated? He declared his forrow, and took her home with him. A day or two after the came home, fhe thought of attempting to relieve the poor wretch the left in the mad-houfe, and for that purpofe applied to Sir John Fielding for a warrant againft Gunfton, and at the fame time applied to Juftice Wilmot to fend for the unhappy woman deicribed above. The people at the houre refufed to fend the poor wretch; on which the juffice went himfelf, and infifted on feeing her in the apartment which then contained her; he went up, but declared he would not again have done fo for 5000l. the place was fo intolerably nafty, and the ftench fo abominable; he found her apparently fane, and in a truly piteous fituation, having a hole quite through her hand, which, it is more than pro-
bable was occafioned by fome violence from her inhuman keepers. Upon farther enquiry, it appeared that her name was Ewbank, that fle had been under comfinement one year and three quarters, had been taken out of her divellinghoufe, her hands tied behind her, and forcibly dragged to the madhoufe, by threatening to rip her belly open if the made the leaft noife, or any way refifted. The perfons concerned are ordered to be profecuted.

This morning a waggon, loaded with feveral packs of roth. veal, containing five carcafes each, which was coming from Sudbury, in Surrolk, for Leadenhall-market, for this day's fale, was flopped by the populace, who dirpofed of the whole for 2 d . per pound under the market price, and gave the money to the proprietor.

A few days ago, a large number of calves for the London markets, were flopped at Colchefter, by the inhabitants of that place, and carried by them to the mayor of the town, who ordered them to be fold for three-pence per pound.

About eleven o'clock at night, a mob afembled at

I2th. Chelmsford, armed with blud. geons, and next day went in a body to vifit the mills in that neighbourhood, from whence, they took great quantities of wheat and wheat four. At Witham and Sudbury, upon the fame! road, they ftopt the cars laden with meat for the London markets, and expofed it to fale at three-pence per pound; the wheat they feize, they fell at 4s. a buftel, and give the money to the owners.

The Newcafte poft-coach fas been fopped within this

13 th.

## 92] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

fortnight paft four times beyond Pancras, by a fingle footpad, who robbed the paffengers; and on Friday morning he attacked the coach again at the fame foot, was fired at, and dangeroully wounded by a perfon in the coach. On his being fecured and fearched, three loaded piftols were found upon him, one of them double barrelled. He was fent to the Middlefex-hofpital, where he foon after died.

Dublin, March 20. The Houre of Commons being this day informed that fome miftakes had been made in tranfcribing the revenue bill, which had paffed the houfe, and was ordered to be carried to the lord lieutenant, to be tranfmitted in due form ; on this occafion, Mr. Prime Serjeant moved to have the faid bill recommitted, that thefe miftakes might be rectified. Sir Lucius O'Brian, Mr. Ponfonby, and Mr. Burgh, faid, they agreed to have the miftakes reftified, but would have the caufe of recommitting the bill fpecified in the order, that it might not be drawn into a precedent. For it wonld be very dangerous to the conllitution, if bills once paffied the houfe, fhould be brought into it again, before they were tranfmitted, as in fuch a cafe, an important bill might be carried in favour of any laudable meafure, by a very fmall majority in a full houfe; and then, if it was difagreeable to adminiftration, it might be brought back, under pretence of rectifying miftakes, when the houfe was very thin, and the court thereby fure of a majority, and fuch alterations might be made as would overturn the original intention, Thefe ideas feemed fo
reafonable, that the caufes being affigned, the order was made for recommitting the faid bill.
M. Pignarelli, a Neapolitan gentleman, was beheaded at Rome for his fatirical writings againft the holy fee.

This day his majefly went
in fate to the Houfe of 16 th. Peers, and gave the royal afient to the following bills; viz.

The bill for better preferving his majefty's dock-yards, fhips, ftores, and ammunition.
The bill to amend an act for maintaining and enlarging the harbour of Ramfgate and haven of Shoreham.

The bill for embanking and preferving certain fen and low grounds in Huntingdonfhire.

The bill for deepening and preferving the harbour of Ayr, in Scotland.

The bill for giving relief in proceedings upon writs of Mandamus, for the admifion of freemen into corporations, \&c.

The bill for more effectually proceeding againf perfons ftanding mute on their arraignment for felony or piracy.

The bill for more eafy and fpeedy recovery of fmall debts in Scotland,

The bill for paving, watching, lighting, \&c. the freets in Chatham.

The bill to diffolve the marriage of George Collier, Efq; with Chriftiana Gwynn, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

To the bill for diffolving the marriage of Richard Draper with his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

And to feveral road, inclofure, and naturalization bills.

## CHRONICLE.

## LENT. CIRCUIT.

At Aylefbury affizes, three were capitally convicted.

At the affizes at Hertford, ten were capitally convicted, among whom was the Jew who was concerned in the robbery of Mrs. Hutchins at Chelfea; and now tried for a burglary in the houfe of Mrs. Deacon, at Wormley, in the faid county.

At Bedford afizes, one was capitally convicted, but was reprieved before the judge left the town.

At Chelmstord aflizes, ten were capitally convicted, of whom fix wer= reprieved.

At the affizes at Kingfton, in Surry, Anthony Welps, an Italian, was capitally convicted for the murder of Antonio Janin, a French gentieman, by affauling and beating him in a cruel manner, and then throwing him into the Thames, near Lambeth, after having robbed him of his gold watch and eighteen guineas. The judges ordered him for execution at Ken-nington-common. William Lovell, and his wife, were tried for wilfully and malicioufly fetting fire to their dwelling-houfe on Rother-hithe-wall, laft September, whereby thirteen houfes were entirely confumed. The man was found guilty, and left for execution by the judges; as was a man for throwing his wife out of a chamber-window, which occaficned her death.

At Maidfone affizes ten were capitally convicted, of whom fix were reprieved. Among thofe left for execution, was Thomas Theobalds, for ftealing the Tunbridge bag of letters; his accomplice, William Loffett, is to be tried at the Old Bailey.

At Reading affizes, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Oxford affizes, three were capitally convikted, of whom two were reprieved.

At Winchefter affizes, four were capitally convicted; three of whon were reprieved.

At Dorchefter affizes, four were capitally convicted ; three of whom were reprieved.

At Salifbury affizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At the affizes at Worcefter, feven were capitally convicted; four of whom were reprieved.

At Taunton afizes, five were capitally convicied, four of whom were reprieved ; and John Lavington, for forging his brocher's will, was executed at llchefler gallows. So long as Lady-day 1771, he went to Axbridge, and applied to an attorney to make his will, telling him his name was Richard (which was his brother's name) and figned the will Richard Lavington, which he kept a fecret till the day of his brother's death, which happened about five or fix months after the will was made, when he publifhed it as a true will, in order to defraud his brother's widow. Richard Lavington was but half-brother to the prifoner. The two brothers were in a field near Wells, and nobody elfe near; it is fuppofed that the prifoner gave his brother a blow on the head with a hatchet, and dif. patched him, which when done, he immediately made an alarm, and faid his brother fell from a tree as he was cutting wood with an hatchet, pitched on his head, and died inftantly. At the fatal tree he confeffed the forgery, but denied

## 94] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the murder. He was executed in his fhroud.

At Brifol affizes, five were capitally convicted, among whom was the notorious Jonathan Britain, for forgery.

At Hereford affizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Monmouth aflizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Shrewfbury affizes; three were capitally convicted.

At Warwick affizes, five were capitally convicted; two of whom were reprieved.

At Stafford affizes, fix were capitally convicted, five of whom were reprieved, and Thomas Daws for the murder of his apprentice executed.

At the affizes at Coventry, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

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

At the aflizes for the county of Nottingham, two were capitally convicted.

At the affizes for Huntingdonfhire, one was capitally convicted.

At the aflizes at Derby, one was capitally convifted; but reprieved.

At York affizes, four were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At this affizes a caufe came on to be tried, before Sir Henry Gould, Knight, wherein James Walker was plaintif, and William Dawfon, Efq; late mayor of Leeds, defendant. The action was brought to try whether the plaintiff, who keeps and ufes a fingle horfe cart, and does not occupy lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the yearly value of 501. was liable to
fend fuch cart and horfe to work in amendments of the highways; when the court was clearly of opinion he was not, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, in 41. 2 s . 6 d . damages and cofts.

At Lancafter affizes, Mary Hilton, for wilfully poifoning her hufband, John Hilton, late of Middle Hulton, blackfmith, was found guilty, and ordered to be ftrangled, and afterwards to be burnt. Robert Wharton was found guilty of horfe ftealing, and received fentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved.

At the affizes for the county of Norfolk, at Thetford, two were capitally convicted.

The aflizes at Bury St. Edmund's, for Suffolk, was a maiden one.

It was remarkable on the Norfolk circuit, that not one prifoner was left for execution in fix counties.

Extract of a Letter from Bury St. Edmund"s, April 16.
" Yefterday Sir Charles Davers and fome other gentlemen marched in here at the head of above 800 horfemen, gathered together in a very few bours. They confifted of farmers and their fervants, who came to affitt if neceffary, and have received orders to be ready on the firft notice of a difturbance.
"We have now in our gaol fixteen rioters from Sudbury, and it is an alarming circumftance that the whole country feems in motion."

The lord mayor, aldermen, and fheriffs, with the 20 th. governors of the city hofitals, attended by the children educated in Chrift's hofpital, went in proceffion

## CHRONICLE.

to St. Bride's church, and heard a fermon preached by Dr. Hinchcliff, Bifiop of Peterborough; after which the flate of the city hofpitals was read, when it appeared, that 3950 patients had been cured and difcharged from St. Bartholomerv's; 7465 from St. Thomas's; 165 from Bethlem; 355 vagrants relieved and difcharged out of Bridewell; and 129 youths put apprentices out of Chrift's hofpital, in the courfe of the year.

It is worth remarking, that about the 8th of the prefent month, coals were fold at London for four guineas a chaldron; but before the 16 th, they fell to thirty-one fhillings.

The board of general officers who fat by royal mandate, at the Horfe Guards, laft Tuefday, on the reference, "Whether the rank of major in the army fhould be totally abolifhed, or not ?" Decided, "That the rank flould remain as at prefent."
22d. The Spital fermon at St. Bride's was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, archdeacon of London, and fon-in-law to the bihop thercof.

The lord mayor in his return from church, was roughly ufed by the populace, for not lowering the price of bread. The front glais of his coach was broken, and it was with difficulty that the perfon of his lordfhip was preferved from violence.
Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar. " Our Barbary conful, Mr. Sampfon, arrived here fome weeks ago, having narrowly efcaped the purfuit of fome Moors, who were fuppofed to have had an intention to detain him, upon account. of fome mifunderfanding between
him and the emperor. The ftory is long; but, upon the whole, it appears to us, that he has been hamefully and ignominiouly ufed there."

At the foflions of the peace for the city of London, 27 th. the journeymen taylors preferred a petition to the magiftrates, praying an augmentation of their wages, on account of the dearnefs of proviiions, which petition was taken into confideration, and the prayer of it granted; and, at the fame time, they received the applaufe of the court, for the propriety of theis behaviour, in feeking redrefs in a legal manner, without having recourfe to violent methods, by which they could only hope to bing ruin upon themfelves, and diftrefs upon their employers. Their wages were ordered to be advanced fixpence a day at ordinary times, and one fhilling a day in time of general mourning.

Hague, Apvil 17. According to the latt advices from Copenhagen, the attorney-general having drawi up the charge againt the Queen Carolina Madida, and delivered it to the committee of enquiry; and the queen's, defence being likewife produced, commifioners were fent with both of them to Cronenburgh, to fhew them to the queen; her majefly received them very amicably, but without waiting to know their bofinefs, fhe told them, " that if they came to pay their duty to her as their queen, they were welcome: but if they wanted to afk her any further queftions, they might return from whence they came ; for having already figned her depofition with her own hand, the was determined not to hear any thing they had to fay."

The

## 96] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

28th. The Counts Struenfee tion at church, and at the hall, on a faffold oppofite the eaftern gate of Copenhagen; fince which the princefs dowager, and the council of enquiry, have never appeared abroad without a ftrong military guard.

By the laft general fate of the receipts and payments of the Foundling Hofpital, it appears that from March. 25, 174I, to Dec. 31, 1771, 16,694 children have been received into that hofpital.

The trial of Jonathan 3oth. Britain, who pretended to be concerned in fetting fire to his majefty's dock-yard at Portfmouth, came on at the afizzes for Briftol, for forgery, when he refufed to plead, becaufe, he faid, his pardon was publifhed in the London Gazette, fubfequent to the alledged forgery. The Recorder Dunning, who tried him, ufed all poffible. Ienity towards him, and adjourned his trial till the new aft of parliament, which was fent for by exprefs, arrived; by which act the old favage practice of torture is abolifted, and the more humane method of finding the felon, who refures to plead, guilty of the crime for which he is arraigned, is fubflituted in its room. When Britain was informed of this, he defired to take his trial, which was granted, and he was found guilty upon the clearef evidence, and fentence of death paffed upon him; after which all his wonted courage failed him, and as he had been an abandoned villain, he became a feemingly devout penitent.

At the amiverfary fealt of the governors of the Lying-in charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, the collec-
amounted to 3861 .

Rome, April 4. A few days ago the Duke of Gloucelter went to fee the rarities of the capitol, and from thence to examine the curious monuments which are in the hotel of the confervators, and in the mufeum of the capitol. The Abbe Vifconti, commiflary of antiquities, whom the Pope had fent as an interpreter, had an opportunity of converfing a long time with the Duke, and communicated to him many of his difcoveries, which no perfon had ever made before him: among others, he demontrated to him that the figure placed in the Veftibule of the Mufeum, hitherto known under the denomination of the god Pan, does not reprefent that heathen divinity, but the Cyclops Poliphemus, who killed fome of Ulyffes's companions. His fingle eye being covered, to this day, with modern flucco, prevented its being known whofe reprefentation it is.

Gotingen, March 24. A beggar; who had a very voracious appetite, and who accuttomed himfelf to fwallow after his victuals flints, felts, and other things, died not long fince fuddenly at Thlefeld. The judge of the place being defirous to know the effecis of this very fingular cafe, ordered the body to be opened in the prefence of feveral of the faculty. The fomach was very fpacious, and capable of containing ren pounds of water, and they found pieces of meat undigefted, and feveral flint fones, and other things, in his infide。 This man ufed to eat 13 pounds of beef, and drink 12 meafures of wine, without being difordered.

Mr. Philip Mafon, at Ufk, in

## CHRONICLE.

Monmouthnire, a remarkable large man; he meafured round the writ $y_{1}$ inches; at his arm, near the fhoulder, 21 inches; round the breaft, 5 feet; body, 6 fect 1 inch; thigh, 3 feet 1 inch; calf of the leg, 2 feet 1 inch; and fmall ditto, 1 foot 7 inches; and notwithftanding his bulk, was extremely active.

At Dunkirk, Captain Robert Creed, aged 110; he commanded a man of war in the reign of George I.

At Corney, in Cumberland, John Noble, aged 114 years; what is very remarkable, he never experienced what ficknefs was.

Madam Grandchamp, aged 107, a Religious of the Priory of Chanchanoux, in the diocefe of Autun, in France.

Elizabeth Page, at Streatham, aged 108 , reputed a female phyfician, but found to be a man.

In Rotherhithe workhonfe, John Whalley, aged 121.

At Bourdeaux, James Gay, Efq; aged 101; he had been married fixteen times, but had no child.

Mrs. Hinks, of Budge-ftreet, aged ri8. She has left 11001 . to ten parifhes.

Mrs. Jane Shirley, at Eton, in Berks, aged 102.

## M A Y.

ift. Sir John Pefhal, Bart.accompanied by the mayor of Oxford and the guardians of the poor for the eleven parifhes of that city, united by virtue of a late act of parliament, laid the foundation of tineir houle of induftry. It is feate on a fpot of ground at a fmall diftance from the Radcliffe Infirmary formerly diftinguithed Voz. XV.
by the name of Bellus Mons, or Beau Mont, and is part of the fite and environs of the palace built by King Henry I. where King Richard I. furnamed Cœur de Lion, was born, and which was inhabited by fucceeding monarchs till after Edward I1. On a brafs plate affixed to the foundation fone is the following infcription: "MAII PRIMQ, M.DCC.LXXIF. JOH. PESHAL, BAR. GUB. \& GUARDIANI P."

Rome, April 11. The Pope, by way of complinent to his Royal Highnefs the Duke of Gloucefter, has caufed the three Mijerere, which are fung at St. Peter's church three days in Paftion-week, to be copied and richly bound, and made them a prefent to that prince.

Dantzick, March 16. A divorce between the Duke Peter of Courland and the Princefs Caroline Louifa of Waldeck, has juf been declared, and an annual penfion of 6000 ducats has been fettiled on the lady.

This day a chapter of the moft noble order of the gar- $4^{\text {th. }}$ ter was to be held at St. James's, at which the Right Hon. Lord North was to be invelted with the enfigns of that order, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

One Judith Whalin, who had been fome days in pri- 5 th. fon for the murder of a fhoemaker, found means to hang herfelf in Newgate, with the fillet that bound her hair. The only provo, cation the deceafed gave her was, that he refufed to mend her fhoes, on which fhe fnatched up a knife, and Itabbed him to the heart.

The claim of William Sinclair, Efq; of Ratfer, to the title of Earl of Caithnefs, was heard before the
[H]
Houre

## 98] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Houfe of Peers, and admitted; he appearing to be the lineal defcendant of William Earl of Caithnefs, who died in the year 1505.

A fervant maid to a furgeon near the Royal Exchange, thinking to take fome falts, on Thurfday, took arfenic inftead thereof, and, notwithftanding the immediate advice of a phyfician, fhe died on Saturday evening. On this fact being made public, M. de ia Touche obferves, that fallad or olive-oil taken warm, and repeated difcretionally, will infallibly prevent any bad confequences, if the arfenic has not been long taken. He alfo recommends the oil of olives for the bite of a viper, and refers for proof to the Phil. Tranf. No. 443 and 444. The oil, he fays, is firf to be well rubbed into the wound, over a chafing-difh, and then taken inward$l_{y}$, if the poifon has extended far into the body.
8th.
The bill for the relief of proteftant diffenters, in regard to fubfcription, paffed the Houfe of Commons.

This day the feffions ended at the OId Bailey; at this feffions eight prifoners were capitally convicted, among whom were Samuel Roberts and Thomas Bacchus, for coining guineas, \&c. and Richard Morgan, porter to a linen-draper in Smithfield, for robbing his mafter ; two are to be tranfported for fourteen years, and twenty-fix for feven years.

Five thoufand pounds were ordered by parliament to be paid to Mr. Cha. Irvine (the fame who invented the marine chair, fome years ago) for his difcovery of making falt-water frefh and wholefome ${ }^{2}$ fea.
About seven at night, a fire
broke out in the houfe of Mr. Jefferies, merchant, in Throgmorton. freet, and confumed above twenty capital houfes, and the beautiful hall belonging to the company of Drapers; it alfo burnt into Pigfreet, and confumed two houfes, and damaged another; in Auftinfriars one houfe was burnt down, and two damaged; feveral other houfes in a back court were defroyed, and fome damaged. The flames were fo rapid, that moft of the inhabitants loft their all. Happily the ftrong party-walls that divided the houfes, in fome meafure retarded their courfe; otherwife, inftead of twenty being confumed, all the ftreet to the Royal Fxchange might have been entirely burnt down. A coachman was killed in endeavouring to fave fome of his mafter's effects. Two children were taken out of a houfe, and a third, in the confufion, forgotten, who perifhed in the flames. Two maid-fervants, who pulled a fellowfervant out of bed, he being faft afleep, are allo miffing, and, it is feared, perifhed in an attempt to fave their clothes. An iron cheft, which contained a confiderable fum of money, is miffing, and it is fuppofed to have been conveyed away by fome villains.

It is not eafy upon fuch a melancholy occafion to procure fatifo factory particulars of the damage done. The lofs muft be incredible. Mr. Jefferies's flock of linens alone, at this feafon of the year, it is faid muft amount to 30,0001 . and moft of the fufferers were men of opulence.

The Drapers company have faved all the furniture, pictures, \&c. in their hall and court-soom, particularly the fine antique marble chimney-
chimney-piece there, with the famous original picture of Henry Fitz-Alwin, Efq; firft Lord Mayor of London, finely preferved; another moft capital full length picture of Mary Queen of Scots, and her fon King James I. when fix years old, faid to be taken from life, and for which the company have been offered a large fum by the French king; but they loft their grand lanthorn at the bottom of their hall ftairs, which coft upwards of 2001 .

A fire alfo broke out at Crediton, in Devonfhire, the fame evening, which burnt down 39 houfes.

Extract of a Letter from Newbern, North Carolina, Feb. 21.
"The following thanks have been given to the officers and foldiers of the provincial troops, who ferved under his Excellency Governor Tryon, on his late expedition againit the infurgents.

- In a letter I have juft received
- from the Earl of Rochford, one
- of his majefty's principal fecre-
- taries of ftate, I have it in com-
- mand from the King, to exprefs
- his majefty's thanks to the troops
- who were in the fie!d on the 16th
- of May laft, for their conduct
- and bravery on that day; by
- which they have gained to great
- honour, and have been the means,
- under God, of preventing that
- defolation and ravage with which
- this country was then threatened.
- It is with great fatisfaction, - gentlemen, that I bear teftimony
- of this gracious mark of his ma-
- jefty's royal favour to you.'

Nerwbern, Feb. 20.
'Tho. Martin."
Between nine and ten at
11 th. night, Sir Rowland Wynne was robbed by two fostpads, of which he gave immediate notice at

Sir John Fielding's office, in Bowftreet, when four perfons were inAantly difpatched in a coach to the place where the robbery was committed : in their way they were attacked by the fame. robbers, upon whom they immediately fired, and one was wounded; the other made his efcape. He that was wounded is fince dead, and appears to be a young man, apprentice to an en:graver, who had an allowance of 10.1. a year for pocket-money, and, when out of his time, was entitled to a pretty fortune.

Was held the anniverfary feaft of the fons of the $14^{\text {th. }}$ clergy, when an excellent fermon was preached on the occafion by the Rev. Dr. Morris. Their Graces the Archbihops of Canterbury and York, and eleven ocher bilhops, were prefent. The collections on the rehearfal and feaft-day were as follow:

> On Tueflay, at St. l. s.a. Paul's - - - - 19096 On Thurfday, at ditto 172149
> Ditto at the hall - - 53489
> 897130

This day Mr. William Prefton, and others, appeared againft Meffrs. Grofs and Bedwell, at Sir John Fielding's office, for defrauding them of linen to the amount of 50001 . The prifoners were linenprinters, and had received the goods in order to print; but being determined to convert them to their own ufe, had conveyed them on board a hip, in which Grofs and his family had intended to embark for Bofton, in New England. This is perhaps a new leind of fraud. which it may require a new act of parliament to punik or prevent for the future.
[H] 2 At

## 100] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

At this office a complaint of the journeymen cabinet-makers came on to be heard, by which it appeared, that as many goods as would have employed 400 journeymen many months to manufacture from rough materials, had been imported from France, duty-free, under the privilege of foreign ambaffadors; and praying the direction of the juftices how to proceed, in order to prevent fo great an encroachment upon their trade. They were advifed to lay their cafe before Lord Rochford; and, if no redrefs could be obtained from that quarter, to apply to parliament; but by no means to ofier any infult to the perfons concerned in the importation.
15th. This day Jonathan Britain, who had fo long amufed the world with a pretended difcovery of the perfons concerned in the fire at Portrmouh, was executed at St. Michael's-hill gallows, near Brithl, for forgery. He behaved with feeming penitence, and declared, the night before his execution, that he knew nothing of the fire, and that all he had laid and written about it, had not the lealt foundation in truth.

Thurfday night, Nir. Needham, one of his Niajefty's meffengers, arrived at the White Lion, Britol, with a refpite for John Ofborne, who was to have been executed with Jonathan Britain. The criminal, on being told of it, though in the moft gentle manner, was fo violently agitated with hyfterice, that three men could not hold him.

The letters from Holland bring as the following melancholy account. On Monday evening laft, the ith inf. at the Flemifh opera, at the thearre in Amferdam, a
fmall rope belonging to fome of the machinery took fire, owing to a candle having been by accident placed immediately under it, which communicated itrelf to the fcenes with fuch rapidity, that in a very few minutes the whole houfe was in fames. The fmoke and confufor was fo great, that thirty-one perfons perifhed on that meiancholy occafion, among whom were feveral ladies and gentlemen of diffinction. In flort, when the mail came away, fo great was the confufion owing to the above dreadful calamity, that fcarce half the bufinefs was conducted by the merchants in perfon. Eight or nine houfes were likewife burnt down by the faid fire.

This afternoon his Reyal ' 18 th. Highnefs the Duke of Glouceiter arrived from Italy, in perfet healch, and immediately waited or their Majefties at Kew.

By the report of the committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, to confider of the molt effecual method of taking and bringing the largeft poffible quantity of mackarel and herrings to London, as a feafonable relief to the poor in this time of \{carcity of butcher's meat, and as the moft probable means of reducing the high prices thereof, it appears that not leis than $3,789,192$ mackarel were brought laft feafon by land and water to Billing fgate, equal in weight to 3608 oxen, which, at I4l. each, upon an average, amounts to 50,5121. This is not given as an exact computation, it being impofitble to afcertain the precife number of herrings; but as a calculation founded upon the beft information that could be obtained. The promiums laft year, out of the

## CHRONICLE. [10I

chamber of London, for encouragement of the mackarel fifhery, amount to 5401.17 s .6 d . befides which, the committee have obtained permiffion to draw for 200 1. more, to make good deficiencies.
2If. Fis Majefty went in fate to the Houfe of Peers, and gave the royal affent to the following bills ; viz.

The bill for raifing a certain fum by loans on exchequer bills, for the fervice of the prefent year.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time.

The bill for allowing the free importation of rice into this kingdom, from any of his Majefty's colonies in America.

The bill for vefting Ely Houre in the hands of his Majefty.

The bill to regulate the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder.

The bill for further augmenting the falaries of the juftices of Cheiter, and the great fefions for the counties of Wales.

The bill for fettling and determining what parts of the precinct of the Savoy, in the county of Middefex, frall be under the furvey of the Court of Exchequer.

The bill to indeminify perfons who have omitted to qualify themfelves for offices or employments within the limited time by law, and for allowing a further time.

The bill to continue an act to prevent the fpreading of the contagious diftemper among the horned cattle.

The bill for building a bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead to the oppofite fhore.

The bill to explain and amend
an act for building a workhoure in St. Martin's in the Fields.

And alfo to feveral road, inclo: fure, and private bills.

The ceremony of the coronation of Gultavas III. of 22d. Sweden, was this day performed at Stockholm, with extraordinary magnificence.
Capt. Macbride failed with two frigates for Denmark, to bring away the unfortunate queen. She is to have an appointment of 50001 . a year from Denmark, and another from England of 80001 . to enable her to keep a court at Zell, in the dominion of Hanover. She has, however, intimated a defire to return to England, which it is hoped will be granted.

About noon Lord William Manners, brother to his 23 d. Grace the Duke of Rutland, was flung from his horfe in Vigo-lane, the corner of Old Burlington-ftreet, Piccadilly, when his head pitched againft a poft, and the heels of the beaft fruck againft the pit of his ftomach; notwithftanding which, he got up and walked into a houfe, but expired in a quarter of an hour.
Office of Ordnance. The 26 th King has been pleafed to direct, that for the future the captainlieutenants in the royal regiment of artillery and corps of engineers flall have rank, as well in the army as in their refpeative corps, as captains ; that the prefent cap-tain-lieutenants fhall take the faid rank from this day, and all future captain-lieutenants from the date of their refpective commiffions.

## H. S. Conway.

The colonels made in 1762, have alfo been promoted to the rank of major-generals; the lieutenant-co-
[H] 3
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## 102] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

lonels made in 1760 , to the rank of coloncls; and the majors to June 15,1764 , to the rank of lieutenantcolonels.

A grant paffed the great feal to Samuel Martin, Efq; of an annuity of one thoufand two hundred pounds.

The lord chancellor made an order for two iffues at law to be tried, whether General Stanwix furvived his lady, or whether Mrs. Stanwix furvived the general:-the fame to be tried in a month.

They write from Copenhagen, that the day after the execution of Counts Struenfee and Brandt, the Count Woliniki was carried before the commiffioners, and convicted of calumniating the king and queen dowager. He was fentenced to have his tongue cut out, and be banifhed the king's dominions. The former was executed immediately.

On the 18th of April, a florm arofe at and near Girgenti, in Sicily, during which the hailitones weighed twenty ounces, and kilied great numbers of cattle, and eightyfour perfons were killed by the lightning. The commandant of the cafle, in order to difpel the cloud, fired feveral cannon; but frelh lightning iffued from it, and killad feveral of the gunners.
$27^{\text {th }}$. This morning the following malefactors were executed at Tyburn; viz. Peter M•Cloud, for breaking into the houfe of Jofeph Hankey, Efq; at Poplar, with an intent to fieal his money and effects; Samuel Roberts and Thomas Bacchus, for high treafon, in coining guineas, half-guineas, and quarter-guineas; and Richard Morgan, porter to Mr. Hodgfon, linen-draper, in

Weft Smithfield, for robbing his mafter of a large quantity of linendrapery goods. M•Cloud was a boy about fifteen. They all behaved decently.

The following were refpited : Jofeph Lunn, for houfe breaking; Edward Branfgrove, for fealing feveral fheep; Ifaac Liptrap, for houfe-breaking,

## Tom's Coffee Houfe, Cornbill, May 27, $177^{2}$.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of Canada Reconnoiffances this day, the following letter was fent to Lord Rochford:
"The Britifh proprietors of $\mathrm{Ca}-$ nada Reconnoiffances, defire to exprefs to your lordfhip, our full fatisfaction with the manner in which you have afferted our juft claims, and concluded the long-depending negociation for our final payment. We refer ourfelves wholly to your lordmip's judgment and penetration for the intentions of the French miniftry to fulfil the terms they have agreed to for our reimburfement; and we have an entire reliance on your lordfhip's affurances, that, if there fhould be any failure or hefitation on their part, we Thall always be confidered as under the protection of government. We are fenfible, that we are much indebted to the clear comprehenfion you had of our aftairs, and to the abilities and indefatigable perfeverance with which your lordmip has conducted this negociation ; and we owe this public acknowledgment to your lordhip, for the ready accefs you have at all times afforded us; for the extraordinary attention you have fhewn to all our applications; for your chearful ac-
ceptance of every ufeful fuggeftion; for the candid, open, full, and early intelligence we received from your lordhip in every flage of the bufinefs; and for the fair treatment and polite, reception we have met with, not only from your lordhip, but from every perfon in the fecretary of ftate's office, ever fince your lordfhip has prefided there.

Signed Robert Allen, chairman; Wm. Took, deputy-chairman ; Benj. Hopkins, Feter Simond, John Hankey, Robert Hankey, Richard Carter, John Boldero, Jofeph Masfen, Leonard Ellington."

This afternoon three fhips belonging to his Britannic majefty, caft anchor in the road of Elifneur, viz. the Southampton, Commodore Macbride ; the Seaford, Capt. Davis; and the Cruizer, Capt. Cummings. They are to convoy her Danifh majefty to Stade in her way to Zell.

28 th.
The Rev. Mr. Loudon, tutor to Lord Napier's fons, was unfortunately fhot dead by the accidental going off of a piftol in the hand of one of the youths, who happened to take it up to look at it. Mr. Loudon had drawn the rammer of the piftol to clear the fpout of a coffee-pot; and was bufy in fo doing when the accident happened.

Sir Robert Murray Keith, having before called in and difcharged his debts, quitted Copenhagen, and arrived this day at Cronenbourg, in order to accompany her Danilh majefty to the place of her retirement.

A lady belonging to the Danim court, came this day to Cronen-
bourg, to receive the young Princefs Louifa Augufta from the queen her mother. Her majefty foon after embarked for Stade.
This day his majelty was pleafed to confer the honour

29th. of the moft noble order of the Bath, on the Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, Knt. fecretary to his excellency the Iord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Died lately, Guftavus Spendlove, Efg; worth 70,0001. which he has bequeathed to an only daughter, a maiden lady, near fixty years of age.

Mr. Harding, grazier, at Dover. -He left roool. to be diftributed in marriage portions to ten young women, at the option of his executors.

Colonel Toby, aged 88, at Bengal. He has been at that place upwards of fifty years.

Captain Thomas Lee, aged 98, at Ramigate. He had been feven times to the Eaft-Indies, and lately commanded a thip to the WeftIndies.

Mr. Hamiton, aged ior, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, formerly a tim . ber-merchant at Deptford.

Mrs. Ann Williams, a widow gentlewoman, aged 109, at Putney.

Joan Jones, widow, in the ro3d year of her age, at Guifborough, in Yorkfhire.

Mr. William Hardwick, aged 100, at Leeds, in Yorkfhire.
Elizabeth Nicols, aged 103, at Norwich.

Abram Strodtman, aged 128 , at Rouen, in France.

Jane Jenkins, aged 108, is Southwark.
[H] 4
JUNE:

## 104]. ANNUAI, REGISTER, 1772.

## J U N E.

It. The refractory city comveral informations of disfranchifement, from the Mayor's court to the court of King's-bench, and the city folicitor having obtained rules for them to fhew caule why the feveral writs of certiorari for removing the fame fhould not be quathed, the fame was argued in that court on Saturday; and this day Lord Mansfield gave the opinion of the court thereon, which was, that the writs had been improvidently granted; that caufes of that nature had no bufinefs in Weftminferhall; that every corporation inter Se, was the fole judge of its own sights and franchifes; and that the corporation of London had the right and power of determining the prefent caufe folely in their own hands.

This day the court of King's bench gave judgment in favour of the freemen againft the corporation of Shrewfbury. The corporation of Shrewibury, in 1733, made a byenlaw, by which they affumed the power of admitting or rejecting burgeffes, according to their own arbitrary will and pleafure. Before this bye-law was made, every perfon born in the town, or who had ferved an apprenticefhip of feven years in it, was entitled to his burgefsnip, upon payment of an accuftomed fine. This new power gave, therefore, the greateft alarm to the freemen; and writs of Mandamus were applied for, which swent down for the trial at the afizes; but the judge put off the caule from day to day, and at laf left the town without trying it. A fecond attempt to try the caufe was
made the following year, but the fheriff who returned the jury being one of the corporation, the corporation objected to the whole jury, which, in law language, is called challenging the array; and the trial was thus a fecond time delayed. The great expence incurred by thefe two unfuccefsful attempts, prevented a third being made till the fittings after laft Michaelmas term, when it again came on before a fpecial jury at Weftminfter-hall. After a long and full difcuffion, both the jury and the judge were fully convinced of the juftice of the claim of the freemen, and a verdict was returned accordingly. When the news of this verdict was known in the country, it occafioned the greateft rejoicings ever known, not only in the town of Shrewlbury, but in the neighbouring counties to a great diftance round.

Extract of a Letter from Trieftes April 28.
" We have juft committed to prifon here a hermit of the neighbouring country, who has announced in public the total deftruction of this city on the 4 th of May next. The impreffion which this impoltor made on the minds of the people was fo deep, that mof of them have forfaken their habitations and their bufinefs to fly from the approaching deftruction. The people cannot be undeceived, nor be prevailed upon to return to their houfes till the ominous day arrives, when, it 'is already decreed, the prophet will be hanged for his predictions."

The long-contefted Valentia caufe was this day decided 2 d. by the Houfe of Peers in Ireland, in favour of the fitting lord; 19

## C H R O N I C L E.

were for him, and only fix againft him. -Several lords did not vote upon the queftion, which feemed to them doubtful. It is fomewhat remarkable, that this noble lord is illegitimate in England, and the true fon of his father in Ireland, and that he has been fo declared by two tribunals, each fupreme in its decifion upon the queftion of the different peerages.

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\text { War-ofice, May 26, } 1772 .
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The king has been pleafed to direct, that, for the future, the captain-lieutenants of the cavalry and marching regiments fhall have rank, as well in the army as in their refpective regiments, as captains; that the prefent captainlieutenants fhall take the faid rank from this day; and all future cap-tain-lieutenants from the date of their refpective commiffions.

Barrington.
This day the following by a commifion from his Majefty, wiz.

The bill for remedying the evils occafioned by the laws now in being againf badgers, engroffers, forefallers, and regrators.

The bill for further encouraging the herring-fifhery on the coatts of the Ine of Man,

The bill for more effectually preventing frauds in the revenue of excife, with refpect to tea, foap, low wines, and fpirits.

The bill to explain and amend an act, relating to the eftablifiment of Lazarets.

The bill to prevent frauds and abufes, relating to the trade carrying on between Great Britain and Ireland.

The bill for more effectually preventing frauds in the flamp-duties,
upon vellum, parchment, paper, and cards.

The bill to continue and amend an act, to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

The bill for allowing a drawback on the exportation of tea to Ireland and his Majefty's colonies in America.

And allo to feveral other public and private bills.

The foreign minifters had a meeting to confult upon the prefervation of their privileges, which they fuppofe attacked by the petition of the cabinet-makers to parliament.

To the great honour of Prince Mafferano, we are affured, his excellency declared at the above meeting, that he would not keep company with any ambaffador, who degraded himiflf from the dignity of a regal reprefentative, to the mean fate of a fmuggler. "We come here (faid the generous Caltilian) to preferve the rights of nations, not to invade them; and thofe flates hould never fend a minifter to any court, if their country is not able to furnifh a geritleman."

The commons took into confu. deration the amendment made by the lords to the corn and game bills; which were both rejected. The motives affigned by the houfe for rejecting both bills were, that the Houfe of Lords had no right to alter any bill by which money was to be levied on the fabject. - In the debate on the latter, it was urged, that money levied by way of penalty could not be properly looked on in that light: to which Mr. So-licitor-general replied, it was not the fum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which

## 106] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

which it might eftablifh, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain; and concluded by remarking, that it was not for 40 s. that the glorious. Hampden contended, but for the properties, liberties, and privileges of his countrymen.-This affair took up near two hours; and Sir Fletcher Norton protefted, before he put the queftion on the corn and game bills, that he was fincerely for throwing them both over the table; and, when they were rejected, he was as good as his nord, for he toffed them into the very middle of the houre.

Being the king's birth4th. day, who then entered into the 35 th year of his age, the court at'si. James's, to compliment his Majetly, was the mof fplendid of any fince the commencement of the prefent reign, if we except only the firft after the acceffion. Lady Villars, Lady Carlife, Lady Sefton, the Duchefs of Marlborough, and fome others of the youngerfemale nobility, were dittinguifhed by a profufion of diamonds, and thofe worn only by the firt, were eftimated at 70,000 . Neither the Duke of Cumberland, his Duchefs, nor the Duchers of Gloucefter, were at court.
$5^{\text {th. }}$
This morning about five o'clock a fire broke out at Mr. Wilkinfon's, cabinet-maker, the fouth fide of St. Paul's church, which burnt with amazing rapidity for fome time, and entirely deftroyed that houfe, together with two adjoining ones, greatly damaged two other houfes in front, and deftroyed and damaged feveral houfes in Black-fwan-alley:

A chapter of the order of the bath was heid at St. James's, when Sir George Ofborne, Bart. was elect.
ed and invelted one of the kniglits of that order, in the room of the late Sir William Stanhope.

John Friend, Efq; of Dublin, who died a few days ago, was bro-ther-in-law to the noted Dudley, who was faid to be concerned in fetting fire to Portfmouth-dock. By his will, Mr. Friend has bequeathed his eftate of 25001 . a year to Dudley's children, except 3001. a year, which he has left to his fifter during life. She married without the confent of her friends, and her brother never would fee her till a few days before his death.

Came on before Lord Mansfield, the long-expect-

8th. ed trial between Mr . Townfend and Mr. Hunt, collector of the landtax, when, after hearing council on both fides, Lord Mansfield told the jury, that the queftion before them was, in fact, no other than, "Whether there was any legiflative power in this country? If they acknowledged there was, then they mult find for the defendant; and, in lefs than two minutes after his lordfhip had done ipeaking, the jury found for the defendant accordingly.

Copenbagen, May 23. The king fent orders the 18 th inflant, to the commifion of inquifition, to flop all proceedings againft Colonel Heffelberg, Admiral Hanfen, Lieutenant Aboe, Counfellor Sturtz, the Counfellor of State Willebrandt, and Profeffor Borger; fo that they were fet at liberty the next day, Meffrs Sturtz and Willebrandt have received orders to retire to the ine of Zealand, and Profeffor Borger to Aalbourg; his Majefty has granted each of the two laft an annual penfin of 300 rix dollars. It is prefumed, as the other prifoners

## CHRONIC.LE.

were not releafed that day, they were condemned to perpetual imprifonment.

Peterbourg, May 4. Two ordinances have been publifhed here lately ; the firlt prohibiting the im. portation of any foreign gold coin, excepting Dutch ducats. By the fecond, the fenate forbids any perfon's fpeaking on the fubject of religion, politics, affairs of tate, peace or war, or, in fhort, any other fubject but what regards their own profefions; and thofe who att contrary to this law are threatened with the wrath of heaven, and the indignation of her imperial Majefty. This ordinance is renewed from one publifhed on the fame fubject by the late Emprefs Elizabeth, and from another iffued by the prefent Emprefs in 1763.

Elfeneur, May 30. The 27th in the evering arrived in the Sound, two Englifh frigates and a fchonner; they faluted the caftle with feventeen guns, which were returned : Commodore $\mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{Bride}$ went immediately on fhore, and paid a vifit to the Governor of Cronenbourg, and an hour after he went on board again. The 28 th arrived the Englifh ambafíador, Sir Robert Keith, who is to conduct the queen as far as Stade. Of her Majelty's former houmold, the Count de Halftein de Lethraborg, and his lady, the Lady Moftyn, and Lord-chamberlain Raben, are to attend her Majefty as far as Stade, and return by land. All the provifion and baggage are already on board, and, if the wind prove fair, her Majefty will go on board this evening, and the fhips will fail. The three itate prifoners at Copenhagen are ftill in the fame fituation,

Copenbagen, May 30. A lady
belonging to the court went yef. terday to Cronenbourg in one of the king's coaches, to take from thence the young Princefs Louifa Augufta, and conduct her royal highnefs to the cafte of Chriftianfbourg.

This day his majeny went in the ufaal flate to the Houfe 9 th. of geers, and gave the royal affent to the following bills:

An act for granting to his Majefty a certain fum of money out of the finking-fund, for the fervice of the year 1772 ; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, lottery-tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders loft, burnt, or deftroyed.

An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of infolvent debtors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An act for repealing feveral laws againt badgers, engroffers, foreftal lers, and regrators.

An act for the better regulation of buildings and party-walls within the cities of London and Wettminfter, and the liberties thereof, and other the parifhes, precincts, and places in the weekly bills of mortality.

And to two private bills.
After which his Majefty was plealed to make a moft gracious fpeech from the throne, and the Lord-chancellor by his Majefty's command, prorogued the parliament to the I 1 th day of Augult next.

This day the feffions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this feffions fiffeen prifoners were capitally convicted; eighteen to be tranfported for feven years, one for fourteen, and three branded.

Jofhua Dudley, for perjury in the affair of the fire at Portimouth,

## 108] ANNUALREGISTER, 1792.

reccived fentence to pay a fine of i. s. be imprifoned one month, and then tranfported for feven years.

There was a meetieg this 10th. evening, at the Spanifi ambaffadors, of all the foreign minifers, when a paper was figne? by them, in order to be tranimitted to the fecretaries of fate, in which they engage, on their faith and honour, to fuffer no goods, of whatever kind, to be brought from abroad under their fanction, but what is for their own immediate we.
Inth. This morning the flatue of William Beckford, Efq. was fixed up in Guildhall. It is of the fineit white marble, in the attitude he food in when he fooke to his Majefty; and under the pedetal is his fpeech, on a tablet of black marble, in letters of gold. The fatue is thought to have the frongeft likenefs of him.

The following particulars have been given as a true flate of the proceedings relative to Mi . Banks and Dr. Solander's voyage, with the reafon why it is like to be laid afide.-Mir. Banks and Dr. Solander were not confulted on the choice of the fhip (the Endeavour) which was bought for them, and on their objecting to her want of accommodation for their draughtfmen, \&c. who were neceflary for their difcoveries, as well as to her want of room to flow the crew; the navyboard undertook to give all theic conveniences, and patched the fame thip with $a_{s}$ round-houfe and fquare deck, and wihout confidering whether the fhip could bear it, manned and ecuipped her for the voyage. Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, suc. examined her a fecond time, found her convenient if fhe could fail, of whish
they doubted, and reported her topheavy. - Their obfervations were difregarded; but a gale of wind arifing laid her on her fide without her having a fingle fail unreefed, and the could not for fome time recover: they ordered the long-boat to fave the crew, when unexpectedly fhe recovered. Notwithflanding this accident, fhe was reported good, and fit for the voyage, and was ordered to Plymouth. The pilot obeyed their orders, fending word he could not infure her out of the river. At laft it was found the farce could be carried on no longer, and the reports on which the navyboard proceeded were found falfe: exprefies were fent along the coalt to Deal, \&c. to order her into the nearett dock to Sheernefs, if they could overtake her: this was no difficult tafk; for, while the other fhips cleared the Downs, fhe did not make one knot an hour. She was put into dock; they cut off her round-houfe, and part of her deck, reduced the cabbin, and put her in the fame unfit fituation fhe was in when firlt objected to ; and then the queftion was politely put to Mr. Banks, take this or none. Mr. Banks has laid out feveral thoufand pounds for inftruments, \&c. preparatory for the voyage; Mr. Zoffani near one thoufand for neceffaries; and the other gentlemen very confiderable fums on that account.

This day being appointed for the inftallation of the

15th. knights elect of the molt honourable order of the bath, the knights companions, in the full habit of the order, and the knights elect, in their furcoats, mar.tles, and Ipurs, met in the prince's-chamber at Weftminfter, each attended by thres

## CHRONICLE.

three efquires; from whence they went in proceflion to the fouth eeaft door of the abbey, and from thence to King Henry the VIIth's chapel, where they were inftalled with the ufual ceremony. There were fifteen vacant ftalls, viz. His Royal Highnefs the Dake of Cumberland's, Earl Cholmondeley's, Earl Delawar's, Sir William Stanhope's, Sir Robert Clifton's, Duke of Chandos's, Lord Grantham's, Earl Ligonier's, Sir William Mordaunt Harbord's, Sir Charles Howard's, Duke of Boiton's, Sir Richard Lyttleton's, Sir William Rowley's, Lord Blakeney's, and Sir Francis Blake Delaval's. The knights infalled were, His Royal Highnefs the Bifhop of Ofnabrag, Earl of Bellamont, Lord Clive, Sir Wil--liam Draper, Sir Horatio Mann, Bart. Sir John Moore, Bart. Sir John Lirdiay, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Charles Montagu, Sir Ralph Payne, Sir William Lynch, Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Sir William Hamilton, Sir Robert Murray Keith, and Sir George Macartney : the abrentees were inttalled by proxy. At night there was a mort magnificent fupper and ball at the operahoure in the Haymarket, at the expence of the new knights, to which were invited the nobility and foreign minifters, and almot every perfon of diftinction in town without exception.

The populace rofe on Saturday at Taunton, and obliged the farmers to fell their wheat at 5 s . the buhel.

The banking-houfe of Meffrs. Neal, James, Ford̉yce, and Down, Itopped payment. Other failures have fince happened in confequence of the former. The confternation at firft was general throughout the
city; but by the firit of the merchants, and the timely interpofition of the Bank of England; many of the numerous bankruptcies that were expected, it is hoped, are prevented, and that trade will refume its former channel.

The news of Meffrs Neal, Fordyce, James, and Down, having ftopt payment. was received at Edinburgh, juft 43 hours after it happened at London. Edinburgh is diftant from London above 425 miles.

At a chapter of the moft noble order of the garter,

18th. held this day at St. James's, Lord North was invelled with the enfigus of that renowned order; after which his Lordfhip gave a fplendid entertainment at his houfe in Downingftreet.

Sir Robert Murray Keith arrived at Deal. He left the queen at the palace of Goerde, 60 miles from Stade, in the Hanoverian dominions. Except at parting from her children, which was truly afiecting, fhe feemed to be in very good fpirits, and fo continued during the voyage.

At a Court of Common-Council, the motion was confirmed to give the fum of 400 l . towards the relief of the faferers by fire in the lle of Grenada.

The lords of the treafury have purchaied Ely-houfe and ground in Holborn. The houfe is to be pulled down, and on the ground are to be ere\{ied the hackney-coach, falt, and ftamp offices.

We hear from the ine of Sky, that the mortality among the black cattle (owing to the hard winter, and want of provender) is eftimated at 8 or 10,0001 . fterling, in that ifland alone. The mortality has been

## 110] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

been as great in moft of the other ftore-farms, both in the iflands and on the continent, fo that the autumn markets for cattle this year muft be but ill fupplied.

The Duke of Cumberland was the only knight of the garter that was not fummoned to attend the chapter at Sc. James's, There were prefent the prince of Wales, bifhop of Oinabrug, duke of Gloucefter, duke of Newcaftle, duke of Rutland, juke of Montague, duke of Grafton, lord Hertford, lord Albemarle, and lord Gower.

It is beyond the power 22 d . of words to. defcribe the general confternation of the metropolis at this inflant. No event for fifty years paft has been remembered to have given fo fatal a blow both to trade and public credit. An univerfal bankruptcy was expected, the floppage of almoft every banker's houfe in London was looked for. The whole city was in an uproar; many of the firft families in tears. This melancholy fcene began with a rumour that one of the greateft bankers in London had ftopped, which afterwards proved true. A report at the fame time was propagated, that an immediate ftop of the greateft mult take place. Happily this report proved groundiefs : the principal merchants affembled, and means were immediately concerted to revive trade, and preferve the national credit.

The court of King's Bench gave judgment in the cafe of Somerfet the flave, viz. that Mr. Stuart his mafler had no power to compel him on board a thip, or to fend him back to the plantations. Lord Mansfield ftated the matter thus: The only queftion before us is, Is
the caufe returned fufficient for remanding the flave? If not, he muft be difcharged. The carfe returned is, the flave abfented himfelf, and departed from his mafter's fervice, and refufed to return and ferve him during his flay in England; whereupon, by his matter's orders, he was put on board the fhip by force, and there detained in fecure cuftody, to be carried out of the kingdom, and fold. So high an aet of dominion was never in ufe here; no mafter ever was allowed here to take a flave by force to be fold abroad, becaufe he had deferted from his fervice, or for any other reafon whatever. We cannot fay the caufe fet forth by this return is ailowed or approved of by the laws of this kingdom, therefore the man mult be difcharged.

This day the city's folicitor figned judgment of dif23 d. franchifement in the Mayor's court againft the mafter and wardens of the three refractory companies, among whom was Mr. Alderman Plumb; but in the afternoon the recorder fet the judgment afide, in order, as alledged, to give the parties an opportunity of trying the merits of the caufe at large.

The fubscription of bachelors of arts at Cambridge to the 39 articles was this day removed, nem. con. Inftead of it is fubflituted the following declaration, "I A.B. de-clare-that I am, bona fide, a member of the Church of England as by law eftablihed."

Came on before Dr. Bettelworth, in the prerogative

26th. court, Doctors Commons, the final pleadings relative to the citation of Lady Warren againit Sir George her hufband, for cruelty, and thereby requiring a feparate mainte-

## CHRONICLE.

nance, and feparation, a menfa et thoro; when, after a hearing of eleven hours, the judge thought fit to difmifs the citation in favour of Sir George Warren, the defendant.

27th.
This morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at the houfe of Mr. Watfon, coach-painter, in Long-Acre, which entirely confumed the fame, together with the houfe of Mr. Bluck, filver lace weaver, and greatly damaged that of Mr. Nuttall, engine-maker, and the pawnbroker adjoining, all in front. The flames then fpread to Broadcourt, where they deftroyed fix houfes, among which was the celebrated Lucy Cooper's, and feveral more were greatly damaged. No water could be procured for full three hours, fo that the fire raged all that time with uncontrouled fury. Mr. Sheriff Wilkes attended with great affiduity in order to affift the poor fufferers: and two fellows had the impudence to pelt him, for which they were foon feized by the populace, and carried before Sir John Fielding, who committed them to prifon.

Marjeilles, May 18. The Englifh admiral arrived at Villa Franca the firlt of this month, gave Capt. Jarvis of the Alarm Frigate a letter and a cafe, with orders to carry them with all diligence to Mr. Pleville le Pclley at Miarfeilles, who faved the Alarm as the was on the point of periming on the firt of Nay laft year. The letter from the lords of the adiniralty in England is as follows. "Sir, the fervice you rendered the frigate excites our admiration and acknowledgment. Your courage, your pradence, your intelligence, your
talents merited that Providence hould crown your zeal. Succefs was your recompence, but we beg you will accept what Capt. Jarvis is charged to bring you as an homage rendered to your merit, and as a proof of our gratitude." The cafe contained feveral pieces of plate richly chared, one of which was a vafe enriched with ornaments relative to the fervices rendered by the Sieur Pleville le Pelley. Oa one fide was the arms of England, and on the other this latin infcription, "Georgio Renato Pleville le Pelley, Nobil Normano Grandivilienfi. Navis bellicre Portufque Naffilienfis pro Prafecto ob Navem regiam in Littore Gallico pericitantem Virtute, Diligentiaque, faa, fervatam; feptem Viri Rei navalis Britannicæ. M.DCC.L.XX." To George Rene le Pleville le Peliey, a Norman gencleman of Grandeville, lieutenant of the king's navy and of the Port of Marfelles, for having faved one of the king's thips from fhipwreck on the coaft of France; from the feven lords of the Admiralty of England, 1770.

Copenbagen, June 17. The grievances of the failors, fet forth in the petition which they prefented to the King on the fixth, having been examined into, and found groundefs, their demand was refufed, and they were told they murf abide by the ancient regulations, or be dimifled. They were allo told, that the King was pleared to forgive them for this time the frep they had taken, but wamed them never to do the like again, on pain of being condemned as rebels to work at the fortifications for life, without hope of pardon. This declaration had the defired effect ; and they have deputed two of their com-

## 112] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

rades to return thanks to the King, for having forgiven their imprudent conduct.

Several precious monuments of antiquity have lately been found in the remains of the ancient city of Herculaneum, among which are fome veffels for culinary purpofes, made of fine copper lined with filver; which flews that the ancients were not unacquainted with the pernicious qualities of copper refpecting health, nor unmindful of providing properly againt their ill effects.

A letter of thanks from the King of Great-Britain was prefented to his holinefs the Pope, by D. Paul Borghefe, for the great regard and attention which his holinefs had fhewn to the Duke of Gloucefter, during his late flay at Rome.

Advice was received at Hamburgh, that a fire, which lately broke out at Oeftita, near Archangel, had confumed 519 houfes, and a great number of florehoufes, in which were 1000 lafts of rye, and great quantities of hemp.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Jine 10.
"By an advice - fhip we have received the agreeable news, that on the 5 th of May peace was proclaimed at Algiers between Denmark and the Algerines."

The court of Naples and that of Copenhagen have mutually agreed to recall their minifters from each refpective court, and, for the future, to fend only a conful each, to take care of their affairs.

Married, at Lazai's hill, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Stephens, aged 10g, to Mrs. Barry, aged 102.

The Rev. Mr. Luke Ember, near

80 years of age, to Mifs Elliot, a young lady of 14 .

Died lately, Perram, Efq; at his feat in Hertfordflire, well known for his fkill in horfe-racing and cock-fighting, by which he amaffed upwards of 1000 1. per annum, befides a great fum of money; the bulk of which, after paying fome legacies, he has left to a relation, a youth about nine years of age.

Mr. Morgan, at Rotherhithe, formerly purfer of a man of war; reckoned to have died worth $3^{00,000}$. but was fo penurious, he would not keep any fervant.

Mr. John Wigan, one of the oldeft and moft noted jockies in this kingdom, aged 92 years.

At Oxford, in the 95 th year of his age, Capt Marcellus Laroon.

In the ro3d year of her age, Mrs. Moore, of Marybone.

Jafper Jenkins, Efq; aged 106, at Enfield, formerly a merchant at Liverpool.

Mary Metcalf, aged 108, near Backwork, Northumberland.

Mrs. Tate, aged 106, at Malton, in Yorkfhire.

At St. Omer's, in France, Madame Girodolle, a maiden lady, aged 127.

Mrs. Keith, at Newnham, in Gloucefterfire, aged 133, who retained her fenfes cill within a fortnight before her death: me nas left 60001 . to her three daughters, the youngef of whom is rog years of age : fhe has likewife left behind her about feventy grand-children and great grand-children.

## J U L Y.

The action brought by a gentleman laft term againft
ift.
the governor and directors of the Bank, for refufing him the liberty of transferring his fock, which itood in the joint names of him and his wife, without her confent, was tried yefterday in the court of King's-bench, and decermined in Favour of the plaintiff, with full cofts of fuit. Lord Mansfield declared, "that nothing could be clearer than the hufband's right on this occafion, -that the officers of the Bank had nothing to do with any claim of the wife, unlefs ferved with an injunction from the court of Chancery, which in this cafe has been repeatedly refufed; that it was highly cruel and oppreffive to withhold from the hufband his right of transferring, fince, if he died whilft the matter was agitated, the wife would become entitled as the furvivor to the privilege of transferring and difpofing as fhe thould think fit of fo much of the real and abfolute property of her huband."

The petition of the Honourable Thomas Walpole, Samuel Wharron, Efa; and others, for a grant of a tract of country, for a new colony on the banks of the Obio, was taken into confideration in privy council, and it is faid finally de. termined in favour of the petitioners.

Dublin Cafle, June 25. His majefty having been gracioufly pleafed, as a mark of his royal acceptance of the good fervices performed by Sir George Macartney, to nominate him to be one of the knights companions of the molt honourable order of the bath; and his majefty having been pleafed to fignify his royal pleafure, that George Lord Vifcount Townthend, Lord-lieutenant-general, and general go-

VoL. XV.
vernor of his majefy's kingdom of reland, fooud invert him with the enfigns of the faid order, and that the faid invelfiture fhould be performed in fuch public and diftinguifined manner, as may both thew the refpect due to the king's order, and be a teflimony of his majefly's fenfe of the merit of the gentleman on whom that fignal mark of his royal favour ivas conferred; the ceremony was accordingly performed this day.

After which Sir George Macartney was entertained at dinner by his excellency the lord-lieutenant, together with many of the nobility, and principal perfons of difinction.

A young man was found hanging in a cow-houfe at $5^{\text {th }}$. Falmouth, and his brother was foon after taken up in a fiherman's net drowned. Each of thefe young men, it is faid, had zoool. in a late banker's hands, the lofs of which was the caule of this melancholy catattrophe; it is added, that a young gentlewoman that was foon to have been married to one of the brothers, is fince dead of a broken heart.

Mr. Hill, who was lately expelled the univerfity of Oxford, preached a fermon on Hampfeadheath to more than 5080 hearers.

In confequence of the unwearied application of the 6th. cabinet-makers, the Treafuryboard have at length given orders for the feizure of a large quantity of contraband goods, lately imported under the fanction of the Venetian refident; and on Friday and Saturday laft, feveral officers of the cultoms, attended by fome cabinet-makers, feized in the houfes of Meffrs. W. and R, in Sherrard[1]
fiscet,

## 114] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Atreet, Golden-fquare, and Mr. C. in Greek-Atreet, Soho, feveral hundreds of chairs and fofas, near a ton of curled hair, a large quantity of brafs nails, a great number of marble tables, fome very rich flab frames, carved and gilt, filk lace, tapeitry, \&cc. The whole of which was immediately conveyed to the king's warehoules at the Cuftomhoufe. Although the quantity of thefe goods is a mazingly great, yet they are faid to be not above onefourth of the above before-mentioned importation, configned to Baron Berlendinni, the Venetian refident.
This day the act of parliament takes place, by which a duty of one fhilling extraordinary is laid upon all green and bohea teas, cleared out of the Eaft-India company's warehoufes.
8th.
A motion was made in ber the court of Exchequer in behalf of the crown, relative to an extent laid by his majefty on the effects of a late bankrupt partnerfhip. It was fubmitted to the court that the partners had received to the amount of 20,0001 . of the land-tax levied in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and 1,4001 . of the duties on windows and lights collected in the county of Middlefex. The counfel therefore prayed, that as by the bankrupt acts the affignees had poffefed themfelves of the effects in queltion, the court might make an order to refrain them from embezzling or making of an improper application of thefe effects until the true dertination of them was legally determined.

William Siday and William Pa ris, for breaking into the houfe of Mrs. Fifher in Gofwell-ftreet, and
ftealing goods; John Adthed and Benjamin Allfworth, for breaking into the houfe of Mrs. Bellamy at Marybone, and ftealing a quantity of goods; Jofeph Guyant and Jofeph Allprefs, for robbing the mail laft October, were executed at Tyburn. Both the fheriffs and the under fheriff attended the execution. The four firft were delivered to their friends for interment, but the bodies of the two laft were carried to be hung in chains near the place where they robbed the mail. They all acknowledged the jultice of the fentence; the houfebreakers in particular faid, that they juftly deferved death, having for fome time paft belonged to a gang of houfebreakers and ftreet-robbers; and attributed their unhappy fate to their connection with bad wo. men.
Yefterday upwards of 60 felons under fentence of tranfportation in Newgate, were fhipped on board the veffel configned with them to the plantations in America.

Dudley, who pretended to make fome difcoveries relative to the fire at Portfmouth, and who was convicted on his confeffion on an indictment for perjury, was fhipped among the other felons.

Dr. Richard Jebb, who attended the Duke of Gloucefter, when abroad, kiffed his majefty's hand on being appointed phyfician to his majefty.

All the fervants of the late Princefs Dowager of Wales have $20 \%$, per annum fettled on them for life, with liberty to engage themfelves in other fervices.

The univerfity of Oxford, in full convocation, voted a letter of thanks under their common feal, inclofed in a filver box, to each

## CHRONICLE.

of the four truftees of Dr . Radcliffe's will, for their liberality in building an obfervatory, and farnifhing the fame with a complete fet of aftronomical inftrumenis. The foundation fone was laid on the 27th day of June laft, by the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, vice-chancellor, the Savilian profeffor of aftronomy, and Henry Keene, Efq; the architect; in which was inferted a copper-plate bearing the following infcription :

Profingulari fua erga, Academiam voluntate,
Georgius Henricus, Comes de Litchfield,
Carolus Mordaunt, Baronettus, Gulielmus Bagot, Baronettus, Gulielmus Drake, Armiger, Radcliviani Teftamenti Curatores, P. C.

## Afronomiz Sacrum. Anno MDCCLXXII.

This obfervatory, which will be 175 feet in front, and the elevation of the center 88, is very advantageounly fituated near the Radcliffe infirmary, on a fpacious "piece of ground, containing upwards of ten acres; a benefaction which was very obligingly granted for the ufe of the univerfity by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

On the inquifition taken before William Clare, Gent. coroner for Wilts, at Studley, a few days ago, on the body of Robert Willcocks, who was killed by his brother, the circumftances appeared to be as follow: the deceafed fome years fince rented an acre of land adjoining to a fmall garden belonging to the houfe in which he and his family lived: during the time he occupied this acre, be had inclofed
svith a hedge about four lug of the land, in order to enlarge his garder. At length the deceared's family increafing very faft, he was rendered incapable of manuring and flocking, and confequently renting the faid acre. Upon this, his brother, who lived under the fame roof, and alfo rented an acre of land adjoining, became a renter of both, and prefently demanded the fmall lot of ground which the other had formerly hedged in. The deceafed refufed it, and repeated quarrels enfued. The fatal one was on the $20: \mathrm{h}$ of May, when the furvivor, John Willcocks, was going to deltroy the hedge with a tool called a grubbing axe, but his brother meeting him, told him he fhould not. After fome altercation, Johu made a blow at the head of the deceafed with all his force, which he by fhifting avoided; on this, John immediately ftruck him a violent blow on the bone of his left leg, and another with the handle of the axe on his breaft, of which he languihed till the 30 th of June, and then died. The jury adjourned to Friday, and then brought in their verdict wilful murder.

## Extract of a Letter from Pontypool, July 6.

"This day a rich vicar, and a poor curate, paid into the hands of the proper officer 1.51 the firf rol. the latter 5 l. having incurred the penalties, by neglecting to read in church, the act againft profane curfing and fwearing. The vicar, it feems, had, without affigning any reafon, difmiffed the curate from his church, and the fons of the latter informed againg the former, without knowing that their

## 116] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

father lay under the fame predicament."

Came on in the Court of $9^{\text {th. }}$ King's-Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a fpecial jury, a caufe on an action for falfe imprifonment, againft a fheriff's officer. It appeared that the officer, after bail had been accepied, and a bond entered into, refufed to releafe the plaintiff from his confinement, and in the end prevailed on one of the bail to tear his name off the bond, becaufe the prifoner refufed to pay for certain enumerated articles, which he never had. The jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with cofts and 2 cl . damages. The chief juftice was clearly of opinion, that an action would always lie in every inflance where an officer offered to detain his prifoner, after bail had been accepted of and legally given; for however juft the officer's demand may be, he malt feek a remedy according to law, not by compulfion or extortion.

The Venetian ambaflador 12th. has made a formal demand of the goods imported under his aufpices, and fince feized by a fpecial order of the treafury-board. But his excellency was peremptorily told, that, as his Britannic majefty would conntenance no infringements of the Venetian laws in his minifter at Venice, fo would he not fuffer the minifter of that republic to violate with impunity the laws of Great-Britain. And alfo, that his majefty meant this refolution to extend to all his fervants, in every foreign court, and to the minifters of every power now or hereafter refident bere.
4ith.
There was a very remarkable inftance of the ineff.
cacy and difproportion of our pea nal laws: two perfons were whipped round Covent-Garden, purfuant to fentence; the one for fealing a bunch of radifhes, which nature might have impelled him to do; the other for debauching and polluting his own niece, a crime that nature revolts at.

A caufe came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a fpecial jury, on the flatute of ufury, wherein the king and Beaumont was plaintiff, and an eminent colour-man defendant ; when it appearing the plaintiff had borrowed of the defendant 2001. and paid him 10 per cent. intereft, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 2001. damages.

On Sunday the 12 th inftant, failed down the river, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Dr. Lind, and Mr. Truil (a gentleman well acquainted with the northern languages and antiquities) on their voyage round the weft of Irelland, Scotland, with its ines, and Iceland. They have carried every thing that can give them affitance in examining the natural hiftory of thefe countries, with that of the feas furrounding them.

They write from Hanover, that the Hereditary Princefs of Brunfwick has been at Goerde, accompanied, contrary to expectation, by the hereditary prince her hurband, which is looked upon as a convincing proof, that a perfect harmony fublifts between thefe twa illuftrious perfonages. They ftaid four days with Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, who was overjoyed to fee her fifter. It is fince reported, that the queen may poffibly foon make a tour to Brunfwick.

A caufe was tried in the Court

## C H R O N I C L E.

of King's-Bench, in which the landlord of the houfe, from which Lady Mayo's bank notes, \&c. were ftolen, was plaintiff, in an action for falfe imprifonment, having been taken up on fufpicion of being privy to the robbery, and confined for near five weeks, when his innocence appeared by the detection of the thief, his conviction, and execution. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and 200l. damages.

His majefty's mip Bonetta arrived exprefs from Admi16th. ral Montague with the following difagreeable intelligence: "That he had ftationed the Gafpee fchooner, Lieutenant Dudingiton, at Providence, in Rhode-lland, to protect the trade, and prevent the excefs of fmuggling that conftantly prevails at that place; and which, by the particular activity of the officer, was fo effectually done, that the people were determined to remove the reftraint. Accordingly, at midnight, about two hundred armed men in eight boats boarded the fchooner, wounded the lieutenant, took all the people out of the veffel, and then burnt her."

A motion was made before the barons of the Exchequer, in Ser-jeant's-Inn-Hall, on behalf of the affignees of Meffrs. Neal, Jarnes, Fordyce, and Down, for leave to pay into the bank 30,0001 , the anount of the extents on Fordyce's eftates, as a fecurity for the crown till the legality of the extents are determined; which wasaccordingly granted, and the extents are to be withdrawn.

The coroner's inqueft fat on the body of a young waterman, who having fruck his fiter in a violent pafion under the eye, was fuddenly peized with contrition, and in.
ftantly ftabbed himfelf. The jury brought in theirverdict lunacy.

The feflions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this feffions 8th. ten were capitally convicted, thirtythree received fentence of tranfportaiton for feven years, and two for fourteen years.

Among thofe capitally convicted, was an officer in the train of artillery, charged with committing an unnatural crime.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a fpecial jury, a criminal profecution at the fuit of the crown, in behalf of a pretended lunatic, againf the keeper of a private madhoufe, and others. The triallaited from nine o'clock in the morning, till patt four in the afternoon, when the jury, without leaving the court, found the defendants guilty, and acquitted the fervant. The court is to pronounce judgment early next term.

The following advertifement appeared in the St. James's Chronicle.
"6 Wanted immediately, fifteen hundred, or two thoufand pounds, by a perfon not worth a groat, who having neither houfes, land, annuities, or public funds, can offer no other fecurity, than that of fimple bond, bearing fimple intereft, and engaging the repayment of the fum borrowed, in five, fix, or feven years, as may be agreed upon by the parties.

Whoever this may fuit (for it is hoped it will fuit fomebody) by directing a line for $A . Z$. in Rochefter, thall be immediately replied to, or waited on, as may appear neceflary:"

The following is an infcription on an elegant entablature of brafs, with a marble border highly polifhed, juf put up at the head of
[I] 3
the

## 118] ANNUAL, REGISTER, 1772.

the ftair-cafe leading into the Ma-rine-Society's office over the RoyalExchange:
"In 1763 , William Hickes, Efq; of Hamburgh, left a generous tolsen of regard to this his native country, worthy to be recorded to the latet polterity: Ho bequeathed to this Society a fum of money which produces 300l. per annum, for fitting out poor boys, in time of war, to ferve the officers on board the royal navy, in order to be brought up as feamen: In time of peace, one half of the produce to be expended in fitting out poor boys as apprentices to owners and mafters of fhips in the merchantsfervice and coafing veffels; the other half in placing out poor girls to trades, whereby they may earn an honeft livelihood. 7 his memorial was given by Thomas Na , Efq; citizen of London."

## Extract of a Letter from Marfeilles, June 19.

"A young man of this town, who was violently in love with a girl whom he defpaired to fucceed with, on account of the great difproportion of fortune between the two families, lately poifoned his father, mother, brother, and filter, at one mieal, in order so get all their fortunes. The precaution he had taken to bring two eggs for his own fupper, was the means of difcovering his crime; buthe found means to make his efcape."

## Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"Mad.d'Orcay died herelately, of a difemper little known in this country, but diftinguiked in Poland by the name of the pliqua. One of the fymptoms of this difternper is looked upon as incurable, which is, that bluod iffires from the hair."

Copenbagen, June 23. The Counfellor of Jufice Siruenfee fet our on his departure from hence this day for Labec. The king has reftored to him his effects, which are valued at 6000 rixdollars, including the prefents he had receiv. ed before his imprifonment, from his majent and the late Count Struenfee, his brother.

Colonel Falkenfchiold fent a re. quelt of fome kind to his majefty before his banifhment to Munk, holm, but it was not complied with.

The report was made to his majefly of the convicts 24 th. under fentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution, viz. George Lovell, Robert Ayftrop, John Devine, James Dempley, and Robert Jones, on Wednefday the 5 th of Auguttnext: Thomas Mafey, John Rogers, Richard Cole, John Fryers, and James Affent, were refpited during his majefty's pleafure,

A caule was tried before Lord Mansfield, for criminal converfation, brought by a watchmaker againt an agent to an attorney. It appeared, that a familiar intercourfe being difclofed to the plaintiff, to have been carried on between his wife and the defendant, he charged her with it, and he declared that the defendant had committed a rape on her, and that the would fiwear it, which fhe did before the lord-mayor, and preferred a bill of indictment againft the defendant for an aclual rape, which was found ignoramus. On this the defendant brought his action againf the plaintiff for a malicious profecution, on which he recovered a verdict for 50\%. damages. The watchmaker in this latit fuit prov-

## C H R O N I C L E.

Ing clearly the criminal converfation between his wife and the defendant, the jury, after half an hour's confideration, gave him a verdict, with 3001 . damages.
29 th.
Came on a caufe to be G ildhall by Lord Mary, at Guildhall, by a fpecial jury, in which the affignees of a bankrupt were plaintiffs, and a merchant of London defendant, for the recovery of 500 . Ealt-India capital ftock, which had been transferred to the barkrupt for the purpofe of voting at an election for Eaft-India directors, and which the faid bankrupt had re-transferred to the faid merchant after the ftatute of bankruptcy had taken place. The jury fhewed their deteftation to this practice, by giving a verdict to the plaintiffs, with 1,2721 . damages, befides conts of fuit.

The fame day a ty the-caufe came on to be tried before the barons of the Exchequer, wherein the Rev. Mr. John Glafle, Rector of Pencombe, in Herefordfire, was plain. tiff, and his parifhioners defendants. The queftion was, Whether notice given ten days, previous to the expiration of the year 1769 , was fufficient to make void a compofition in lieu of tythes, that had fubfifted in the parifh many years; which the court determined in the afirmative.

The pregnancy of the princefs, confort to the young presender, was declared at Rome. This princefs is grand-daughter to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylelbury, father of Charles Bruce, the laft Earl of Aylefbury, in whofe perfon that title became extinct. The faid Thomas, being a papitt, fettled at Brufiels, in the low countries, where he married tohis fecond lady Charlotte, Coun-
tefs of Sanna, of the noble houfe of Argenteau; by whom he had an only daughier, "Charlotte Maria, who married in 1722 the prince of Horne, one of the princes of the empire; by whom he had five children, the youngelt of whom is the abovementioned Princefs' of Stol. berg, who, as appears by the foreign accounts, is firf-coufin to her Grace the prefent Duchefs of Richmond, (her grace's father and the princefs's mother being brother and fifter) fecond coulin to his Grace the Duke of Chandos, and allied to the principal nobility in this kingdom.

## Extract of a Letter from Stockbolm, J̌uly 3. <br> "We have juft received advice

 from Avafaæa in Lapland, that the wood on mount Horrilakers had, by fome accident, been fet on fire on the night of the 22 d of June, which burnt with fuch amazing rapidity, that the flames foon communicated to the forefts at the foot of the mountain, and the trees being dried by the hot weather, were in lefs than half an hour in one continued blaze. The light was foon feen from Avafaæa; and the inhabitants immediately ran to fome villages that were near the foref fide, but the little wooden huts that formed thofe villages, were foon'reduced to afhes; happily no lives were loft, The flames continued ravaging the forelts till the 24th in the afternoon; when a heavy fhower of rain falling, it was alnooft immediately extinguifhed. This is the fourth fire of the kind that has happened on the HorrilaEers fince the year 1736."Died lately, aged upwards of 70 a Mr. Richard Child, farmer, at
[I] 4 Colfall,

## 120] ANNUAL, REGISTER, Iク7.

Coifall, in the parifh of Amerham, Bucks. This covetous man, in the year of the hard froft, 1739, laid up upwards of an hundred quarters of wheat, which he might then have fold at 19l. a load, but he would not take lefs than 20l. and kept it to his death. It has fince been brought out of the granary, but fo damaged by vermin and time, that only about feventeen quarters were faleable, and fold laft week at Uxbridge market at inl. jos. a load. He died worth about 30001.

At Newington Batts, in one houre, and on one day, Mrs. Elizabeth Weft, aged 79, and Mrs. Ann Weft, aged 72 , maiden ladies and fifters:

Thomas Store, Efq; aged g5, at Epfom,

John Meggs, Efq; aged Ior, at Tamworth, in Stafiordihire.

Jean Merot, in the royal hofpital of invalids at Paris, in the yo8, th year of his age.

## A UGUST.

$3^{\text {d. }}$ At Kirkftall, near Leeds, a very affecting feene happened. One Armley, with his two fons, the one fever, the other about fixteen, viewing fome embankments there, the youngef fell into the river; the father jumped in to fave him ; and the eldeft, feeing both in danger, followed to give his affiftance, and all three perifhed rogether.

The Earl of Harcourt arrived in town from his embafly at the court of France.

Prince Poniatowfik, nephew to the King of Poland, arrived in London.

The following is the fate of gratuinies befowed by his majefty on the gentlemen of the faculty, who attended the Duke of Gloucefter in his late illnefs in Italy; to Dr. Jebb, 20001. to Mr. Adair ${ }_{2}$ I500.1. and to Mr. Carlton, hourhold furgeon to his royal highnefs, who has attended him in all his tours to the continent, 2001. and a penfion of 100 l , per annum.

## Extract of a Letter from a gentlemana at Lifbon, to a merchant in Corke', Fuly 13 .

's On the 3 dinftant was executed, purfuant to her fentence, Louiza de Jefus, for the murder of thirtythree infants, that were at different times committed to her care by the directors of the foundling-hofpital at Combra, for which (as appears by the fentence publifhed) fhe had no other inducement bur 600 reas in money, a covado of baiz, and a cradle, that the received with each of them. She was but twenty-two years of age when executed. Going to execution fhe was pinched with hot irons, and at the gallows her hands were fruck off; fhe was then ftrangled and her body burnt."

His majefty has been pleafed to refite the execution of the two following capital convicts in Newgate, till further fignification of his royal pleafure, viz. Robeat Aiftrop, for robbing Mr. John Stearne on the highway, in Parklane, Grofvenor-fquare, of a filver watch, and James Dempley, who (with John Devine), was convicted of robbing Richard Glover, Efq; on the highway, of a gold watch.

The affair of Mr. Morris, who went abroad with his 6th. ward, the natura! daughter of the
late Lord Baltimore, was taken into confideration by the lord-chancelIor: when his lordhip was pleafed to difmifs him from tis wardhip, and to orderhim to frand committed. On the contrary, it is faid, that Mefrs. Wilkes and Glynn have received leters from Mr. Moris, prefing them to call upon the mio mittry, to remonftrate againit his imprifonment at Lifle, as an infringement of the law of nations.

## 8th.

Sir Jofeph Yorke fet out to re-affume the function of his embafly to Holland. He was lately prefented with the freedom of the city of Dublin in a gold box, when in Ireland to review his regiment.

Four perfons were tried at York afizes, for fmothering a boy, that had been bitten by a mad dog, and was raving mad himfelf, between blankets. They are faid to have been acquitied for want of eviqdence.

The following extraordinary account is faid to be true: On the ad of July laft, the wife of John Charlfworth, who keeps the crofs-keys-imn at Balfover in Derbyfire, was fafely delivered of three children. The good woman continued in tolerable health ten days, when The was delivered of a fourth child; and fhe was on the 22d of July feized in labou: for the third time, and brought two more childrea into the worid. There fix children, though very fmal!, were perfectly well formed: four are dead, but a boy and girl, with the mother, are likely to live.

A moft remarkable caufe came on to be tried at the afizes for the county of Norfolk, where a ciergyman of Cambridye was plaintiff, and his uncle dcfendant. It ap-
peared upon the trial, that the plaintiff's father, from a variety of difrefsful circumfances, had been reduced to the melancholy fituation of wanting bread; he had been an hoitler at an inn in London, had married the maid, and had been reduced to beggary; that, while he was firolling about as a vagabond, his father died, and his eldeft brother took poffefion of the eflate; but it being held in gavel kind, the plaintiff brought his action for the recovery of his father's. right of inheritance, and obtained a verdic.

Eleven of the hearts of fteel, who werc indicted in 1th, the couniy of Down, and tranfmitted to Dublin for trial, purfuant to a late act of parliament for that purpofe, were brought to the bar, by virue of a commifion for holding a fpecial gaol-delivery. The court fat three days, the tivo firt of which were taken up in dif. putes concerning the legality of the commifion under which they fat ; on the third, a great number of witneffes were examined on behalf of the crown, and, after a long and excellent charge given to the jury, the prifoners were all brought in not guilty."

Late lall night a farther sefpite, during his majefty's pleafure, came to Newsate for Cipt. Jones, who was to have been ex"cuted this day for a deteltable crime; and it is faid an exprefs is difpatched to York, requefting the prefence of Judge Willes, who tried him, in town.

The fuandation-fone of the new bridge over the 17 th. Wear, belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, was laid. The ancient and honourable fraternity

## 122] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

of free and accepted mafons attended the ceremony; as did likewife the dean, moft of the prebends, and many of the neighbouring gentlemen.
19th. This day Jacob Benider - was introduced to his majefty, as minifter from the Emperor of Morocco. The letter which he then had the bonour to prefent to his majefty, was to the following cficet:-" The bearer of this imperial letter, is Jacob, fon of Abram Benider, a perfon equally beloved by his fovereign and his country, and who has your majelty's interefts truly at heart. I have intrufted him with full powers to treat, and from his knowledge of public affairs, and his attention to our mutual interefts, I trut your majefty will give him that degree of credit which his fidelity to me, and inclinations to ferve you, jufly merit. He is particularly acquainted with the motives of this embany, which regard your conful's withdrawing himfelf from Tetuan, in a manner fo contrary to the eftablifhed ufages on fuch occafions. I have fent him to your majefty, becaufe I know he has ability to ferve both you and me."

At the afizes held at Bury St. Edmond's, an elderly gentleman of an opulent foriune, was tried for enticing a girl into his garden, and attempting to injure her: he was found guilty, and fined 4001 . 21f. The water in the Thames was fo remarkably low in the afternoon, that people might have waded acrofs from Pepper-alley-ftairs to the oppofite fhore, without danger of drowning.

From the Vifula, July 12. Advices from suratyn, in Pocutia, mention a melancholy event that
has fpread a general confternation. In the year 1770, when the peftilence raged with the utmoft violence, a rich Jew, who had quitted Jaffy, took the road to that town. where they refufed him admittance: he refolved then to fettle with his family in a foreft diftant only one mile from the town; there he died, and all his poople allo, except one valet, whofe firength of conflitution overcame the contagion. The Jew on his arrival in the forell buried his treafure, and feveral pounds of infected coral. The domeflic knew this: when he recovered his ftrength, he removed from the fpot where the dead bodies were depofited, in order to avoid the difmal fight, and alfo to feek a more wholefome air, fully refolved to return foon to dig up his treafure: he was met by fome foldiers who enlifted him; he deferted the beginning of the fpring of this year, and immediately repaired to the place where the treafure was hidden; and, digging up the gold, and as much of the coral as he could carry, he repaired to Sniatyn, where he fold fome of the coral to a brother Jew. The purchaie proved fatal ; the Jew's family foon died of the plague, the news took air, and the houfe was burnt, but the infection could not be reftrained; it fpread, and continued to rage with great violence when the letters that brought this account were written.

By accounts from the Archipelago, it was computed that no lefs. than 700 houfes have been deflroyed in the Iflands of that fea, fince Chriftmas laft, by earthquakes, and that 5000 inhabitants have perilied.

One Nicholas Goldfmith, a cowherds
herd, in Saxe-Gotha, was lately broke upon the wheel there, for the murder of children, whom he had killed and eaten. There was a cave near his cotrage in which he sooked and feated on the flefh of the unhappy victims; and before he was difcovered he had made away with no lefs than fifteen, which he confefed at the place of execution. Another herdfman traced him to his cave, and caught him in the fact, and gave information againf him to a magiftrate, by which his inhuman cruelty was detected.

The lords of the admiralty furveyed Greenwich Horpital, and difcharged feveral who had not a right to that charity. In 1742 a like furvey was made by Sir Charles Wager, when 800 perfons were difcharged, amorig whom were footmen, coachmen, and other menial fervants.

## Extract of a Letter from Amferdam, dated Auguf: 7.

or Abour five years ago a Greck gentleman named Gregory Suffras, came from Ifpahan, in Perfia, and brought with him an extraordinary large diamond, weighing 779 casats, which he depofited in the Bank here till he could meet with a purchafer, and has lately fold it to the Empre?s of Rufia for 1,200,000 Florins, which is upwards of 100,0001 . Iteriing, and an annual penfion of 4000 rubles; and about the middle of laft July, this valuable jewel was mipped on board a veffel for Peterfbourg, which paffed the Sound the zilt of laft mouth. 550,000 Florins were infured on it in this country, and the fame fum in London."

Richard Chifwell, Efq; a mer-
chant of this city, who died a few days ago, has left the following charities by his will, viz. to the poor of Hackney, 201 , to the poor of the parifh of Finchfield in Effex. 201. to the poor of Dibden in Ef, fex, 301. to Morden college on Blackheath, roo 1, to the four hofpitals of St. Thomas in the Borough, the London, Chrif, and St. Bartholomew's 100 1. each.

By the will of the late John Calcraft, Efq; who died in the $4^{6 \mathrm{th}}$ year of his age, it appears that he has left to his brother the colonel, and his heirs male lawfully begotten, feveral of his eftates in Lincolnfhire; and feveral others in the fame coanty to his fifter Mrs. Lucas (the wife of Anthony Lucas, Efq; a commiffioner of excife) and their heirs male, who are to take and bear the name and arms of Calcraft.

To his eldeft fon Henry Calcraft (by Mrs. Bellamy) 5000 1. and (to his executors in trult for him till he attains the age of 21) all his other eftates in Kent, Effex, Somerfethire, and Dorfethire.

To Elizabeth Calcraft his danghter, (by Mrs. Bellamy) 5000l. and the reverfion of the Lincoln. fhire Eftates, in cafe of default of iffue male in the family of Colonel Calcraft, or Mr. Lucas.

To his three fons and a daughter, by Mifs Bride, 10,000 1. each, and 10,000 l. to the child, if the is pregnant at his death.

To Mifs Bride 3000 I. a clear annuity for her life of 1000 l . and another of $500 \%$. to expire on her marriage, or the arrival at age of the youngeft child.

To the male children by Mifs Bride, the enjoyment, according to feniority, of all the eflates which

## 124] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

he has bequeathed to his eldeff fon, in cafe he dies without lawful iffuc.

All the legacies to his children are to commence intereft at four per cent. from the day of his death, and to be paid to them on their coming of age or the daughter's marrying.

To Philip Francis, Efq; roool.
To Mrs. Francis, 200 l. perann. for her life.

To his executors, Anthony Lucas, Efq; 1000 . Edward Barwell, Efa; of the Houfe of Commons, and Mr. Williams of Dartford, 5001 each.

He has alfo left a §ew legacies to his friende, and a year's wages to all his fervants.

Was executed, and af28th. terwards hung in chains, on a gibbet 30 feet high, on Campden-hill in Gloucefternire, William Kelly, for the murder of Richard Dyer, a gardener at Campden. He perifted in denying the fa a , and calling God to witnefs his innocence, till he came near the fpot where the murder was committed, and then he confeffed, that he overtook Dyer on the soad, walked with him till he came to a Ayle, where, in getting over, he ftruck him with a hedgentake, and killed him ; that, when he firft came up with him, he had no thought of harting him ; that he murdered him for his money, but, when he had committed the far, he had not power to rob him, but ran away frighted. He was about 22 years of age, was married, and had childene.

A boy was baptized at St. Dunflan's church, by the name of Count Piper, from a remarkable dream, by which the father was informed,
a fortnight before the child was born, that he fhould have a fon, that he fhould be named Coune Piper, that he fhould be brought up to the ufe of arms, and that, being taught the art of war, he fhould prove an honour to his king and country.

Copenhagen, fuly 21. The commiffion of enquiry has received orders to confider in what manner the perfons employcd in convicting the prifoners of itate fhould be rewarded; in confequence of which it was allotted that Dr. Hee and Dr. Munter hould each receive 300 Rixdollars; but the court was of a different opinion, and judged it mot proper to make prefents to there eccleffaticks. Accordingly thefe gentlemen were fent for to Frederickiberg, where Prince Frederick, on the part of the king, prefented to Dr. Hee, a fnuff-box of Saxon China, mounted in gold and fet with diamonds; and likewife to Dr. Munter, a chryftal fnuff-bor, mounted in gold and ornamented with diamonds. The two civil officers who drew up the protocol each received 150 Danifh ducats.

Naples, July 16 . A horrid murder has lately been commited at Nola. A furgeon who was frequently at the houfe of an officer there, was looked upon by the wife with a too favourable ege, which the officer oblerving, defired the furgeon no more to enter his doors; the lattercomplied, feemingly withe out the leaft diffatisfaction, but afterwards aflociating with a bravo, they way-laid the officer in the ftreet one cuening, and after giving him many wounds with a dagger, left him for dead. The officer was foon found, and being carried home, the wife immediately dif,

## CHRONICLE.

patched a meffenger for the furgeon who had been the affafir, not thinking him capable of fuch an act: on the arrival of the furgeon, finding the officer living, he declared his wounds were not mortal, but that it would be neceflary to dilate that given on his breaft, as it feemed to be the moft dangerous; he then took one of his infruments and thruft it in to the officer's heart, and he prefently died. The bravo, his accomplice, has confeffed the whole, and they are now both in prifon.

Paris, Auguft 10. Capt. Trebuchet, commander of fhip lately arrived at Nantes River, from St. Domingo, met with a very extraordinary event in his paffage. The 16th day after he fet fail, about eleven o'clock at night, he felt a great fhock, and the whole crew imagined the fhip had fruck upon a rock; they immediately fet the pumps to work, finding a great deal of water in the hold, and were all very much alarmed. When the day appeared, they found a monftrous fifh, 30 or 40 feet long, faftened to the fhip, and endeavoured by every means to get it off, but to no purpore. The captain therefore made up to a fhip about three leagues diftant, which happened to be an Englifh fhip, commanded by Captain Smith, and with his affifance they at laft cut away this monftrous firm: but it was then fo much cut and disfigured that it was impoffible to make out what it was, and they were afraid to fend down the divers to examine the damage done to the thip, for fear they flould become a prey to thefe voracious animals. The next day they examined the hip, and found her pierced in two p'aces
above four feet above her keel, by a kind of horn, which had made an orifice of three inches in diameter. They were obliged to pump night and day, and the Englifh fhip kept in company in order to give any affifance that might be neceffary.

Vienna, J̌uly 29. A very rich private gencleman in this city keeps open houfe for all thofe who can prove that they have been of an fervice to the flate.

Paris, Auguft 3. A rencontre has juft happened on the frontiers between the Marquis de Fleury, fon of the Duke de Fleury, and an of ficer, who, as well as himfelf, is a captain in the regiment of Touraine. They fought with pitols tho officer was killed; and M. de Fleury had his arm broken. This duel, it is faid, was occafioned by an old quarrel fubfifting betweea them.

Married lately, William Cham. berlain, Efq; of Leeds, Yorkhire, aged 85 , to a fine young girl of 16, whom his firk wife brought up.
Died, Henry Montague, Efq; Mafter in Chancery, aged 92.

Dr. Richard Pafingham, aged 97, late a minor canon of Rochefter Cathedral.

Mr. Burnier, at Blackheath. He has left the bullk of a large fortune to poor houre-keepers, and to one induftrious young man 2001.

Mrs. Lydia Hewlett, aged 85. who upwards of 50 years kept a boarding fchool for young ladies.

Mary Winter, at Lambeth, in the rogth year of hor age.

Capr. Forbes, at Harwich, in the logth year of his' age.

One Rice, a cooper, in Southwark, aged 125.

## 126] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

## SEPTEMBER.

7th. A mof aftonifhing rain land, by which the rivers rofe to fuch a height, as to carry every thing along with the current that ftood in the way; even trees that had braved the floods for more than 100 years, were torn up by the roots, and carried down the ftream. Numbers of bridges were fwept away, and the military roads rendered impafable. All the Duke of Argyle's cafcades, bridges, and bulwarks, are deftroyed, at his fine palace in that neighbourhood.

The communications of the Birmingham, Stafordnire, and Worcefterfhire canals, were this day opened.

His majefty's pardon, on condi. tion of tranfportation during life, hath been obiained for Capt. Robert Jones, a convict in Newgate.

By letters juft received from the Eaft Indies, there is an account of the blowing up of the powder-magazine in the fortrefs of Trichinopoli, by which explofion the whole fortification was fhaken to the foundation, many houfes were levelled with the ground, above 100 Europeans buried under their ruins, and more than 200 natives. The company have fuftained befides a very confiderable lofs, 340,000 ball cartridges having been blown up, all the gun-carriages deftroyed, and almoft all the arms, tumbrills, \&c. The whole lofs is almott irretrievable.

Paffed the feal, a proclamation, promifing a reward of 5001 , for the difcovering and apprehending any of the perfons concerned in burning the Gafpee fchooner in Providence
river on the tenth of June lait; alfo a further reward of 5001 . and his majefty's pardon, to any of the offenders, for apprehending each of the ringleaders.

At the afizes at Dorchener, Elizabeth Taylor, charged with the murder of her baftard child, was found guilty. By fome error in the indictment, by which Elizabeth Taylor was firt tried, fhe was acquitted; and being tried again on a fecond indicment, was found guilty of murder ; but a doubtarifing how far the could be tried a fecond time for the fame offence, her fentence was refpited.

At Carlifle affizes, a caufe was tried before Judge Willes, in which the matter in difpute was, whether the plaintiff (againt whom a commifion of bankruptcy had fome time before been iffued, upon the affidavit and petition of the defendant) could be deemed a bankrupt; and the defendant not being able to make out a debt of more than 261 . due to him, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintif.

The late Sir Robert Kite, alderman of Lime-direet 8th. ward, has left the following charitable legacies; to the charity-children of Lime-ftreet, Cornhill, Bridge, Candlewick and Dowgate wards, 100 1. each; to Chrift'shofpital 1001. to Bridewell and Bethlem-hofpital 1001 . to St Bartholomew's hofpital rcol. to St. Thomas's hofpital rool. to the London hofpital 1001 . and to the poor of Lubbenham and Littleftreeton in Leicefterfhire, where he had a confiderable eftate, 20 1. each.

In the will of John G—e, Efq; who died at Lambeth, a fhort time fince, is the following very remarkable claufe: "Whereas it was

## CHRONICLE.

sy misfortune to be made very uneafy by Elizabeth G-er, my wife, for many years, from our marriage, by her turbulent behaviour; for fhe was not content with defpifing my admonitions, but fhe contrived every method to make me unhappy; fhe was fo perverfe in her nature, that fhe would not be reclaimed, but feemed only to be born to be a plague to me; the ftrength of Sampfon, the knowledge of Homer, the prudence of Auguftus, the cunning of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the fubtilty of Hannibal, and the watchfulnefs of Hermogenes, could not have been fufficient to fubdue her; for no Ikill or force in the world would make her good: and as we have lived feparate and apart from each other eight years, and fhe having perverted her fon to leave and totally abandon me, therefore I give her one milling only."

His Swedifh majefty was pleafed to diffolve the diet with the ufual ceremonies, when he told the fates he would affemble them again after fix years.

The King of Pruffia took poferfion of the dittrict of Great Poland, fituate between the Drage and the Netze, after publifhing a manifefto, in which he pretends to make out a right to all the country known by the name of Polifh Prufia.

Richard Daw, a wealthy 12th. farmer in Gloucefterhire,
was executed at Gloucefter, for being acceffary, before the fact, to the murder of a baftard-child, of which he was the father. He was apwards of feventy years of age, and had a.wife and family. He caufed the poor innocent to be exfored to the inclemency of the weather in a cold frolly night,
where it mult be either defroyed by vermin, or frozen to death.

York, Sept. 3. At the anniverfary meeting of the fons of the clergy, on Thurday laf at Newcafle, the collection amounted to 337 I. 10s. $2 \frac{1}{2}$. which was difribated to fixteen clergymen's widows, nine clergymen's fons; and twenty-eight clergymen's daughters, according to their feveral neceflitous circumfances.

Came on at the feffions in the Oid Bailey the trial of $14^{\text {th }}$. one Male, a barber's apprentice, for robbing Mirs Ryan, of Port-land-ftreet, on the highway, on the $17^{\text {th }}$ of June laf. The evidences fwore pofitively to the identity of the lad, and the whole court imagined him guilty. He faid nothing in his defence, but that he was innocent, and his evidences would prove it. His evidences were the books of the court, to whicir reference being made, it appeared, that, on the day and hour the robbery was fworn to be committed, the lad was on his trial, at the bar where he then ftood, for another robbery, in which he was likewife unforsunate enough to be miftaken for the perfon who committed it; on which he was honourably acquitted.

A bow and quiver were found in New-Foreft, Hamphire, fuppofed to have lain there ever fince the reign of William Rufus.

A fet of villains broke into the convent of Newburgh, in Germany, and robbed it of 200,000 florins in cafh.

There fell ien inches of water in twelve hours at $15^{\text {th }}$. Marfeilles in France; a thing hardly credible.

It is faid, that the captain who

## 128] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

carried out the late Mr. Eyre, who was convicted at the Old-Bailey for ftealing paper at Guildhall, has deporited in the bank 2100 guineas he found fewed in the lining of his coat and breeches afterhe was dead. Quere, to whom doth it belong?

This day the feffions end17th. ed at the Old-Bailey. At this feffons fixteen prifoners were capitally convicted, fotir to betranfporced for fourreen years, fortytwo for feven years, and four branded. This feffions lafted eight daye, a thing hardly to be remembered.

John White, was one of thofe capitally convicted, for felonioully and traiteroufly coining and counrerfeiting the current' coin of this realm, called fhillings, in an upper room in Bartlett'secourt, Holborn, where were found upwards of 1400 counterfeit fillings, and feveral not finimed, and a great number of implements proper for that pernicious bufinefs. The intrinfic value of each piece appeared to be sbout four-pence-halfpenny, they being compofed of balf filver, and half metal, but confiderably hort of weight, fo as to refemble worn money.

The ceremony of baptizing the Hereditary Prince of Orange and Naffau, who is named William Frederic, was this day performed at the Hague, with great folemnity.

The marriage of the Duke of Gloucefer with Lady Waldegrave, was declared at courr.
23 .
At Portfnouth they had the moft violent ftorm of wind and rain ever remembered. The wind blew of the roots of feveral houfes, threw down chimnies, efpecially thofe of the marine barracks, where a whole fack fell at once on the roof. Providentially
no perfon was hurt, nor much das mage done among the fhipping. This ftorm, though pretty general along the fea-coatt, has been attended with lefs damage than others on former occations, that were lef's violent.

The Prince Stadtholder of the United Provinces, has abolifhed one fipecies of luxury practifed in Holland, and that was, the extra. vagant entertainments given at the interment of the dead, which are now prohibited under penalties.

The foundation fone for improving the harbour of Ayr in Scotland was laid. At which were prefent the Earl of Dunfries, grand-mafier mafon, and 500 of the brothers.

A new coach is finifhed in an elegant manner, and is to be put on board a veffel next Monday for Peteriburg, as a prefent from the Ruffia merchants to the emprefs; it colt 15001. The body of the coach is fupported by dolphins ard mermaids; on the pannel of one door is curioully painted the emprefs fitting in a triumphal car, farrounded with trophies of war, \&c. on the pannel of the other, is a Turk in a fupplicating pofure, furrendering to the emprefs the implements of war ; and on the quarter pannels are painted coronets and crowns of laurel, and feveral other devices; the naves are gilt in fuch a manner, that they appear like folid filver, and the fpokes are carved and gitt.

Laft night and this morning, there was a moft dread25 th. fui hurricane, beyond any thing we have known for fome years; and great damage was done among the hipping in the river, and to the houfes in the city and fuburbs that

## C HRONICIE.

were moft expofed; fome were fript of their tyling, fome had their chimnies blown down, and fome old houfes, that were unable to refift the fury of the tempeft, fell to the ground; many trees were torn up by the roots in the neighbourhood of London, and one old tree in the park was broke off in the middle; fome lives were loft by the fall of bricks from the chimnies, and, in fhort, the damage is incredible.

Whiteball, Sept. 26, 1772. Letters he been received from Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. his majelty's governor-general of the Leeward Ilands, containing advice, that, on the I 3 th of July laft, he received an account from Anguilla, that a Spanih man of war of 70 guns, called The Royal Council, and another Spanith thip of 40 guns, called The Royal Prufian, were wrecked on the eaft end of that inland; that a great part of their cargoes, which were faid to be of great value, were faved; that, by the affiftance of one of his majefty's Ships of war, fent thither by RearAdmiral Mann, and by a timely fupply of provifions fent by Sir Ralph Payne, the crews of thofe fhips had been relieved from the diftrefs they mult otherwife have been expofed to; and that five hundred of them had been accommodated with a paflage to Porto Rico, and the reft were to follow as opportunity offered.
29th.
The price of milk was from this day raifed in London, from two-pence-halfpenny to threepence the quart.

There are three Ruffians arrived here in the Queen Indiaman, who travelled on foot from Mofcow to Canton in China, through the de. Vor. XV.
ferts of Perfia, which is upwards of 5000 miles. They were three years on their journey, and endured incredible hardhips.

By order of her imperial majefy the emprefs queen, a fone pillar, about an hundred feet high, has been erected on the outward works of the fortification neareft to the weff fide of the entrance into the port of Ottend. On the top of the pillar, a coal-fire, large enough to be feen a great diftance at fea, is to be kept burning every night throughout the year, commencing on the 15 th day of next month, in order to direct vefiels into the harbour. There will alfo conttantly lie in that road, both day and night, a boat, with a fufficient number of able pilots, acquainted with the coaft, to be ready to give all necenfary affiftance to veffels arriving there, either in anchoring or otherwife.

Died Jately, Lewis Davis, at Llalhyndrid, Flinthire, remarkable for his memory and other natural powers. He could repeat (after a fecond reading) two or three hundred lines, either of profe or verfe, and could converfe agreeably on almoft every fubject of fcience, though he never had a liberal education.

Mr. William Acres, famous for his frill in the Irifh, Erfe, and Welch tongues.

Mrs. Redrick, aged 105, at Shrewfury.

John Symmonds, aged 105 . He acquired 2coo l. by vermin-killing.

> O C T OBER.

On Wednefday evening, a ift.
German, who had beendrink-[K]
ing

## 130] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

ing at the fpotted dog ale-houfe, in Clement's-lane, near Clement's. Inn, with Mr. Taafie, a barber, in that neighbourhood, and others, on a fudden left his company, and went to Thaffe's houfe, defired to fee his wife, and after alking her if her hufband was come home, he took up a razor, and made two violent attempts to cut her throat; but fhe holding her head down, he cut her cheek and chin in a mocking manner; then cut his own throat fromear to ear, and expired immediately. This horrid act is fuppofed to have been occafioned by the German bearing malice againt Mrs. Taaffe, at whofe houfe he lodged fome time ago, becaure she obliged him to leave it, on a fuppofition that he dealt in fmuggled gocds.

Extrate of a Letter fiom Algiers, "A mof remarkable efcape of fome Chriftian prifoners has lately been effected here, which will undoubtedly caufe thofe that have not had that gond forture, to be treated with the utmolt rigour. On the morning of the 27 th of July, the Dey was informed, that all the Chrifian flaves had efcaped the over night in a galley: this news foon raifed him, and upon enquiry it was fornd to have been a preconcerted pian. About ten at night 74 llaves, who had found means to efcape from their maflers, met in a large fquare near the gaie which opens to the harbour, and, being well armed, they foon furced the guard to fubmit, and, to prevent their raifing the city, confined them all in the powder magazine. They then procceded to the lower Paty of the harbour, where they
embarked on board a large rowing polacre, that was left there for the purpofe, and, the tide ebbing out, they fell gently down with it, and paffed both the forts. As foon as this was known, three large gallies were ordered out after them, but to no purpofe; they returned in three days with the news of feeing the polacre fail into Barcelona, where the galleys durlt not go to attack her."

This day Lord North was choren chancellor of the uni- $3^{\text {d }}$ verfity of Oxford, without ¿spofition.

They write from Copenhagen, that the king has advanced 50,000 crowns, without intereft, to the projectors of a fcheme for erecting a foundry for cannon and mortars in Norway, and has agreed to take all that flall be caft, even at a higher price than the propofer demanded.

A letter from Steckholm, dated Sept. 8, fays, "The king, to perpetuate the memory of the alacrity with which the body-guards de. clared themfelves in his favour on the 19th of Augult, by tying a white handkerchief round their left arm, hath permitted them to wear always for the future a white rib. bon."

Old Macdonnel, the Irifh officer, who lately died at the age of 118, at Madrutz, in Croatia, was father to the brave officer of that name, who, in 1702, in the war about the Spanifh fucceffion, made prifoner at Cremona, the Marthal de Vitleroi, who offered him on the foot 10,000 louidores, and a regiment, if he, would releafe him. Young Nacdonnel was then but a captain; and the offer, though made by a perfon who was fuficiently able to

## CHRONICLE. [i35

keep his word, and which would have tempted many, did not in the leaft fagger that honeft and faithful officer, who refufed it. Such greatnefs of foul fo well eftablimed his reputation, that his father, interrogated by his friends, "How he managed to look fo frefh and well in his old age," ufed commonly to reply, "That the remembrance of the difintereftednefs and fidelity of his fon, contributed greatly to prolong his days."

## Providence, Nerw-England, Aug. I.

At the Inferior Court of CommonPleas, held laft week at Eaft-Greenwich, came on the trial of a caufe, wherein Meffrs. Jacob Greene and Co. were plaintiffs, and Lieutenant Dudington, late commander of the armed fchooner Gafpee, was defendant. The action was brought for taking a fmall boat, with a quantity of rum and fugar, in Nar-raganfet-Bay, and fending the fame to Botton; which rum, \&c. was ttanfporting from Eat-Greenwich, in this colony, to Newpors. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 295 l. lawful money, damages. Lieutenant Dudingfton has appealed to the next fuperior Court.

The fudden melting of the icy mountains in the Tyrolefe, fwelled the waters of the rivers Ifer and Inn to fuch a height, that the towns of Brixen, Bolzano, Moran, were fuddenly furrounded by the inundation; and at Infpruck, the fuburbs were inmerfed ten feet deep. What is remarkable, the violence of the torrent moved a mountain; and in the valleys, many houfes and churches, built of fione, were demolifhed.

The poll ended for the election of two perfons to 6th. be returned to the court of aldermen for the choice of one of them to be lord-mayor of this city, when the numbers. were, for

| Mr. Alderman Wilkes | 2301 |
| :---: | ---: |
| Townfend | 2278 |
| Hallifax | 2126 |
| Shakefpear | 1912 |
| SirH. Banks | 3 |

The numbers being declared, the fheriffs gave notice, that on Thurfday they hould make their return.

This day the vice-chancellor, proctons, public orator, and other officers of the univerfity of Oxford. waited on Lord North, in Down-ing-ftreet, and inflalled his lordmip chancellor of that univerfity.

Gilbert Laurie, Eíq; was chofert Lord Provoft of Edin burgh.

The duke of Bridgewater has eftablifhed regular paffage-boats from Manchefter to within two miles of Warrington and other places. Forty, fifty, or fixiy people, are conveyed above twenty miles for a frilling a-piece, in a fhorter time than they can travel even in a carriage by fand. They are allowed to carry with them a certain quantity of goods at the fame expence.

## Exixact of a Letter from Snyma, Aug. 21.

" This day a terrible fire broke out here, and continued burning all the next day. Three thoufand houfes, which made three parts of the city, were deftroyed; from 3 104000 thops, 16 mofques, 12 caravanfaras, 7 bagnios, 9 fynagogues, and 8 public markets, have been all confumed; a large quatity of corn, 2000 facks of rice, and 150
$[K] 2$
bades

## 132] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

bales of coffee have been loft in the conflagration. The whole lofs is computed at twenty millions of doilars. It did not affect the Englifh quarter."
7 th.
Lord Carysford attended dive thee atst. Ja of the delivered up the enfigns of the order of the Bath, with which his Jate father was invelted; as did the Hon. Mr. Dillon the thaff of the late Earl of Litchfield, which he poffeffed as captain of the band of gentlemen penfioners.

At a meeting of the juftices of Surry, being the quarter feffions for Surry, held at Kingfon, application was made for a licence for a new Sadler's-Wells, when the fame was unanimoully rejected.

The report was made to his majefty of the malefactors under fenrence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution; John Jones and John Sunderland, for burglary; John Chapman, for houfebreaking; Benja$\min$ Rogers, for forgery; and John Creamer, for returning from tranfportation.

The other ten convicts were refited.
sth.
This day a court of al. dermen met at Guildhall, for the fheriffs to make their report of the numbers on the poll for the election of a lord-mayor for the year enfuing, which ended on Tueflay laft; and Meffrs. Wilkes and Townfend were to be returned to the aldermen, as having the majority of votes, for them to make choice of one; but a fcrutiny was demanded in favour of Mefrs. Hallifax and Shaleefear.

The Right Hon. Simon declared by his majefly, Lieuie-
nant-general and General-govers nor of his majelty's kingdom of Ireland.

Lord Vifcount Stormont was appointed his májefty's ambaffador extraordinary to the court of Verfailles.

At the general feffions of the peace for King's-Lynn,
${ }^{1} 3^{\text {th. }}$ in Norfolk, William Pulling, near fixty years of age, found guilty of ravifhing a child under ten years of age, received fentence of death, and was ordered for execution.

The ftatue of his Majefty on horieback, erected in the centre of Berkley-fquare, was opened, and makes a fine appearance.

Several workmen were this day employed at the Old Bailey, in making a new ventilator, and other neceffary precautions, to prevent the effects of ary malignant diftemper at the enfuing feffions, feveral perfons having died who aitended the laft feffions. Among other precautions, a contrivance is made by a pipe, to carry the fumes of vinegar in to the deffions-houfe, while the court is fitting.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.
"A Swils, who had been hired before the vintage, in a neighbouring province, to take care of the vines, took advantage of the abfence of the hufbandman to attempt the feduction of his daughter; but, not being able to effect this by perfuafion, he fatisfied his brutal appetite by force. To prevent detection, he then killed the young woman and fled. Being immediately purfued, he was overtaken, and delivered up to the juftice of his own nation; (for the Swifs nàtion, by treaty, have a fovereign right to decide in all caufes, civil

## CHRONICLE.

and criminal, relative to their own mation, in France.) He was adjudged, after trial, to the ufual punifhment in the like cafes, viz. to be fawed alive into two. He was accordingly jammed in (all except his head) between two large logs of wood hollowed for that purpofe, and in that pofture underwent the dreadful punifhment. He was then expofed to public view, as a warning to others whofe paffions'are ftronger than their reafon."
14th. John Jones, John Creamer, John Sunderland, and John Chapman, were, purfuant to their fentence, executed at Tyburn. Rogers, who was to have fuffered the fame punifhment, died in Newgate.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was chofen prefident of the Radcliffe infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late earl of Litchfield.

A poor man at Waterbeach, in Cambridgefhire, being very defirous of his children having the fmall-pox, got fome matter for that purpofe, and putting it between two pieces of bread-and-butter, gave it them to eat. They took the fmall-pox, and are now perfectly recovered.

Rome, Sept. 20. The Romin feminary fo well known, which has fubfifted 200 years under the direction of the Jefuits, and where four popes and 96 cardinals were educated, befides great numbers of bifhops, generals, doges, and men of learning in every rank of life, was thut up the igth inftant. The debts of this houre amount to 373,000 fcudis. The Jefuits and their fcholars were fent away very humanely, except five of the latter,
who wait for an anfiwer from their relations, to know how they are to be difpofed of.

Exiract of a Letter from Stockboln, Sept. 28.
"The pardon which the kings of Sweden have been accaftomed to grant, on occafion of their coronation, had been hitherto fufpended, on account of the difficulties arifen with regard to fome public officers who had been accufed of having prevaricated at the election of deputies of the die. Circumfances having changed by the late revolution, a pardon heth at length taken place, and the act has already been figned by the king."

The finiming fone was laid of the tower near Sutton, Wilts, erected by Henry Hoare, Efq; in memory of King Alfred, who, on the fpot it ftands upon, erected his ftandard in the year 87 I , to make head againlt the Danes, and foon after gained a great victory over them. It is a building of brick, 155 feet in height, and commands a moft fine and extenfive profpect ; over the door-way, in a niche, properly ornamented, flands the fatue of Alfred; and under, the following infeription cut in marble: "In memory of Alfred the Great, who on this fummit erected his ftandard againft Danifh invaders. He inftituted juries, eftablifhed a militia created and exerted a naval force: a philofopher and a chrittian, the father of his people, the founder of Englifh monarchy and liberty."

A prodigious concourfe of people aftembled on Tower- 23 d. hill, where a temporary ftage had been built, with back-feats, on which appeared eight divines, feven of whom had been educated at

## ³4] ANNUAL REGISTER,' 1772 .

the fole charge of the Countefs of Huntingdon, who was prefent. After plalm-finging, a Cermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Piercy, chaplain to the countefs, fuitable to the occafion, the aforefaid feven gentlemen being to fail as miffionaries to America.

At a meeting held this day at the India-Houle, the following gentlemen were nominated as proper perfons to be fupervifors of the company's affairs in India, viz. the Hon. Lieut. General Monckron, George Cuming, Efq; William Devaynes, Efq; Peter Lafcelles, Efq; Daniel Wiw, Efq; and Edward Wheeler, Efq;

This day ine feffions 28th. ended at the Old-Bailey. At this feffions, fifteen prifoners were capitally convicted, 38 to be tranfported for feven years, and two branded.

Among thofe capitally convicted, was Evan Maurice, for forging a promiflory note for 1031. los. This was mon aitfully contrived: Maurice, who was a lodger, paid the profecurrix fome money for rent, but by taking two pieces of paper, lapping them over each other, and making them juff fick sogether with a little gum-water, he fo ordered it, that the body of the receipt flould fall on the uppermolt piece, and the name on the lowermolt, fo that when the raper came to be feparated, the body of the receipt, which was taken off, left room for the body of the note to be written in its flead, and the name at the bottom appeared in its true place.

This day the fheriffs 29th. made the report of the fcrutiny lately held at Guildhall, declaring that Mefirs. Wilues and

Townfend had the majority, and accordingly returned them as duly elected, to the court of aldermen, who fixed upon-Alderman Townfond to ferve the office of Lord mayor.

By a letter from Capt. James Wilder of the Diligence brig, fitted out by fubfeription in Virginia, with a view to the difcovery of the long-fought-for N. W. paffage, it appears, by the courfe of the tides, there is a paffage, but that it is feldom or never open, and he believes impaffable. He failed as high as 69 degrees, 11 min . and difcovered a large bay before unknown.

Hamburgh, OA. I6. A ftranger was taken up here yefterday and put in prifon, who ferved as a captain of the Confederates; during which time he infinuated him. felf fo much into the friendfhip of fome of the chiefs, that he found means to difover from them, where they had hid their principal effects, and then fole the jewels belonging to a lady of one of the Confederate chiefs, valued at $y 0,000$ rixdollars; he fet off immediately for Vienna, where he lived in a very fplendid manner; from thence he went to Berlin, and after that came here, where, after living four months, his theft was found out, and he was arrelled in confequence of ir.

In Monmouthflire, one of the greateft floods ever 30 th. known in that country, did incredible damage, by bearing down bridgee, carrying away cattie, defroying mills, fweeping away houfes with their inhabitants. A modt providential efcape is related; which deferves to be remembered: a woman, the wife of a tinman at Caersean, croffing Caetleon bridge when
when it fell, happened to lay hold of a beam, upon which fhe floated through Newport Uridge, and three miles below that town was taken up by a fmall boat. As foon as the was put on fhore, the procured a horfe and rode home, and was the firlt perfon who carried the news to her hufoand of the accident that had happened to her.

This evening, as Thomas Olling and his wife were returning from Doncafter-market to their houfe at Edington, in Yorkhire, they were ftopped by two footpads, who demanded their money, which Mr . Olling refufing to deliver, one of them thot him dead upon the foot.

William Gill was likewife robb:d and murdered, as he was returning from Appletreewick fair to his houfe at Linton, in Craven, YorkThire.

During the month paft, a peftilential fever raged in the Lewis Iflands; but all accounts agree that its violence is abated.

The wife of one Collins, a labouring man, at Sutton-Colefield, in Warwickfhire, was delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, who are all alive.

The wife of a chairman in PettyFrance, Weftminfter, of two boys and a girl.

Married lately, Capt. Shenton, of Deptford, aged 79, to Mrs. Whitehead of Peckham, aged 72, whofe grand-children were at the wedding.

Died, Walter Mallet, Efq; aged $9^{8}$, formerly member in two parliaments for Cambridge.

John Brooks, Efq; aged 96, at Chelfea, a Captain under George I.

Peter M•Cloud, Efq; in North-Audley-Atreet, aged IC5.

In the logth year of his age,

Mr. Shepherd, gardener to King Grorge I.

At Edinburgh, Peter M•Donald, a fifherman, in the logth year of his age, whofe father lived to the age of 116 , and grandfather to 107.

## NOVEMBER.

## Extract of a Letter from the Sieur

Seignette, Secretary to the Academy at Rocbelle.
" The difcovery of Mr. Walih, member of the Engligh parliament, and of the Royal Society of London, was mentioned in the Gazettes for the month of Auguft laft. The experiment, of which I am now to give an account, was tried before the academy of this city. A live torpedo was placed upon a table upon a wet napkin. Round another table ftood five of the members of the fociety fingly, not one touching the other. Two brafs wires, thirteen feet long each, were fufpended to the cieling, by filken cords. One of thefe wires was fupported at one end by the napkin on which lay the filh, the octher end was immerfed in a bowl full of wa. ter that ftood upon the table on which there were placed four other bowls, all equally filled with water. The firlt perfon who flood round the fecond table, put the fore-finger of one hand in the bowl in which the end of the brafs wire was immerfed, and the fore-finger of his other hand in the fecond bowl that food next to it. The fecond perfon in like manner, par the fore-finger of one hand in the fecond bowl, and the forc-finger of his other hand in the third bowi,
[K] 4
and

## 136] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

and fo on fuccefively till all the five communicated by means of the water in the bowls. In the laft bowl, one end of the fecond brafs wire was immerfed, and with the other Mr. Wallh touched the back of the torpedo, when all the five perfons whofe fingers were in the water, felt a fhock at the fame intlant, which differed in nothing from the Leycen experiment, except in the degree of violence. Mr. Walh, who food himfelf diftinct from the circle of conduction, felt no commotion. Thisexperimentwas feveral times repeated, and every time with the fame fuccefs. The action of the torpedo is communicated by the fame medium, as that of the electrical fluid; whatever intercepts the action of the one, will intercept the action of the other. The effects produced by the torpedo, refemble in every refpect a faint electricity."
6th.
Being the firf day of Michaelmas term, the lordchancellor proceeded in form to Weftminter-hall, where the new chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, took the oaths to qualify himfelf for that office; after which, Sir James Eyre, the newly-appointed baron, and Gearge Hill, Efq; were introduced at the bar of the Court of Chancery, and were admitted ferjeants at law in the ufual manner.

The Right Hon. Sir Jefery Amherft, Knight of the Bath, was fivorn of his majery's privy-ccuncil.
7 th. The great caufe between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith, relative to the lead-mine on Belbyhill, in Yorkthire, was, upon a new trial, determined in favcur of Mr. Smith. The right of this
lead-mine was firft tried at the af fizes at York, afterwards carried into Chancery, from thence to the Houfe of Peers, and from that houfe referred to the Court of King's-Bench for a new trial. Lord Mansfield, in ftating the evidence, informed the jary, that notwith flanding all the proceedings that had been had in this cointeft, the plain fimple fact which they had to determine was, whether the moor or pafture in queftion, was part of the freehold purchafed by Mr. Smith in 1738 , or part of the common or watte; if the former, they munt find for Mr. Smith; if the Jatter, for Lord Pomfret. They declared for Mr. Smith.

A fire broke out at a li-nen-draper's, the corner of 10th. Round-court, in Chandos-ffreet, and burnt fo furioully, that the whole row of houfes from Roundcourt to Cafle-court, were ail in flames in lefs than an hour's time. No water could be immediately procured, and when it was laid on, Round-court was fo furrounded with fire, that the engines durf not enter to extinguifh it.

## Extract of a Letter from Clbefter, Nov. 6.

" Yefterday being the anniverfary commemoration of the gun-powder-plot, a great number of people of both fexes, men, women, and children, went in the evening to fee George Williams's puppetfhow, exhibited at a place called Eaton's dancing-room, in Water-gate-ftreet : it unfortunately happened, that a neighbouring grocer had, within a few days before, lodged a quantity of gun-powder in a cellar under the fhow room, which proved the caufe of the mort dreadfal

## CHRONICLE.

dreadful cataftrophe ever known in thefe parts: for between eight and nine o'clock the powder iook fire, (how, or by what accident, is not yet afcertained) and blew up the floor, a room over it, and the roof; flattered the walls, which were of fone, and amazingly thick, and communicating with the fcenes, cloaths, \&cc. inftantly fet the whole room in a blaze. Thus in a moment were the major part of the company buried under mafy ruins, furrounded with flames, without any poffibility of extricating themfelves; fo that (befides thofe who were burnt to death, or killed upon the fpot by the fall of heavy flones and timber) fcarce one efcaper, without being either fo miferably fcorched or cruthed, that few can furvive. The explofion was very great, and attended with a convullion which was felt in the extremities of the city and fuburbs. This alarming circumftance incited many people with a curiofity of enquiring into the caufe; which, when known, it is impoffible to exprefs the dread which every one was poffeffed with for the fafety of their family and friends. But when the dead and wounded were feen borne upon men's fhoulders along the ftreets, the fcene became affectingly deplorable. Some fainting away, others crying in the bittereft anguifh, diftracted with the lofs of hufbands, wives, children, and reJations; in fhort, the general horror, and confufion on this melancholy occafion, is much eafier to be imagined than defcribed.
"The number of dead are computed at forty; that of the maimed, fcorched, and wounded, forty-two, in the general infirmary, Among
the former, are Williams the fhowman, his wife, and a child about four years old. The number of the wounded are, by later accounts, increafed to fixtyofix.
"Much damage is likewire done to the adjacent buildings; feveral houfes being overthrown, and windows fhatered to pieces at an incredible difance by the explofion.

The report was made to his majefly of the convicts

IIthunder fentence of death, when Benjamin Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Charles Earle, William Wiggins, John Savage, James, Kennedy, James Devett, and Henry Duffield. were ordered for execution.

## Extract of a Letter from Paris. Oct. 26.

"Not long ago there was a confiderable fale of furniture and other effects, at a gentleman's. feat near Fontainbleau, which drew together a great number of brokers and others, many of whom were permitted to eat in the houfe; on which occafion they made ufe of the kitchen utenfils; but fome of there being badly tinned, 27 perfons, who ate of things cooked in them were taken ill, ten of whom have died, and feveral others are not yet out of danger."

## ExtraEt of a Letter from Norwich.

"On the 5th of this month, being a public holiday, as fome people were letting off fireworks in and about the market-place, a ferpent accidentally fell into a cellar of one of the outhoufes belonging to an oilman, which unluckily got among fome fhavings that lay near a barrel of oil, and prefently carch. ing fire, fet the whole cellar in names, which communicating to

## 138] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the houfe, foon burned it down, with eight others. The lofs is thought to be upwards of 10,000 !. one family is totally ruined, and a wall falling, killed one perfon, and fadly bruifed five or fix more."

The following motions 13 th. were this day paffed at the Court of Common-Council:

Refolved,
That the late lord-mayor having refured to call a common-hall on a molt important public bufinefs, at the requifition of many refpectable gentlemen of the livery; having denied a confiderable body of this court, to call a court of commoncouncil; having tefufed to put queftions in common-hall of the utmof confequence to the rights of the livery; and having ordered the fword to be taken up, both in common-hall and in this court, before the public bufinefs was finifhed, has been guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this city. Declared to be carried in the aft firmative. A divifion being demanded on this queftion, there appeared to be,

For the above queftion.
Six aldermen
Ninety commoners
Two tellers

Majority for the vote of cenfure, 46 .
Refolved,
That if any future recorder fhould accept the office of a judge in any of his majefty's courts at Weltminfter, or has or may hereafter accept the office of attorney or folicitor-general to the king or queen, or any patent of precedence from the crown, if appointed recorder of this city, fhall from that time receive only the an-
cient falary of 1201 . for himfelf and deputy." This was alfo carried in the affirmative by a prodi. gious majority.
The weather continues remarkably mild and warm at Peterfourg in Rufita; there is as yet no appearance of winter. The Neva, which is ufually frozen at the beginting of Uctober, fill remains navigable.

At a proof of cannon at Woolwich, an 18 pounder, intended for fea fervice, burt in fring the fourteenth time, with a charge of nine pounds of powder: but, notwithftanding a number of officers and matroffes were prefent, and that the cannon burft into more than an hundred pieces, fome of which were picked up at a great diftance, yet no one perfon received the leaf hurt. Some of the cannon on this occafion, were fired fortyeight times with the like quantity of powder, and continued perfectly found.

Among the vagrants found begging in the ftreets of London, and carried before the lord-mayor to be pafled to their refpective parithes, was a woman with a child in her arms, which, upon her examination, appeared to be hired at the rate of eight-pence a day of its mother in petticoat-lane. She was committed to Bridewell to hard labour, and the child returned to its parent.

At a court of aldermen held this day, for the elect- 17 th. tion of a recorder for the city of London, in the room of Sir James Eyre, Mr. Serjeant Glynn was chofen by a majority of one voice. It is remarkable, that every alderman was prefent; and the numbers were, for Mr. Serjeant Glynn 13;

## C H R O Mr. Hyde, fe-

 Mro Bearcroft 12; Mr. Hyde, re-nior city-council, 1. 18th. This morning the two Murphys, Earle, Wiggins, Savage, and Duffield, ordered for execution on the IIth, were carfied to Tyburn, and executed accordingly; Devert and Kennedy. who were to have been executed at the fame time, were refpited.

Some peafants, digging in a fand pit, in the foreft of Villers Cotteretz, in France, found fifty one pieces of gold coin of the fize of French double Louis. Upon the greater part were reprefented a king dreffed in a Roman habit, and crowned, holding in his right hand a fword, in his left the balance of juftice, and having on his bneaft five fleurs de lys. The legend was Karolus Dei gratia Francorum Rex. On the reverfe was a crofs, terminated by three trefoils, and having two fleurs de lys between each branch and two crowns. It is conjectursd from the cyphers of the exargue, that thefe pieces were fruck under the reign of Charles VI. He began his reign in 1380 , and died in 1422.

Extract of a Letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Yune 25, 1772.
"The governor of the Cape, in the year 1770 , fent a veffel in fearch of two fhips, which had been loft in their paffage from Bengal to this place. The above veffel, in the month of Auguit, being off the river of Lagoa, fent thirteen Hollanders to reconnoitre the country, bat the chaloupe and canoe in which they embarked, were overfet, and one man was loft; the reft by fwimming got to fhore, where they were immediately feized by the negroes, aud carried to one
of their towns, which confifted of nothing but huts or cabins, lined and covered with ruhes made into mate. The next day they were fent off, and travelled through a country of great length, fometimes over valt defarts, and at othertimes meeting with negro towns in their way, during which they fuffered every thing that hunger, and the uncertainty of their fate, could dictate to them. In this unhappy fate of fulpence, two of their companions, who were no longer able to undergo the fatigue, were abandoned in the defert. At length, the remaining ten reached a Portuguefe factory at Hihambani, in 23 deg .30 min . f. lat. : here two died of the fatigues they had furtained, and three mere engaged with the Portaguere fetted there; five embarked for Mozambique, at which place they left one of their companions in the hofpital, and the other four paffed from Diu to Surat,, and from Surat to Ceylon, from whence they have been juf landed at the Cape. So that of thirteen hipwrecked mariners, in the courfe of two years, one was loft in the canoe, two perimed in the African deferts, two died of fatigue, one was left in a Portuguefe hofpiral, three have entered into foreign fervice, and four only are returned to the port from whence they fet out."
Joreph Banks, Erq; Dr. Solander, and Dr. Lind, ret

20th. out from Edinburgh, on their return for London, after hiving vifited the northern ifles of Scotland, and particularly that of Staffa, which is reckoned one of the greateft natural curiofities in the worid: this inand is about three miles in circamference: it is furrounded by

## 140] ANNUAL REGISTER, $17 \% 2$.

a row of many pillars of different hapes, fuch as pentagons, oetagons, \&cc. they are about 55 feet high, and near five feet in diameter, fupporting a folid rock of a mile in length, and about 60 feet above the pillars. There is a cave in this ifland, which the natives call the cave of Fingal; its length is 37 I feet, about 115 feet in height, and 5 I feet wide; the whole fides are folid rock, and the bottom is covered with water 12 feet deep. The Giant's Caufeway in Ireland, or Stonehenge in England, are but trifles when compared to this ifland.

His majefty was pleafed to appoint Edward Bayntun, Efq; his conful-general at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Efq; deceafed.

The rock known by the
22 d . name of the Needle, or Lot's Wife, more than 120 feet above highowater-mark, at the weft end of the Iffe of Wight, was overfet and totally difappeared. It has flood ever fince the firlt difcovery of the inand, as a fignal for mariners.

A molt dreadful hurricane having done infinite damage in the WerIndia iflands, the following are fome of the particulars.

From the St. Cbrifopher's Girizette, Sept. 2.
"We inferted in our laft, the account of a hard gale of wind from S. W. with fome accidents that attended the fame, which, to this ifland's inexprefible grief, were no more than a prelude of our deftruction: for on Monday laft, the 3 Ift of Auguft, at the dawn of day, our angry hemifphere predicted violence from the N. E. which by
degrees broke forth upon us with fuch rage, not to be paralleled in memory by the oldeft man living, in devattation on the fugar-works and plantations in general, and in its courfe nothing efcaped its fury; the weffels of all denominations for fafety put to fea, and by twelve at noon we were in hopes, that the allgracious Providence had finifhed this fatal cataftrophe, but to our mortal forrow, we were difappointed; for about that time the wind frifted to S. W. and S. which brought on fuch an inceffant horrible fcene of deftruction, till eight o'clock in the evening, that is beyond the power of man to relate; nothing lefs threatened us than a total annihilation of the ifland; and thofe veffels that in the morning went in fearch of fafety, and were not foundered, returned, and were driven on thore in feveral parts of the ifland, and fcarce a houfe, fu-gar-mill, tree, or plant, in this town, Sandy-Point, Old-Road, o: Ifland, but what was blown down, or very much damaged; the lofs fuftained by the planters, houfe owners and inhabitants, is ineftimable ; the lofs of lives is, as we hear, confiderable; the only names as yet come to our knowledge, are Richard Matthews Efq; Mrs. Thomas, relif of Mr. Thomas, filverfmith, and a great number dangeroully wounded.

The fame hurricane has done incredible damage to the Danifh ifland of St. Croik, and the Dutch fettlement of Euftatia; alfo to the illands of St. Martin and Tortola."

## The following authenticated account bas fince been reccived.

St. Euftatia, 400 houfes on the higher grounds deftroyed, or ren-

## CHRONIC L E. [14

dered untenantable; many houles carried ten or twelve yards, and others quite into the fea. Plantation houfes all down except two; and the canes in the ground all twifted up; the Dutch church blown into the fea,

At Saba, 180 houfes blown down, and the cattle carried away from their ftakes.

At St. Martin's, fcarce a houfe ftanding, all their plantations deAtroyed,

St. Croix, every houfe almof at Chriftianfladt, and all the plantations and negro-houfes levelled: only three-houfes left ftanding at Frederickftadt, and numbers of people killed. A letter from thence fays, "Words are wanting to defcribe the horrors of the night ; the dreadful roar of raging winds and waves; the crafh of falling buildings; the cries and groans of the fufferers, of the dying and wounded, together with a tenfold darknefs, made vifible only by the meteors, which, like balls of fire, fkimmed along the hills, formed a molt terrible and moft diftrefsful fcene."

AtSt. Kitt's, almof all the eftates are deftroyed, there being fcarce a mill or boiling-houfe left ftanding.

At Antigua, all the men of war, except the admiral, are athore, and feveral fhips at St. John's foundered at their anchors; and the towns on the ifland, and the eftates thereon, in as bad a fituation as at St. Kitt's.

At Dominica, eighteen veffels are drove afhore and loft. Monterrat and Nevis have fcarcely a houfe left ftanding.

By accounts from Antigua, we hear, that the houfe of Major Douglas, near St. John's was blown down in the late hurricane, by which accident two white fervants,
and four negroes were killed on the fpot, and Mr Cox, and two young ladies who were there on a vifit, wounded fo terribly that their lives are defpaired of.
'A letter from St. Kitt's, dated the 5 th of September, fays, the gene.ral lofs fuftained by the violent hurricane there, cannot, on the moft moderate calculation, be computed at lefs than $500,0001$.

## The following extract of a Letter from Santa Cruz, contains fill more extraordinary particulars. "A molt violent harricane, the

 like to which has never been known before, began to rufh mof terribly, accompanied with moll fhocking whirlwinds and forms of rain; fo that we really believed thefe three elements had determined to fwallow us up. The fea began to roar fo much that the noife was heard above an hundred miles off. The wind raged in fuch a manner, that every one thought it was the laft day. The fea rwelled up 70 feet above the ufual height, tore all the houfes near the fhore even to the foundations; beams, planks, and flones flew through the air like feathers. The wall round the king's ftore-houfe, which was above a yard thick, was tumbled down to the ground, and hurled an hundred yards off. The fruit which was in the open fields, was totally ruined, as well from the hurricane as from the heavy water-floods. The plantations are ruined in fuch a manner, that it is impoffible for them to be cultivated next year, as all the trees were rooted up, which occafioned holes of four, five, and fix feet in the ground. Several heavy fones were thrown down from the mountains. The fea fwelled in
## 142] ANNUAL REGISTER, $177^{2}$.

fuch a rapid manner, that it overtook above 250 perfons who ran up to the mountains to fave themfelves. At Chriftiantadt 4 Go houres were thrown down, befides the houfes which were built upon the plantations, which are computed at 63 . All the magazines, fores, and provitions, are quite ruined; fhips which were expecled bere with provifions are loit in the hurricane. No planter has provifion for his negroes; fo that we are under a perpetal fear of an infursection amonglt them. All the fhips at the diferent harbours were calt ahore, fifty or an hondred yards on the land. The damage at St. Croix is computed at $5,000,000$ of doliars, and at Si. Thomas's at 200,000 dollars.
26th. This day his majelly went Houfe of Peers, and opened the prefent fefion of parliament with a molt gracious feech from the throne.

The keeper of a private $27^{\text {h. }}$. mad houfe, and his wife, were brought to the Court of King's Wench, :o receive fentence for comfining and ill-treating two women, who had been fent to their houfe by their huthands, under pretence of lunacy, (fee p. 90) when the cours fined them fix thillings and eightipence, ordered them to pay fifty pounds to each of the women, and all cofts of fuit on both fides.

This day Mr. Capon, of Lowefoffe, who thad been formerly fubjeet to fits, and who about twenty montins before had forcibly fwallowed a crown-piece which was placed between his teeth to prevent his biting his tongue, brought up the fame, but was almof choaked in the effort. Hie has enjoyed a
continued fate of health, whicts before was frequently interrupted with pains in the fomach, and a difagreeable tatte in his mouth. The piece, when brought up, was fo black that the infeription could not be read, and it fill continues very much difcoloured.

The wreck of the Brotherly Love, was driven with fach violence againf Dunchurch - wall, near Dover in Kent, that it beat down a part of the wall, and the fea rolring furioully in, has rendered the fame impaflable. It will colt more than two thoufand pounds to repair the damages.

A hip from Newfoundland with fin and oil, was wrecked upon Lydd beach, the captain and crew faved; but a man and his wife, paffengers on board, not being able to get into the boat, joined hand in hand, and perifhed together.

Cadiz, Ocz.6. The Emperor of Morocco has ordered all chrifo tians to quit the cown of Tetuan, and thofe who were charged to put thefe orders in execution, went about it with fo much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by form. The foreign merchants were to go andettle at Tangier, where there were no houfes for them; but the Emperor means to force them to build their own habitations. The Spanifh vice-confal, and the Englim, were obliged to depart upon very fhort notice ; the former went to Larrache, and the other retired to Gibraltar. The European jews mult undergo the fame fate, unlefs they will take the black habit like thofe of the councry; and in that cafe, the Emperor will take them for his fubjects and faves.

Ratifoch,

## CHRONICLE.

Ratibon, OA. 19. The accounts we receive from Bohemia are very melancholy. The putrid fevers that prevailed there are fucceeded by a dyfentery, which carries off great numbers of the people; and the mortality among the horned cattle increafes. The harvelt has likewife proved very indifferent this year ; and to complete the mifery of that country, it is over-run with mice to that degree that every thing upon the ground is deflroyed, by which the price of provifions is confiderably increafed.

We learn from Tefchen, that the Marchionefs of Wielopolifa, after having formerly fold all her jewels in fupport of the confederates, and fince borrowed $1,200,000$ ducats upon her eftates, that are fituated in the part which is fallen to the lot of the houfe of Auftria, threw herfelf into a well in a fit of defpair; but was taken out again, againft her confent, with only her arm broken,

Aarbus, in Norzway, OAT. 9. The celebrated Chriftian Jacobren Drackenberg, of whom mention has been fo frequently made in the public prints on account of his great age, died here this day at feven in the morning, aged 145 , having been born Nov. 11,1626 .

Died, the 1ath inft. near Monmouth - Edmunds, Efq; who hath bequeathed a fortune of upwards of 20,0001, to one Mills a day labourer, near that place. Mr. Edmunds, who has fo amply provided for this man at his death, would not fpeak to or fee him whilf he lived.

Daniel Legro, Efq; aged 103, at Leeds.

John Richardfon, of Truro, aged $50 \%$

John Jones, of Horton-lane, near Shrewfbury, aged 102.

Mary Butler, of Shrewibury, aged 102.

## DECEMBER.

Was held a general court of proprietors at the Eafl In. Ifo dia-houfe, when the chairman acquainted the court, that the fecret committee of the Houle of Commons were then firting under the fame roof for the benefic of receiving information from the direction; upon which Mr. Mackworth exprefled his difapprobation of the company's application to parliament for redreís of grievances, and declared it next to infatuation in the directors to fufier the books and papers of the company to be carried before a fet of gentlemen in general unacquainted with mercantile affairs, and wholly incapable of judg. ing of things at fogreat a diftance. He therefore moved for a committee of 25 proprietors to be appointed, previoully to infpect the company's affairs, and to report their proceedings and informations to the committee appointed by parliament, which was agreed to, and Mr. Mackworth was requefted to retire and prepare a lift of 25 fit perfons ; in the mean time, Governor Johriton moved for a petition to parliament, expreffing the privileges the company derive from their chaster and the laws of the land, and praying the infpection into their affairs may be in as pub. lic a manner as poffible, which motion was alfo carried; and when Mr. Mackworth retarned, the life he produced was approved, to which Governor Johnaton, with the con-

## 144] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

fent of the proprietary, added eight other names for the purpofe of drawing up the petition.

A feflions of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when 'Ihomas Obrian and Jacob Mofman were indicted for turning pirates, and on the 4 th of October, 1770, on the coaft of Africa, running away with a long boat and tackle belonging to the Patty merchant hip, of which Robert Parkington was mafter: but the mafter being fince dead, and no evidence appearing againft them, they were both acquitted.

At the fame feflions one Johannes, a Portuguefe, was indicted for piratically running away with a certain fchooner belonging to the Venus merchant fhip on the fame coaft of Africa, and for the murder of Colen Warfon, the mafter thereof, by triking him feveral blows with an axe between the nape of his neck and his head, and afterwards throwing him over-board; but on his peticion his trial was put off.

They write from Touloure, that a quarrel lately happened there between the fons of two rich merchants, which rofe to fuch a height, that one of them challenged the other feveral times, which was as often refufed: this provoked the challenger to fuch a degree, that, in the fury of refentment, he ran the other through the body, and killed him on the fpot. The af fafin was immediately taken up, tried, condemned, and executed, in 24 hours.

The Difpatch floop of war, which was fent home exprefs by the admisal at Antigua, with an account of the hurricane at the Leeward inlands, foundered at fea; the crew were taken up by the Panther man
of war from Newfoundland, and landed laft Wednerday at Portfmouth, as were the letters brought by the Difpatch.

A fone coffin of a vaft fize was lately dug up in a barn belonging to William Hickmott, at Beckenfield, in Kent, in which were feveral coins, impreffed with the ancient Britifh characters.

Dublin Caft!e, Nou. 30th. The Earl of Harcourt, who embarked at Holyhead on Saturday night laft, arrived fafe at Dublin very early this morning, and immediately proceeded to the caftle ; and the council having been fummoned to meet at two o'clock, his Lordfhip was introduced in form to Lord Townfhend, who received him fitting uuder the canopy of flate in the prefence chamber; from whence a proceffion was made to the council chamber, where his lordhip's commifion was read, and the oaths adminiftered to him ; after which, his lordfhip having received the fword from Lord Town. fhend, the great guns in his :najefty's park and the Phornix were fired, and anfwered by the regiments on duty, which were drawn up in the Royal Square at the barracks: his excellency then repaired to the prefence chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and other perfons of difo tinction, unon his fafe arrival to inke upon him the government of the kingdom.

It is worthy of obfervation, that curing the two laft years of the laft war, viz. 1759,1760 , the number of criminals condemned at the Old Bailey amounted to 29 only, and the days of the judges attendance to 46 ; but that during the two laft years of peace, viz. $1770,177 \mathrm{I}$, the number

## C H R O N I C L E.

number of criminals condemned have amounted to 151, and the days of the judges attendance to 99.

Letters from Paris mention, that the French Eaft India fhips, fitted out on account of private trade, will not defray the expences of their voyage, not even thofe to whom the king lent fhips; fo that an end is nearly put to the French Eaft India trade, unlefs they can devife fome new fome to revive it.

Berlin, Now. 6. The king, willing to encourage and extend the commerce of his fubjects, granted a patent, the $14^{\text {th }}$ of OCtober, for the eftablifhment of an affociation, or a company of maritime commerce, which will be compofed of 2,400 actions, each valued at 500 crowns, which will make a fund of $1,200,000$ crowns; and to encourage his fubjects and foreigners to intereft themfelves in and take thefe actions, his majefty has taken feveneighths of them ( 2,100 actions) for his own account, which makes a capital of $1,050,000$ crowns.

Vienna, October 21. They write from Tyrol, that the inundation they have had there was occafioned by an earthquake, which threw down the ice mountains that are in that country. The Ifir and Inn, the two rivers that water it, have overflowed their banks, and feveral towns are almoft entirely covered. The violence of this immenfe volume of water has undermined, at a quarter of a league from Infpruck, a mountain fituated between the river and the high road.

The vintage has this year been fo abundant in France, that great quantities of grapes have been left on the vines for want of calks to hold the wine.

Vol. XV.

The following capital convicts were refpited during his majefty's pleafure ; viz. William Godfone, Ifaac Holmes, William Herbert, William Rogers, John Copes, and William Hughes.

Evan Maurice received a free pardon.

This day his majefty went to the Houfe of Peers, and $4^{\text {th. }}$ gave the royal affent to the following bills, which paffed the Houfe of Lords yefterday; viz.

The' bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, Indian corn, \&c. for a limited time.

The bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, barley, \&c. from Africa, or any part of Europe, for a limited time.

Yefterday was held a general court of the Eaft India company to confider of a dividend for the half year ending at Chritmas; but the farther confideration of that article was referred to a future day, as was that of the petition moved for by Governor Johnfon, which though ordered to be drawn up, was upon a ballot rejected, 137 to 107.

A letter from Mecklenburgh fays, that a remedy has been difcovered there for the diftemper incident to the horned cattle. It is no more than feeding the difeafed beaft with crab apples. The fame fruit put into the water given to cattie to drink has been found to prevent the diltemper.
Mr. Alderman Harley de. livered a paper from the fe- 8 th. cret committee, containing a fort of narrative of the feps the company had taken for eftablifhing a fuperintending commiffion at the three prefidencies of Bengal, Fort Saint George, and Bombay; which being read, the alderman moved for lcave
[L]

## 146] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

to bring in a bill for fufpending the faid commiffion for a limited time. This produced a very warm debate, but was in the end carried 114 to 45 .

A grant paffed the great 9th. real to Sir Thomas Parker, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of an annuity of 2,4001 . a year, for his long and faithful fervices to his king and country. Of this reward it may be truly faid, that no fervant of the crown ever winhed it lefs, or deferved it more.

The Eaft India Company paid two hundred and five thoufand four hundred and fixty-eight pounds and eight-pence, in one bank note, to the revenue of cuftoms, being the amount of duties due on certain unrated goods imported under the company's bond.

Lendonderry, Now. 24. Laft Saturday in the morning, began a molt terrible ftorm of wind and rain, which continued with unremitting violence till night. It is impofible fully to defribe the variety of mifchief futained by this moft dreadful form. In this city, almof every houfe fuffered, and feveral chimnies were entirely blown down, and broke in the roofs: but thefe were only trifing accidents, when compared with the woful devaflation on the fea coafts. In Lough Swilly, it is faid that the fhore is alternately covered with the dead bodies of the unfortunate feamen, the wrecks of thips, lloops, wherries, and boats; and one boat in particular, with five men on board, was feen to fink to the botcom, within a very fmall diftance of land: in Lough Foyle, a number of fifhing boats have been loft, fourteen bodies have already been cald on thore, and a brig, bound
for Whitehaven, parted her anchors and drove on fhore near Ballykelly, with the lofs of her boat. The only thing that can be faid, in fome meafure, to lefien the horror of this amazing hurricane was, that it providenially happened in the daytime. But we have the greateft reafon to fear the molt melancholy accounts from other parts.

IMr. Alderman Harley roth. brought in a bill to reftrain the Eait India Company from fending out fupervifors for a limited time.

Extract of a Letter from'Surinom, dated Sep. 5, 1772.
"This colony is in the greatelt diftrefs, occafioned by an infurrection of the flaves; they are affembled 1,000 ftrong, very formidable, fupplied with arms and ammunition, and have defeated our foldiers, and taken fome fix-pounders from them, with which they have fortified themfelves on an inland, committing great depredations, and annoying and terrifying the inhabitants daily. We have made feveral ineffectual attempts to fubdue them; and about three months ago they defeated our efcort fent againt them. I happened to be at a plantation where one of their parties, fifty in number, came and carried off about eighty negroes, and all the guns and ammuntion furnimed to guard it. We have been obliged to fet three or four hundred of our foutelt negroes free, to defend us."

On the 26th ult. there was an entry at the cuftom-houfe, of Irib linen, to the almoft incredible amount of $1,9,54,496$ yards, of which, 796,625 yards came from Belfait, which are efteemed the

## CHRONICLE.

finer fabricature, and worth at an average 1s.6d. per yard. Befides the above, great quantities are brought to town by land from Chefter.
14 th.
This day the following bills were paffed by commiffion; viz.

A bill for the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, meal, bread, and bifcuit, and for prohibiting the extraction of fipits or low wines from wheat, wheat-flour, and meal, for a limited time.

A bill for the importation of falted provifions from Ireland, and for falt beef, pork, and butter, from any of his majefty's plantations in America, for a limited time.

And a bill for the difcontinuance of the duties on hog's-lard and greafe, and for the free importation of hams, bacon, and all forts of falt provifions, from any part of Europe, for a limited time.

The Eaft India Company prefented a petition to the Houfe of Commons, relative to the bill depending in that houfe, to reftrain the company from appointing fupervifors, \&c.

Lord Vifcount Townfhend, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, waited on his majefty at St. James's, when he kiffed the king's hand on being appointed mafter-general of the ordnance.
17th.
This day the feffions ended at the Old Bailey; at this feffions the twelve following prifoners were capitally convicted, viz. William Simpfon, George Turner, Joieph Harrifon, John Mitchell, James Crompton, William Griffiths (this laft robbed the Rev. Dr. Dodd and his lady of a purfe of money, and difcharged a piftol into the carriage) for high.
way robberies, John Bagnall, Francis Booth, Michael Boyle, John Law, and Nathaniel Bayley, for returning from traniportation; and Benjamin Bird, for forgery.

Edward Bockett, for being one of the ringleaders in the riot at Guildhall lait lord mayor's day, after a trial of four hours, was acquitted.

Among the perfons acquitted at this feffion, was an apprentice to a grocer in Wapping, for fhooting the maid-fervant through the head with a pitol, charged only with gunpowder and wadding. Only three bills were found true by the grand jury, out of feven that were prefented againt the rioters at Guildhall.

This day came on in the Court of Chancery a final hearing of the lead-mine caufe, between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith of Gray'sInn, when the court ordered his lordfhip's fuit to be difmiffed with cofts.
During the five years the above caufe was in agitation, there were three feveral appeals to the Houre of Lords. The two firf were actually heard, and the third withdrawn only a few days ago: befides which there have been two trials at law, one of them at bar, each of which lafted two whole days, and the whole coits of each party are faid to amount to little lefs than 10,0001.

The third reading of the Eaft India fupervifion bill 18 h . came on, when Mr. Impey and Mr. Adair attended as counfel, in behalf of the company, againft it, and fpoke for near three hours; but after a long debate the houfe divided, when the numbers were, for the bill 153 , againt it 28 .

## 148] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

2Ift. His Majefty went to the Houfe of Peers, and gave the royal affent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his Majefly by a land-tax, for the fervice of the enfuing year.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

And to three other bills.
Yefterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke ont at Mr. Owen's, jeweller, in Fenchurchftreet, which confumed the infide of the houfe (leaving only the frout fanding), with the flock in trade and furniture; it likewife burnt the greateft part of Mr. Viner's houfe, chymift, next door, and two backwards.

An Efquimaux India captain, with his fquaw or wife, appeared in town. They were brought by Commodore Shuldham from Newfoundland, in order to be prefented to his majefty, to ettablioh a lafting friendfnip with the Eglots, as thefe people call the Englifh nation. The Efquimaux nation inhabit the country on the north of the river St. Lawrence, between whom, and the inhabitants of Greenland, there has been found a remarkable affinity of language.

This morning, during a 23d. great fog, two horfes belonging to a dray-cart, got loofe from their driver in the Hay-market, and running furioufly along, beat down two men, and killed them on the fpot. One Mr. Wihaw, a taylor, in Palfgrave-headcourt, Temple Bar, narrowly efcaped the fame fate. A poor man in the Strand, taking up an old pipe, was run over, and taken up fpeechlefs, with little hopes of recovery. The darknefs was fo great, that the carriages of the nobility and gentry
were attended with lights, the fame as at midnight; and in the morning, a man decently dreffed was found dead near the Three Crowns, at the bottom of Gray's-Inn-Lane, fuppofed to have perimed through the inclemency of the weather. A gentleman and a lady were overturned in a one-horfe chaife, about one o'clock, from not being perceived by the driver of one of the wettern flages, by which accident the lady had one of her arms broke, and the gentleman's ikull was fo fractured, that he died before he could be brought to town.

Laft night a meeting of the creditors of Meffrs. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, was held at Guildhall, to declare a dividend, when it appeared that the proofs and claims under the commiffion, amounted to 181,3301 . 19s. 5 d . and the afngnees having produced their accounts, a balance remained in their hands of $33,019 \mathrm{l} .15 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d}$. whereupon a dividend of 45 . in the pound was ordered to be made.

This day the following bills received the royal af-
$24^{\text {th. }}$ fent by a commiffion; viz.

The bill for better regulating his majefty's marine forces.

The bill to allow the free importation of rice from America.

The bill to reftrain the Eaft India Company from appuinting fupervifors, \&x. for a limited time.

The bill for making a branch of the river Trent navigable near Newark.

And to fuch other bills as were ready.

The Eaft India committee will fit during the recefs of parliament, in order to prepare their report againft the firt meeting after the adjournment.

## CHRONICLE.

By a report made it appears, that a great company have now in their warehoufes, no lefs than $16,000,000$ pounds of tca.

It likewife appears, that the value of the company's eftates in the city of London, that is, the India-Houfe and the different warehoufes, as eftimated by a furveyor exprefsly employed for the purpofe, amount to about $214,000 \mathrm{l}$.

The long-depending caufe between the colony of Connecticut, and the Mohegan Indians, which has been in a courfe of litigation upwards of thirty years, was determined in favour of the colony, by the lords of his majelly's privycouncil, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

It appeared by the evidence given at the bar on Friday night lait, that the rapacity of fome of the company's fervants in Bengal alone, for the laft fix years, made an actual difference in the company's affairs of no lefs than $3 ; 200,0001$.

Mrs. Cornely's houfe and furniture, in Soho-fquare, was fold by auction for 10,2001 .

Paris, Nov. 27. Strict fearch is daily making after the authors and publifhers of libels againft the miniltry. Some officers of the police, fufpecting them to be concealed in a convent, paid their vifit there accordingly, but found only one of thefe publications in the poffeffion of a monk, whom they immediately fent to the Baltile.

Copenbagen, Nov. 17. By an ordinance juft publifhed, his majelty, willing to conciliate the affections of his fubjects in the kingdom of Norway, has converted the extraordinary impofts on that country, into that of a free giff, for the term of fix years.

Ifand of St. Vincent, Ocz. 1. The expedition againft the Caribbees, or natives of the illand, has taken place; fome have been killed on both fides; and fome taken prifoners. The whole ifland is under arms, and it is expected that the event will be bloody.

Bofon, Ost. 25. A town meeting was held at Fannuil-hall, to enquire into the grounds of a report, that falaries are annexed to the office of the judges of the fuperior court of judicature in NewEngland, whereby they are rendered independant of the grants of the general affembly for their fupport, contrary to ancient cuftom: when it was refolved to prepare a meffage to the governor, humbly to requeft, that his excellency would be pleafed to inform them, whether he had received any advice relative to a matter fo deeply interefting to the inhabitants of the province. To which his excellency gave for aniwer, "That it was by no means proper for him to lay before the inhabitants of any town whatfoever, any part of his correfpondence as governor of the province, or to acquaint them whether he had or had not received any advices relating to the public affairs of government:" which anfwer being read, was deemed unfatisfactory, and a committee was appointed to prepare a, petition to the governor, to call the general affembly together, at the time to which it ftands prorogued ; which being prefented, his excellency gave reafons why he could not comply with their requeft. They then cancluded to petition the king for redrefs of grievances, and to communicate their refolution to other towns.

Dr. Kennicot has received advice
[L] 3
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## 150] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

from Mr. Burnes at Rome, that he has found an old MS. in the Vatican, in which is written part of the gift book of Livy, fuppofed to be loft. Mr. Burnes has tranfcribed it, and finds it contains an account of the Sertorian war in Spain; people and places are mentioned in it, which have not been noticed by any other author. The MS. is thought to have been written in the fecond century.

In digging a grave near the com-munion-table in Chatham parih, it is faid, a band entire was found among the crumbled bones, except the extreme joint of the fore-finger, which was fallen off. It had the flefh, finews, nails, and veins like thofe of a living perfon, and grafped the handle of a dagger, which it is thought preferved it.

On the 22 d paft, fome men were perceived on a barren rock off St. David's, making fignals of diftrefs, but nobody durlt venture to their affitance till the 25 th, when fome refolute failors, at the hazard of their lives, undertook to bring them on fhore. On their approaching the rock, the furge and fuction were fo great, that they were forced to throw ropes to the fufferers, and to drag them on board through the fea, by which means nine lives were faved, who otherwife mutt have perifhed in another day. They belonged to the Libertas, Peter Zittenberg, matter, from Stockholm, for Dublin, laden with tar and iron, and wrecked on the rocks, called the Bifhop and his Clerks, where four of the crew perithed, Thofe who were brought on fhore, were treated with the greatelt humanity by the clergy and gentry of the place.

The members of the Sçavoir Vive

Club have refolved to give the following premiums in Feb. 1774, for the beft performances in their different kinds, which fall make their appearance in the courfe of the year 1773, viz. For the beft poem, a goid medal, and 100 gui-neas.-For the beft picture, ditto, ditto. - For the belt fculpture, ditto, ditto.-For the beft mufical compofition, a gold medal, and 50 guineas.-For the beft engraving, ditto, ditto.-As foon as the club have adjudged the different premiums, their treafurer is to wait on the author or artift, and to beg his acceptance of the fame, as a token of their approbation and regard.

Peterßurg, Dec. 18. NotwithItanding the appearance there was fome days ago of the frof being fet-in, and that the Neva would have been immediately frozen, it ftill continues open; which has never before happened in the memory of man fo late in the feafon. The only infance that is remembered of its remaining unfrozen fo long as the ift of December, was in the year 1717.
Warfaw, Dec. 16. They write from Pizeminft, that provifions there are at an immenfe price; and to increafe the mifery of the inhabitants, the lands are fo infefted with mice, that the wheat and rye in the ground are devoured by them; infomuch, that in fome places they have been obliged to fow their corn three times over. Thefe animals likewife deftroy great quantities of hay and corn in the barns; and there are fach multitudes of them, that it feems as if they were collected there from all parts of Europe.

The French conful at the Dardanelles
danelles has turned Mahometan. This Frenchman is the fir!t chriftian officer who has fo far difgraced chriftianity. The French minifter here immediately fent orders to take his authority from him, as likewife all his accounts.

A pamphlet lately appeared in Holland, intitled, "Obfervations on the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Peterßurg, and Berin, concerning the partition of Poland;" in which the author has taken fuch liberties with the character of the King of Prulia, that his minifter has obtained a fuppreftion of the fale of his work.

The difturbances which have lately happened at fome of the Portugueze fettlements on the coaft of Africa, particularly at Arverri, Mogador, and Arebo, are now intirely fettled, through the bravery and conduct of the Portugueze commander at Benin, who, with about 700 Europeans, (moft of them irregulars) and about 800 friendly negroes, gave battle to an army of between 30 and 40,000 negroes, under the command of the King of Whidah, a negro prince, and obtained a compleat victory; fince which, peace has been effectually re-eftablifhed.

The fhips and troops intended to quell the difturbances that prevail in the Spanifh fettiements in South America, are already failed under the command of Don Juan Antonio del Caltro, from whofe powers, the Spaniih minittry have formed very fanguine hopes of fuccefs.

Letters from Holland mention, that there is fuch a fcarcity of provifions in feveral parts of that province, that the fates have ordered a confiderable bounty, over and
above the market price, to be paid to fuch perfons as will fupply them with live cattle, wheat, sye, \&c. It is further added, that a great number of poor die daily for want of the common neceflaries of life.
In fome of the provinces of Siveden, the fcarcity is fo great, that the poor people have pounded bran and the bark of trees together, and made the fame into bread.

Viena, Nov. 22. The inhabitants of Bohemia having reaped a very fine harveft, the government again laid on the duty paid on tranfportation from one hereditary province to another, which had been fufpended during the late great fcarcity; but this impofition having occafioned great diftrefs among the people by the price of grain, the duty has again been laid afide for an unlimited time, and grain is permitted to be brought free from Hungary to Bohemia. The fertility of Hungary is fo great, that is is reckoned the granary of the hereditary provinces, as Sicily was formerly to Rome. This country is fo vaftly prolific, that there is no occafion, in many parts, for further hufbandry than that of nightly turning up the earth; and in many places the fcattered grain produces fine crops.

The prefent diftrefs of the EaftIndia Company, cannot be deemed furprizing to thofe who confider one moment the caufes which have contributed to haften their ruin: Let us attend to the following fact. - Our colonies fent annually to England 600,0001 . for the fingle article of tea; but when it became a queftion, whether they fhould be flaves under that importation, or freemen importing it from a foreign market, the tea remained in

## 152] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the company's warehoufes, and the 600,000 1. went to Holland and Denmark: The non importation, or lofs of market, having now continued for five years, it makes three milions difference in their cafh ac-count-is the true caufe of the great quantity now on handis an immenfe lofs to the revenue, to the merchant, to the ftate, and has operated very confiderably towards producing the prefent fcarcity of money, and univerfal flagnation to all bufinefs. This is not all;-the fame motives which prevented our colonifts from confuming the company's tea, alfo prevented the purchafe of many other valuable articles -'tis difficult to afcertain the amount, but it is very confiderable, and makes a monftrous difference in the fate of their affairs. In fhort, it has been the principal caufe of their approaching diffolution.

Stockbolm, Dec. 5. The importation of falt, ufed for falting herrings, \&c. into the ports and provinces of Gottenburg and Bahus, which hitherto has been confined to Swedifh fhips only, has, by a refcript, dated the 3 d inftant, been allowed to any foreign fhips, notwichtanding an ordinance made in the year 1724 , which forbids the entry of any foreign veffel into any of the ports of Siweden with that commodity.

Praguc, Dec. 18. According to the informations received by the government, relative to the progrefs of the epidemical diftempers which prevail in Bohemia, there have died in that kingdom, from the ift of January to the ift of Sept. 17\%2, 168,33 perfons, during which time there have been but 82,050 childiren born; fo that the depopula-
tion amounts to 89,281 perfons: and we roprehend that the four following months will prefent us with an account ftill more terrible. The ravages of the preceding year were greater fill.

Algiers, OEZ. 31. The Winchelfea Englifh frigate, Capt. Wilkinfon, which failed from hence the 27 th of September, returned the 27 th inflant. The Englif gave it out that fhe had only been to Marfeilles, to put fome difpatches into the polt for London, relative to the differences between the commander and this regency, which the Algerines affected to take no notice of. Alter the ufual falutarions, the Dey fignified to the commandant, that he was at liberty to have an audience whenever he pleafed, provided he did not bring with him the conful, whom he was deter mined not to fee again, for reafons which he had given to his Britannic majefty. The commandant made anfwer, that as the conful was an officer appointed by his majefty, he could not diipenfe with introducing him ; and rather than not bring him, he would have no audience himfelf. The Dey perfifting in his refolution, Captain Wilkinfon was equally determined, and went away again without an audience. During the time that the Englifh frigate was here, all the chriftian flaves were chained, for fear they frould recover their liberty, and go on board her.

Peterfourg, Now. 13. The fenate paffed fentence the 16th ult, againlt the fabricators of fome falle bank-bills. Their punifhment was as follows: The two Pufkins were degraded from their rank of nobles, and are fent to work in the mines of Siberia, together with a foreigner ${ }_{2}$

## CHRONICLE.

reigner, who calls himfelf an Italian, and one other perfon concerned with them. And M. Sukin, chief of the college of commerce at Mofcow, has been condemned to ferve at Orembourg, in quality of a private foldier, for the remainder of his days.
2gth. At the clofe of the ballot at the India-lioure on the queltion, that the dividend for the laft half year thall be at three per cent. the numbers were, for the queftion, 131 ; againft it, 12.
Extract of a Letter from Paris', Dec. 31.

- On Tuefday laft, about ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu, occafioned by the melting of tallow, which caught fire, and burnt with too much rapidity to be flopt. The Governor of Paris, and all the chief magiftrates attended, and ftrong detachments of guards were planted at all the avenues. Three rooms, occupied by fick people, were burnt, and a great number of the miferable objects therein loft their lives. The nuns fleeping-room, the laundry, and all the old chapel, fell a prey to the flames, which rage ftill; and feveral of the firemen and foldiers were lifled. The cathedral of Notre Dame is filled with beds and fick people from the hofpital, who are vifited and relieved by ladies of the highelt diftinction. Great numbers of the fick are daily removed in covered carriages to the hofpital of St. Louis, cut of Paris. All the avenues to the Hotel Dicu are ftopt. It is now midnight, and the fire is not yet extinguifhed. We have, however, the fatisfaction to affure the public, that not near fo many lives are loft as was firft reported,'

Genoa, Dec. z6. On the 22d inftant, at two o'clocik in the morning, died, of an inflammation in his ftomach, the ferene John Baptift Cambiafo, Doge of this republic, after a fhort illnefs of five days. His death is generally lamented by all ranks of people in this ftate, for his amiable qualities, and his extenfive charities to the poor, to whom he diftributed annually near twelve thoufand pounds flerling. The body has been expofed to public view in one of the rooms of the palace, where four altars were erected for celebrating maffes; and this morning it was brought from the palace, and placed on a fcaffold ereeted for that purpofe in the middle of the cathedral church, and is to be interred tomorrow in the church of St. Siro.

The following is an account of the toll collected at Blackfriars Bridge.
l. s. d. From Sept. 1770 to 1771, $4700168 \frac{x_{2}}{}$ Sepr. 1771 to 1777, $599642 \frac{2}{2}$
Mrs. Manfel, wife of Mr. Manfel, filver poliher, in Corbet-court, was fafely delivered of two boys; and next morning about four o'clock, the was delivered of a girl, the children and mother are likely to do well.

Peter Paul Puget, grandfon of the famous painter and fculptor of that name, lately died at Marfeilles in the $94^{\text {th }}$ year of his age: He had enjoyed for 42 years a penfion of 500 livres, in confideration of a fine piece of Bas relief in marble, reprefenting the plague at Milan, which was left him by his grandfather. He had a prefent of $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 0 0}$ livres, befides the penfion abovementioned, for that fine piece of fculpture.

Died, John Story, Efquire, in
Greek

## 154] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Greek-Atreet, Soho. By his will he has left 1001 . to the fociety for propagating the Gofpel ; IOOl. to St. George's Hofpital; 501. to the Foundling Holrpital; 1001 . to the Middlefex Hospital ; 501. to the Charity-fchool of Saint Arn's, Soho.

Mr. Roger Hunt, one of the greateft focking manufacturers in Nottingham, faid to have died worth upwards of 40,0001 .

At the Hague, Solomon Emmanuel, a Jew, native of Moravia, aged 109 years and 8 months; he has left fixty-feven defcendants behind him.

Irabel King, widow, at Fochaber's in Scotland, aged 108. Her hufland, who died about two years ago, was $9^{8}$ years old at his deceafe. They had lived in a married flate upwards of 66 years.

In Off-alley, in the Strand, Francés Beet, who for many years received charity of the parith and others; in her apartment, and about her bed, money was found to the amount of eight hundred pounds.

Mary Simés, a beggar woman, aged 109, in the Mint, Southwark, faid to have died worth 1,5col.

At Whittingham, in Eaft-Lothian, Barbara Wilfon, aged 120 years.

Aged 112, Thomas Pearce, a labouring man, at Hawley-hill farm in Wilts.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Mr. John Richardfon, a tradefman in that town, aged 137, who retained his fenfes till a few days before his death.

At Benham, in the County of Suffex, one Joan Godfrey, aged 110, who till within a week of her
death fetched water from a well near two miles diftance from her houfe.

## A General Bill of all the Cbriftenings and Burials, from December 10, 1771, to December 15, 1772.

Chriftened. Buried.
Males 9:72 Males 13185
Females 8744 Females 12868
In all $\overline{17916}$ In all $\overline{26053}$
Increafed in the Burials this year 4273.

Increafed in the Chritenings 844
Died under two years of age 9112
Between 2 and $5 \quad 2894$

| 5 and | 10 | 1006 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 and | 20 | 1056 |
| 20 and | 30 | 2086 |
| 30 and | 40 | 2307 |
| 40 and | 50 | 2301 |
| 50 and | 60 | 1905 |
| 60 and | 70 | 1619 |
| 70 and | 80 | 1205 |
| 80 and | 90 | 473 |
| 90 and | 100 | 84 |
| 100 |  | 2 |
| 102 |  | 1 |
| 103 |  | 1 |
| 105 |  | 1 |

At Paris. Births 18713 . Deaths 20374. Marriages 461I. Foundlings received in the Hofpitals 7676. Increafed in the deaths this year 1433. Decreafed in the Births 1972. Increafed in Marriages 159.

At Amiterdam. Deaths 10,609 . Baptifms in the feveral reformed churches 4637 . Marriages $2037^{\circ}$ Increafed in deaths 26z6. Decreafed in Baptifms 70.

## CHRONICLE.

At Copenhagen. Deaths 4200 . Births 2604., Marriages 745. Increafed in deaths iog6. Increafed in births $53^{\circ}$

At Whitby, were 59 Marriages, 229 Baptifns, and 313 Burials; 127 of which Burials were Children, \&c. in the Small pox fince the ift of Auguft.

The number of perfons who have died throughout the Ruffian Empire of the Plague, amount to 62,000.

In the courfe of laft year, 4653 Ships have been cleared at the Cuf-tom-houfe, Newcaftle, of which 42 II were coaters, and 442 for foreign parts, which is 309 more than were cleared out the year pre= ceding.

In the courfe of the laft year 1794 vefiels entered the Texel, nine of which have been damaged by winds or other accidents.

From the 5 th of Dec. 177I, to the 5 th of Dec. 1772, there have 6680 veffels paffed the Sound, of which 2145 were Dutch, 1894 Englif, 973 Danifh, 805 Swedes, 326 Pruffans, 211 Dantzickers, 170 Bremeners, 38 Lubeckers, 32 Hamburghers, 28 Rufian, 21 from Rotlock, 13 Imperial, 13 French, 7 Courlanders, 2 Spanifh, and 2 Portuguefe.

In the 27th year of Edward the Third, all the commodities exported from England amounted to 294,1841 and all the imports to only 38,9701 . fo that the kingdom cleared in that year the fum of 255,2 : 4 l.

An Account of the Felons nubo were in the Gaol of Newgate in 1772.

FELONS.
Lond. Mid. Hicks's Wertrex. Hall.' min.

| Jan. Seffion 33 | 85 | 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. Sefion 34 | 121 | 10 |  |
| Apr. Seflion 03 | 160 | 11 | 6 |
| June Seffion 24 | 104 | 7 |  |
| July Sefion 23 | 121 | 5 |  |
| Sept. Setion 41 | 183 | 7 |  |
| Oct. Seffion 34 | 121 | 5 |  |
| Dec. Sefion 75 | 179 | 5 |  |
| 327 | 1074 | 51 | 23 |
| otal |  |  | 147 |
| Sheriff3 Debtors |  |  |  |
| County Court D | btors |  |  |
| Excife Debtors | - |  |  |

Total from Jan. I772, to
Dec. 1772, inclufive $\} 1735$
The Number' of Prifoners who died in Newgate in each Year, from the Ift of January 1763 to the $31 / 2$ of
December 1772.
In $1763-27$ In $1768-36$
$1764-14$ 1769-23
${ }^{1765}$ - $13 \quad 1770-34$
$1766-23$ 1771-27
1767-33 1772-32
From 1747 to 1764 , the number of prifoners never exceeded 1300.

BIRTHS for the year 1772. Jan. 19. Lady of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. of a daughter.
22. Lady of Sir Jofeph Mawbey, Bart. of a daughter. Right Hon. Lady Digby, of a daughter.

Vifc.

156] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Vifcountefs Valentia, of a daughter.
Feb. 20. Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Townfend, of a daughter.
March 3. Lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. of a fon.
4. Princefs of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of a Prince.
12. Right Hon, the Countefs of Errol, of a fon.
25. Lady of Lord Greville, of a fon.
Lately, Her Grace the Dutchefs of Leinfter, of a daughter.
April 6. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton, of a daughter.
Lady of Lord Vif. Milfington, of a fon.
28. Lady Deering, of a daughter.
May 6. Right Honourable the Countefs of Wigton, of a daughter.
13. Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, of a fon.
24. Dutchefs of Buccleugh, of a fon.
30. Countefs of Tyrone, of a fon.
June 3. Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Herbert, of a fon.
Lady of W. Blackburne, of twins, both fons.
7. The Queen of the Two Sicilies, of a Princefs.
24. Countefs of Hopetown, of a daughter.
July 3. Confortof Prince Frederic Eugene, of Wurtemburg, of a prince.
19. Princefs of Naffau Weilbourg, of a Prince.
28. Lady Vifc. Powerfcourt, of two fons.
29. Lady of the Earl of Gra. nard, of a daughter.
Aug. 8. Hereditary Princefs of Hefle Caffel, of a Prince.
10. Lady Amelia Barrington, of a daughter.
Bithop of Norwich's Lady, of a fon.
14. Her Royal Highnefs the Great Dutchefs of Tufcany, of a prince.
20. Lady of Lord Vifcount Downe, of a fon.
24. Princefs Royal of Pruffia, confort to the Prince of Orange, of a prince.
Lady of the Hon. and Rev. William Digby, of a daughter.
Sept.19. The Right Hon. the Countefs of Weftmoreland, of a daughter.
Lady Molineux, of a fon.
Oct. 2. 'Right Hon. the Countefs of Tankerville, of a daughter.
Lady of Lord Garlies, of a fon.
18. Lady of Lord Hope, of a daughter.
Right Hon. Countefs of Dalhoufie, of a fon.
TheCountefs of Egremont, Lady of Count Bruhl, of a fon and heir, at her Ladymip's houfe in Piccadilly.
The Lady of Capt. O'Neal of Greenwich, of twins; being the firft time of lying-in after a marriage of twenty-one years.
26. Lady of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart. of a fon.
The Lady of the Rev. Dr. Markham, Bihop of Cheiter

## C H R O N I C L E. [157

Chefter, and Preceptor to their Royal Highneffes the Prince of Wales and the Bifhop of Ofnaburgh, delivered of a daughter: this is his tenth child, and all of them are living.
Nov. 18. Her Royal Highnefs the confort of the Prince Auguftus Ferdinand, of Pruffia, of a prince.
22. Her Royal Highnefs the Princefs of Brunfwick, of a princefs.
23. The reigning Duchefs of Saxe-Gotha, of a prince.
25. Countefs of Dumfries, of a daughter.
Lady of Sir George Ofborne, Bart. of a fon and heir.
26. Lady of Sir John Sinclair, of Muire, Bart. of a fon.
Dec. Ig. Lady of the Bifhop of Litchfield, of a fon.
28. Lady of Lord Vifc. Weymouth, of a fon.

MARRIAGES, $177^{2}$.
Jan. I. Hon. Francis Count Taafe, fecond fon to Lord Vifc. Taafe, Chamberlain to his Imperial Majefty, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a General in the Auftrian fervice, to the Hon. Mirs Bellew, eldeft daughter to the late Lord Bellew.
27. Right Reverend the Bihop of Dromore, to Mils Smith, in Dublin.
Feb. 10. RightHon. Lord Villiers, to Mifs Conway, daughter to the Earl of Hertford.
29. Right Hon. Lord Montfort, to Mifs Blake, fifter to Pat. Blake, Efq; member for Sudbury.
Charles Fielding, Efq; a Captain in the Navy, to Mifs Finch, daughter to Lady Charlotte Finch.
March 28. The Chevalier de St. George, to a Princefs of Stolberg, by proxy, at St. Germains.
April 1. Hon. Henry Erikine, to Mifs Fullerton, of NewHall, in Scotland.
2. David Smith, Efq; to Mifs Murray, eldeft daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart.
21. Sir William Afhhurft, one of the Juftices of his Majefty's court of King'sbench, to Mifs Whalley, of Oxford.
Sir John Blois, Bart. to Mirs Lucretia Ottley.
25. Jeffery Hornby, Efq; to the Hon. Mifs Stanley, fecond, daughter of the late Lord Strange.
Lord Hinchinbroke, to the Hon. Lady Mary Paulet, daughter to his Grace the Duke of Bolton.
28. Thomas de Grey, Efq; fon to Lord Chief Juftice de Grey, to Mifs lrby,daughter to Lord Bofton.
May 21. Gen. Carlton, Gov. of Quebec, to the Hon. Mifs Maria Howard, fifter to the Earl of Effingham.
25. Tho. Rumbold, Efq; member for Shoreham, to Mifs Law, daughter of Dr. Law, Bp. of Carlifle.
Right Hon. Earl of Harborough,

## 58] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

rough, to Mifs Robartes, of Glaitten, Rutland.
June 9. Hon. and Reverend Fran. cis Knollis, to Mifs Hallifax.
29. - Cotion, Efq; to Mirs Afon, eidef daughter to Sir William Afton, Bart.
Joly 1. Sir Onefiphoras Paul, Bart. to Mrs. Sarah Turner, of King's-Stanley, in Gloucefterhire.
8.- Franco, Efq; eideft fon of Mofes Franco, Efq; to Mifs Acquilar, daughter of Baron Acquilar, of Alderman's-walk.
The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, only fon of Lord Lyttelton, to Mrs. Peach, widow of the late Colonel Peach, in the Eat-India company's fervice.
9. The Earl of Tyrconnel, to Lady Frances Manners, daughter of the late Marguis of Granby, and grand-daughter to the prefent duke of Rutland.
13. Col. Jonn Burgoyne, of the 5 th regiment of foot, eldell fon of Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sution, Bedfordhire, to Mifs Johnton, eldef daughter of General Johnfton, of Overitone, near Northampton.
16. Lord Poiworth, fon and heir of the Earl of Marchmont, to lady Arabella Grey, eldeft daughter to the Earl of Hardwicke, and Marchionefs Grey, Batonefs Lucas of Crudwell, by fpecial licence.
26. Mr. Cooke, private fecretary to Lord Townfhend,
to the daughter of Lady Dyfart, with a fortune of 12,000 1.
Aug. 5. Robert Hales, Efq; col. lector of the cuftoms in the port of Lynn, to Mifs Turner, daughter of Sir John Turner, Bart.
8. Lient. Caldwell, fecond fon of Sir James Caldivell, to Mirs Jane Blackett.
Humphrey Ofbaldifon, Efq; to Mifs Kitty Penning. ton, daughter of Sir Jofeph Pennington.
13. Capt. Tho. Fowke, Equery to the Duke of Cumberland, to Mirs Ann Woolafton, daughter of Sir Frank Woolafton, Bart.
14. Joreph Bernes, Efq; to Mifs Hulfe, fecond daughter of Sir Edward Hulfe.
Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigee, Bart. to Mifs Eglatina Maxwell, fifter to the Duchefs of Gordon.
19. Sir George Vandeput, Bart. to Mifs Philadelphia Grey.
20. Sir Henry Somerville, Barto to the Hon. Mifs St. Lee. ger, of Cork in Ireland.
Rev. Mr. Heathcote, fecond fon to Sir Robert Heathcote, to Mirs Letitia Parker, daughter to Lord Chief Baron Parker.
Lord Stavordale, eldeft fon of the Earl of Ilchefter, at Clappercullent, in the county of Limeric, to Mifs Mary Grady, daugh. ter of Standif Grady, Efq;
Sept. 3. Adam Hay, Efq; to Mifs Harpur,

## C H R O N I C L.

Harpur, fifter to Sir Henry Harpur, with a fortune of 30,0001 .
7. RightHon. Lord Teynham, to Mrs. Davis, a widow Lady.
Lieut. Gen. Clavering, to Mifs Yorke.
O\&. II. William Fowler, Efq; to Lady Fowler, widuw of the late Sir Hans Fowler.
30. Dr. Pepys, to Lady Jane Evelyn, fifter to the earl of Rothes.
Nov. 4. Sir Thomas Gafcoine, of Parlington, Bart. to Mifs Montgomery.
13. Rev. Mr. Pitman, of Dunchidcock, near Exeter, to Mifs Eliz. Salifbury Deane, fiter to the prefent Sir Robert Deane.
15. Sir Fernando Poole, Bart. to Mifs White, of Horfham, Suffex.
16. Sir Harry Moncrief, of Wellwood, Bart to Mifs Roberton, at Edinburgh. Sir James Cotter, Bart. miember for Taghmon, in Ireland, to Mifs Kearney, fifter to James Kearney, Efq; member for Kinrale.
Dec. 4. Dr. Rethan to Lady Harte.
5. TheRev.james Rudd, B.A. minifter of St. Paul's chapel in Edinburgh, to the honourable Mrs. St. Clare, widow, daughter of the late Lord Dufus.
26. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. to Lady Jane Henley, fifter to the Earl of Northington.

Principal Promotyons for the Year 1772, from the Loncion Gazette, $\mathrm{g}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.
Jan. 3. James Harris, Jun. Efq; Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.-Right Honourable Lord North, Recorder of Gloucefter.
15. Sir Charles Hotham, and the Hon. Will. Hamilton, Efq; Knights of the Bath.-A grant pafied the Great Seal unto Thomas Grey Cullum, Eiq; Bath King at Arms, of the Office of a King at Arms, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales, by the name of Gloucefter, to hold the fame during his good behaviour ; and a claufe is inferted for annexing the office of Gloucefter King at Arms, to the office of both Kings at Arms, and declaring his majefty's pleafure, that the faid Thomas Grey Cullum, Efq; fhall, in all affemblies and places, have and take place of all other Provincial Kings at Arms whatfoever, with the yearly falary of 40 l. payable quarterly at the Exchequer, and all other rights, privileges, and advantages, to the faid office of Gloucefter King at Arms belonging.
17. John Gilpin Sowry, Efq; Deputy Governor and Superintendant of the trade of Senegambia.
18. Philip Du Val, B. L. the place of a canonry or prebend in the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of St. George in the Cafte at Windior, void by the death of Richard Wilmot.-Gregory Parry, M. A. the canonry or prebend of the Cathedral of Chrift Church and the Blefled Virgin Mary in Worcefter, now void by the promotion of Philip Du Val, B. L.
21. Anthony Chamier, Efq; Deputy

## 160] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

puty Secretary at War, in the room of Chriftopher D'Oyly, Efq; refigned.
-3I. Capt. John Clarke, of the Prudent man of War, a knight.

Feb. 11. William Jollyffe, Efq; to be one of his majefly's Commifioners for Trade and Plantations.

- 15. The Right Rev. Dr. John Cradock, bifhop of Kilmore, to the Archbinhoprick of Dublin, with the Bifhoprick of Glandelagh united thereto-The Right Rev. Dr. Dennifon Cumberland, Bihop of the united fees of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh, to the BiMoprick of Kil-more.-Dr. Walter Cope, Dean of Dromore, to the united Bifhopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh. The Rev. Jofeph Deane Bourke, Dean of St. Flanan Killaloe, to the Deanry of Dromore.-William Cecil Perry, A. M. to the Deanry of St. Flanan Killaloe.- The Right Rev. Dr. William Gore, Bihop of Elphin, to the Bifhoprick of Li-merick.--The Right Rev. Dr. Jemmett Brown, Bifhop of the united fees of Corke and Rofs, to the Bifnoprick of Elphin.-Lfaac Mann, D. D. Archdeacon of Dublin, to the united Bihopricks of Corke and Rofs.
-27. John Temple, Efq; formerly Surveyor-General of the Northern Diftrict of America, and one of the late Commiffioners of the Cuftoms in America, SurveyorGeneral of the Cuftoms in this kingdom, at the eftablifhed falary of 400 l . per annum, to be refident in London, and a daily attendant on the board of cultoms. By this appointment it is defigned, that the prefent offices of furveyors-general for the different coafts fhall ceafe on the demife of the incum-
bents; and it is faid, that three other gentlemen will be appointed, who, together with Mr. Temple, are to execute the bufinefs of this new appointment. - LieutenantColonel Robert Murray Keith, his majefty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen, a Knight of the Bath.

March io. Molineux Shuldham, Efq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief over Newfoundland, and all the coaft of Labrador, including the iflands, \&cc.
-14. Count Colloredo, Prince Bifhop of Gurck, and fon of Prince Colloredo, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, unanimoully elected Archbifhop of Saltzburgh.
-21. James Macpherfon, Efq; the offices and places of Secretary and Clerk of the Council of his majefty's province of Weft-Florida, in North-America, and Regifter of all grants, patents, and records of and in the faid province.

- 24. John Fofter, D. D. the place of Prebendary of his majefty's free chapel of St. George, in the caftle of Windfor, void by the death of Dr. John Sumner.
- 25. Right Hon. Lord North, a Kright of the Garter, in the place of the late Duke of SaxeGotha.
-28. William Moore, Efq; to be Attorney-General of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Beccles, Efq; deceafed.-Edward Morfe, Efq; Chief-Juftice of Senegambia, in Africa, in the room of Chriftopher Milles, Efq; deceafed.-John Fenton, Efq; Provoft-Marfhal of Nova-Scotia.- James Magra, Efq; to be Conful in the Canary Iflands.

April 3. A patent paffed the great feal, appointing John Skynner, Efq; one of the Jultices of the

## CHRONICLE. [16E

court of feffion for the coanty of Chefter, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbigh, in the principality of Wales, in the room of Taylor White, Efq; deceafed. Alfo a like patent, appointing James Fofter, Efq; Chief Juftice of Ely, to be one of the King's ferjeants at law, in the room of Serjeant Leigh, deceafed. Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majefty's Ambaffador at the court of Denmark, to the command of the 47 th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant General Lafcelles, deceafed.

May 6. Thomas Bradfhaw, Efq; to be one of his Majefty's Commiffioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, \&c. Rev. Thomas Thurloe, B. D. Mafter of the Temple. Rev. James Stillingflect, M. A. Prebend of Worcefter.
-26. Colonels Lord Adam Gordon, Frederick Haldimand, William Alexander Sorrell, Rich. Lambert, Alex. Maitland, John Pomeroy, Archibald Earl of E.glintoun, Simon Frafer, Hunt Walfh, Tho. Defaguliers, George Prefton, Guy Carleton, Sir Charles Hotham, Baronet, William Napier, Tho. Townhend, Robert Clerk, Sir William Draper, Robert Cunninghame, William Howe, John Braditreet, Lord George Henry Lennox, Henry Campbell, John Hale, Robert Boyd, Henry Clinton, Charles Fitzroy, Bernard Hale, John Burgoyne, to be Major Generals in the army. As likewife Major Generals John Gore, James Murray, Geo. Williamfon, Cyrus Trapaud, Sir William Boothby, Baronet, William Keppell, Rich. Pierfon, Benjamin Carpenter, John Owen, Bigoe Armitrong, Edward Harvey, William Earl of ShelVol. XV.
burne, William Haviland, William Rufane, Hamilton Lambart, John Irwin, Cadwallader Lord Blayney, Charles Vernon, William Ganfell, David Grame, Edward Urmiton, to be Lieutenant Generals in the army. As likewife Lieutenant Generals Cuthbert Ellifon, Peregrine Duke of Ancafter, Evelyn Duke of Kingfton, Hugh Vifcount Falmouth, Simon Earl Harcourt, Arthur Earl of Powis, Michael O•Brien Dilkes, John Earl of Sandwich, Henry Seymour Conway, James Abercromby, George Earl of Albemarle; Francis Leighton, Lord Robert Manners, John Moftyn, John Earl of Waldegrave, His Royal Highnefs William Duke of Gloucetter, to be Generals in the army.
-29. Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, a Knight of the Bath.

June 15. Sir George Ofborne, Bart.-Sianien Porten and Thomas Mills, Efqrs. Captain Bafil Keith, Captain Peter Parker, and Horatio Mann, Efq; to the honour of knighthood. Lord Mountfuart, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

July -. Charles Logie, Efq; to be Conful General to the Emperor of Morocco. Richard Johnfton, Efq; of Gilford, in the county of Down, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland. Montague Burgoyne, Efq; to the office of one of the Chamberlains of his Majefty's Exchequer. John Williams, Efq; Infpector of the Cuftoms in North America, made a Commiffioner of Cufoms in the port of Bofton, in New England. Henry Fane, Eíq; made Keeper of his Majefty's private roads, and Guide to his royal Perfon in all progreffes, \&c. in the room of
[M]

## 162] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the late Thomas Whateley, Efq. Thomas Wonder, Efq; appointed collector of the port of Cork, in Ireland, 10001. a year.

Lately, James Cuffe, Henry Mitchell, Wm Gamball, and Tho. Tifdall, Efqrs. commifioners and overfeers of the barracks of $\mathrm{Dub}-$ lin, in the room of the Earl of Ely, Thomas Adderley, John Magill, and John Monk Mafon, Efqrs. Thomas Adderley, treafurer to the Barrack Board, in the room of Henry Mitchell, Efq.

Auguft 32. Right Hon. Allen Lord Bathurft, and his iflue male, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of Earl Bathurft, of Bathurft, in Kent. The Right Hon. Wills Hill, Earl of Hillborough, in Ireland, and Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, in Effex, and to his iffue male, the dignities of Vifcount and Earl of Great Britain, by the titles of Vifcount Fairford, and Earl of Hillfborough, in the county of Gloucefter.
-14. The Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth, to be one of his Miajefty's Principal Secretaries of State. Sir Robert Murray Keith, Knight of the Bath, his Majefty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna. Ralph Woodford, Efq; late his Majefty's refident with the Hanfe towns, to be his Majeftys Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Co penhagen. Emanuel Mathias, Efq; to be his Majefty's refident with the Hanfe towns, in the room of Ralph Woodford, Efq. Horace St. Paul, Efq; Secretary to the Embaffy at the court of Verfailles.
-15. Hon. John Stewart, Efq; commonly called Lord Garlies, a Commiffioner of Trade and Plantations.

Auguft 3r. The Right ${ }^{\text {Hoflof }}$ Will. Earl of Dartmouth, firit Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Sept. 19. Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton, in Gloucefterthire, Efq; Patrick Blake, of Langham, in Sufolk, Efq; Paulet St. John, of Farley, in Hants, Efq; Sir Robert Wilmot, of Ofmafton, next Derby, in Derbyhire, Knt. Sir James Wright, Knt. his Majefy's Refident to the Republic of Venice Lyonel Lyde, of Ayot St. Lawrence, in Herts, Efq; and Egerton, Leigh, Efq; his Majefty's Attorney General of South Carolina, to the dignity of Baronets of Greas Britain. James Williams, and Francis North, Efqrs, to the office of Receiver General of all his Majefty's revenaes within his colony and dominions of Virginia. Rev. Jofeph Dean Bourke, now Dean of Dromore, to the united Bifhopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, Ireland. Reverend Ralph Walf, M. A. to the Deanry of Dromore, Ireland.

- 25. To Richard Sutton, Efq; of Norwood Park; Nottinghamfire, the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain.
- 30, Francis Willes, Efq; fon to the Bihhop of Bath and Wells, one of the Under Secretaries of State in Lord Rochford's department, in the room of Sir Richard Sutton, who has refigned.
- Oct. 3. Right Hon, Lord North, Chancellor of the Univerity of Oxford.
-6. Gilbert Laurie, Efq; Lord Provolt of Edinburgh.
- 9. The Earl of Harcourt, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Townfhend, and a Privy Counfellor. Lord Clive, Lord Licutenant and Cuftos Rotulosum


## C H R O N I C L. E.

lorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, in the room of the late Earl Powis. Lord Vifcount Stormont, his Majefty's Ambaffador Extraordinary to the court of Verfailles.

Ott. 14. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was chofen Prefident of the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Litchfield. Alexander Wood, Efq; to be Commiffary of Stores and Provifions in the iflands of Grenada, in the room of Alexinder Cope, Efq; deceafed. Col. Blaquier of Hale's dragoons, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Sir George Macartney.

- i7. The Right Hon. Lord Vifcount Townhend, Lieutenant General of his Majefty's forces, the office of Mafter General of the Ordnance.
-22. The Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, General of his Majefty's forces, the office of Governor and Captain of the Ifle of Jerfey, \&sc. in the room of the late Earl of Albemarle. Lieutenant General Sir Jeffrey Amherf, Knt. of the Bath, the office of Lieutenant General of his Majefty's Ord*ance. Major General Charles Fitzroy, of the 14 th regiment of dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3 d , or King's own regiment of dragoons, in the roam of the Earl of Albemarle, deceafed. Lieutenant General Daniel Webb, Colonel of the $14^{\text {th }}$ regiment of dragoons, in the room of Colonel Fitzroy. Lieutenant General Bigoe Armftrong, of the Royal American regiment, to be Colonel of the 8th or the King's regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant General Daniel Webb. Major General Fredelick Haldimand, to be Colo-
nel Commandant of a battalion in the Royal American regiment, in the room of Lieutenant General Armitrong.

OEt. 23. John Hawkins, Efq; the honour of Knighthood.

- 24. George Marfh, Efq; to be Comptroller of his Majefty's navy, in the room of Thomas Hanway, Efq; deceafed. James Wallace, and Robert Pett, Efqrs. Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, and William Gordon, Efqrs. to be Commiffioners for vi£tualing his Majefty's navy. Wenfley Bond, M. A. the deanry of St. Faghnan, in the diocefe of Rofs, in Ireland, void by the death of Dr. Arthur St. George.
- 28. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Thomas Parker, refigned. James Eyre, Efq; Recorder of London, Puifn Judge in the faid court, and the honour of Knighthood.
- 31. Richard Stonhewer, Efq; the office of Auditor of the Revenue of Excife and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed. William Lowndes, Efq; to be a Commiffioner for the management and receipt of his Majefty's Revenue of Excife and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Nov. 3. William Courtenay, of Hartley-row, in the county of Hants, Efq; and John Benfon, of Chrift Church, in the county of Oxford, Efq; the office of making, writing, and engroffing all writs of fubpeena iffuing out of the High Court of Chancery, commonly called the Subpoena Office in Chancery.
[M] 2
Nov,

## 164] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Nov. 6. Sir Jeffery Amherft, a Privy Counfellor. The Hon. Edward Hay, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majefty's inland of Barbadoes, in America, in the room of William Spry, Efq; deceafed. Daniel Horfmanden, Efig; Chief Juftice of his Majefty's province of New York, in America.

- 20. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, a Privy Counfellor. Edward Bayntun, Efq; Conful General at 'Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Efq; deceafed.
- 30. Sir John Pringle, Prefident of the Royal Society.

Dec. 5. The dignity of a Baronot of Great Britain, unto James Wright, Efq; Governor of his Majefty's province of Georgia, in America. To William Edding. ton, Efq; the office of Infpector of the Out Ports Collectors Accompts within that part of Great Britain called England, with the dominion of 'Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

- 8. Right Hon. Lord Edgecumbe, Captain of his Majefty's Band of Gentlemen Penfioners, in the room of the Earl of Litchfield, deceafed. Charles Jenkinfon, Efg; a Toint Vice Treafurer of Treland, in the place of Lord Edgecumbe. Hon. Charles Fox, one of the Lords of the Treafury, in the room of Mr. Jenkinfon. Daniel De Laval, Efq; to be his Majefty's Agent in the cities of Rotterdam, Dor* drecht, and Schiedam, and town of Delthaven upon the Maere, in IHolland.
- 18. George Chetwynd, Efq; one of the Clerks of his Majeftys moft Honourable Privy Council in Ordinary. Leonard Thompfon, Efq; the office of Mafter or Regi-
fter, and the taking cognizance of the free confents of fuch perfons as thall voluntarily go or be fent as fervants to any of his Majefty's plantations in America, or elfewhere. Lieutenant General James Adolphus Oughton, to be Lieutenant Governor of Antigua, in the room of Francis Lord Hawley, deceafed. Thomas Moore, Eff; to be one of the Deemfters of the lne of Man, on the refignation of Peter John Haywood, Efq. Stephen Cottrell, Efq; one of the Clerks of Pfivy Council, to be Keeper of the Privy Council Records, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Efq; dec. Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. to be Clerk to the Board of Ordnance, in the room of William Rawlinfon Earle, Efq; refigned. Benjamin Langlois, Efq; to be Clerk to the Deliveries in the Board of Ordnance, in the room of Sir Charles Cocks. John Paterfon, Efq; to be Clerk to the Commiffioners of Land Tax for London, in the room of Francis Ellis, Efq; deceafed. Rev. Dr. Kaye, a Truftee of the Britifh Mufeum, in the room of the late James Weft, Efq. Mr. Jofeph Ramus, made Clerk of the Spicery at St. James's, in the room of Mir. White, refigned.


## D E A T H S, 1772.

Jan. 2. Right Hon. Lord Vifcount Boyne, in Dublin.
3. Vice Admiral Sir John Bentley, at Buckland, in Kent.
8. Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonfown, Bart.
13. Sir John Warrender, of Lochead, near Dunbar.
14. Right Hon. Robert Ifenley, Eart of Northington. He is fucceeded

## CHRONICLE.

ceeded in honours and eftate by his fon Lord Henley, knight of the thire for Hants. In 1757, the great feal, being put in commiffion, was given to Mr. Henley, as Lord Keeper. In 1760, he was created Lord Henley, Baron of Grange. In 1761, having delivered up the great feal, it was again reftored to him, with the title of Lord High Chancellor. In 1766, he was created Vifcount and Earl of Northington, Lord Lieutenant and Cuftos Rotulorum of the county of Hants. In the fame year he refigned the feals, and was appointed Prefident of the Council, which, in 1767, he refigned.

Her Royal and moft Serene High nefs the Landgravine of Heffe Caffel, aunt to his prefent Majefy.
17. Lady Delves, at Tadworthcourt, Surry.
20. Sir William Maynard, Bart. knight of the frire for Effex.

At York, Lord Vifcount Fairfax, of Emely, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordmip dying without iffue male, the title is extinct.
22. Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. of Tefton, in Kent, aged upwards of 80.

Marchionefs de Montandre, Lower Brook-itreet.

Feb. 2. Mrs. Kinchant, at Parkhall, in Shropthire. She was the only daughter of the late Sir Job Charlton, Bart. and aunt to Sir Francis Charlton, Bart.
6. Sir John Afley, Bart. knight of the thire for the county of Salop, aged 84 years.

Hon. James Howe, brother to Lord Chedworth, at his feat at Glantowy, in Wales.
8. At Carleton-Houfe, her Royal Highnefs the Princefs Dowager of Walcs. Her Royal Highnefs was
younget daughter of Frederick IT. Duke of Saxe Gotha, born on the 3oth of Nov. 1719, O. S. She was married at St. James's, on the 27th of April 1736, to Frederick, late Prince of Wales.

His Excellency Mr. Marhard; late minifter from the court of Heffe, at North-End.
11. Lady of Sir Brownlowe Cuft, Bart.

Alicia Vifcountefs Beauchamp, daughter of the late Lord Vifcount Windfor.
13. Sir Robert Auften, Bart. at Hazlemere, Surry.

The Lady of Sir Alexander Purvis, at Purvis-Hall, near Berwick.
22. Lord Cantelupe, fon to the Earl of Delawar.

Sir Alexander Holborne, Bart.
23. Right Hon. Lord Mandeville, eldeft fon of his Grace the Duke of Manchefter.
27. Prince Jofeph Wenceflaus de Lichiftentein, grand field marthal in the fervice of their royal and im. perial Majefties, at Vienna.
29. Lady of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. at Netrlecombe, Somerfethire.

March 3. Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. fuddenly, at his feat in Warwickfhire.
6. Hon. Thomas Liddell, Efq; brother to Lord Ravenfiworth.
7. Sir Roger Twifden, Bart. at Bradborne, io Kent.

The Hon. Thomas Leflie, third fon of John ninth Earl of Rothes, and uncle of the prefent Earl.
10. At his palace at Friedenftein, in the $73^{d}$ year of his age, after a long and painful illnefs, his Serene Highnefs Frederick, Duke of Saxe Gotha, brother to her late Royal Highnefs the Princefs Dowager of Wales.

Lady

## 166] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. treafurer of his Majefty's houfhold.

Lady Seybridge, of Charlesftreet, Berkley-fquare.

Helena Sophia, mother to the Elector of Mentz, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Shanks, of Devonihirefquare, worth $60,000 \mathrm{l}$. which fhe has left to charitable ufes.
26. Lieutenant General Lafcelles, aged 88; a brave and worthy officer.
30. Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Vifcount Barrells, and Lord Luxborough, of Shannon. He was member for Milbourn Port, Dorfethire, and Recorder of Great Grimfly, in Lincolnfhire.

April 3. Right Hon. Lady Greville, wife to Lord Greville, and daughter to Sir John Peachy, Bart. She died in childbed.
5. Lady Heathcote, mother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in St. James'sfquare.

Lady Elliot, relict of the late General Elliot, in New BurlingtonAtreet.
12. Lady Caroline Bouverie, daughter to the Earl of Radnor.
14. Sir William Anderfon, Bart. at Richmond.
15. Charles Bathiani, Prince of the Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Croix of the order of St. Stephen, Field Martal, \&c. at Vienna, aged 74.

May 7. Sir William Stanhope, member for Buckinghamfhire, and brother to the Earl of Chefterfield. He was the eldeft knight of the Bath except one (the Earl of Breadalbane), and has ferved in parliament ever fince the year 1742, when he was chofen for Aylefbury.
18. The Countefs of Londonderry; to the unfpeakable lofs of
the poor.
19. Mary Countefs of Kintores, widow of the late John Earl of Kintore, at Edinburgh.
22. Lady Elizabeth Bridge, relict of Sir Robert Bridge, late a brigadier-general, at her houfe in South Audley-ftreet.
23. Lord William Manners, brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Right Hon. Abraham Creighton, Lord Erne, of Crom-cafte, in Ireland.

Lady Elizabeth Wandesford, daughter to the Earl of Wandesford.

Lady Anne Hay, fifter to the Marquis of Tweedale.
29. The Countefs of Kincardin, at Edinburgh.

June 7 . Hon. John Frazer, fecond fon to Lord Salton, in Scotland.

Prince William of Heffe, eldeft fon of Prince Charles of Heffe, in the fourth year of his age.
12. William de Lamoignon, Chancellor of France, in his goth year.
16. Lady of Ediward Weld, Efq; and fifter to Lord Petre.
17. The celebrated Baron Vau Swieten, firft phyfician to the court of Vienna.
19. Sir John Millar, Bart. of Chicheiter.
27. Sir Brian Stapylton, Bart.

The Hon. Mrs. Mary Murray, fifter to Lord Elibank.
29. Sir Francis Knolles, Bart. of Fernhill, Berkihire.

July 2. James Weit, Efq; prefident of the Royal Society.
6. Sir John Peyton, Bart. Vil-liers-ftreet.

The Hon. Mrs. Webb, fifter to Lord Teynham, and widow of John

## C H R O N I C L E.

John Webb, Efq; of Hatherope, in Gloucefterfhire.
9. Lady of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Weftmintter.
14. The Marquis de Los Rios, Knight of the military order of Maria Therefa, Licutenant Veltmarfal of the imperial armies, and governor of Neuport, aged 49, at Vienna.

Colonel Butler, commander in chief of the Hon. Eaft India company's artillery' on the coaft of Coromandel.

Lady of Sir Francis Wyche, at Granthan:

Robert Bruce, youngett fon of Sir Michael Bruce.

Mary, only daughter of the Fon. Walter Molefworth, Efq;

Sir John Ingleby, Bart. at Ripley.
25. The young Prince of Naffau Weilburg, fix days old.
27. Hon. Henry Percival, Efq; third fon to the late Earl of Egmont, by his fecond lady, fifter to the Earl of Northampton.
Lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir Eardley Wilmot.
31. Sir Horatio Pettus, Bart. of Suffolk. By his death the title is extinct.

Auguft 1. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. of Delvy, in Scotland.

Hon. Lady Ann Percival, fecond daughter of the late Earl of Egmont. Her brother died a few days before; both of a fore throat.

Edward Bathurft, Efq; fenior Bencher of the Middle Temple, aged 92.

The Princefs Frederica Albertina, of Brunfwick Bevern, Abbefs of Stetterbourg, of an apoplexy.
7. Right Hon the Countefs of Weftmeath, in Ireland.
8. Rev. Henry Willes, prebendary of Wells, and rector of Lee and

North Okendon, Effex. He was fon to Bifhop Willes.

Lady Ann Winlton, Countefs. Dowager of Holdberry. She was daughter of Sir Rowland Villiars, of Gotham, in Nottinghamfire.
22. John Calcraft, Efq; at In grefs, Kent, worth $250,0001$.
24. Sir Willoughby Afton, Bart. at Bath.

Right Hon. Francis Lord Hawley, Baron of Donnamore.

The Hon. Col. Richard Maitland, fourth fon of the Earl of Lauderdale, deputy-adjutant-general to his Majeity's forces in America.

Mr. Richard Wellborne, in Alm derfgate flreet, defcended in a direat male line from the youngeft fon of Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicefter, who flourifhed in King Henry the Third's time, and married that king's fifter.

Sir William Cummings, Bart. at Edinburgh.

Mifs Anne Trelawny, at Jarnaica, fifter to the lady of the governor of that place.

Sir John Cartwright, Knight, at Wanfted.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, at Salifbury, chancellor of the diocefe, and canon-refidentiary of that cathedral.

The Bihop of Ferns, in Ireland.

Rev. William Borlafe, L. L. D. F. R. S. author of the Antiquities of Cornwall, and feveral other valuable works.

Dowager Lady Kaye, reli¿t of Sir John Leyfter Kaye, Bart.
31. The Right Hon John Lord Carysfort, Knight of the Bath, and one of his Majefty's moft honourable privy-council in Ireland, at Lifle.
[M] 4

## 168] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Sept. 2. Sir Robert Kite, alderman of Loindon.
3. At Hungerford, the Hon. Ifabella Montague, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Beaulicu.
6. Rigit Hon. Lord Borthwick, at Newcaftle.
11. The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Vifcount Ludlow, at Bath.
15. In Cafle-ftreet, Leicefterfields, to the unfpeakable lofs of his friends and acquaintance, the learned and worthy Samuel Dyer, Efq; Fellow of the Royal Society.
19. Right Hon. George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Vifcount Quarrendon, Baron of Spelibury, and Baronet, chancellor of the univerfity of Oxford, prefident of the Afylum, deputy-ranger of Hampton-park, captain of the band of gentlemen penfioners, cuftos brevium of the court of Common Pleas, L. L.D. and F.R.S. His lordhip fucceeded the late Earl, his father, on the 15 th of Fe bruary 1742-3, and married Diana, only daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. by whom he had no children. His lordfhip's furviving brother and fifters are, Edward Henry, married, Sept. 29, 1743, to Mifs Derander, who is fince deceafed; Lady Charlotte, married, in Jan. $1744-5$, to the Lord Vifcount Dillon; and Lady Anne, married, Dec. 17, 1749, to Hugh Lord Clifford: He has alfo an un. cle, the Hon. Robert Lee, who married Mifs Kitty Stonehoufe, daughter of Sir John Stonehoure, of Berkfhire, Bart.

Sir James Rêid, of Barra, Bart. 27. Mr. James Brindley, the ce. lebrated engineer, who projected the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation.
29. Right Hon. Ford Lamberts Earl of Cavan, in Ireland.

Charles Iham, Efq; only brother of Sir Edmund ITham, Bart. one of the reprefentatives of the county of Northampton.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur St. George, Dean of Rofs, in Dawfon-ftreet, Dublin.

Sir Charles Price, Bart. at Jamaica.

Oct. 2. Princefs Louifa, of Lorraine.
7. Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart. in Carmarthenfhire.
10. Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.
11. Lady Houghton, relict of the late Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.
13. Right Hon. George Keppel, Earl of Albemarie, Vifcount Bury, lieutenant-general, colonel of his Majefty's 3 d regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Jerfey, and a knight of the garter.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. member for Cornwall.
17. Lady Richinda Gower, at Marybone, daughter of the late Sir Rowland Gower, and niece to the late Lady Winfon.
18. Mifs Aftey, at Norwich, daughter of Sir Edw. Afley, Bart. one of the reprefentatives for Norfolk.
19. The Hon. Mr. Smith, at Bary, brother to the Duke of Dorfet, and captain in the queen's regiment of dragoons.
27. Sir Thomas Munday, Knt. at Oxford.

At Lincoln, Lady Haverfham, fifter to the late Lord Anglefey, and aunt to the prefent Lord Valencia.

Lately, the Hon. Mr. Rochford, younger brother of the Earl of Bel

## C H R O N I C L E.

Belvidere, of a tedious illnefs, at Clontarf, near Dublin.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, in Dublin, who is fucceeded in title and eftate by his eldeft fon.

Don Louis Velafques, Marquis de Valda Flores, at Malaga, fuddenly. He was well known by feveral learned works, but more fo by the difgrace which he incurred during the troubles of Madrid in 1766. After being confined fome time in the caftle of Alicant, he was fent to Africa, from whence he was releafed only laft year, and permitted by his catholic majefty to refide at Malaga.

The Hon. Gilbert Vane, at Stanhoe, in Norfolk, uncle to the Right Honourable the Earl of Darlington.

Nov. 9. Sir Adam Inglis, Bart. of Cramond in Scotland.
14. At Clay, in Norfolk, in the 75 th year of her age, the dowager Lady Wrottefley, relict of the late Sir Arnold Wrottefley, Bart.
16. Prince James Alexander Lubomirfki, knight of the order of the white eagle, general of foot in the Elector of Saxony's fervice, aged 75 years, at Drefden.
17. Sir Walter Battefent, private fecretary to her late majefty Queen Caroline.

In Ireland, Michael Byrne, Efq; member of parliament for St. Mawes, in Cornwall, and nephew to Lord Vifcount Clare.

Mrs. Penelope Gage, the laft furviving daughter of Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, Bart.
18. At his lordfhip's feat at Sirlby, near Blyth, iu Nottinghamfhire, William Monckton Arundel, Vifcount Galway, and Baron of Killard in the kingdom of Ireland, member of parliament for Ponte-
fract, in Yorkfhire. His lordfhip is fucceeded in title and eflate by his eldeft fon, now Lord Vifcount Galway, a young nobleman of 22 years of age.
22. Hon. Edw. Southwell, uncle to Lord Southwell.

Sir Peter Lynch, formerly a merchant at Gibraltar, at Peterfburgh, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Lady Prifcilla Watts, at Worcefter, relict of Sir Rowland Watts, Bart.

Dec. 7. The Right Rev. Dr. Mark Hildefly, Lord Bihop of Sodor and Man, of a paralytic ftroke, at Bifhops Court, in the ine of Man, in the 74 th year of his age.
8. Lady Clutterbuck, fifter of the late Earl of Dyfart, at Windfor.
10. Right Hon. Mary Countefs Dowager of Stamford, only child to the late Earl of Warrington, aged 69. In 1736 fhe married the late Earl of Stamford, by whom fhe had iffue the prefent Earl, Lady Mary Weft, and the Hon. John Grey, member for Trigony.
12. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Ormafton, fecretary to the Earl of Hertford, lord-chamberlain of his majefty's houfhold.
13. Mifs Romney, only daughter of - Romney, Efq; of St. Anne-ftreet, Piccadilly, brother of the Lord Lifford.
20. Sir J. Johnfon of Wefterhall, in Scotland, Bart.

22 The ferene John Baptift Cambiofo, Doge of Genoa.
25. Hezekiah Crole, Efq; Hamburgh merchant, worth 150,000l.

Lady of Sir Thomas Gilbert, in Threadneedle-ftreet.
27. At Bath, the Right Hon: Lady Scarborough.

Dec.

170] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Dec. 28. The celebrated Count Byron, Duke of Courland, at Mittau.

Mrs. Skinner, lady of William Skinner, Efq; of Grofvenor-fquare, fecond daughter of the late Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath.

Mrs. Jennetta Barton, a maiden lady, who acquired a fortune of upwards of 50,0001 . in the South Sea fcheme, by means of a near relationfhip to one of the then
directors, whofe own fortune was taken away by parliament, and he afterwards lived on the bounty of his fifter, who purchafed him an annuity of roool. per annum for life.
31. At his houfe at Whitehall, after a few days illnefs, Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. member for Coventry, aiderman of Dowgate-ward, London, and prefident of Bridewell and Bethlem hofpitals.

## [ 17] ]

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Copy of the Petition of the Clergy, Evic. relative to the Sutifcription to the 39 Articles, offered on Tburfday the 6th of Ficbruary to the Houfe of Commons.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament affembled.
The humble Petition of certain of the Clergy of the Church of England, and of certain of the two Profeffions of Civil Law and Phyfic, and cthers, whofe names are hereunto fubfcribed,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners apprehend themfelves to have certain rights and privileges which they hold of God only, and which are fubject to his authority alone. That of this kind is the free exercife of their own reafon and judgment, whereby they have been brought to, and confirmed in, the belief of the Chriftian religion, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures. That they efteem it a great bleffing to live under a conflitution, which, in its original principles, enfures to them the full and free profeflion of their faith, having afferted the authority and fufficiency of Holy Scriptures in-" All things " neceffary to falvation; fo that " whatfoever is not read therein, " nor may be proved thereby, is " not to be required of any man as that it fhould be believed as an
" article of the faith, or be thought
"requifite or neceffary to falva"tion." That your petitioners do conceive that they have a natural right, and are alfo warranted by thofe original principles of the reformation from Popery, on which the church of England is conftituted, to judge in fearching the fcriptures each man for himfelf, what may or may not be proved thereby. That they find themfelves, however, in a great meafure precluded the enjoyment of this invaluable privilege by the laws relating to fubfcription; whereby your petitioners are required to acknowledge certain articles and confeffions of faith and doctrine, drawn up by fallible men, to be all and every of them agreeable to the faid fcriptures. Your petitioners therefore pray that they may be relieved from fuch an impofition upon their judgment, and be reftored to their undoubted right as Proteftants of interpreting Scripture for themfelves, without being bound by any human explications thereof, or required to acknowledge, by fubfrip tion or declaration, the truth of any formulary of religious faith and doctrine whatfoever, befide Holy Scripture itfelf.

That your petitioners not only are themfelves aggrieved by fubfcription, as now required (which they cannot but confider as an encroachment on their rights, com. petent to them both as men and as members

## 172] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

members of a Proteftant eftablifhment) but with much grief and concern apprehend it to be a great hindrance to the fpreading of Chrift's true religion: As it tends to preclude, at leait to difcourage, further enquiry into the true fenfe of Scripture, to divide Communions, and caufe mutual difike between fellow Proteftants: As it gives a handle to unbelievers to reproach and vilify the clergy, by reprefenting them (when they obferve their diverfity of opinion touching thofe very articles which were agreed upon for the fake of avoiding the diverfities of opinion) as guilty of prevarication, and of accommodating their faith to lucrative views or political confiderations: As it affords to Papifts, and others difaffected to our religious eftablifhment, occafion to reflect upon it as inconfiftently framed, admitting and authorizing doabtful and precarious doctrines, at the fame time that Holy Scripture alone is acknowledged to be certain, and fufficient for falvation: As it tends (and the evil daily increafes) unhappily to divide the clergy of the eftablifhment themfelves, fubjecting one part thereof, who affert but their Proteflant privilege to queftion every human doctrine, and bring it to the teit of Scripture, to be reviled, as well from the pulpit as the prefs, by another part, who feem to judge the articles they have fubfrribed to be of equal authority with the Holy Scripture itfelf: And, laftly, As it occafions fcruples and embarraffiments of confcience to thoughtful and worthy perfons in regard to entrance into the miniftry, or chearful continuance in the exercife of it.

That the clerical part of your
petitioners, upon whom it is peculiarly incumbent, and who are more immediately appointed by the ftate, to maintain and defend the truth as it is in Jefas, do find themelves under a great reftraint in their endeavours herein, by being obliged to join iffue with the adverfaries of revelation, in fuppofing the one true fenfe of Scripture to be exprefied in the prefent eftablified fyitem of faith, or elfe to incur the reproach of having departed from their fubfriptions, the furpicion of infincerity, and the repute of being ill-affected to the church; whereby their comfort and ufefulnefs among their refpective focks, as well as their fuccefs againft the adverfaries of our common Chriftianicy, are greatly obitructed.

That fuch of your petitioners as have been educated with a view to the feveral profeflions of Civil Law and Phyfic, cannot but think it a great hardfhip to be obliged (as are all in one of the Univerfities, even at their firf admiffion or matriculation, and at an age fo immature for difquifitions and decifions of fach moment) to fubicribe their unfeigned affent to a variety of theological propofitions, concerning which their private opinions can be of no confequence to the public, in order to entitle them to academical degrees in thofe faculties; more efpecially as the courfe of their ftudies, and attention to their practice refpectively, afford them neither the means nor the leifure to examine whether and how far fuch propoiftions do agree with the word of God.

That certain of your petitioners have reafon to lament, not only their own, but the too probable misfortune of their fons, who, at

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [173

an age before the habit of reflection can be formed, or their judgment matured, muft, 'if the prefent mode of fubfrription remains, be irrecoverably bound down in points of the higheft confequence, to the tenets of ages lefs informed than their own.

That, whereas the firf of the three articles, enjoined by the $3^{60}$ canon of the Church of England to be fubfcribed, contains a recognition of his majelly's fupremacy in all caufes ecclefiatical and civil, your petitioners humbly prefume, that every fecurity, propofed by fubfcription to the faid article, is fully and effectually provided for by the oaths of allegiance and fupremacy, prefcribed to be taken by every Deacon and Prieft at their ordination, and by every Graduate in both Univerfities. Your petitioners, neverthélefs, are ready and willing to give any farther teltimony which may be thought expedient, of their affection for his majefty's perfon and government, of their attachment and dutiful fubmiffion in church and ftate, of their abhorrence of the unchriftian fpirit of Popery, and of all thofe maxims of the church of Rome, which tend to enflave the confciences, or to undermine the civil or religious liberty, of a free Proteftant people.

Your petitioners, in confideration of the premifes, do now humbly fupplicate this Honourable Houfe, in hope of being relieved from an obligation fo incongruous with the right of privaie judgment, fo pregnant with danger to true religion, and fo productive of diftefés to many pious and confcientious men, and ufeful fubjects of
the flate; and in that hope look up for redrefs, and hum. bly fubmit their caufe, unde? God, to the wifdom and jufo tice of a Britifh Parliament, and the piety of a Proteftant King.

And your petitioners, fhall ever pray, \&c.
Sir William Meredith moved to bring up the above petition; but Sir Roger Newdigate objected to the receiving of it, as it came from perfons who had done that which they reprefented to be wrong, and which they wanted to undo. Lord John Cavendifh wifhed the petition to be brought up, and examined with temper. Lord North objected to it, as tending to revive the flames of ecclefiaftical controverfy; and wifhed never in that houfe to proceed to the difcuffion of orthodoxy. On a divifion it was rejected, Yeas 71, Nays 217.

> The following Letter, direcied to Proteffant Diffenting Minifters, bas lately been circulated all over Eng.. land and Wales.

Reverend Sir,

IT is the opinion of fome very worthy gentlemen, and hearty well-wifhers to the Diffenting-Intercit, that an application to parliament to take off the Subfcription required of Proteftant Diffenting Minifters by the Toleration-Act, and to put Tutors and Schoolmafo ters upon a fafer footing than they now are, would be highly proper, and might probably be fuccefisful.

Many of the minifters think it their duty, and of great importance, to petition parliament for that purpofe. As they att herein upon the

## 174] ANNUAL REGISTER, 177 2.

great principle common to all Proteftant Diffenters, they hope for the unanimous concurrence of their brethren in the miniltry, in fo interefting an affair.

You are, therefore, defired, if you approve the defign, to meet your brethren at the Library in Redcrofs-ftreet, on, \&c. to confider of the beit means to purfue this great defign, and to chufe a committee for that purpufe.

I am, in the name of many of the brethren, \&c.

Some particulars of the proceedings in the great cause between Mr. Alderman Torwnend, and the collector of the land-tax.

ON Tuefday, June 7, at eleven, came on before Lord Mansfield at Weftminfter-hall, the caufe between Mr. Alderm. Townfend, and Mr. Hunt, collector of the land-tax.

The bufinefs was opened by Mr. Davenport; who informed the jury, that this action was brought by Mr. Townfend againft Mr. Hunt, for diftraining a large quantity of hay, amounting to the value of 1301 . belonging to Mr . Townfend, upon his refufing to pay his anfefiment of the land-tax.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn next entered more fully into the queftion, and, in a fpeech which latted near half an hour, laid before the jury the motives which had influenced Mr. "Townfend to bring the matter in agitation, and the grounds upon which he had framed his attion.

He faid Mr. Townfend had not brought this action into that court from any pecuniary motives, but from an anxious care of the rights
of the electors of the kingdom in general, and of the county of Middlefex in particular. He faid Mr. Townfend grounded his refufal of paying his affeffment of the landtax, upon his not being fully reprefented in the affembly who had impofed that tax, which therefore he thought an illegal impofition.

Mr. Townfend admitted the com* mifioners and the officer to have done no more than their duty, according to the land-tax act ; but he contended that that act was fo defective, as not to give authority to the commiffioners to levy the tax.

This defect he proceeded to prove. He faid, that to conftitute the legality of all impofitions of that kind, it was neceffary they fhould have the confent of all the reprefentatives of the people. That this act had not fuch confent ; that the county of Middlefex, in which Mr. Townfend lived, was not fully reprefented. Here he entered into a detail of the feveral Middlefex elections, fated the numbers of the poll on each, recited Mr. Wilkes's different expulfions, rejections, and final incapacitation, the admiffion of Mr. Luttrell, \&c. \&c. (all which particulars are well known) and concluded with faying, that "Mr. Wilkes was by force with-held from his feat." He then expatiated upon the dreadful injuries the right of election might fuftain from this power atfumed by the commons of incapacitating Mr. Wilkes. "God knows (he faid) how far thefe incapacities may be multiplied: they may be carried fo far as even to annihilate the mode of election." As this fubjeat has been fo thoroughly difcufied, it was impoffible for the ferjeant to offer any thing

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [175

new upon it. After telling the jury, therefore, that if they co-incided in opinion with him, that the county of Middlefex was not fully and fairly reprefented, they would find for the plaintiff; but that if they thought the prefent Houfe of Commons had authority to impore fuch a tax, then the defendant was juftified: he concluded with faying, he fhould produce the evidence of the poll-books, the fheriff's return, the clerk of the petty-bagoffice, $\& c$. to prove Mr. Wilkes was the legal reprefentative for the county of Middlefex.

On the part of Mir. Hunt were retained the attorney-general, (who, however, was not there, though the caufe was poftponed from nine to eleven, in expectation of his coming) Mr. Wallace, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Wallace anfwered Serjeant Glynn no otherwife, than by fhewing the act of parliament by virtue of which the collector had acted; and this was likewife the only argument urged by the other gentlemen.

Lord Mansfield told the Jury, that the queftion before them was, in fact, no other than, "Whether there was any legiflative power in this country ?" If they acknowledged there was, then they muft find for the defendant; and that, as to the evidence offered to be produced by the ferjeant, it was his opinion, "That it was not by law competent, and was inadmiffible."

In lefs than two minutes after his lordfhip had done fpeaking, the ufual queftion was put to the jury by the proper officer, when anfiwer was made, that they found for the defendant; upon which the officer proceeded to record the verdict, when Mr. Reynolds the under-
fheriff interrupted him, by calling out, that one of the jury was not of that opinion. The officer ftopped; and the jury were ordered to confer together again; when in about five minutes the fame verdict was given as before, viz. for the defendant.

Mr. Townfend was in court all the time; and after the whole was over, faid, that the affair fhould end here.

Summary of the trial of Fames Bolo land, for forgery.

ON Wednerday, February 19, came on the trial of James Bolland, who was indicted for felonioully forging and counterfeit. ing on the back of a promiffory note for payment of money, drawn by one Thomas Bradfhaw, and indorfed by one Samuel Pritchard, a certain indorfement in the name of James Banks, with intent to defraud Francis Lewis Cardineaum, againf the flatute. He alfo flood charged with uttering and publining, as true, on the back of the faid promiffory note, the faid falle and forged indorfement in the name of James Banks, knowing the fame to be falle and counterfeit.

The note was produced in court by Sir John Fielding's clerk, with whom it had been left by Mr. Levi.

Mr. Levi was examined ; and it appeared that he had been informed concerning the note by Mr. Pritchm ard ; that he received it from Mr. Morris, in the prefence of Mr. Cardineaux; and that, knowing it to be a forgery, his intention in getting poffeffion of it was to profecute Bolland. It alfo appeared, that

## 176] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

that Cardineaux and Morris went with him to Hickes's-hall, to find a bill of indictment for this forgery; that it was adjournment day; and that the jury, not fitting long enough, were gone. That then Cardineaux appointed Levi to meet him at Sir John Fielding's; where, at Cardineaux's requeft, Jeffon's evidence was taken. Informations were then drawn, and the note was lodged with Sir John's clerk.

The evidence of Jeffor was to the following purpofe:
"- Jeffon. I had fome bafinefs with one Mr. Lilburne, who appointed me to meet him at the George and Vulture tavern, Cornhill, on the $1 g^{\text {th }}$ or 14 th of Ottober. I went about three o'clock; I was fhewn into a public room; Mr. Lilburne and Mr. Bolland were there. I immediately afked Mr. Bolland when he would fettle a note of fifty guineas of his, which I had difcounted, which was due, and laid unpaid, as the perfon that held it was very defirous to fettle it. He produced this note, and defired me to difcount it, as he was out of cafh. I read it; I knew Bradfhaw, being a neighbour; and I knew Pritchard. The 501. note I had difcounted, was on Pritchard. This note was endorfed James Bolland. I told him, that his name being on the back of it, I could not, or would not negociate it. I faid, I looked upon Bradihaw to be good; but did not chufe to be on the fame paper with Mr. Bolland's name, or to offer it indeed; and, I believe, I threw it down upon the table. Upon that, he faid, I can take off my name; and Mr. Lilburne took up one of the table-knives, with intention to crafe all the name. I believe, when
he had erafed all but the $B$, (for he began at the latter end of the name) Bolland faid, Don't fcratch it all out, for it may disfigure it, or can cel it, by fcratching a hole in it. He faid he would think of fome other name that begins with a $B$; and immediately filled it up with anks, which made the name of Banks; and, when that was done, returned it to me, I did not like the tranfaction, it rather ftaggered me; but, looking on Bradhaw to be a very good man, and Pritchard bore a very good character, as far as I could find, I thought I might as well take this fecurity; it might be a means of getting the other matter fettled: therefore I put it in my pocket. The next day I afked Mr. Cardineaux to difcount me a note of Mr. Bradhaw's, of Charles - ftreet, Covent - garden; he was a cuftomer of Mr. Cardi neaux's. He faid he would take it, and would probably do it on Friday, which is the day he did his bufinefs at his banker's. I left the bill with Mr. Cardineaux; and, next day, having fome money to make up, I afked Cardineaux to let me have 151.16 s . and, if he did not difcount the bill, I would return it him. He gave me in confequence a draught upon his banker for that fum: A day or two after, Mr. Bolland came up to my office, (I keep a lottery-office under the piazza, Covent-garden) to enquire whether I had done the bufinefs or no. I told him, I had left the bill in the hands of Mr. Cardineaux, and he might enquire who Cardineaux was, as I could not go into the city then. I underfood Mr. Bolland, that he faw Mr. Cardineaux : however, in the evening, Mr. Handsforth came in,

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE。

and told me Mr. Bolland defired to fee me in the piazzas. I went out; he infifted upon having the bill or money; for he was greatly pufhed. for money, and muft and would have it immediately. I believz he told me that he had feen Mr. Cardineaux in the city, and he would call upon me. I told him, if he would go to any publig-houfe in the neighbourhood, I would come to him. Upon that, he and Mr. Handsforth went to the Rainbow-coffee-houfe, in Queen-freet, to wait for me. I fent down one of my clerks to Mr. Cardineaux, and he came up to the office foon after. I told him, that the perfon I had the note of was gone to the coffeehoufe; and was anxious to have it fettled. We went together to the Rainbow coffee-houle; we went into a back-room. I told Mr. Cardineaux, That is Mr. Bolland, the owner of the bill of Mr. Bradihaw's, that I left in your hands; and I fhall be glad if you will fettle it with him. Mr. Cardineaux faid, he had never a banker's check in his pocket, and did not like to give a draught upon plain paper. He began to enquire who Mr. Pritchard and who Mr. Banks were. While Mr. Bolland was fatisfying him who Pritchard was, I told Mr. Cardineaux, that, rather than have the trouble of another meeting, I would, go home and fetch him a check. Mr. Cardineaux gave me his keys, and I went down to his houfe in Craven buildings, Drurylane. I delivered the keys to Mrs. Cardineaux, and fhe gave me a banker's check. On my coming back, I. found Mr. Bolland had fatisfied Mr. Cardineaux concerning Banks and Pritchard; and he produced ancther bill for 101 , which Mr. Yól. XV.

Cardineaux had agreed to difcount for him."

When Mr. Cardineaux obferved by the papers that Bradihaw was a bankrupt, he told Jeffon to taka care of the 1001 . note of Bolland; as his banker would certainly return it to him ; it being unufual to keep a note after a man is a bank rupt. Jeffon took therefore an opportunity to fee Bolland, and told him that the note would not be paid, as Bradhaw was a bankrupt. Bolland affected furprize, and afked, "What note are you talking of ?" "Bradhaw's note, anfwered Jeffon, which is payable to Pritchard." "Is my name upon it ?" faid Bolland. "No," replied Jefion, "but Banks's name is now upon it, and you mult ftand for it." Bolland declared he knew nothing of the matter; and, when Jeffon threatened to inform Mr. Cardineaux of the tranfaction, he faid he would forgive him all he could do on that account.

Mr. Cardineaux, fome time af. ter, having occafion to do bufinefs at the Hamburgh coffee-houfe, faws Bolland there, and told him that the bill he had difcounted for him would not be paid. Bolland faid, with an air of aftonifhment, "What bill :" Mr. Cardineaux replied, "The bill I difcounted for you." "I never difcounted a bill with you, Sir (faid Bolland) you mifo take me; my name is James Bolland: I never faw you in my life, nor you have no bill with my indorfement."

After Bolland was taken, a perfon brought to Mr. Cardineaux the 1001. in the name of James Banke; and Mr. Cardineaux gave his rea ceipt for it in that name.
The jury found the prifoner
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## 178] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

guilty of uttering and publifhing the bill, knowing the indorfement to be forged.

Qbfract of an ACt for the better regrulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family.

${ }^{1}{ }^{1} 0$O guard effectually the defcendants of his late majefty King George the Second (other than the iflue of princeffes who have, married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his prefent majefly, his heirs or fucceflors; it is hereby enacted, That no defcendant of the body of his late majefty (other than the princeffes who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) thall be capable of consracting matrimony without the previous confent of his majelty, his heirs or fucceffors, fignified under the great feal, and declared in council (which confent, to preferve the memory thereof, is to be fet out in the licenfe and regifter of marriage, and to be entered into the books of the privy council;) and that every marriage of any fuch defcendant, without fuch confent, flall be void and null. It is alfo enadted, That in cafe any fuch defcendant of George the Second, being above the age of twenty-five years, fhall perfift in his or her refolution to contract a marriage difapproved of by the king, his heirs or fuccefiors; that then fuch defcendant, upon giving notice to the king's privy council (which notice is to be entered in the books thereof) may, at any time from the expiration of twelve calendar months afer fuch notice, contract
fuch marriage ; and his or her marriage with the perfon before propofed, and rejected, may be duly folemnized without the previous confent of his majefty, his heirs or fucceffors; and fuch marriage thall be as good, as if this act had never been made, unlefs both Houfes of Parliament fhall, before the expiration of the faid twelve months, exprefoly teclare their difapprobation of fuch intended marriage. And it is further enacted, That every perfon who fhall, knowingly, prefume to folemnize or to affift at the celebration of any marriage with any fuch defcendant, or at his or her making any matrimonial contract without fuch confent as aforefaid, except in the cafe abovementioned, fhall, being duly convicted thereof, incur and fuffer the ${ }^{-}$ pains and penalties ordained and provided by the ftatute of provifion and pramunire made in the fixteenth year of the reigin of Richard the Second.

Claufe extraczed from an ACt pafjed the laft Jeflion of parliament, for regulating buildings, and for the better preventing of mi/chiefs by fire, within the cities of Londo: and Wofminfler, and the liberties therzof.

wHEREAS many of the parifhes within the limits aforefaid, have been frequently put to confiderable expence, occafioned by the neglect of the inhabitants, as well lodgers and inmates, as houfekeepers, in not caufing their chimnies to be duly fivepr, by means whereof alarms of fire are trequently made, to the greas terror and danger of his majefty's fubjects, which might。

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [179

might, ought, and probably would be prevented, if fuch inhabitants were obliged to defray, and bear the charges and expences attending ruch neglects, or fome reafonable part thereof: Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the $24^{\text {th }}$ day of June, 1772, in all cafes where any reward or rewards, or other recompence, by this act made payable, fhall be borne and paid by the churchwarden or overfeer of the poor, for, or on account of any fire being in a chimney only, or firt beginning in, and occafioned by, the taking fire of any chimney only, the inhabitant or inhabitants, occupier or occupiers, of any room or apartment to which any fuch chimney fhall belong, being a lodger or inmate to or with any tenant, renter, or holder of any houfe or building, wherein any fuch fire as laft mentioned fhall be, or fhall firf begin, fhall reimburfe and pay to the churchwarden or overfeer of the poor, all and every fuch reward and rewards, or other payments, which fhall have been by him or them made, purfuant to the directions of this act.-Magiftrates, upon applications of the churchwardens or overfeers to examine witneffes upon oath, and award; and if the fums fo awarded are not paid within fourteen days
after demand thereof made, the churchwardens or overfeers, by warrant under the hand and feal of the magiftrate, are impowered to levy the fame, by diftrefs and fale of the goods and chattels of the party, The rewards made payable by this act are, to the turncock, who gives the firt fupply of water, ten fhillings; the firft engine, thirty fhillings; fecond engine, twenty millings; third engine, ten thillings.

Ceremonial of the Interment of ber late Royal Higbne/s the Princefs Dorvager of Wales, in the royat woult, in King Henry the NIIth's Cbapel.

0N Friday night the 14 th of February, 1772, the body of her late royal highnefs was privately conveyed from CarlonHoufe to the Princes-Chamber, in the Houfe of Lords. The next evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, the proceffion began to move, paffing through the Old Palace-Yard to the fouth-eaf door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and under an awning, and lined on each fide with a party of the footguards, in the following order:

Knight Marfhais men. Servants in livery to her Royal Highnefs, Gentlemen, fervants to her Royal Highnefs.

Pages of the Prefence. Pages of the Back-Stairs.
Gentlemen Uíhers Quarter Waiters. Pages of Hionour.
Gentiemen UThers Daily Waiters.
Phyficians and Chaplains.
Clerk of the Clofet, and Equerries.
Clerks of the Houfhold.

880] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772。
Mafter of the Houhhold. Secretary.
Purfuivant at Arms, Heralds at Arms.
Comptroller of her Royal Highnefs's Houfhold.
Treafurer of her Royal Highnefs's Houfhold. Windfor Herald.
Commiffioner of the Horfe to her Royal Highnefs.
Chamberlain to her Royal Highnefs. Norroy King of Arms.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majefty's Houfhold.
A Gentleman Uher. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { The Coronet upon a black } \\ \text { velvet cufhion, borne by } \\ \text { Clarenceux King of Arms }\end{array}\right\}$ A Gentleman Uthero
The BODY, co. vered with a hol-
Countefs of Egremont:

Countefs of Harrington.

Countefs of Macclesfield. land fheet, and black velvet pall, adorned with eight efcutcheons of her Royal Highnefs's arms, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight of her Royal Highnees's Gentlemen.

Countefs of Aylesford.
Countefs of Powis.

Countefs of Waldegrave。

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [18I

N. B. Peers, peereffes, peers fons and daughters, and privy-counfellors, were called over according to their refpective ranks and degrees, and feverally atterded.

The knights of the garter, thiftle, and bath, who attended, wore the collars of their refpective orders.

At the entrance of WeftminterAbbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the proceffion juft before Norroy King of Arms; and fo proceeded into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the body was depofited on treffels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and culhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the fervice was read by the Dean of Weftmintter ; the chief mourner and her two fupporters fitting on chairs at the head of the corpfe; the counteffes afliftants, and fupporters of the pall, fitting on ftools on either fide.

The part of the fervice before the interment being read, the corple was depofited in the vault; and, the dean having finifhed the burial fervice, Garter proclaimed her Royal Highnefs's file as follows:
"Thus it hath pleafed Almighty God to take out of this tranfitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late moft illuftrious Princefs Augufta, Princefs Dowager of Wales, and mother to his moft excellent Majefty George the Third, by the srace of God, King of Great-Bri= tain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; whom God blefs and preferve, with long life, health ${ }_{2}$ and honour, and all worldly happinefs!"

The minute guns of the Tower were fired as ufual.

The follorwing particulars wevere re lated of the late Revolution in Denmark; awbich we infert, as no authentic documents relative to that extraordinary tranfaction bave bitherto appeared.

Letter from Copenbagen, 7an. 18. " Otwithtanding the revohere in the night between the 16 th and 17 th of this month is no fecret, through the many couriers that have been fent from hence with this importants news, yet the following circumftances deferve to be mentioned :
" It is not true, as has been reported, that the Counts de St. Ger* main and Reverdil conducted this affair, but the Queen-Dowager Julia Maria was at the head of it all. She brought over General Eichftedt to her fide; and, having founded Count Ranzau, and found him difpoled to act againt Count Struenfee, who was his greateft enemy, fhe, by his means, prevailed on Colonel Koller, and the officers of his regiment, which was on duty that night, to join her party. The king was entirely ignorant of every thing that was paffing; for his majefty went from the mafked ball, which was given at court that evening, at twelve o'clock, where he had danced and played at quadrille with Generai Gahler, his lady, and counfellor Struenfee. Prince Frederic, the king's brother, was prefent at the ball, but not much attention was paid to him, and he did not flay to fup there.
" At four o'clock the next morning, Prince Frederick got up and dreffed himfelf, and went with Queen Julia Maria to the king's apartment, who was anleep. They
[N] 3
ordered

## 182] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

ordered the valet de chambe to awake the king; when they entered, and told his majeky, that the queen and the two Struenfees were bufy in drawing an act of renunciation, which they intended to force him to fign. The queendowager and Prince Frederick then told the king, that the only means he could purfue to prevent it, would be to fign orders to arreft the queen and the others concerried in the affair; which orders the Counfellor of State, M. Guldberg, had made out fome days before. The queendowager told the king, that, if he would not fign the orders, the and her fon would; and, after fome converfation, the king figned them. In confequence of this, Col. Koller, and Captains Maleulle, Frank, and Eiben, went to arreft Count Struenfee, and, coming to his hotel, though the colonel had not the king's orders with him, he told him his errand. Struenfee afked him, if he knew who he was? Koller anfwered, he was once the minifter of the cabinet, but now his prifoner. Struenfee wanted to fee the king's order; but Koller faid, he would anfwer with his life that the king had ordered him to be arrefted.
"The queen was informed of her difgrace by a billet; immediately after the receipt of which, Count Ranzau, accompanied by the Lieutenants Bay, Pech, and Oldenbourg, entered her apartment. The queen was almof dittracted at her fituation; fhe threatened Count Ranzau that he fhould lofe his head, and would have gone in. nantly to the king; but Lieutenant Bay was poffed at the door to prevent her. Count Ranzaa then told the offcers, that, if the queen was
fuffered to go to the king, it would coft them their lives. Her majefty, finding that her threats fignified nothing, faid that her conduct had always been conformable to her daty, but that of the officers had always been againft it, (referring, as it is thought, to a defign which was propofed by Colonel Nulfen, and other officers of the light troops, laft fummer, to pais an ack of renunciation, if fhe would have agreed to it). Count Ranzau pue her into a carriage, and the was conducted under an efchorte of 3 a diragoons to Kronen bourg.
"A Prince Frederick is regarded at prefent as prime minifter, and the queen-dowager holds the reins of government.-A report having been circulated, that fome accident had happened to the king, his majefty, attended by the queen dowager and Prince Frederick, fhewed himfelf at the window. At noon, the king, attended by the hereditary prince, went in a coack through the principal ftreets, amidat the acclamations of the people. In the afternoon the king held a court, and in the evening the city was illuminated.
" During the late revolution, the people having pillaged above 60 houfes ${ }_{2}$ a royal ordinance was publifhed to puta ftop to fuch dif-orders.-Count Ranzau, Col. Koller, General Eichfedt, and all the other officers, who executed the king's orders for this night, have been promoted."

The above relation was confirmed' by the following letter, dated Altena, Fan. 24. ${ }^{65}$ N the $\ddagger 7$ th infl. her majefty the queen, with the young princers and Lady Moytyn, under a guard

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [183

a guard of 30 dragoons, were conducted to the fortrefs of Kronenbourg. The Counts Struenfee and Brandt, the Countellor Struenfee, General Gatier and his lady, are likewife fent to prifon. The mafter of the Horfe, Bulow, General Gude, Col. Falckenfchiold, Liea-tenant-general Heffelberg, the State's Secretary Zoega, Panning, and more, are arrefted in their houfes under freng guards. The papers belonging to the above-mentioned perfons are fealed up, and commifioners are appointed to enquire into their conduct. His majelty gave all his orders relative to the dbove, after he came from the ball, at one o'clock in the morning, which were direted to be immediately executed.
"Council Office. Pr. Frederick, Counts Ranzau, Tott, and Olten; the Prince Charles and his lady, are ordered to attend.
"Commifoners to examine the affair. Juel, Wind, Braem, Stampe, Lupdort, Kartèns, Sovel, Koford, Aucker - Prince Frederick is to be Vicegerent.

An Account of the Coronation of Guftavus the Third, King of Squeden, on the 22 d day of May, $177^{2}$.
THE ceremony began by the ringing of bells in all the churches of Stockholm, at eight o'clock in the morning, a lane being firt formed by the horfe and foot guards, by the regiment of Upland, and by feveral companies of burghers, both horfe and foct.

Immediately upon this, the fenators afiembled in the council chamber, in their fenatorial habits; and thofe who were of the order of

Seraphim wore their collars over their mantles; the other knights of this order, who were not fenators, wore the collar and the mantle of the order.

At the fame time, the fates of the kingdom came in proceffion to the royal palace in the following order, viz. Firft, the order of peafants; next, the burghers; and then the clergy, with their refpective fpeakers at their heads; and, lafly, the grand marmal, at the head of the order of nobles, having before him two heralds as ufual. The KING, in his robes, as prince royal, with the prince's coronet on his head, was mounted on a very fine white horfe, which was a prefent to his majefty from the king of Denmark: his majefy rode under a canopy borne by feveral prefidents, \&c. and followed by a great number of officers of ftate, \&c. Then came the proceffion of the QUEEN, preceded by two kettledrummers and foor trumpeters, on horfe-back, and followed by a great namber of heralds, \&c. The queen was in the coronation coach, mag. nificently adorned, and drawn by eight molt beauriful dappled Danifh horfes; the horfes were led by eight captains of foot.

On the procefifon's entering the charch, the mufic began, and continued playing till all were placed. The king was received by the archbihop in his cope, Faving the anointing horn in his hand, and being attended by the other bifhops in their copes. Upon his majefty's entering the church, the bifhop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, Blefed be be cwbo cometh in the name of the Lord; whereupon the bifhop of Scara read a prayer. The king placed himfelf on his throne. Her
[N] 4 majefty

## 184], ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

majefly being entered, the bifhop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, Blefled be fbe who cometh in the name of the Lord; after which the next eldelt bifhop read a prayer. Her majelly being feated on the throne prepared for her, all the reft of the bilhops went into the choir.

Afrer divine fervice was performed the coronation mufic began again, during which the two princes conducted the king from his throne to the altar. His majelty being feated in the filver chair, and furrounded by all the fenators, and the ftandard of the kingdom being placed behind the chair, the grand chamberiain, affifted by the other chamberlains, took off the mantle of prince royal, which the king wore, and it was laid upon the altar: at the fame time, the archbifop and the prefident of the chancery took the royal mantle from the altar, and put it upon the king's houlders; upon which his majefly kneeled before the fool on which the Bible was laid, the mufic ceafed, and the Bible was opened by the archbithop at the firlt chapter of Joftua. The king then laying three fingers on the Bible, took his coronation oath. This ended, the archbifhop took the anointing horn ; and, the king kneeling, he anointed his majefty's forehead, breaft, temples, aid both hands, repeating, at the fame time, the prayer ufual on this occafion. The anointing being finithed, the king rofe, and feated himfelf in the chair: then the fenator count Horn affifled the archbifhop to take the royal crown from the altar, and to place it on the king's head, the archbifhop reading the form of prayer for this ceremony; after Which the fenator baron Renter-
holm took the fceptre, from the altar, which he, together with the archbifhop, delivered to the king, and another prayer was read.

The ceremony of crowning the king being finifhed, the fenior grand marfhal of the court gave notice to the heralds appointed for that purpofe, to proclaim that Guftavus the Third was now crowned King of Sweden and Gothland, with the provinces thereunto belonging; he and no other. The guns were next fired from the artillery and the admiralty, 113 cannons from each; and then the heralds proclaimed, Long live King Gufavus! Afterwards the bifhop of Abo chanted a prayer at the altar with the bleffing. Immediately after the bleffing the king left the chair, and went to his throne, clothed in the coronation mantle, with the crown on his head, the fceptre in his right hand, and the globe in his left. The queen was then anointed and crowned with the fame ceremonies as the king had been; after which the heralds proclaimed, Long live Vueen Sopbia Magdalena.

After the ceremony was over, the proceffion moved out of the church in the fame order in which it had entered.

As foon as they were returned to the palace, the king's rent mafter threw out money to the populace, and feveral hogheads of wine, \&c. were diftributed among them.

About nine o'clock their majefties fupped in public, in the great hall of the kingdom, which was richly ornamented and magnifir cently illuminated.

On the firlt of June, when the different orders of the ftate came to do homage, and to take the accuftomed

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [185

cuftomed oath of fidelity, his majefly, in his fpeech upon that occafion, faid, "Affured of your hearts, molt fincerely purpofing to merit them, and to fix my throne upon your love and felicity, the public engagement, which you are going to enter into, would, in my opinion, be needlefs, if antient cuftom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you:-Unhappy the King who wants the tye of oaths to fecure himfelf on the throne; and who, not affured of the hearts of his fubjects, is conftrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his fubjects."

Particulars relating to the Sentence and Execution of the State Criminals in Denmark.

ON Saturday the 25 th of April, the Committee of Enquiry proceeded to pronounce fentence againft John Frederick Struenfee, and Enevold Brandr, which was accordingly prefented to the PrivyCouncil, without his majefty's attendance. In the afternoon the Privy-Council met again; in the evening, towards feven o'clock, the King arrived from Charlottenburg, and prefided at the CouncilBoard, when, after confirming the fentence, he went directly to the Italian Opera.

Same day, at twelve at noon, both the prifoners were acquainted, by their Counfellors, with their fentences. Struenfee received and read his with extraordinary compofure, which naturally aftonified all thofe prefent ; to whom he obferved, they ought, as he did, to impute it to his conftant "apprehenfions, and his long preparations
for his unhappy fate."-His uneafinefs appeared much greater, when he found Brandt's fentence equal to his own. Brandt alfo feemed tolerably refigned on hearing his fentence; but the following morning his fpirits totally funk, there being no barber fent, as ufual, to have him. Meff. Muntor and Hee have been, fince Saturday, feldom abfent from Struenfee and Brandt. Both prifoners delivered into their Counfellors hands, on their leaving them on Saturday laft, two letters, one for the King, and one for the Committee of Enquiry. Yeflerday they both received the Holy Sacrament.

Struenfee's fentence takes up five full heets of paper: Among the charges therein contained againft him are, his having affumed too great a power to himfelf; his injuring the King's treafure for more than fixteen tons of gold; his forging (or falfifying) a draught; his difcharging the guards; the fufpicious arrangements he had been ordering within the walls of the city, \&c.
Brandt's fentence exprefsly fays, That, on account of his defigns agitated immediately againft the facred perfon of his Majefty, the exceptions he made could not be admitted, and was therefore declared guilty, and condemned. Towards the conclufion of their fentence is added, in virtue of the Danifh Law Book, B. vi. C. 4 . Art. I, "That both Count John Frederick Struenfee, and Count Enevold Brandt, having made themfelves guilty, and, as an example to others, ftand juftly condemned to forfeit their honours, lives, and property, and are entirely degraded from the dignities belong-

## 186] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

belonging to their titles of Earls, their Earls coat of arms is to be broken by the hands of the common hangman. This being done, their gight hands fhall be cat off, next their heads; then fhall their boo dies be quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and their heads and bands fixed upon iron fipikes.

The aforefaid dead warrants were executed the 28 th of April, in a fueld without the Eafern Gate. A fcaffold was erected, nine yards in height, and eight yards fquare, whither both the prifoners were carried in hackney coaches: in the firle went the Attorney-General, and fome attendants. Brandt appeared firtt on the fcaffold; he had on a gold-laced hat, a green fuit of cloaths, with gold binding, and boots. He fpoke for fome little time to the Clergyman, Mr. Hee, after which the fentence was read, and executed; his head was feveral times expofed to the view of an immenfe crowd of fpectators. Next appeared Struenfee on the fcafold, accompanied by Dr. Munter, having his hat in his hand, and dreffed in a blue fuperfine fuit; he fpoke to Dr. Munter, and, when done, his fentence was executed in every flape like the foregoing one; their corples were carried to the ufual place of execution to be there expofed. Struenfee behaved very penitently; but this cantoot be faid of Brandt, for his whole conduct was remarkably bold. Several files of foldiers and failors guarded the fcaffold, and the town guards were alfo reinforced. Though immenfe numbers were, for want of room, difappointed of feeing this execution, and all feeming, for a while, in a violent ferment, yet the whole went off undifurbed and guietly.

The crimes they were chargoca with, are as follow: Struenfee was accufed of having embezzled from the King's coffers a large fum amounting to 125,0001 . fterling: of having iffued many orders from the Cabinet without the King's knowledge; of having been guilty of criminal converfation with the --; of having fecreted from the King feveral letters fent to his Majefty, \&sc. Count Brandt was accufed of having been privy to Struenfee's criminal converfation ${ }_{2}$ and all his other crimes, without divulging them, and having laid violent hands upon the King's Majeity, \&cc.

## Extrack of a letter from the Mauritias, of the lofs of the Verellf: Eaf-Indias man.

"MR. Walter Brown, lately: a paffenger with me, being now going to Europe in a difo ferent fhip, makes it uncertain which will arrive firt ; therefore fent you the following fort, melancholy account by him, viz. I was difpatched from Bengal the third of March, after which was unfortunately wrecked here the 25 th of laft April about twelve at midnighto Befides the total lois of the Verelf, and all the cargo, five-and-twenty people were unfortunately drowned in attempting to get through a tremendous farf, much larger than that at Madrafs, which we were all obliged to pais through before we could receive any affitance from the French, who durft only venture to the edge of it (no boat being able to live a moment in the furf) and their anchor between that and

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [187

the land, which was full four miles diftant from thence. Our fituation was fuch, that in all probability every foul among us would have perifhed, but for the affiftance of the French, who did every thing in their power to fave as many of us as poffible, and in our landing behaved with the greateft tendernefs and humanity imaginable to us all.
"E I remained on board two days and nights, after the thip firtt funk, and in a fituation too dreadful and horrid for pen to defcribe, with the furfs continually battering and making a fair breach all over us. The 27 th at 5 P. M. found the mip began to feparate and part at midthips, the decks were before all fallen in holes fore and aft; had feen the chief mate, and feveral others, taken up the day before by the French boats, who could not come within half a mile of us for the furf; likewife faw fifteen people drowned in attempting to get through. Our fituation was then become defperate: to continue longer by the wreck had no appearance of fafety, and to quit her was certain immediate deftruction to fome of us. In this dreadful dilemmal preforred the latter for the moft expeditious and probable means of deliverance; accordingly quitted her upon a large raft of fpars, booms, \&c. as well fpread, fecured, and lafned together, as our unhappy circumftances would admit of, which we had all along referved for the laft Itake. Mr. Gruchen, Mr. George Williamfon, Mr. Matthew Miller, and Mr. Martin, paffengers; Mr. Baldock, fecond officer; Mr. James Collins, midMipman; my brother and others, to the number of fifty in all (determining to
fare the fame fate with me) came away at the fame time ; Mr. Martin, and Thomas Harrifon, caulker's mate, being too eager in getting on the raft, were drowned along fide the wreck. Large and ftout as our raft was, the furf overfet it before we had got half through, and turned us all adrift, by which misfortune poor Mr. Mathew Miller, Mr. James Collins, and five others, were drowned. My brother, Mr. Gruchen, Mr. Williamfon, Mr. Baldock, and others, to the number of forty-one of us in all, fortunately fcrambled on the raft again after it was overfet, and got fafe to the French boats, who were waiting ready to take us in.
". When firft we ftruck, there were 126 fouls on board in all, 101 of whom were faved, and 25 perihed. Thank God we lolt no more, for a French Thip, being wrecked in the fame place a few years ago, had only nine people faved out of 250.
*Being obliged, for felfnprefervation, to quit the wreck without a coat to my back, I had no opportunity of faving a journal, or any papers to affit me in making out a regular lift of every body's names that were on board; thofe of all the drowned I have given you in the inclofed, and of thofe that were faved as far as I can recollect; which is all likewife but thofe of two foreigners, fhipped at Bengal, whofe names I cannot remember."

The hardfips and misfortunes fuftained bý a lady (Mrs. Grubar) after the Verelft was beat to pieces, are hardly to be paralleled. She was twice thrown off the raft that carried part of the crew on fhore, but by an uncommon exertion of fortitude regained it again, and

## 188] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

was then beat againft the fide of a ledge of rocks, where the continued near three hours with the furf daffing on her, before fhe could be got on fhore, which, at length, *ith great difficulty, was happily accomplifhed.

The following is faid to be an authentic copy of a Will, made by his, majefty King Geo. I. in favour of the Duchefs of Kendal, zogether with a declaration of trult from Robert Walpole, Efq; afterwards Sir Robert, to his faid majefty, for the ufe of the Du-cheif-And alfo the opinion of feveral of the moft eminent lawyers of that reign, relative to the difpofal of the king's perfonalities.
(COPY.)
\%HHEREASI George, king of Great Britain, France and Treland, \&c. am poffeffed of and entitled to ten thoufand pounds capital ftock of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fifhery, commonly called South Sea fock, as in and by the books of the faid Governor and Company may and doth appear. And whereas twelve thoufand nine hundred, eighty-fix pounds two fhillings and two pence of the fame capital flock of the faid Governor and Company is vefted in our right trufty and well beloved counfellor Robert Walpole, Efq; and for which laft-mentioned flock the faid Robert Walpole has credit given him in the bocks of the faid Governor and Company, by virtue of our warrant under our royal fign
manual, bearing date the twentyo fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred twenty-three ; which faid ftock was my proper flock, and fo vefted in and allowed to the faid Robert Walpole-only upon truft, and to the intent and purpofe that he the faid Robert Walpole fhould transfer and affign the fame, with all the dividends, produce, and profits thereof, to fuch perfon or perfons, and to and for fuch ofes, intents, and purpofes as I, by any inftrument in writing, or by my laft will and teftament, or by any writing purporting my laft will and teftament respectively, to be figned by $m e$, in the prefence of two or more credible witneffes, mould direct or appoint: and until fuch direction or appointment fhall be made by me as aforefaid; or in default thereof, that the faid Robert Walpole fhould be and remain poffeffed of the faid twelve thoufand nine hundred eighty-fix pounds two hillings and two pence capital fock, and the produce, profis, and dividends of and for the fame, on truit for my fole ufe and benefit, and for no other we, intent, and purpofe whatfoever. And whereas it is my will and defign to give and difpofe all the faid capital fock, as well that of which 1 am poffefed, as that which is vefted in the faid Robert Walpole, in truft as aforefaid, from and after my deceafe, together with all the dividends and profits that fhall be then due and in arrear for the fame, to Ehrengard Mielufine, Duchefs of Kendal, -to and for her fole ufe and benefit: and for that purpofe only I have thought fit to make this my laft will and teftament. Now I do hereby give and devife, as well the

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [ris

faid ten thoufand pounds capital ftock of which I am poffeffed, as aforefaid, as the faid twelve thoufand nine hundred eighty-fix pounds two fhillings and two pence, capital ftock, which is vefted in the faid Robert Walpole, in truft as aforefaid, together with all the dividends and profits which fhall be due and in arrear for the fame, at the time of my deceafe, and all the right and title I can or may have in or to the faid ten thoufand pounds capital flock, and the faid twelve thoufand nine hundred eighty-fix pounds two fhillings : and two pence, or any part thereof, either in law or equity, to Ehrengard Melufine, Dachefs of Kendal-for her fole ufe and benefit.-And I do hereby direct and appoint the faid Robert Walpole, his executors and adminiftrators, as foon as conveniently may be after my deceafe, to affign and in due manner transfer the faid twelve thoufand nine hundred eighty-fix pounds two fillings and two pence, capital fock, vefted in him the faid Robert Walpole, in truft as aforefaid, together with all the dividends then unreceived and due for the fame, to the faid Ehrengard Melufine, Duchefs of Kendal, and for the fole ufe and benefit of the faid Ehrengard Melufine, Duchefs of Kendal. And to the end that this my will and intention may better take effect, I do hereby make, confitute, and appoint the faid Ehrengard Melufine, Duchefs of Kendal - of this my laft will and teftament, as to the faid capital fock only, hereby given and devifed, or hereby mentioned or intended to the faid Duchefs of Kendal to be given and devifed, as aforefald, and to and for no other matter or thing, intent, or purpore whatfoever; hereby de.
claring my will and defire to be, that this my laft will, made for the purpofe aforefaid, fhall be conftrued and expounded in the moft favourable and beneficial manner, for effecting what is hereby by me intended. And in teftimony that this is my laft will and teftament, I have figned and fealed the fame, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thoufand fever hundred twenty.
(Signed)
GEORGER.
Signed, fealed, publifhed, and de-clared, by me George, king of Great Britain, France, and lreland, to be my laft will and teItament, in the prefence of

> R. Walpoit,
L. M. Mebmet.

Secretary to the Duchefs of Kendal.

The Declaration of Truf from Sir Robert Walpole.

THEREAS $12,9861.2 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d}$. and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the finery. commonly called South sea fock, was, by virtue of his majelty's warrant under his royal fign manua?, bearing date the 24 th day of May, in the year of our Lord ${ }^{1} 723$, placed to the credit of Robert Walpole, Efq; in the books of the faid company, as in and by the faid books may and doth appear. Now know all men by thefe prefents, that the faid Robert Walpole doth hereby acknowledge and declare, that the faid capital fock, and every part thereof, was and is the proper itock of his faid majefy; and that the name of him, the faid Robert, Wral-

## 590] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

pole, was only made ure of; and the faid flock was fo placed to the credit of him the faid Robert. Walpole, in the books of the faid Company, upon and under the trufts, and to and for the incents and purpofes hereafter mentioned; that is to fay, upon truft, and to the intent and purpofe, that he the faid Robert Walpole, his executors and adminiftrators, hould transfer and aflign the faid $12,9851,2$ s. 2 d . capital fock, and every part thereof, with all the dividends, produce, and profits of the fame, to fuch perfon or perfons, and to and for fuch ufes, intents, and purpofes as his majefty, by any inftrument in writing, or by his laft will and teftament, or by any writing purporting his laft will and teftament, refpectively, to be figned by his majefty in the prefence of two or more credible witnefles, hall di. rect or appoint; and until fuch direction or appointment fhall be made by his majelly as aforefaid; or in default thereof, that he the faid Robert Walpole, his executors and adminiftrators, fhall be and remain poffeffed of the faid $12,9861.2 s, 2 \mathrm{~d}$. capital ftock, and the produce, profits, and dividends of and for the fame, on truft for the fole ufe and beneft of his faid majefty, and to and for no other ufe, intent, or purpofe what foever. In witnefs whereof, the faid Robert Walpole hath hereunto fet his hand and feal, the 25 th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1723.

$$
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { Witnefs, } \\
\text { L.M.Mebmet. }
\end{array}\right\} \text { R.WALPOLE(L.S.) }
$$

Opinions to rwbom the Right of the King's Perfonalities Eelong.
$B$ UBSCRIPTI declaramus nos pro certa \& indubita lege tenere, quod jocalia \&o id genus pretiofa
fecundum legem Angliæ fempert apud nos ufitatum \& approbatam denominantur catalla, Anglife chat tels.
Dirimus etiam quod per eandem legem, jocalia, \& hujus modi bona \& catalla per regem vel reginam Anglix empta, $\&$ in vita corundem minime difpofita non defcendant poft mortem eorundem neque deveniant, illi, quem Rex vel regina Angliz per teftamentum inftituerit hæredem, bonorum \& catallorum fuorum, quem nos vocamus executorem teflamenti, fed fuccelfori ad coronam regiam folummodoadjudicanda funt ; \& hac lex ftabilita exiftit judicio juris pæritorem, \& continua obfervatione in omni feculo approbata fuit.

Et hæc bene cognofcimus \& fcimus per experientiam noftram perfcripta veterum in jure noftro Anglicano eruditorum per libros annaliam diverforum regum Anglia \& memoranda in curiis noftris fide dignifima. In cujus rei teftimonium huit chartæ manus noftras appofimus.

| Hen. Hatjell, | Thbo. Powys, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fa. Mountague, | R. Eyre, |
| Fo. Hacwles, | Fo. Conyers, |
| Cok. Pbipps, | Sam. Dodd. |

Declarat \& fubfeript per perfonas hic nominat ftylo veteri $24^{\circ}$ Decembris, 1728, coram me,

Tho. Trevor.

An Account of a Man's fanding the Shot of a Cannon at a fmall Diftance, with the Metbod of doing it with Safety.

IWas a few days fince in company with a perfon, who affirmed he had the fecret of doing a thing I have often heard of, but hitherto

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [191

hitherto always imagined impoffible ; that is, flanding the fhot of a cannon charged with a proper ball, and full quantity of powder, at the diftance of only ten yards. A fet of us, who were together, on his pofitively afferting this, againft all our objections to the poffibility of it, offered, in fhort, to procure a cannon, and powder and ball, if he dared to put it into execution; to which he readily confented; and the next day we got an iron gun, a nine pounder, a bullet of that weight, and a quantity of powder for a charge.

All that he required was, to have the charging of the gun himfelf. which when he had done, he placed himfelf at ten yards diftance, ftrait before the muzzle, and defired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal furprized at his confidence, but, unwilling to be acceffary to his lofing his life by his rafhnefs, defired him to fland from before the cannon, and only place his hand to receive the bullet. This he did, and I Rred it myfelf: The loudnefs of the report gave us no room to doubt but that he had put in the full charge of powder we gave him; but, to our amazement and furprize, we faw him fop the ball with his hand; the ball fell direaly down ; in fhort, he received no hare. Some of the company judged he had done this by putring in a falfe ball made of hollow pafteboard, but, on examining it, we found it the very bullet -e had given him ; fo that it was plain there was no cheat.

On the whole, after a thoufand random guefles about the way in which this was done, the man ofiered, for a certain fum of money, to tell us the fecret, which we
joined to purchafe, and found to be this:

When you have the proper quantity of powder for a charge, put a very little of it into the cannon, then put in the ball, and over it pat in the refl of the powder, then put in the wadding, and ram it down hard as ufual. This is the whole myftery, and a cannon thus charged will not carry the bullet twenty yards. The report of the cannon this way is as loud as any other, for all the powder is fircd, the bullet not filling the barrel fo exadtly as to prevent its catching; and the effect of the ball is almolt nothing, becaufe the ball is only thrown forward by the fimall quantity of powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchafed the fecret, we tried it feveral times. firing againgt thin deal boards, without hurting them; and, for fear of accidents, that, $I$ think, is much the beft way of making the experiment.

$$
T \cdot W_{2}
$$

## Extraordinary Literary Work.

THERE bave lately appeared, at Paris, propofals for printing, by fubfcription, a literary work, which is, perhaps, the moft extraordinaty that ever appeared. The author is Monf. Count de Gebelin, member of the Academy Royal at Rochelle, and of the Oeconomical Society at Bern, whofe learning and abilities are univerfally acknowledged. It is intitled, Du Monde Primitif, analyjé, et comparé avec le Monde Moderne; ou Recherches fur les Ant:-

## 192] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

quités du Monde: the ancient world, analyfed and compared with the modern; or an enquiry into the antiquities of the firt ages; under the following heads.
I. Of the origin of language and writing ; of univerfal grammar ; an alphabet and dictionary of the primitive language ; and the relation of thefe with the alphabets, grammar, and languages of the prefent time.
II. The fymbolical genius of antiquity demonttrated in the hieroglyphical writing, allegorical language, mythological tables, and fymbols, that have been in ufe among all nations; with the heraldry, heroic poetry, cofmogony, and theogony of all nations.
III. Of the primitive religion: with a general key to the theology of all ancient nations.
IV. Of the hiftory, traditions, and cuftoms of the primitive world, and how far the knowledge of them has been tranfmitted to us.
V. Of its laws and cuftoms, relative to agriculture, the fources of the grandeur and power of ancient empires.
VI. Of its calendar and feafts, and the objeets to which they related.
VII. Of its principal monuments, with an explanation of them.

An account of the books, which the author has read npon thefe fucjects, and of thofe which he has not been able to procure.

The author is aware, that the nature of his work, including difcoveries, which, in general, will be thought impolible, muft expofe it to cenfure, as illufive and vifionary, like the figures that are fometimes feen in clouds, which depend
upon the fancy of the beholder, rarely appearing the fame to any two perfons, and always vanifhing as they are approached. 'How,' fays he, 'can things be traced to their firf fource, fince, in proportion as fcience and art become perfect, their origin becomes obfcure; as the light of a taper totally difappears in that of the fun?'

This objection he removes, by obferving, that, if fome common principles can be afcertained, all things may be traced into their fource without much affiftance from hiftory: and that, if the learned have failed in the attempt, it is becaufe they have talken the tree by its branches, and not by its trunk: they have been bewildered by their multiplicity and convolutions, and, not having been able to comprehend them all, have ne. ver difcovered where they unite in a common ftock. 'I,' fays he, ' have endeavoured to trace the branches from the trunk, and not the trunk from the branches. As man was placed upon this earth to enjoy and cultivate it, all his knowledge muft originally be produced by imitation : to trace all his inventions, therefore, to their fource, it is neceflary to confider the objeets with which the firft men were furrounded, the fenfations which flruck them, the ideas which were neceffarily excited, the organs with which they were furnifhed to communicate their thoughts, the figns and expreflions which would naturally refult, the manner in which abftracted and metaphyfical ideas were derived from an acquaintance with natural or phyfical objects, from the mutual wants and relations which united families, and
from

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [193

from the natural progrefs of the húman mind towards perfection."

The work will be divided into two parts: one relative to words, and the other to things.
The firt part, among many other curious pzrticulars; contains a dictionary of the Hebrew language, traced into its true radicals, and both into the primitive and modern languages, by which many difficulties in its conftruction will be removed.

A dietionary of the Latin lan-, guage, traced into its true radicals, wich the reafon of each; fo that the reader may; in a very fhort time, not only acquire the knowledge of all the words in that language, but affign the reafon' of each.

An etymological dictionary of the Fretich Ianguage.

A comparative dictionary of the Celtic, the Teutonic, the Northern, the Greek, the Perfian, and the Indiañ languages, fhewing their relation to each other, and to the primitive larguage.

An account of the origin of the Chinefe language ard writing, and their relation to the primitive lan. guage the alphatet.

An enquiry concerning the languages of Africa and America, and a demonftration that tiey are derived from the primitive language.

The fecond part contains the geography of the primitive world, its hiftory, traditions, dogmas, laws, \&c.

The work will be illuttrated with a great namber of curious copperplates; and the firit volume, int titled, "Principes fur l'origine des langues, et leur rapports," will be delivered to fubfcribers next Michaelmas. Each volume will contain about 500 pages in quarto, and every volume will rake a compleat Véz。XV。
work of itfelf. The fubfcription for the firt volume is twelve livres, half to be paid at the time of fubfcribing, and half on the delivery of the book.

Subfcriptions are taken in by Mr. Elmfly, book feller, over againt Southampton-ftreet, in the Strand.

This ingenious author, u'pòn receiving, from Mr . Bonet, a vocebulary of words of the language fpoken by the inhabitants of tne South Sea Iflands, affigned the meaning of feveral of them, by an application of his general principles; which is a demontration that his fyftem is not a chimera, but founded in truth, and capable of being reduced into practice.

## Staite of Smitbfeld Market for Forty Years:

SIR,

IN September laft, I communicated my fentiments to the public on the dearnefs of provifions, and endeavoured to prove that a real fcarcity, arifing from the unneceffary breed of horfes, was the principal caufe of fo heavy a misfurtune. To fupport the truth of my affertion beyond the poffibility of quef. tion, I fiall now take a comparitive view for forty years back of all the black cattle and fheep brought to Smithfield-market; from which the reader w:ll fee, at one glance, that, however the buildings in the metropolis, and the inhabitants, have increafed, no material increafe has taken place in the confumption of butcher's meat.

In juffice to a gentleman equally known to the world for his integrity and his bencrolence, I muft acknowledge that the following table is not my own; but I have a pride

## 194] ANNUAL REGISTER2, 1792.

in confeffing myfelf obliged to fo tion indifputably authentic, to laeminent a character, and am the bour at leaft to promote the general more emboldened, with informa- purpofes of humanity.
A Table, Joerwing the Number of Sheen and Black Cattle Jold at Smithfield Market for the laft Forty Years.


From

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE:

From the foregoing table it appears, that the decreafe in the fale of black cattle is about equal to the increafe in the fale of fhecp, according to the proportion which they bear to each other in point of weight; therefore it is evident that the confumption of thefe articles of food is now nearly the fame as it was forty years ago, which makes us naturally afk, how this can correfpond with the general outcry, that the metropolis requires fuch extraordinary quantities of provifions as to advance the price on one hand, while foreftalling and engroffing advance it on the other, to the unfpeakable diftrefs of the community?

Thofe who have maintained there two pofitions, may perceive their mitake by the table in the firf inflance; and in refpect to the fecond it is manifeft, that, if the country produced a plenty, this produce muft be brought to market; unlefs we abfurdly fuppofe, that the dealers in provifions are wicked, merely for the rake of wickednefs, and deftroy one part of their property to raife the other part on its unavoid. able purchafers. For myfelf, however, I always imagine that the value of a commodity is governed by the quantity on fale, and am certain that the more live fock we bring to Smithfield, the lower the sate of butcher's meat mutt be reduced.

The withholding cattle from market, or taking them away unfold, is fo apparently hazardous to the owners, that they will feldom attempt either; for, in the firft place, the longer they are detained in the country, after they have been properly fed, the longer the grazier lies
out of his money, befides the expence of keeping them; and what is ftill more material, he runs all the various hazards attendant upon accident and mortality. In the fecond place, let us fuppofe that he flops them a little thort of the market, or takes them away from it in expectation of a better price, can we imagine that the worfe they grow, the more profitably they will fell, or that the owner will keep them near town three or four days at a certain expence, without even a probability of any advantage?

After cattle have been driven from fifty to one hundred and fity miles, and on the road have been milerably fupplied even with food, to which they are unaccuformed; after they have been made as fat as poffible, and then turned out, to a long journey, when leat able to endure the fatigue; after they have been cruelly beaten, and in general lamed in their progrefs to the capital, and thrown into a ftate which muf speedily reduce them, efpecially if they are off their feed, which is frequently the cafe; I fay, after all thefe difadvantages are confidered, is it credible that any man in his fenfes would keep fuch a fock willingly upon his hands? No.

The very avarice imputed to the owner muft induce him to difpofe of live ftock inftantly, and render hinn utterly difinclined to trifle much about terms with a purchafer. In every point of view, therefores provifions being of a perifhable nature, it is, generally fpeaking, impoffible to create an artificial fcarcity, except for a very fhort time; and if the fpring of a real fcarcity fhould be fortunately traced, it be-

## 196] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

comes the duty of every grood fubject to exert himfelf in cutting it off.

Many writers have found great fault with the prefent mode of collecting live ftock, and bringing them to market by jobbers; they have alro found fault with falefmen and carcafe butchers: but in oppofition to thefe cafuifts I muft declare, that I look apon the perfons thus cenfured as very effentially ferviceable to the public: for inflance, the ftock of graziers or farmers cannot all become fat at the fame time, but when any part is fo, the fooner that part is difpofed of, the better; therefore the jobbers or drovers either buy or drive fach fook as is fit for fale to the market, where the falefman has but the fmall commiffion of one fhilling and fix-pence per bullock, or three-pence per fheep for his rrouble in difpofing of them to the carcafe or cutting-butcher; and if the latter has rot the conveniences for flaughtering, he may have the bullock flaughtered for four fhillings, and the whole of his produce fairly accounted for. This expence furely cannot materially enhance the price to the confumers.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, who keeps part of his eftate in his own hands in the county of Suftolk, one hundred miles from London, informs me that his black cattle are driven from his own grounds to Smithfield market, and there fold, for which he pays only five fhillings per head, including the whole of their keep and turnpikes. Can live ftock be conveyed from the breeder to the confumer at a lefs expence? Surely no.

What would he confequence be if graziers, \&oc. were to bring their
cattle to market themfelves, and to charge the expence of their journies and time to the public? It is too evident to need a reply. Befides, the very perfons juft before complained of, feem as fubject to misfortunes as other men, and in general appear to meet with equal difficulties in procuring a livelihood. For thefe reafons, and many more which might be urged, it appears to me that the dearnefs of provifions is owing to a real fcarcity; and therefore, until a greater plenty of the necefiaries of life fhall be produced, or until the prefent produce be applied much more towards the fupport of the people, and much lefs towards the maintenance of unneceffary horfes, a reduction of the prices will remain abfolutely impofible.

Francis More.
Cheapfrde, March 4.

Prices of Grain per $\mathscr{V}^{2}$ uarter at BearKey and Mark-Lane, for Fifteen fuccelfive Tears.

## Wheat. Barley. Oats.

Yan. s. s. s. s. s. s. do
${ }_{1742} 26$ to $29 \quad 15$ to 2012 to 15
1743 20-23 15-20 13-16
1744 19-21 11-13 9 - 12
$\begin{array}{lllll}1745 & 18 & -20 & 12 & -15 \\ 12 & -16\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}1746 & 17-24 & 10-13 & 12-14\end{array}$
174727-30 8-12 7-11
$\begin{array}{llll}1748 & 26-28 & 13-14 & 9-12\end{array}$
$174927-32 \quad 17-1814-16$
$175024-2714-1712-13$
$\begin{array}{llll}1751 & 24-27 & 14-17 & 12-13\end{array}$
$175220-25$ 10-13 9-11
$\begin{array}{llll}1753 & 29-35 & 17-18 & 10-12\end{array}$
1754 27-33 17-19 12-13
1755 24-26 12-14 10-13
1756 22-26 14-15 12-13-6

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

A Table of the Corn exported from England during five Years, diftinguishing the fpecies thereof, with the Bounties payable thercon, laid before Parliament.

| Years, | Barley. | Malt. | Oatmeal | Rye. | Wheat. |  | Quantity. | Bounty: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1744 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qes. } \\ & 20,090 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qrs. } \\ 210,862 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qrs. } \\ & 1,657 \end{aligned}$ | $74,160$ | $231,984$ | Barley | Quarters. <br> 440,289 | $\underset{56,159}{5.0}$ |
| 1745 | 95,878 | 219,354. | 9,770 | 83,966 | 324,839 | Malt | 1,4,26,264 | 184,195 |
| 1746 | 158,719 | 282,024 | 20,203 | 45,782 | 130,646 | Oatmeal | 37,366 | 4,668 |
| 1747 | 103, 140 | 361,28c | 2,122 | 92,718 | 266,906 | R ye | 399,883 | - 69,977 |
| 1748 | 73,857 | 349,363 | 3,768 | 103, 891 | 543,387 | Wheat | 1,455,642 | 363:908 |
| Total | 51,684 | 31,883 | 37,520 | 400,526 | 497,76 | Totais | 3,768,44 | 678,907 |

N. B, The difference between the quantity of corn exported, and that of corn exported for bounty, is occafioned by fome that has been exported to Alderney, Guernfey, and Jerfey, and fome in foreign fhips, which is not intitled to bounty.

OBSERVATIONS.
Thefe great exports have been principally from the ports of London, Ipfwich, Yarmouth, Wales, Lynn Regis, Hull, Briftol, Southampton, Cowes, Chichefter, and Shoreham; and the chief countries exported to are, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and the Mediterranean: but France and Flanders, on account of the war, had not any tranfmitted, except a certain fupply fent to fill
the Freneh magazines, previous to opening the latt campaign, which was the main caufe of that precipitate and ill-confidered treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The total exports of the above period of five years, being $3,768,444$ quarters of different pecies of corn, may be fuppofed to have produced
at 35 s. per quarter $£ \cdot 6,594,777$
at 40 s . - $\quad 7,536,888$
at 45 s . $\quad$ 8,478,999
at 50s. $\quad 9,421,110$ or the medium of thofe lums, being 8,007,9481. in either cafe it is an immenfe fum to flow immediately from the produce of the earth, and the labour of the people, enriching our merchants, and increafing an invaluable breed of feamen.

Tables of Births and Burials, within tbe Bills of Mortality, for the laft forty Years.


198] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

| Fromz Cbriftnas 1735, to ditto. | Birtbs. $\|$Avers <br> age. | Burials. | Aver age. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1736 | 16491 | 2;582 |  |
| 7 | 16760 | 27823 |  |
| 8 | 16060 ¢16164 | - 25825 | 27494 |
| 9 | 16281 | [25432 |  |
| 40 | 15231) | 30811 |  |
| - $\$ 741$ | 14957 | 321697 |  |
|  | 13751 | 27483 |  |
| 3 | 15050814419 | $25200\}$ | 25270 |
| 4 -5 | 14261 | 20206 |  |
| - 5 | 14078 | 21296 |  |
|  | 14577 | 281577 |  |
| 7 | 149421 | 25494 |  |
| 8 | $14153\} 14496$ | 23269 | 25232 |
| 9 | 14260 | 25516 |  |
| 50 | 14548 | 23727 |  |
| - 1751 |  | 210287 |  |
| 2 | 15308 | 20485 |  |
| 3 | $15443\} 15119$ | 29276 | 23080 |
| 4 | 14947 ( | 22696 |  |
| 5 | 15209 | 21917 |  |
| 6 | 148307 | 208727 |  |
| 7 | 14053 | 21313 |  |
| 8 | $14209\} 14459$ | 17576 | 19839 |
| 9 | 14253 | 19604 | - 39 |
| 60 | 149513 | 19830 |  |
| 5761 | 16000 ) | 210637 |  |
| 2 | 15351 | 26326 |  |
| 3 | 15133 15886 | $26143\}$ | 23798 |
| 4 | 16374 | 22230 |  |
|  | 16574 | 232303 |  |
| 6 | 16257 7 | 239117 |  |
| 7 | 15980 | 22612 |  |
| 8 | $16042\} 16422$ | 23639 | 22888 |
| 9 | $167{ }^{1} 4$ | 21847 |  |
| 1770 | $17109]$ | $22434{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |

Account of the Hifory and Memoirs is to them a fource of lofs and ca-
of the Society formed at Amferdam, in the Year 1767 , for the Recovery of Drowned Perfons.
 for their wealth and their liberty,
lamity. The fea, when it breaks in upon their ramparts, carries defruction along with it; and the frequent canals with which their country is interfected, are no lefs fatal and deftructive. It is with mations as with individuals: the advantages

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

advantages they poffefs are ever accompanied with inconveniences.

The almof incredible number of perfons drowned annually at Amfterdam, excited attention and regret; and it having been found, on enquiry, that the majority of thefe died merely for want of affiltance, a fociety was formed, which offered premiums to thore who fhould fave the life of a citizen that was in danger of perihing by water; and which propofed, from time to time, to publifh the treatment and method of recovery followed in fuch fituations.

The utmoft encouragement was every where given throughout the United Provinces, by the magiftrates in particular, and afterwards by the ftates-general, to fo falutary an inflitution; and, from the fhort memorials before us, it appears that it has been attended with very confiderable fuccefs, and will be productive of the moft beneficial confequences. In a matter of fuch ex. tenfive and important concern, we think it our duty to extract from this interefting work a general account of the fuccefs which has attended the endeavours of this laudable fociety; and of the methods by which it was procured : promifing a fhort rationale of the principles to which it is evidently to be attributed.

It is certainly not very eafy, in many cafes, to afcertain precifely that flate of an animal body which is called death; and in none, perhaps, more difficuit than in bodies which have lain for fome time under water. In thefe cafes the principal, and often the only material change produced in the animal œconomy is, that by the preffure of the water on the epigittis, and the want of air,
an entire ftop is put to refpiration ; confequently to the free paffage of the blood through the lungs; and, as an effect of that obltruction, to its circulation throughout the whole body; fo that the heart, after a few ineffectual ftruggles and efforts to move the mafs through the ftraightened paffages of the lungs, at latt becomes quiefcent. Neither the vital organs, however, nor the animal fluids, have perhaps received any irreparable or even material injury, by this flate of reft in the one, or ftagnation of the other: and nothing feems wanting to reftore the yet unimpaired machine to the exercife of its accuftomed functions, than merely to put it once more into motion. Former experience has hewn the juftice of this reafoning, and of the conclufion which we have drawn from it; which is 'ftill more fatisfactorily evinced by the very large number of well-authenticated hiftories contained in thefe three publications.

The moft obvious methods of renewing the fufpended motions of the heart and lungs, on which all the others depend, are, to blow air repeatedly into the latt-mentioned organ, and to relieve the heart by leffening the moles movenda, the mafs of blood, as quickly as poffible, by bleeding in the jugulars or arm. The other methods may, we imagine, be all nearly comprehended under this one general in-dication; of applying to the whole body, or to thofe parts of it which are more peculiarly fenfible or irritable, the molt powerful and appropriate fimuli. Such are thofe recommended by the members of this humane and truly patriotic inflitution; as warmth; the blowing common air, or, which is prefer-

## $2003^{\circ}$ ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

able, the fmoke of tobacco, into the intefines, either by the chirurgical inftrament here called a fumigator, and which our readers may find defcribed and delineated in Heirter's furgery; or, if that is not at hand, through a tobacco-pipe, or the theath of a pocket knife, the point of which is firlt cut off. To thefe expedients mut be added the application of the mort pungent volatile falts or fpirits to the noftrils, or the tickling them with feathers: gentle fhaking, and continued warm frictions, either dry, or with proper liniments rubbed in, from the neck down the fine of the back; the exhibition of ftimulating clyfters: and afterwards, when the figns of returning life begin to appear, the pouring of brandy or other warm and ftimulating liquors into the mouth, and the adminifrration of vomiting and purging medicines.

It will give a humane reader pleafure to be informed, that in this publication the hiftories are given of no lefs than one hundred and nine citizens, who from the firf inflitution of this fociety towards the end of the year 1767 , to the clofe of the year 1770, have, in the United Provinces alone, been refored to their friends and country, by the ufe of fome or all of the methods above indicated. Of thefe, fifty-five have been thus preferved in the compais only of lat year: all of whom were adjudged to be dead by the by-ftanders; as they had every fign or criterion of death except putrefaction. Many of them were already tiff, and in none of them was there the leaft obfervable pulfation, (ither of the heart or arteries. Several of them had been balf an hour, and fome an hour under the water and even under ice;
the heads of fome having ftuck, during that time, in the mud of the canals or rivers: and yet all of them were reftored to life, and the honorary medal of the fociety, or their premiums of fix ducats, paid to their prefervers. In a very fmall number of cafes, indeed, the patients relapfed and died; but fome of there had fallen into the water when in a fate of intoxication, others had received injuries in the dragging thern out, by means of hooks, from the bottoms of rivers or canals, or from the rough and ill-judged proceeding of the by: ftanders, rolling them upon cafks with the beily undermoft, and the head hanging downwards, a practice which the fociety jufly condemns.

One of the mot obfervable circumftances which we remark in thefe hiftories, and which confirms what we have faid above concern. ing the fmallnefs of the injury which the human body may fuftain, by being for a confiderable timé immerfed in water, is, that in many of the cafes here recited, we obferve the fubjects of them, who formerly would have been numbered among the dead, and moft undoubtedly been treated as fuch, walking about the next day, or even in a few hours, to thank their deliverers in perfon. In fome of thefe infances, the human machine appears to have fcarce fuffered any greater injury, than a clock fuftains by having had the motion of its perdulum accidentally topped. Its works are not affected by the accident, and are all in a condition and ready to perform their refpec. tive movernent, the moment fome friendly hand gives it a pufh, and renews its vibrations.

We mould not omit to obferve,

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICXE. [20

that thofe who may find themfelves in a fituation to put the methods here recommended in practice, fhould not be difcouraged at the feeming bad fuccefs of their firit endeavours. Some of the fubjects, whofe complete recovery is related in thefe publications, exhibited no figns of returning life, till a very confiderable time had been employed in the charitable work. Putrefaction alone, more particalarly in cafes of this nature, feems, as we have already hinted, to be the only certain criterion, that the vital principle is irrecoverably fled, and that all attempts to recal it are fruiclefs.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parlia~ ment affembled.

## The bumble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaft Indies.

(Prefented Dec. 14, 1772.)
Sheweth,
" HAT your petitioners are informed by the votes of this Honourable Houfe, that in purfuance of a report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed ta enquire into the fate of the Eaft India Company, it was ordered, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to reftrain the Eaft India Company, for a time to be limited, from making any appointment of commiffioners for fuperintending and regulating the Company's affairs at their prefidencies in the Eaft Indies."
"That your petitioners, with all deference to the wifdom of this Honourable Houre, and to the fupreme authority of Parliament,
cannot help confidering fuch a bild as fubverfive of thofe rights which they hold under their charter; the original privileges of which, and the continuation thereof, have been purchafed by their predecefiors from the public for a valuable confideration, and repeatedly confirmed by feveral acts of parliament, the provifions of which your petitioners are not in any degree conicious of having violated.
"That your petitioners do with all humility conceive it to be their undoubted legal right to fend out any perfons whom they judge proper to enforce and execute fuch regulations (agreeable to the powers of their charters) as the faid Company flall think neceflary for the good government of their feveral fettements in India, or for correcting fuch abufes as may have prevailed therein.
" That the prefent frate of affairs in India, appears to your petitioners to be fuch as requires many new orders and regulations ta be fpeedily fent out, as well for reftraining exorbitant and unneceflary expences, as for correding other abufes; and it has been found upon examination, that favings may be made in the feveral fettlements and prefidencies of the Company to the amount of many hundred thoufand pounds.
"That, under thefe circumftances, your petitioners have thought it neceffary to chufe certain commiffioners, who appeared to them to be qualified for fo important a truft, and to grant them a commiffion with extraordinary powers for carrying into effect fuch regulations, and enforcing fuch favings as have been, or fhall be deemed neceffary and expedient.

## 202] ANNUALREGISTER, 1772.

"That your peticioners beg leave to reprefent to this Honourable Houfe, that the calculation of expences, upon which (according to the report of the Secret Committee) the prefent bill proceeds to reftrain your petitioners in the exercife of their legal rights, appears to them to be incomplete and erroneous: and they are confident, if their affairs had been examined in a public manner, agreeably to the genius of this happy confitution, whereby your petitioners (as well as the particular perfons who are fo deeply affected by the prefent bill, fhould it pafs into a law) might have had an opportunity of attending to their feveral interefts, that the Honourable Members of the Committee would have made a report very different from that which has appeared.
"That as the expences of the commiffion are intended to be defrayed from a part of the favings propofed to be made thereby, fuch expences your petitioners do moft humbly apprehend, cannot in any degree injure the creditors of the faid Company, but, on the contrary, muft tend to their advantage, more efpecially as your petitioners are determined to proportion them, with the molt exact cenomy, to the prefent circumfances of their affairs.
" That your petitioners intreat this Honourable Houfe to confider the dangerous confequences of fuch a bill to the credit of the Company, which, by preventing them from taking the neceffary fteps for the arrangement of their affairs, may deprive them of the means of fulfilling their engagements to the public.
" Your petitioners therefore do,
with all humility, claim the benefit of the law of the land, and the public faith of the nation, for the free enjoyment and exercife of the rights and powers which they hold under their charter: and pray

That they may be heard, by themfelves or their counfel, againf the faid bill, as tending to reftrain or furpend what appears to them to be the legal operation of thofe rights and powers."

The following extraordinary Account, in a Letter from Canton, dated Nov. 19, 1771, is faid to be authentic.
" TOWARDS the latter end of September, 1771, a vefiel of uncommon appearance arrived at Macao, a Portugueze fettlement near the entrance of Canton river, with fixty-five perfons on board, moft of them military. The commanding officer bore the rank of colonel, and title of Baron de Benyorky, which he held under the Queen of Hungary. There were in the vefiel five perfons in womens apparel. The following account is taken from the colonel: He was fent by the Queen of Hungary with a body of five thouland men, in May 1769, to join the catholic Confederates in Poland, againt the Polifh proteftants, who were ftrongly fupported by the Rufians. A battle foon enfued, in which the proteftants defeated and took prifoners the greater part of their enemies. The colonel, with many of his countrymen, was carried to Cafan. They were clofely confined and cruclly treated, which

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [203

which determined them to refolve on an efcape. An opportunity foon favoured their defign, by their guard being reduced, which they overpowered; and, having taken their arms, with incredible difficulties, they directed their rout to Kamfchatka, on the feà-coaft of Tartary, where the colonel knew a friend, on whofe affiftance his hopes depended. On his arrival at Kamfchatka, his friend furnifhed him with a veffel, in which he embarked with eighty-five of his fellow-prifoners. As he had been formerly in the marine fervice of the ftates of Malta, he knew fomething of navigation, by the affiftance of which he determined to fail to China; but, being fcantily provided, he refolved to keep near the coaft. A frong gale of wind, which he foon met with from the weftward, defeated his purpofe. The colonel then giving up all thoughts of regaining the coaft, failed to the eaftward and fouthward till he faw part of North America *, in lat. 57. oo. N. Here he refrefted his people, having encountered every difficulty nature is able to fuftain. From hence he endeavoured to go to Acapulca, but contrary winds prevented him. This obliged him to fail for the Philippine Inands, intending to go into Manilla, but was again difo appointed by contrary winds. He proceeded then for Macao, having once more experienced furprifing difficulties, being five months on his paflage from Kamfchatka.

> I am, Sir, \&c.
"P.S. Since I wrote the above, the following ftrange account has reached me from Macao (every day brings forth new matter con-
cerning thefe people): one of the perfons dreffed like a woman, died a few days fince. "The body was fent on fhore with the following very extraordinary requeft to the governor: That the corpfe mould be interred where none had lain before, and in an honourable fpot; that the baron might have liberty to attend the funeral to pay particular honours to the deceafed. This remarkable requeft producing that never-failing curiofity peculiar to the Romifh prietthood, two worthies of the Francifcan order, taking advantage of the night, pecped into the coftin, and difcovered the body of a man. This deception difgufting the Portugueze exceedingly, the body was ordered common interment. Various are the accounts we have of the rank of the deceafed: fome fay the baron declares he was a prince of the empire; others report him a bifhop. This account has produced many conjectures, not very favourable to the remaining petticoats."

Copy of a Paper Sent by Baron de Benyorkley, from Macao, to a Gcintleman at Canton.
"Became prifoner in the year 1769.
"c Carried away into exile with the Princes P. Szolti, Bifhop of Cracowia, P. Sangulko, P. Rzieviuzky, P. Paez, Bifhop de Kiowe.
"Kamfchatka, under 63d degree of north lat. 175 deg. longitude, month of May : 77 I , failed on board the S. Peter Galliot, in order to pafs as far as 238 N . deg. of long. and 57 N . deg. of lat. from whence failing we were to pafs to the inle of Marian; with a great tempelt and very frong wind

## 204] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

came to Japan; rounded that place from the port of Namgu; went on fhore; from thence came to the ille of Tonze es Bongo; from thence proceeded as far as Nangeafaki; from which place, after taking in wines, failed out again and paffed by the ifles of Uljina, as far as Formofa and the ine of Bafte: lafly, took the fraight courfe to Makaw, where I arrived in the month of September 1771 .
"Signed,
"Baron Maurice Aout of Aladar and Benyorfky, colonel in her imperial majefty's fervice, and regimentary general of the Confederates.
"Went out with 85 men,
"Came back with 62."
Many parts of the above extraordinary tranfaction have been fince confirmed by accounts from Peteriburg. The pretended baron and general of the Confederates, was a real adventurer and fharper, of fome confiderable degree in his vocation; and was actually fent to hard labour at Kamfchatka, for crimes committed, either at Peterfburg or Mofcow. His fuperior abilities gained him fuch influence with his fellow-fufferers, and his fpirit of enterprize fo charmed them, that they readily fubmitted to him as their leader, in a fcheme for running away with a hip, which
they effected; and by a fingular fortune, and extraordinary concurrence of circumftances, difcovered a paffage, which may be of great future confequence, through unknown and untried feas, and arrived fafe at China.

Difference in the Probabilities of Longevity between living in the Country, and in great Cities.

DR. Price, in his obfervations on reverfionary payments, has publifhed five tables, fhewing the probabilities of life, in the diftrict of Vaud, Switzerland, in a country parifh in Brandenburgh, in the parinh of Holy Crofs, near Shrewfbury, at London, at Vienna, and at Berlin. "My chief purpofe (fays he) in giving thefe tables, is to exhibit, in the moft friking light, the difference between the fate and duration of human life, in great cities, and in the country. It is not poffible to make the comparifon without concern and furprize. I will here beg leave to lay it in one view before the reader, defring him to take with him this conflderation, that (for reafons elfewhere explained) it can be erroneous only by giving the difference much too little."

Proportion of Inhabitants dying annually in

| Pais de Vaud. | Country Parifh in Brandenburgh. | Holy - Crofs, near Shrewfbury. | London. | Vienna. | Berlin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 in 45 | 1 in 45 | 1 in 33 | $1 \mathrm{in} 20_{4}^{3}$ | in $19 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 in $26 \frac{1}{2}$ |

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICL.E. [205

Ages to which half the born live.

| Pais de Vaud. | Country Pa rim in Brandenburgh. | Holy Crois. | London. | Vienna. | Berlin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | $25^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 27 | $2 \frac{3}{4}$ | 2 | $2 \frac{3}{4}$ |

Proportion of the inhabitants who reach eighty years of age.

| Pais de Vaud. | Country Pa rifh in Braudenburgh. | Holy-Crofs. | London. | Vienna. | Berlin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 in $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 in $22 \frac{\mathrm{~T}}{2}$ | 1 in 11 | 1 in 40 | 1 in 41 | 1 in |

The Probabilities of living one year in

| Odds. | Pais de Vaud. | Country Pa rifh in Brandenburgh. | Holy Crofs. | London. | Vienna. | Berlin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At birth | $4{ }^{\frac{1}{4}}$ to 1 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 1 | $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 1 | 2 to 1 | $\underline{1} \frac{1}{5}$ to 1 | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to 1 |
| Age 12 | 160 to 1 | 112 to 1 | 144 to 1 | 75 to 1 | 84 to 1 | 123 to I |
|  | 117 to 1 | 110 to 1 | 100 to 1 | 56 to 1 | 66 to | 50 to 1 |
|  | 111 to 1 | 107 to 1 | 96 to 1 | 45 to 1 | 56 to 1 | 44 to I |
| 40 | 83 to 1 | 78 to I | 55 to 1 | 3 I to I | 36 to 1 | 32 to 1 |
|  | 49 to 1 | 50 to 1 | 50 to 1 | 24 to 1 | 27 to 1 | 30 to 1 |
|  | 23 to 1 | 25 to I | 26 to 1 | 18 to 1 | 19 to 1 | 18 to 1 |
|  | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ to 1 | 11 to 1 | 16 to 1 | 12 to | 11 to 1 | 12 to 1 |
| 80 | 4 to 1 | 6 to | 8 to 1 | 7 to 1 | 7 to 1 | 7 to 1 |

Expectations of Life.

|  | Pais de Vaud. | Country Parifh in Bran. denburgh. | HolyCrols. | London. | Vienna. | Berlin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atbirth | 37 years | $32 \frac{1}{2}$ years | 33 years | 18 years | $16 \frac{1}{2}$ years | 18 years |
| Age 12 | 44 ${ }^{\frac{1}{5}}$ |  | $43{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $3 \frac{3}{2}$ | $35 \frac{3}{4}$ | $35^{\frac{x}{2}}$ |
| 25 | $34 \frac{3}{4}$ | $35 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  | 28 $\frac{1}{3}$ | $27 \frac{3}{3}$ |
|  | $31 \frac{1}{4}$ | $31 \frac{1}{2}$ |  | $23 \frac{1}{2}$ | $25 \frac{5}{\frac{5}{2}}$ | $25^{\frac{3}{4}}$ |
|  | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 28 | $28 \frac{1}{4}$ | $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | $22 \frac{5}{2}$ | $22 \frac{3}{3}$ |
| 40 | 24 | 25 | $25 \frac{3}{4}$ | $19 \frac{1}{2}$ | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | $20 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 45 | $20 \frac{1}{2}$ | $21 \frac{7}{2}$ | $23 \frac{1}{4}$ | $17 \frac{3}{7}$ | $17 \frac{3}{4}$ | $18 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 50 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 | 20 | 16 | 16 | $16 \frac{x}{3}$ |
|  | $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 | 17 | $14 \frac{1}{5}$ | $13 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14 |
|  | 12 | $12 \frac{1}{4}$ | $14^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $12 \frac{3}{2}$ | $111 \frac{3}{4}$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 65 | $9{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $9^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $1{ }^{1} \frac{3}{4}$ | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |
| 70 | $7{ }^{\text {7 }}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | $8 \frac{3}{4}$ | $8 \frac{5}{2}$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 75 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | $5 \frac{5}{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 8 | 7 | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 7 |
| 80 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 5 | 5 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 |

## 206] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

EFrom this comparifon it appears with how much trúth great citics have been called the graves of manikind. It mut alfo convince all who confider it, that it is by no means frictly proper to confider our difeafes as the original intention of nature. They are, without doubt, in general our own creation. Were there a country, where the inhabitants led lives entirely natural and virtuous, few of them would die without meafuring out the whole period of prefent exiffence allotted them; pain and diffempers would be unknown among them; and the difmifion of death would come upon them like a fleep, in confequence of no other caufe than gradual and unavoidable decay. Let us then, inftead of charging our Maker with our miferies, learn more to accufe and reproach ourfelves.
"The reafons of the baleful influence of great towns, as it has been now exhibited, are plainly, firft, the irregular modes of life, the luxuries, debzucheries, and pernicious cuftoms, which prevail more in towns than in the country. Secondly, the foulnefs of the air in towns, occafioned by uncleanlinefs, froak, the perfiration and breath
of the inhabitants, and putrid fleams from drains, and kennels and common fewers. It is in particular well known, that air, fpoiled by breathing, is rendered fo moxious as to kill inftantaneoufly any animal that is put into it. There muft be caufes in nature, continually operating, which reftore the air after being thus fpoiled. But in towns it is probably confumed fafter than it can be adequately reflored; and the larger the town is, or the more the inhabitants are crouded together, the more this inconvenience muit take place."
It appears farther, "that married women live longer than fingle women;" for, of equal numbers of fangle and married women, between fifteen and twenty-five, more of the former die than of the latter, in the proportion of two to one. One reafon of this difference. may be, that the women who marry are a felected body, confifing of the more healthy and vigorous part of the fex. But this, our author apprehends, is not the only reafon; for it may be expected that in this, as well as in all other infances, the confequences of following nature mult be favourable.

A Lift of the Knights of the Bath, at the Inftallation, Fune 55, 8772, with the Dates of their Election.
1760 George III. Sovereign - - His R.H. the Bf. of Ofnaburghif67
1725 Earl of Breadalbine - - Earl of Inchiquin - - 1725
1744 Vifcount Fitzwilliam - - Sir Thomas Whitmore - 1744
1744 Sir Henry Calthorpe - - Sir Edward Hawke - - 747
1749 Sir John Mordaunt - - Earl of Mexborough - - 1749
1752 Lord Gnilow - - - Sir Edward Walpole - - 1753
1753 Lord Beaulieu - - Lord Carysfort - - 1761
1761 Sir Jofeph Yorke - - Sir James Gray - - 1771

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [207

1761 Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. - Sir John Gibbons, Bart. - 1761

1761 Sir George Pococke - - Sir Jeffery Amhertt - - 1761

1761 Sir John Griffin Grifin - - Sir Charles Frederick - $176 \pm$
${ }^{1761}$ Sir George Warren - - Sir Charles Saunders - 1761
${ }^{2} 763$ Earl of Bellamont - - Lord Clive - . 1764
${ }^{1764}$ Sir William Draper - . Sir Horatio Mann - - 1768
1770 Sir John Lindfay - - Sir John Moore, Bart. - 1770
1771 Sir Charles Montague

- Sir William Lynch - - 177玉

1771 Sir Ralph Payne - - Sir Eyre Coote - - 1771
1772 Sir Cha. Hotham, Bart. - Sir William Hamilton - 1772 1772 Sir Robert Murray Keith - Sir George Niacartney - 1772

Dr. John Thomas, Dean of the Order, July z, 1768.
Thomas Grey Cullum, Efq; Bath King at Arms, 1771.
John Suffield Brown, Efq; Genealogift of the Order, 1757.
William Whitehead, Efq; Regifter and Secretary, 1756.

Aicount of an extraordinary Model of a Bridge.

IHerewith fend you the exaft dimenfions (reduced to Englifh meafure) of a wooden covered bridge of one arch, which is intended to be built over the river Foyle, at Londonderry, in Ireland, (which I have juft feen in its way from Switzerland).

> Eng. feèt. In.

Length - - - 958
Breadth of the carriage-
Heighth of the crown of the arch from the water
Depth of the water at high-water
Breadth of the foot-ways 86
Length of them to their uniting with the car-riage-way
Heighth from the bafe to the paffage-way - 426
Breadth of the whole front = - 1063

The whole is to be covered in, and enlightened by 62 windows or each fide. There are 11,734 pieces of wood in this model, and near 4000 fcrews. The center of the arch (as has been proved by experiment) will fupport 900 weight. The archite ${ }^{\text {C }}$ (who accompanies it) is Mr. John Conrad Altherr, a mafon, of the canton of Apentzel. He has with him two of his countrymen, who draw it on a light four-wheeled carriage. They travel about fix or eight miles a day, and were about five months coming to England. It is to be in Ireland by the 22 d of November. The model is about ig feet long, being upon a fcale of one quarter of an inch to a (German) foot. It is formed on the model of a bridge over the Rhine at Schaff. haufen, in Switzcrland, and it is fuppofed will coft about 19,0001. Effex-bridge, Dablin, coft 20,6611. ISS. Ad.

## Academy of Birds, at Canterbury.

IN the courfe of the prefent fummer, the Sieur Roman; from Paris, exhibited his academy of birds in the city of Canterbury, \&c. To me their performances feemed wonderful and worthy to be preferved. Cine appeared as dead, and was held up by the tail or claw without fhewing any figns of life. A fecond flood on its head, with its claws in the air. A third mimicked a Dutch milkmaid going to market, with pails on its fhoulders. A fourth mi. micked a Venetian girl looking act at a window. A fifth appear-
ed as a grenadier, and mounie\} guard like a centinel. The fixth acted as a cannoneer, with a cap on its head, a firelock on its fhoulder, and a match in its claws and difcharged a fmall cannon. The fame bird alfo acted as if it had been wounded; it was wheeled in a little barrow, to convey it (as it were) to the hofpital; after which it lew away before the company. The feventh turned a kind of windmill; and the laft bird flood in the midf of fome fireworks, which were difcharged all round it, without difcovering any figns of fear.

The birds were linnets, gold= finches, and canary birds:

## SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year $\quad$ 772.

 January $31177^{2}$.1. II AT 25,000 men be employed, for the fla fervice, for the year $177^{2}$, including 6,664 marines.
2. And that a fum, not exceeding 41. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the faid 25,000 men, for 13 months, including ordnance for fa fervice

February 4.

1. That a number of land forces, including 1,522 invalids, amounting to 17,547 effective men, commiffion and non-commiffion officers included, be emplayed for the year $177^{2}$.
2. For defraying the charge of 17,547 effective men, for guards, garrifons, and other his Majefy's land forces, in Great Britain, Jerfey, and Guernfey, for the year $1 / 72$.

629:49ㅍ․ 12.4
3. For maintaining his Majefty's forces and garrifons in the Plantations and Africa, including thole in Garrifon at Minorca and Gibraltar ; and for provirions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, thee Ceded Iflands; and Africa, for the year 1772 , - -
4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britifh and Irifh eftablifhment of five battalions and four companies of foot, ferving in the IRe of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Iflands, for the year 1772
5. For the pay of the general and general faffofficers in Great Britain, for the year $177^{2}$
6. For the paying of penfions to the widows of fuck reduced officers of his Majefty's land forces and marines as died upon the eftablifhment of halfpay in Great Britain, and were married to them before the $25^{\text {th }}$ day of December 1716, for the year $177^{2}$
7. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majefty's land forces and marines, for the year 1772

VOL. XV:
[ $P]$
$644 \quad 0$
$115,765 \quad 16$
8. For

## 210] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

8. For defraying the charge for allowances to the feveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horfe-guards reduced; and to the fuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horfeguards, for the year 1772
9. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penfioners of Chelfea-hofpital, for the year 1772
10. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land fervice, for the year 1772
11. For defraying the expence of fervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land fervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1771

February 20.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including halfpay to fea and marine officers, for the year 1772
2. Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of fhips of war in his Majefty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are propofed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1772
3. Upon account, for maintaining and fupporting the civil eftablifhment of his Majefty's colony of Nova Scotia, for the year 1772
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eftablifhment of his Majefty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the fame, from the $24^{\text {th }}$ of June 1771 , to the $24^{\text {th }}$ of June 1772
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eftablifhment of his Majefty's colony of Eaft Florida, and other incidental expences attending the fame, from the $24^{\text {th }}$ of June 1771 , to the $24^{\text {th }}$ of June 1772
6. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil effablifhment of his Majelty's colony of Wef Florida, and other incidental expences attending the fame, from the $24^{\text {th }}$ of June 1771 , to the 24th of June 1772
7. Upon account, for defraying the expences of fupporting and maintaining the civil eftablifhment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coaft of Africa, fituate between the port of Salle, in South Barbary, and Cape Rouge, for the year 3772 - - -

$$
4: 950 \quad 0
$$

6,336 - 93
8. Upon

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [2II

3. Upon account, for defraying the expences atrending general furveys of his Majelty's dominions in North-America, for the year 1772

4. That provifion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their fubfiftence during the time they fhall be abfent from home, on account of the annual exercife, for the year 1772 .

$$
\text { March } 2 \text {. }
$$

Towards enabling the truftees of the Britifh Mufeum to carry on the execution of the trult repofed in them by parliament

March 20.

1. That the collection of Etrufcan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities, brought from Italy, by Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the moft honourable order of the Bath, be purchafed for the ufe of the public, and vefted in the truftees of the Brition Mufeum.
2. To enable his Majefty to purchafe, for the ufe of the public, the faid collection of Etrufcan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities
3. To enable the truftees of the Britifh Mufeum to provide a proper repofitory for the reception of the faid collection of Etrufcan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities

## March 30 .

For paying off and difcharging the Exchequerbills made out by virtue of an act, paffed in the laft feffion of parliament, intituled, 'An act for raifing a certain fum of money, by loans or Ex-chequer-bills, for the fervice of the year 1771,' and charged upon the firft aids to be granted this feffion of parliament

## April $7 \cdot$

1. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and fupporting, the Britifh forts and fettlements on the coaft of Africa
2. For the more effectually repairing the fort of Cape-Coalt Caftle, on the Coaft of Africa
3. To be applied as an encouragement for the more effectually profecuting difcoveries towards the South pole

2,40000

4,00000
$A P B I I_{4}$

## 212] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

## April 9.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majefty's land-forces, and other fervices, incurred to the 20th day of February 1772, and not
provided for by parliament
2. Upon account of the expences of the new roads of communication, and building bridges, in the highlands of North-Britain, in the year 1772 -

## Aprill 14.

1. To replace to the Sinking. Fund the like fum paid out of the fame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5 th day of July, 1771, of the fund eftablifhed for paying annuities, in refpect of five millions borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 3 Ift year of the reign of his late majefty, towards the fupply granted for the fervice of the year 1758
2. To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, to be applied in afffting the faid company in carrying on their trade

## April 30

1. To make good to his Majefty the like fum, which has been iffued, by his majefty's orders, in purfuance of the addreffes of this houfe
2. To make good to his majefly the like fum, which has been paid to feveral perfons in North-Britain, as a compenfation, and in full fatisfaction, of their lofies and expences, incurred purfuant to feveral orders of council, for preventing the fpreading of the infectious diftemper amonglt the horned cattle
May if.
3. To enable his majefty to fatisfy and make good the feveral fums payable to the perfons who have fubfrcribed the capital flock of three pounds per centum annuities, to be difcharged and annihilated, upon the terms exprefled in the refolution of this houfe of the $z d$ day of this inftant May

| 294 | 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 355150 | 8 | $4^{\frac{5}{7}}$ |

[^0]$274,43247 \frac{1}{4}$

6,998 145
$42,445 \quad 5 \quad 5$
$5,000 \bigcirc 0$
$6,580 \circ$
\%
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the fervice of the year 1771
3. To be paid to Charles Irving, for the difcovery of an eafy and practicable method, of making feawater frefn and wholefome

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [213

## May 18.

1. To enable his majelty to reward Daniel Peter Iayard, doctor of phyfic, for his advice and affiftance in carrying into execution a plan for preventing the fpreading of the infectious diforder among the horned cattle in Great Britain
2. To be paid as a compenfation to Edmund Hill, for the lofs he will fuftain by difcontinuing the ufe of peftles in making gunpowder at his mills upon Hounflow Heath, in cafe it fhall be found neceffary for the public fecurity to prohibit the ufe of fuch peitles

Sum total of the fupplies granted this feffion - 7,186,253 30

Ways and Means for raizng the above Supply granted to bis Majefty, agreed to on the following days; viz.

## February 4, 1772.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23 d of June 1772 , to the 24 th of June 1773, and charged upon all malt which thall be made, and all mum which fhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which fhall be made for fale, within the kingdom of Great Britain, 750,000 1.

$$
\text { February } 6 .
$$

That the fum of three fhillings in the pound, and no more, be raifed within the fpace of one year, from the 25 th of March 1772, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penfions, offices, and perfonal eftates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cefs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that
part of Great Britain called Scotland, $1,500,0001$.

FEBRUARYII.
That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majetty, there be iflued and applied the fum of ${ }_{13} 6,4161$. os. $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. remaining in the Exchequer on the roth day of October 1771, for the difpofition of parliament, of the monies which had then arifen, of the furplufies, exceffes, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the Sinking Fund.

February 20.
That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefty, there be iffued and applied the fum of $55,1921.6 \mathrm{~s} .11 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. remaining in the Exchequer, on the $5^{\text {th }}$ day of January latt, for the difpofition of parliament, of the monies which had then 'arifen, of the furpluffes, excefies, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund, commonly called the Sinking Fund.

$$
\text { March } 2 .
$$

That the charge of the/pay and cloathing of the militia, in that

## 214] ANNUAL REGISTER, Iク72.

part of Great Britain, called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March 1772, be de. frayed out of the monies arifing by the land-tax, granted for the fervice of the year 1772 .

April 2.

1. That, towards raifing the fupply granted to his majefty, the fum of $1,800,0001$. be raifed by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firft aids to be granted in the next feffion of parliament; and fuch Exchequer bills, if not difcharged, with intereft thereapon, on or before the fifth day of April 1773 , to be exchanged and received in payment, in fuch manner as Exchequer bills have ufually been exchanged and received in payment.
2. That, out of the produce of the funds eflablined by three acts of parliament, made in the thirtyfecond year of the reign of his late majefly King George the Second, and in the ficond and fifth years of the reign of his prefent majefty, for angmenting the falaries of the judges in England, Scotland, and Wales, after fatisfying the feveral annual payments already charged thereupon, there be iflued and applied the annual fum of $x, 7001$. for making good the fupply granted to his majefty, for augmentation of the falaries of the juftices of Chefter, and of the great feffions for the counties of Wales.

$$
\text { Aprie } 6 .
$$

That the fum of 400,0001 . which, by an act made in the ninth year of his prefent majefty's reign, incituled, "An att for carrving into execution certain propofals made by the Eaft India company, for the payment of the amual lum of four
hundred thoufand pounds, for a limited time, in refpect of the territorial acquifitions and revenues lately obtained in the Eaft Indies," is directed to be paid within the prefent ycar into the receipt of his majefty's Exchequer, by the faid company, be applied towards making good the fupply granted to his majeity,

## April 14.

I. That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefty, there be iffued and applied the fum of $805,3981.13 \mathrm{~s} .2 \mathrm{~d}$. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, on the 5 th day of April 1772, for the difpofition of parliament, of the monies which had then arifen, of the furpluffes, exceffes, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the Sinking Fund.
2. That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefty, a fum not exceeding 138,0901 , 5s. 1od. out of the favings arifing upon the grant for the pay of an augmentation to his majelly's land forces for the year 1771 , be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majefty's land forces, and other fervices incurred, to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.
3. That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefly, a. fum not exceeding 36,772 l. IOs. out of the favings arifing upon the fum voted in the account of extra= ordinaries in the year 1770 , for levy money for the faid augmentation, be applied towards defray, ing the extraordinary expences of his majefty's land forces, and other fervices incurred, to the zoth day

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [215

of February 1712, and not provided for by parliament.
4. That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefty, a fum not exceeding 1,8631 . 13 s , Iod, out of the favings arifing upon grants for the difference between Britifh and Irifh pay of the 64th and 65 th regiments of foot, from the firft day of September to the 24 th day of December 1768, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majefty's land forces, and other fervices incurred, to the 20th of $\mathrm{Fe}-$ bruary 1772 , and not provided for by parliament.
5. That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefty, a fum not exceeding 40,0001 . out of the favings arifing upon the grants for the pay of reduced officers of land forces and marines, from the 25 th day of June 1757, to the 24 th of Decernber 1768 , be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majefty's land forces, and other fervices incurred, to the zoth day of February 1772 , and not provided for by parliament.

$$
\text { MAY } 2 .
$$

1. That any perfon or perfons, bodies politic or corporate, porfeffed of, interefted in, or entitled unto any annuities, being part of the capital or joint flock of 31 , per cent. annuities, confolidated by feveral acts of parliament, of the 25 th, 28th, 2gth, 32 d , and 33 d years of the reign of George the Second, and feveral fublequent acts, which were made payable and transferable at the Bank of England; or of the annuities confolidated by the atts of the 25 th 0 George the Second, and 5 th o George the Third, called Reduced

Annuities, alfo payable and tramfferable there; or of certain 31, per cent. annuities, which are payable and transferable at the South Sea houfe, called Old South Sea Annuities, and New South Sea Annuities; or of 31. per cent. annuities, payable in refpect of $2,100,0001$. granted by an ant of the 24th year of the reign of George the Second, for the fervice of the year 1751: who, on or before the 15th day of this inftant May, and before the fum fublcribed fhall amount to $1,500,000$ I. fhall fubfcribe their names, or fignify their confent to accept, in liea of their intereft in any part of the faid principal or capital fock ftanding in their names, and in full fatisfaction and difcharge thereof, the fum of 901. in money for every 1001, and in that proportion for any greater or lefs fum or fums, compofing one or more intire fum or fums of 1001 . 501 . or 251 . of fuch principal or capital flack, one moiety thereof ta be paid on or before the 15th day of July next, and the other moiety on or before the zoth day of October next, together with the intereft due on the whole capital fock fa fubfribed to the gth day of July next, fhall, for every 1001. principal or capital fock, as aforefaid fo fubreribed, be intitled to receive four tickets, in a lottery, to confift of 60,000 tickets, at the rate of 121. 1.0 s. each (and in that proportion for any greater or lefs fum) the faid tickets to be paid for in manner following; that is to fay that every perfoin or perfors, bedies politic or corporate, fo fubicribing, or fignifying his, her, or theif confent as aforefaid, fhall, on or before the $15^{\text {th }}$ day of this inflans May, make a deporst of 11 , in re-
[? P? $^{2}$
$\mathrm{d}_{8} \mathrm{Cc}$

## 216] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

fpect of the money to be paid for each ticket, as a fecurity for making the future payments to the calhiers of the Bank of England, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to fay, for and in refpect of every fuch ticket, 21. on or before the 1 gth day of June next: 31. on or before the 22 d of July next; 31 . on or before the 2 it of Auguft next; and 31. ios. on or before the 2d day of October next: that, upon fuch payments being completed, tickets thall be deli. vered, as foon as the fame can be prepared, to the perfons intitled thereto: that the fum of $600, \mathrm{cool}$. fhall be diftributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the faid lottery, which prizes thall be paid at the Bank of England, in money, to fuch proprietors, upon demand, on the firlt day of March 1773, or as foon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatfoever; and that all the monies to be received by the faid cathiers thall be paid into the receipt of his majefty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to fuch fervices as thall then have been voted by this houfe in this feffion of parliament; and every perfon or perfons, bodies politic or corporate, fo poffeffed of, interefted in, or insitied to, any of the faid annuities, and fo fubicribing as aforefaid, Thall have a certificate from the fuid cafhiers of the governor and company of the Bank of Engiand, of the amount of the principal or capital fock by them refpectively fubfribed, and of all fuch fum and sums of money as he, the, or they, Thall be incitled to seceive, in confidesation of fuch their fobfeription, and in lieu and in difcharge of his,
her, or thieir capital fock, fo fubi fribed: and the holders or bearers of fuch certificates fhall be paid at the Bank of England, the feveral fums of money expreffed in fuch certificates, together with interef after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum on the capital flock fo fubfcribed, in the manner, and at the times, herein before defcribed: that, upon payment of fuch fum or fums of money, with fuch intereft, the whole of the principal or capital frock fo fubfcribed fhall ftand difcharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in refpect thereof flall, from the faid 5 th day of July $177^{2}$, ceafe and be extinguithed.
2. That books be opened, at the Bank of England, for receiving fuch fubfription and confent; and that, during the two firft days on which fuch fubfriptions and confent are to be received, no one perfon, body politic or corporate, be admitted to fubfrribe, or fignify his, her, or their confent, for any fum or fums, amounting in the whole to more than 10,0001 . principal or capital ftock.
3. That, towards raifing the fupply granted to his majefty, there be iflued and applied the fum of 1,856,7231. I s. 2 d , out of fuch monies as fhall or may arife, of the furpluffes, excefies, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoing the fund commonly called the finking fund.
4. That a fum, not exceeding 20,0001 . out of fuch monies as fhall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer on or before the 5 th day of April 1773, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to

## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [217

be referved for the difpofition of parliament, towards defraying the neceflary expences of defending, protecting, and fecuring, the Britifh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good fuch part of the fupply as hath been granted to his majefty, for maintaining his majety's forces and garrifons in the plantations, and for provifions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundiand, and the Ceded Iflands, for the year 1772.
5. That fuch of the monies as thall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5 th day of April 1772, and on or before the 5 th day of April 1773, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the $5^{\text {th }}$ year of his prefent majefty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of
gum fenega and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the fupply granted to his majefly.

## May in.

I. That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefty, there be applied the fum of 21,7101 . remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer on the 5 th day of April 1772 , being the furplus of the deductions of fix-pence in the pound, out of all monies paid upon all falaries, penfions, annuities, and other payments from the crown, after fatisfying the annuities or other charges then due and payable out of the fame.i
2. That, towards making good the fupply granted to his majefty, there be applied the fum of 10,4261 . 9s. 3 d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, for the difpofition of parliament.
By the refoilation of Feb. 4
By that of Feb. 6
By that of Feb. II
By that of Feb. zo
By the firf of April
By that of April 6
By the firt of April 14
By the fecond of ditto
By the third of ditto
By the fourth of ditto
By the fifth of ditt
By the firft of May

## 2:8] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

## STATEPAPERS.

His Majeft's moft gracious Speecb to both Houfes of Parliament, on Tueflay the , $21 / \mathrm{f}$ of January, 3772.

My Lords, and Gentimen,

IT gives me much fatisfaction, that nothing in the fituation of our aftairs, either foreign or domeftic, has obliged me to require your atendance earlier than might have been confifent with your private convenience; and that, now you are met together, you will find yourflues at liberty to give your whole attention to the eftablifhment of wife and ufeful regulations of law, and to the extenfion of our commercial advantages.

The performance of the engagement of the king of Spain, in the reftitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Ifand, and the repeated affurances I have received of the pacific difpofition of that court, as weli as of other power's, promife to my fubjeats the continuance of peace; and we may, with the greater confidence, hope, that we thall not be difturbed in the enjoyment of this blefing; as there is no reafon to ayprehend that we thall become involved in the troubles which fill urhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

The danger of the farther fpreading of the infectious ficknefs in Warope is, I trolt, very much abated: but I muft recommend it
to you, not to fuffer our happinefs, in having been hitherto preferved from fo dreadful a calamity, to leffen your vigilance in the ufe of every reafonabie precaution for our fafety.

## Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,

I have ordered the eftimates for the fervice of the current year to be laid before you, I make no doubs but you will fee the propriety of maintaining a refpectable eftablifhment of my naval forces. 1 amz pleafed, however, to find, that I fhall be under no neceffity of afking of you, at this time, any extraordinary aid,

My Lords, and Gentemen,
The concerns of this country are fo warious and extenfive, as to re= quire the moft vigilant and active attention; and fome of them, as well from remotenefs of place as from other circumftances, are fo peculiarly liable to abufes, and expofed to danger, that the interpofition of the legiflature, for their protection, may become necelfary. If in any fach inflances, either for fupplying defects, or remedying abufes, you thall find it requifite to provide any new laws, you may depend upon my ready concurrence, in whatever may beft contribute to the attainment of thofe falutary ends.

## STATE PAPERS.

que bumble Addrefs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament afembled, Fanuary 21,1772.

## Moft Gracious Sovereign,

Wtiful and ioyal fubjects the lords fpiritual and temporal, in parliament affembled, return your majefly our humble thanks for your moft gracious fpeech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your majefty our molt dutiful congratulations on the happy event of the increafe of your royal family, by the birth of another prince; and to affure your majefty, that every addition to your majefty's domeftic happinefs muft always afford the highef fatisfaction to your faithful fubjects.

We beg leave to exprefs to your majefty our moft grateful fenfe of your majefty's regard for our private convenience, in not commanding us to an earlier attendance; and to declare to your majefty our determination to give our moft diligent attention to the promotion of the domeftic interefls of thefe kingdoms, and the extenfion of our commercial advantages, by the eftablifhment of ufeful regulations of law.

We return your majefty our humble thanks, for your goodnefs and condefcenfion, in acquainting us from the throne with the reftitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Ifland, on the part of the king of Spain; and with the affurances your majelty has received of the pacific difpofition of foreign powers. We are made happy by learning, that your majefty has no reafon, to apprehend that the peace
which we at prefent enjoy will be difturbed by our being anywife involved in the calamities of war, which flill unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

Your majefty's paternal care, in recommending to us a due vigilance in the ufe of every precaution to preferve this country from that moit dreadful contagion, from which, under the divine providence, it has been hitherto our happinefs to remain free, calls for our fincereft acknowledgments, and com. mands our utmof attention.

We beg leave to aflure your ma: jefty, that our moft diligent endeavours fhall be employed to frame fuch laws, as fhall, in our judgment, tend to fupply the defects, and remedy the abufes, which may appear to have been introduced in any branch of the various and extenfive concerns of this country: and we look upon your majefty's gracious affurance of your ready concurrence, in whatever may beft contribute to the attainment of thofe falutary ends, as a frefh proof of that defire which has conftantly been fhewn by your majefty ta promote the welfare of your people.

His Majgry's mof gracious Anfwer. My Lords,
I thank you for this loyal and dutiful addrefs. 1 receive with pleafure your congratulations on the increafe of my family, and the aflurances of the attention you will give to thofe objects which I have recommended to you for the public good. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than the fenfe you exprefs of my defire to promote the welfare of my prople.

## 220] ANNUAL REGISTER; 1772 .

The bumble Addrefs of the Houfe of Commons to the King.

## Mof Gracious Sovereign,

 TME, your majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament affembled, return your majelty our humble thanks for your moit gracious fpeech from the throne.It is with unfeigned joy we beg seave to offer to your majefty our congratulations on the birth of another prince, and on the happy recovery of the queen; who is ftill more endeared to this nation by every new pledge of fecurity for the happinefs we enjoy under your majefty's aufpicious government, as well as by her majefty's samiable virtues.

We return your majefly our warmet thanks, for your gracious communication of the affurances your majelly has received from the king of Spain, as well as from other powers, of their difpofition to maintain the pablic tranquillity; and we cannot but feel the greateft satisfaction at the fair profpect which thofe affurances, and the performance of his catholic majefty's engagement, by the reftitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Illand, afford your majefty's fubjeas of the continuance of peace: at the fame time we have the greater confidence, that the refpect derived to this nation, from the moderation and firmefs of your majelty's conduct, will continue to preferve your majefty's dominions from the calamities of war, which fell unhappily prevail in the diftant parts of Europe.

We acknowledge with gratitude your majefty's paternal care, in the
precautions your majefty has taker to preferve this kingdom from the infectious ficknefs with which we have of late been alarmed; and though we have the fatisfaction to find that, by the bleffing of providence, the danger of its fpreading is now diminifhed, we will not be negligent, on our part, in taking fuch meafures as may from time to time appear beft calculated to fecure this nation from the vifitation of fo dreadful an evil.

Your majefty's faithful Commons will chearfully grant to your majefty fuch fupplies as flall be found neceffary for the fervice of the current year; and we will be careful to make fufficient provifion for the eftablifhment of a refpectable naval force, on which we are truly fenfible the fecurity, as well as the importance, of this nation, mult ever principally depend.

We aflure your majefty, that we will not fail, during this feafon of tranquillity, to employ our time in making fuch provifions as may be found neceflary for the improvement of our laws, and the extenfion of our commerce; and your majefty may rely on our vigilant and active attention to thofe important concerns recommended to us by your majefty; and wherever it hall be found that, with refpect to any of thefe, either from the remotenefs of their fituation from the feas of government, or from other circumftances, fuch abufes prevail as expofe them to danger, we frall think it our daty to endeavour, by every regulation in our power, to remedy thofe evils, which may in their confequences fo effentially affect the intereft and honarr of this country.

## STATE. PAPERS.

Mefage from bis Majefy to both Houfes of Parliament, on the 19th of February, $177^{2}$.

## George R.

HIS majefty being defirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious concern for the future welfare of his people, and the honour and dignity of his crown, that the right of approving all marriages in the royal family, (which ever has belonged to the kings of this realm as a matter of public concern) may be made effeetual, recommends to both Houfes of Parliament, to take into their ferious confideration, whether it may not be wife and expedient to fupply the defect of the laws now in being, and by fome new provifion, more effectually to guard the defcendants of his late majefty King George the Second, (other than the iffue of princeffes who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his majefty, his beirs, or fuc. ceffors, firlt had and obtained.

His Majefy's moft gracious Speech to both Houfes of Parliament, on Tuejday the 9 th of June, 1 ラフz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

ICannot put an end to this feffion of pariiament, without expreffing the fatisfaction I have felt in oblerving the temper, and the prudence, which have governed all your deliberations, during the courfe of it; and without returning you my particular thanks for the frem proof you have given of your affectionate attachment to me,
in the additional fecurity you have provided for the welfare and hos nour of my family.

I can, with great pleafure, acquaint you, That the difpofitions of the powers of Europe give me the ftrongeft reafon to believe, that this nation will not be difturbed in the enjoyment of the bleffings of peace.

## Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,

I thank you heartily for the fup. plies, which you have granted with fo much chearfulnefs and difpatch; and for the ample provifion you have made for every branch of the public fervice: and I fee, with pleafure and approbation, that you have, at the fame time, been able, by a proper difpoftion of the public money, to make a further progreis in reducing the national debt.

## My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I make no doubt but that yo will carry into your refpective countries, the fame principles, and the fame zeal for the public good, which I have experienced from you in parliament: and that you will continue to exert your beft endeavours, to culivate and improve a fpirit of harmony, and confidence, amongt all ranks of my faithful fubjects. Let it be your conftant care to convince them, That, with out a due reverence for the laws, and a chearful obedience to juf authority, neither their civil nor religious rights, and liberties, can be enjoyed in comfort or fecurity; and to affure them, That I confider their interefts as infeparably connected with my own; and that am, and have ever been, perfuaded, That the profperity, and glory, of

## 222] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

my reign muft depend on my poffeffing the affection, and maintaining the happinefs of my people:

His Majefy's mof gracious Speech to both Houfes of Parliament, ond Tharday, the 26th of November, $177^{2}$.

My Lords; and Gentlemen,

IShould moll willingly have confulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer recefs from bufinefs, if I had not thought, that fome very important parts of the public fervice required the immediate attention of parliament.

It is impoffible that I can look with indifference, upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and interetts of confiderable numbers among my people: Neither can I be infenfible how materially every one of thefe great objects muft be interefted in the maintenance of the credit, and profperity, of the Eaft-India Company. When, therefore, I received information of the difficulties in which that company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourfelves fully of the true ftate of their affairs; and of making fuch provifions, for the common benefit and fecurity of all the various interefts concerned, as you fhall find beft adapted to the exigencies of the cafe.

I have the fatisfaction to acquaint you, That there is reafon to hope, that the war, which has fo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a conclufion: And although there
was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the difcontinuance of thofe troubles will afford a fairer profpect of the duration of peace ; which, I truft, the alteraw tions that have happened in Europe will not, in their confequences, affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign powers, the ftrongeft affurances of their pacific difpofitions towards this country: and it fhall be my conftant endeavour to preferve the general tranquillity, as far as is confiftent with the honour of my crown, and the interefts of my people.

## Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,

It gives me much fatisfaction, That the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eftablifhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a confiderable ftrength at fea muft be ever neceffary for preferving the reputation, and power, of my kingdoms.

The proper eftimates for the enfuing year thall be laid before you; and whatever fupplies you may grant fhall, on my part, be managed with the ftricteft œconomy, and applied with the utmoft. fidelity.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,
I cannot but feel the moft real concern, That the produce of the late harveft has not given us the relief which we had hoped for, in refpect to the dearnefs of corn. As far as human wifdom can provide for alleviating the diffreffes of the poor, I am perfuaded, your attention will not be wanting: and

## STATE PAPERS.

you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare, and happinefs, of all my people.

The bumble Addre/s of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament afembled, Norv. 26th, 177.2.

## Moft Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament affembled, return our humble and moft unfeigned thanks to your majefty, for your moft gracious fpeech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your majefty's goodnefs, in the gracious aflurances we have received, That your majelty would have confulted our private convenience, if fome very interefting public concerns had not required the early meeting of parliament.

Your majefty may be affured, That we will apply ourfelves diligently to whatever may concern the commerce or revenue of the kingdom, or the rights and interefts of any part of your majefty's fubjects: that we are thoroughly convinced the aftairs of the Ealt-India company deferve and require our moft ferious confideration; and that we will not neglect an object of fuch national importance.

Permit us, Sir, to exprefs the happinefs we feel, at having reafon to hope, from the communication your majelty has been pleafed to make to us, that the war, which has fo long prevailed in one part of Furope ${ }^{\text {is }}$ draving to a conclufion.

A happinefs that is greatly increafed, by the additional profpect it affords of the duration of peace; which, we truft, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their confequences, affect ; being ever firmly perfuaded, that your majefty's uniform endeavours to preferve the general tranquillity will be directed, on all occafions, by a due regard to the honour of your crown, and the interefts of your people.

With hearts deeply affected, we learn that the produce of the late harvelt has not given the relief fo effentially neceffary to the poorer fort of your majefty's fubjects : and, confcious that we can do no act fo acceptable to your majefty, as exerting our utmolt efforts to contribute to the eafe, and comfort, of all your people, we beg leave to affure your majefty, that this object, which your paternal care and tendernefs have fo particularly pointed out, fhall engage our utmoft attention.

His Majefy's moft gracious Anfuct.
My Lords,
I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate addrefs.

The zeal you exprefs in it for the honour of my crown, and the rights and interetts of my people, gives me the higheft fatisfaction.
I firmly rely, that all your deliberations will tend to fuch racafures as thall be moft conducive to the great objects you have before you. Among thefe, I am fure, you will not forget to provide for the diftreffes of the poor, as far as it is in the power of human wifa dom to alleviate them.

## 224］ANNUAL REGISTER，17グン。

## The bumble Addrefs of the Houfe of Commons to the King．

## Moft Gracious Sovereign，

W E，your majefty＇s moft du－ tiful and loyal fubjects， the Commons of Great．Britain，in parliament affembled，beg leave to return your majeity our hum－ ble thanks，for your moft gracious fpeech from the throne．

We acknowledge，with the warmeft gratitude，your majefty＇s great goodnefs，in your conftant attention to whatever concern＇s ei－ ther the commerce and revenue of your kinguom at large，or the prio vate rights and interefts of confi－ derable numbers among your peo－ ple．And we return our moft du－ tiful thanks to your majefty，for having given us an early opportu－ nity of informing ourfelves fully of the true fate of the affairs of the Ealt India Company：and we af－ fure your majefly，that，impreffed with a due fenfe of the great im－ portance of the bufinefs，we will， without delay，proceed to the con－ fideration of it；and endeavour to provide，in the moft effectual man－ ner，that the nature of the cafe will admit，for the common benefit and fecurity of all the great and weighty interefts recommended to our care by your majefty．

Your faithful commons cannot but rejoice，to hear that your majefty has reafon to hope that the war，which has fo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe，is now drawing to a conclufion；and that the favourable profpect of the duration of peace，which the pro－ bability of this event affords us， wvill not be affected by the altera－ tions which have lately happened；
and we feel the higheft fatisfaction， at the affurances；which your ma－ jeity continues to receive from fo－ reign powers，of their pacific dif． pofitions towards this，country；and at the fame time we moft gratefully acknowledge your majefty＇s gra－ cious declaration，that it will be your conftant endeavour to preferve the general tranquillity，as far as is confiftent with the honour of your crown，and the interelts of your people．

Your majefty may be affured， that your faithful Commons will chearfully grant fuch fupplies as the fervices of the enfuing year fhall require：and although we are convinced，that it mult ever be for the intereft and reputation of this country，to have a confiderable ftrength at fea；yet we learn with much fatisfaction，that your ma－ jefty has been enabled，during the courfe of this year，to proceed in the reduction of your naval efta－ blifhment．

Permit us to offer to your ma－ jefty our moft humble and unfeign－ ed thanks；for the paternal and af－ fectionate concern，which your ma－ jefty has expreffed，for the diftrefles which the poor continue to fuffer from the dearnefs of corn．And we afliure your majefty，that a dili－ gent attention fhall not be want－ ing，on our part，to confider of the moft proper means for preventing the increafe of the evil；and for alleviating the prefent diftrefies，as far as they are in their nature ca－ pable of relief；being perfuaded， that we cannot render any fervice more acceptable to your majefty， than by contributing to the happi－ nefor of all your people．

## STATE PAPERS.

His Excellency George Lord Vi)count Torwnhend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, bis Speech to botb Houfes of Parliament, at. Dublin, on the 8ib of October, 1771.

## My Lords, and Gentlemen,

M
Y experience of your attachment to his majefty's perfon, and of your zeal for the public fervice, affords me the beft grounded hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part to co-operate with his majefty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare and happinefs of this kingdom; and when to this confideration I add my remembrance of your kind regard to the eafe and honour of my adminiftration, I feel the mof fenfible pleafure in the prefent opportunity which his majefly has given me of meeting you a fourth time in parliament.

The prefent profpect of public affairs, feems to afford you the fulleft opportunity for deliberation on fuch fubjects as immediately relate to your own domeftic happinefs; I muft therefore recommend to your confideration, whatever tends to promote and ftrengthen the interior police of this kingdom, and fuch laws as may be falutary and for the benefit of the lower or. ders of the community, for thefe have ever been found the molt effectual means of binding their affections to their country, and fecuring their allegiance to one common parent.

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,
As in affermbling you together in the laft feffion, it was not his majefty's purpofe to afk fupplies,

Yol. XV.
but folely to comply with the wifhes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid: but as in the ordinary courfe it now becomes neceffary to provide for the expences of the enfuing two years, your laft grants being nearly expired, I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important fubject, and of your granting fuch fupplies as thall be found neceffary for the honourable and firm fupport of his majefty's government, the fecurity of this kingdom, and for the maintenance of the public credit.
I have ordered the proper eftimates and accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen confiderably fhort of former years, but that the deductions made theres. from for payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and public works, have been fo very great, that it has not been nearly fufficient to defray the charges of his majefty's eftablifhments, and other neceffary expences of government, and that a large arrear has been incurred on that account. If fuch grants are judged proper to be continued, either for thefe or other public ufes, you will obferve, that it is impofible that the revenue, as it now fands, can anfiwer thofe fervices, and alfo the fupport of government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this fubject to your ferious confideration.

It is with concern that I maft afk a fum of money to difcharge the arrears already incurred on his majefty's effablifhment; but you will find that they have been unavoid. able, for that the ftricteft occonomy
[2]
has

## 226] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1778.

has been ufed, not only in the interefts of your country. For $m$ g charges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large faving has been made, but in the reduction of the ftaff, which is now diminimed to the number directed by his majefty.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,
The birth of another prince is fuch an addition to his majefly's happinefs and our fecurity, that it mutt afford us the trueft fatisfaction.

It is my indifpenfible duty to recommend particularly whatever interefts the proteftant religion : there can be no provifion in its favour, which fhall tend to carry into execution the good effects of that important law for limiting the duration of parliaments, and are, at the fame time, confiftent with the principles of humanity, and the natural rights of mankind, which fhall not have my hearty concurrence.

The illegal affociations, and audacious outrages committed in different parts of the kingdom, particularly in the North, deferve your moft ferious attention: they are as deftrutive to commerce, as difgraceful to liberty.

The widdom of former parliaments, and the affection of my predeceffors in this high ftation for your interefts, have uniformly cooperated in fapport of your charterfchools, and your linen manufacture: I am perfuaded our zeal for thefe national objects will equal theirs.

His majefly has the firmeft reliance on your loyalty and duty; and is perfuaded that your proceedings will be no lefs confifent with your own dignity, than with the true
part, I have fo long refided amongt you, that I truft it will be needlefs for me to make any new declarations to you of my attachment and affection.

The Addrefles of both Houfes of Parliament in Ireland to bis Majefy.

To the King's moft excellent Majefy. The bumble Address of the Lords Spi-
ritual and Temporal, in parliament
afembled. Mof Gracious Sovereign, W E your majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament affembled, beg leave to exprefs the grateful fenfe we have of your majefty's goodnefs, and of our firm confidence in your paternal attention to the happinefs of your majefty's people, and your gracious difpofition to promote the welfare and profperity of this kingdom.

We alfo beg leave to anfure your majefty, that we fhall endeavour to make fuch a ufe of the opportunity, which the prefent profpect of public affairs affords us, as may beft anfwer your majefty's gracious purpofes of calling us together; and that we fhall chearfully concur with his Excellency Lord Vifcount Townhend, our chief governor, whom your majefty is gracioully pleafed to continue amongft us, in whatever may promote the great and important matters recommended at this time to our confideration ; and that we will, to the utmoft of our power, endeavour to to conduct our pro-

## STATE PAPERS.

ceedings, that they may confif with our own honour, and the true intereft of our country.

We moft fincerely congratulate your majefty on the happy event of the birth of another prince; and do affure your majefty, that we fhall always confider every addition to your royal family, as a further fecurity to us of our religion, laws, and liberties.

And we beg leave to declare our readinefs cheerfully to contribute, as far as poffible, to whatever may ftrengthen and fupport the religious and civil rights of mankind, and to whatever may give effect to the important and conflitutional law for limiting the duration of parliaments.

As we have an abhorrence of thofe audacious outrages, which of late have appeared in different parts of this kingdom, we do affure your majelty, that we fhall not fail ferioully to deliberate upon them, and to concur in every wife provifion that can be formed to remedy fo great an evil.

We humbly acknowledge to your majefty the unfeigned pleafure we feel in the opinion you are graciounly pleafed to entertain of our loyalty and dutiful attachment to your royal perfon and family; and do aftare your majefly that we will ever by our conduet, endeavour to merit and preferve your majely's gracious favour and protection.

## To the King's moft excellent Majefy.

The bumble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgefes, in parlia. ment alfembled.

Moft Gracious Sovereign,
V E your majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Com.
mons of Ireland, in parliament affembled, beg leave, with the fin cereft affection, to affure your majefty of our firm attachment to your facred perfon, royal family, and government.

We return our humble thanks to your majelty for continuing his Excellency the Lord Vifcount Town. fhend in the government, of this kingdom; from whofe long experience of our loyalty and zeal for your majefty's fervice, from whofe approved integrity, and from whofe fincere wifnes for the profperity of this country, manifefted during a refidence of four years amongit us, we have every reafon to expect that the bufinefs of this feffion will be carried on with candour, temper, and unanimity.

Permit us to congratulate your majefty upon the further addition to your majefty's royal houfe, by the birth of another prince; an event which mult give the higher pleafare to a people deeply inter refted in every thing that can contribute to your majefty's happinefs. We bring with us every difpofition to promote the honour of the crown, and the fervice of the public; and your majefty may be affured, that we fhall take into our moft ferioas confideration, thofe important objects recommended to th fiom the throne, and cheerfully make every provifion for the honourable fupport of your majefty's government, the fecurity of this kingdom, and the maintenance of public credit; confiftent with the ability, and the effential interef of this conitry.

We have feen with cxtreme concern, the illegal affociations, and audacious outrages committed by the lower order of people, in dif. ferent counties in this kingdom;
[Q] 2
and.

## 228] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

and particularly in fome places of the North, which, if not duly attended to, mutt be productive of the moft fatal confequences, and which we are truly fenfible are difgraceful to a country of liberty, and ruinous to a country of commerce; it is our firm purpofe to ufe the moft effectual methods to flop their progrefs, and prevent them for the future.

We fhall give particular attention to thofe great national objects, our linen manafacture, and the proteftant charter-fchools; and we beg leave to affure your majelty, that, in all our deliberations, we flall fupport, to the beft of our power, the honour of the crown, and the true intereft of our country.

> The Addrefes of both Houfes of Parliament to bis Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

> To bis Excellency George Lord Vifcount Townalbend, Lord LieutenantGeneral, and General-Governor of Ireland,

The bunble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament afombled.

May it pieafe your Excellency,

WE his majeny's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Loras Spiritual and Temporal in pariament affembled, return your excellency our molt fincere thaiks for your excellent fpeech to both houfes of parliament.

We are thankful and moff fenfible of his majefty's paterna! regard for our welfare, in the contivaance of your excellency in the adminiftration of this kingdom,
fully experiencing your excellency's attention to the fecurity and happinefs of it.

We return your excellency our thanks for the notice you have taken of thofe illegal and audacious outrages, that have difturbed fo much the peace and quiet of the different parts of this kingdom, particularly the North, to the difgrace of liberty, and the detriment of the linen manufacture of this kingdom; and we do affure your excellency, that we fhall readily do all in our power, to co-operate with your excellency in every wife provifion that may remedy fo great an evil.

We rejoice with your excellency, on the increafe of his majefty's royal family by the birth of another prince, fully and daily experiencing the bleflings we enjoy under his majefty's aufpicious reign.

We beg leave to thank your excellency, for your attention in recommending to us the fupport of our charter-fchocis, and the improvement of our linen manufacture, as the fureft fupport of the proteftant intereft, and of the commerce of this kingdom, to both of which we fhall have the utmott regard.

The experience which we have had of your excellency's attachment and affection, during your refidence amongt us, leaves us no room to doubt of your endeavours to promote the true interefts of this country.

## His Excellency's Anfwer.

## My Lords,

I return you my fincere thanks, for your kind and molt obliging addrefs, and I am very happy in receiving this public mark of your attenion

## STATEPAPERS.

attention and refpec. Nothing can afford me truer fatisfaction than that which I now feel, upon finding that my condur, fince I have been amongft you, has been fuch as meets with your approbation.

> To bis Excellency George Lord Dif count Townßend, Lord LieutenantGeneral, and General-Governor of Ireland,

The bumble Addrefs of the Knights, Citizens', and Burę ment aflembled.
May it pleafe your Excellency, W E his majelty's moft dotiCommons of Ireland in pariiament affembled, return your excellency our fincereft thanks for your mot gracious fpeech from the throne: we beg leave to exprefs our moft entire fatisfaction, in being again affembled under your juft and prudent government, and to affure your excellency, that we fhall moft heartily co-operate with your excellency in every thing that may tend to promote the welfare and happinefs of this kingdom.

We have obferved with pleafure the reduction of the faff, in confequence of his majefty's gracious declaration, fignified to us by your excellency; and we have no doubt of your excellency's conftant regard to public œconomy.

We fhall give our utmoft attention to the important objects recommended to us by your excellency, and cheerfully grant fuch fupplies as thall be neceflary for the fupport of his majetty's go. vernment, the maintenance of public credit, and the fecurity and welfare of this kingdom, as far as fhall be confiftent with the ability
and the effential interef of this country: we are fenfible that the great fums of money, granted of late years, for premiums, bounties, and public works, are a fubject of the higheff importance, and require our mof ferious confideration.

The illegal affociations entered into, and audacious outrages committed in different counties of this kingdom, and particularly in fome places in the North, give us the irmof concern; and nothing fhall be wanting on our parts, to pre$v \in n t$, for the future, thofe atrocious violations of the public peace and tranquillity.

Animated as we are, with the fronget fenfe of loyalty to the beft of kings; poffeffed with the fulleft confidence in your future, from our happy experience of your paft conduct; and fully convinced of your excellency's affectionate regards to this kingdom, by the many proofs of your attachment to our interefts, during your refidence amongft us; we fhall not fail to contribute every thing in our power, to make your adminiftration as eafy and honourable to your excellency, as we are affured it will prove happy and advantageous to the public.

## His Excellency's Anfrwer.

I return the Houfe of Commons my moft fincere thanks for this very kind and aftectionate addreft, which gives me the greateft fatistaction, as it follows your experience of my conduct during a refidence of almoft four years in this king iom: Nothing fall be wanting on my part, to merit the continuance of your approbation and corfidence; and it will be a molt pleafing part of my duty, in this high ftation, [2] 3
molt

## 230] ANNUALREGISTER; 1772 .

mof faithfully to reprefent to his majerty, the unhaken loyalty and affection of the Commons of Ireland.

The Speech of the Right Honourable the Speaker of the Houfe of Commons in Ireland, to bis Excellency Lord Torwifhend, Lord-Lieuterant and Governor-General of Ireland, on Fanuary 1/f, $177^{2}$.

## May it pleafe your Excellency,

1N obedience to the commands of the Houfe of Commons, I prefent to your excellency, for the soyal affent, a bill of fupply; by which, and the bill I had the honour of prefenting to your excellency this feffion, ample provifion is made for the honourable fapport of his majefty's government, and the fecurity of the kingdum. The conflant actention of the Commons to there two great objects, at, all times, and under all circumftances, affords the molt convincing proofs of their inviolable attachment to his majefty's facred perfon and royal family, and of their zeal for his fervice; and they humbly prefume to hope, that your excellency's jaf and favourable reprefentation of their conduch, their duty, and their arection, on which they rely with the fulleft affurance, will entitle them not only to the continuance of his majelty's countenance and protection, but to an extenfion of their commerce, by which alone they can entertain any reafonable expectation of being able, much longer, to farport the expence of the prefent eifablifment.

The bill I have now the honour of prefenting to your excellency, is entitled, "An act for granting
unto his majefty, an additional daty on the feveral commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prowibiting the importation of all gold and filver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great Britain."

His Exceliency Georg: Lord Vifount Town/bend, Lord Lieutenani-General, and General Governor of Ireland, bis Speech to botb Houfes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tuefday, the $2 d$ day of Fune, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen, Yannot pat an end to this feffion of parliament, without returning you my particular thanks for your long and clofe attention to the public bufinéfs.

I congratulate you on the many excellent laws which have received the royal affent this fefion. The act for preventing the delays of juftice, by reafon of privilege of parliament, muft be received as a very ftrong mark of your difinterefted regard for the rights and welfare of your fellow-fubjects. The act to prevent frauds committed by banikrupts, and that for rendering fecurities by mortgage more effectual, cannot fail to produce the moft falutary effects, by reftoring that credit and confidence amonglt' the people, which have been much wanted, and are effentially neceffary, in this commercial country; and it was with particular fatisfaction that his majefly gave his royal confent to there laws, which do honour to your deliberations, and are fo wifely calculated for the public good.

Gentle-

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,
I thank you, in his majefty's name, for the fupplies which you granted at the beginning of this feffion ; they fhall be faithfully applied to the fupport of his majefty's eftablifhments, and to the advancement of the public fervice: But, although I have expectations, that the act for amending and explaining a claufe in the act of tonmage and poundage, will be producive of fome addition to his majefly's revenue, I think it my duty to inform you, that the arrears which had been incurred upon his majefty's eftablifhments civil and military, before the time of your meeting, made it neceffary to borrow one hundred thoufand pounds, immediately after the act was pafled which gave authority for that purpofe; and, that fum not proving fufficient, I have, fome time fince, been obliged to order the further fum of one hundred thoufand pounds to be raifed, being the remainder of the credit entrulted to me by that act.

So early a demand for the whole loan, gives me reafon to apprehend that, unlefs there fhould be a confiderable increafe in his majefty's revenue, a fill greater arrear will accrue, before the ufual time of your meeting in another feffion.

1 do therefore moft earnefly recommend it to you, to take it into your ferious confideration (between this and the next feffion of parliament) what will be the beft method of making provifion for fuch deficiencies as arife upon the prefent duties, fo as to guard againft any farther increafe of the national debt.

The additional duties given for the fupport of government, in aid of his majefty's hereditary revenue, are nearly the fame which were granted in the year 1727, at the the late king's acceffion. Had they been folely applied to that purpofe, they would have been fully fufficient, and no debt or arrear would have been contracted or incurred; but the large expence occafioned by the many premiums, now payable under different heads, mult neceffarily continue to increafe both; it will therefore be true policy, and worthy of your wifdom, to give particular attention to this object, and, by prudent regulations, to form and eftablifh fuch a fyltem, as will beft obviate any further inconvenience, and moft effectually promote every great national purpofe.

## My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleafure to obferve, that the tumults and outrages of the lower ranks of people, which unhappily difturbed fome of the northern counties in this kingdom, have now fubfided. I flatter myfelf, that thefe deluded perfons are fully convinced of the atrocioufnefs of their attempts, and of the impofibility of effecting any of the purpofes intended by them. I would however recommend it to fuch gentlemen, whofe weight and influence lie particularly in thofe parts, to have a watchful eye over their behaviour, and to exert themfelves, with the other civil magifrates, in enforcing a due obedience to the laws; and 'I doubt not that, by their authority on one hand, and by their juftice and moderation on the other, a thorough

## 232] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

reformation will be effected, and the difpoftions of the people reclaimed to peace and good order.

It gives me great concern to fee the affiftance of the military power fo frequently called for; nothing can be more worthy of your ferious reflection, than to render that refource unneceffary by a judicious improvement of your police, and providing for the due execution of the laws.

His majeny gave it in exprefs command to me, to make your interefts and profperity the great objects of my adminiftration; and my own inclinations incited me to a frici and zealous performance of that duty. I have, upon every oscafion, endeavoured, to the utmoft of my power, to promote the public fervice; and I feel the moit perfect fatisfaction in now repeating to you my acknowledgments for the very honourable manuer in which (after a refidence of near five years amongft you) you have declared your entire approbation of my conduct. Be affured, that I hall always entertain the moft ardent wifhes for your welfare ; and fhall make a faithful reprefentation to his majefty, of your loyalty and attachment to his royal perfon and government.

The Lords Protef, againf the Bill for regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family.

Die Martis, $3^{\circ}$ Martij, 1772.

5HE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intitled, An act for the better regulating the future marriages of the royal family, and for the lords to be fummoned;

The faid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Propofed, That the faid bill do pafs, which being objected to, after long debate,

The queftion was put, whether this bill thall pafs.

It was refolved in the affirmative.

| Contents |  | $69\}$ |
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## Dissentient,

ift, Becaufe we think the declaratory principle in the preamble of the bill, to be without foundation in law, (in the extent there flated) to be unneceffary for the avowed purpofes of the bill, and likely to be attended with very dangerous confequences, as that preamble does affert, "that we are fenfible "t that marriages in the royal fa" mily are of the higheft impor" tance to the fate, and that there"fore the kings of this realm have " ever been entrufted with the care " and approbation thereof."

The maxim here laid down, " that becaufe marriages of the royal family are of the higheft im portance to the flate, they are therefore entrufted to the kings of this realm ;" is founded on a doctrine abfurd and unconflitutional; but which hereafer will have the force of a parliamentary declaration of law, the immediate tendency of which is to create as many prerogatives in the crown, as there are matters of importance in the ftate, and indeed to extend them in a manner as vague and exceptionable as had ever been done in the worft and moft defpotic periods in the hiftory of this nation; and we apprehend that fome future, and even

## STATE PAPERS.

more dangerous ufe may be made of this preamble, as it is much more extenfive than is neceflary for any purpofe avowed in the bill.

2dly, Becaufe this declara:ory preamble feems to jufify the words which his majetty has been advifed (we think very improperly) to ufe in his meffage to his parliament, whereby a prerogative is affumed in an extent for which nine of his judges, in their unanimous opinion, delivered to this houfe, do not find any authority.

3 dly , Becaufe the term Royal Family being general, and not qualified by the exception of " the iffue of princeffes married into foreign families," feems to carry (very idly as we apprehend) the royal prerogative beyond the jurifdiction of the crown of Great Britain; can therefore, as applied in the preamble, be warranted by no law, and is indeed contrary to common fenfe.
$4^{\text {thily, }}$ Becaufe, if this parliamentary declaration of law can operate in any degree, as a retrofpect (an operation againft which we have no fecurity by any thing contained in the bill), it is pernicious and unjult ; if it can have no fuch retrofpect, (as was afferted in argument by the friends of the bill), it is then at beft frivolous and unneceffary.

5 thly, Becaufe the enacting part of the bill has an inconvenient and impolitic extent, namely, to all defcendants of George the Second. In courfe of time that defcription may become very general, and comprehend a great number of people ; and we conceive it would be an intolerable grievarice, that the marriages of fo many fubjects, perhaps difperfed among the various ranks of
civil life, fhould be fubject to the reffictions of this act, eqpecially as it has been afferred in argument, and endeavoured to be maintained by the authority of the grand opinion given by the judges in the year 1717 , that the care and approbation of the marriage includes the education and cufody of the perion. We fear that this extenfive power would come in time to make many of the firft families in the kingtom totally dependant on the crown, and we therefore lament that the endeavours to earneftly ufed in the committee, in fome degree to limit the generality of that defription, were not fuffered to take effect.

6thly, Becauie, as the line is too large, with regard to the defcription of the royal family, fo we think that the time of nonage for that family is alfo improperiy extended. We conceive that the age of twenty-one years is that limit which the laws of this country, and the fpirit of the conflitution, have with great widdom given to minority. It feems indecent to the royal family to fuppofe they will not be arrived at the age of difcretion as foon as the loweft fubject of the realm; and we cannot conceive but they may be as capabie of chufing a wife at the age of twenty-one, as of being entrufted with the regency of the kingdom, of which by law they are at that age capable. We alfo conceive that the deferring their age of majority as to marriage till twenty-fix, is impolitic and dangerous, as it may tend to drive them into a diforderly courfe of life, which ought the more to be guarded againft in men of high rank, as the inflence of their ex-
ample

## 234] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

ample is the mof forcible and extenfive.

7 thly, Becaufe the power given by this bill to a prince to marry after the age of twenty-fix, having firft entered in the books of the privy council his intention fo to do, for twelve calendar months, is totally defeated by the fublequent provifo, "Unlefs both houfes of " parliament fhall, before the ex" piration of the faid twelve " months, exprefly declare their " difapprobation of fuch intended " marriage."

We think this provifo lays great difficulties on future parliaments, as their filence in fuch a cafe, muft exprefs a condemnation of the king's refufal; and their concurrence with fuch refufal, may prove a perpetual prohibition from marriage, to the perfon concerned.

We conceive the right of conferring a difcretionary power of prohibiting all marriages (whether vefted in the crown alone, as intended by the meffage, or in the manner now enacted by the biil) to be above the reach of any leginature, as contrary to the original inherent rights of human nature, which as they are not derived from, or held under civil laws, by no civil laws whatfoever can be taken away. We freely allow that the legiflature has a power of prefribing rules to marriage, as well as to every other fpecies of contradts; but there is an effential and eternal diference between regulating the mode in which a right may be en joyed, and eftablifhing a principle which may tend entirely to annihilate that right. To dirable a man during his whole life, from contracting marriage, or, what is tantamount, to make his power of contracting fuch marriage, depen-
dant neither on his own choice, nor upon any fixed rule of law, but on the arbitrary will of any man, or fet of men, is exceeding the power permitted by the divine providence to human legiflatures: it is diredty againft the earlief command, given by God to mankind, contrary to the right of domettic fociety and comfort, and to the defire of lawful pofterity, the firlt and beft of the inftincts planted in us by the author of our nature, and utterly incompatible with all religion, natural and revealed, and therffore a mese act of power, having neither the nature nor obligation of law.

8 thly, Becaufe we conceive this bill to be pregnant with civil difcord and confution; it has a natural tendency to produce a difputed title to the crown. If thofe who may be affected by it are in power, they will eafily procure a repeal of this aet, and the confirmation of a marviage made contrary to it: and if they are nor, it will at leaft be the fource of the mott dangerous party tha? can cxift in any country, a party attached to a pretender to the crown, whofe claim, he may afert, has been fer afide by no other authority then that of an aćt, to which the legiflature was not competent, as being contrary to the common rights of mankind. Such a claim, fupported as it may be, by peculiar hardfhip in the cafe, muf, as we conceive, at no very remote period, create great mifchief and confufion.

Lafly, Becaufe this bill, which reforts to fuch harfh and unufual methods, at the fame time provides for its own purpofe very uncertainly and very imperfectly, for it fecures no remedy againf the improper

## STATE PAPERS.

improper marriages of princefles, married into foreign families, and thofe of their ifiue, which may full as materially affect the intereft of this nation, as the marriages of princes refiding in the dominions of Great Britain. It provides no remedy at any age, againt the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage, of all others, the moft important to the public. It provides nothing againt the indifcreet marriage of a prince of the blood, being regent at the age of twenty-one, nor furnifhes any remedy againtt his permitting fuch marriages to others of the blood-royal, the regal power fully velting in him as to this purpofe, and without the affiftance of his council: we cannot therefore, on the whole, avoid expreffing our frong difapprobation of an act Shaking fo many of the foundations of law, religion and public fecurity, for ends wholly difproportioned to fuch extraordinary efforts, and in favour of regulations, fo ill calculated to antwer the purpofes for which it is pretended they are made: and we make this protef, that it may fand recorded to that pofterity, which may fufter from the mifchievous confequences of this act, that we have no part in the confufions and calamities brought upon them, by rendering uncertain the fucceffion of the crown.

Richmond
Abergavenny
Portland
Abingdon
Rockingham
Fitzwiliam
Stamford

Dorfet
Torrington
Milton
Devonfhire
Albemarle
Craven
John Bangor.
Diffentient,
Becaufe the liberty of marriage is
a natural right inherent in mankind.

Becaure this right is confirmed and enforced by the holy fcriptures, which declare marriage to be of divine inftitution, and deny to none the benefit of that inflitution.

Becaufe the law of nature and divine inflitutions are not reverfible by the power of human legiflatares.

Becaufe there is a total difference between regulating the mode of exercifing the right derived from the law of nature, and affuming or granting a difcretionary power of taking it quite away.

Becaufe, though we think it expedient and agreeable to the dictates of reafon, that minors fhould not marry without the confent of their parents or guardians, and that fuch confent fhould be neceffary to render their marriage good and valid, as it likewife is in the exercife of all their other rights during the term of their nonage, it can no more be inferred from thence that we acknowledge a right to continue fuch reftraint throughout their whole lives, than that we acknowledge a right to keep men or women in a ftate of endlefs nonage, which, unlefs in the cafe of idiors or incurable lunatics, would be abfurd, unjuft, and a manifeft violation of the law of nature.

Becaufe, if a perpetual reftraint upon marriage, or power given to reftrain it, without limitation of time or age, be contrary to the natural and divine laws (as we apprehend it to be) a law authorizing fuch reftraint, or conferring fuch a power, muit be null and void in itfelf.

Becaufe, in any cafe, where the right of fucceeding to the crown

## 236] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

of thefe realms may come to depend on the force or invalidity of the power given by this bill, an appeal made againt it would probably bring upon the royal family and the nation all the miferies and horrors of civil war.
Becaufe, though the placing fuch a power in the king, with the interpofition of both houfes of parliament, is a better fecurity againft the abufe of it, than if it had been entrufted to the king alone, yet it may be fo ufed, in corrupt or violent times, as to be made, in fome cafes, a perpetual negative on the freedom of marriage.

Becaure, if the power be grievous, and contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, the grievance is increafed by the infinite number of perfons over whom, in the courie of time, it is likely to extend.

Becaufe we are conviaced, that all the good purpres and objects of the bill, which we have greatly at heart, might have been andwered without giving that perpetuity of reftraint over the freedon of marriage, which we think ourfelves bound in confcience to oppofe.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Temple } & \text { Lyttelton } \\
\text { Radnor } & \text { Abingdon } \\
\text { Clifton } & \text { Craven. }
\end{array}
$$

Craven.
And, becaufe the bill is effentially wanting to its avowed purpofe, in having provided no guard againft the greater evil, the improper marriages of the princes on the throne.

RADNOR.

The Lords Proteft againft the Bill for reftraining the Eaft India Company from Jending Supervijors to India.

## Jowis, 24 Die Decembris, nフ7z.

## Diffentient,

I. ECAUSE the bill takes away from a great body corporate, and from feveral free fubjects of this realm, the exercife of a legal franchife, without any legal caufe of forfeiture afigned. The perfons appointing the commiffoners had by law a right to elect; and the perfons chofer had by law a capacity of being elected. The choice was regularly made, according to the conflitution of the company. It was confirmed on ballor. The fupervifors had a full right vetted in them agreeable to the powers and conditions of their appointment. No abufe has been fuggefted, no delinquency inas been charged. Thefe legal rigits and capacities are therefore taken away by a mere act of ambirary power; the precedent of which leaves no fort of fecurity to the fubject for his liberties; fonce his exercifing them, in the fricteft conformity to all the rules of law, as well as to thofe of general equity and moral conduet, is not fufficient to prevent parliament from intereting its fovereign powers to diveft him of thofe rights, by means of which infecurity the honourable diftinstion between the Britifn and other forms of government, is in a great meafure loft; a misfortune which we are forry to find greatly growing upon us by thofe temporary occafional and partial acts of parliament, which, without confideration of their conformity to the general principles of our law and conftitution, are adopted rafhly and hatily on every petty occafion.
II. Becaule this bill appears to

## STATE PAPERS.

ws a manifef violation of the public faith. The charter of the Eaft India company has been granted by the crown, authorifed by aft of parliament, and purchafed for valuable confideration of money lent, and paid. The charter empowers the company to manage its own affairs, according to its own difcretion, by perfons of its own appointment. This bill fuipends for a time the exercife of this privilege, and by grounding the fupervifion upon the adtual interference of parliament on the affairs of the company, eftablinhes a principle which may be ufed for perpetrating indefinitely the reftraint, becaufe parliament may keep their affairs by frequent revifions almoft perpetually under confideration. The fame principle is alfo applicable to the fufpenfion or deprivation of any other privilege which they hold under their charter. We admit that it is difficult to fix any legal limit to the extent of legillative power, but we apprehend that parliament is as much bound as any individual to the obfervance of its own compacts; elfe it is impoffible to undertand what public faith means, or how public credit can fubfift.
III. Becaufe it appears by evidence at the bar of this Houfe upon oath, that the company had received affurances from their chairman and deputy-chairman, that the appointment of a commition for fuperintending and regulating their affairs would be approved by adminiftration. This is the only channel of communication with minifters that the company can have, and it is peculiarly hard that, driven from all onfidence in public faith, and the laws of their country, they
fhould find no fecurity for their charter privileges againft the attempts made by thofe very minifters, under whofe fanction they had all poffible reafon to believe they had been acting.
IV. Becaufe it appears to us, that the company was not only authorifed by law, but bound in duty, to appoint a commiffion for regulating their affairs, and correcting abufes; and it would in our opinion furnih a more plaufible ground for attacking the lawful powers of the company, if it were charged, that they had not exercifed them for redrefs of the faid abufes, than that they had appointed a commiffion for fuch a neceffary purpofe: it might have been alledged by the adverfaries of the company, that nonufe and neglect of applying legal powers for the ends for which fuch powers were given, were matters of delinquency in that corporation, and might have fubjected them to procefs in the courts below, or to an adverfe proceeding in parliament. It is a government as we conceive full of deceit as well as violence, where men are to be punifhed if they decline, or to be reftrained if they endeavour to exercife their lawful powers.
V. Becaule we have reafon to believe from public opinion and report, that great abufes fill prevail and increafe in the company's fettlements abroad, which makes it highly expedient that the commiffion reftrained by this bill for fix months fhould have as little delay as poffible. Six months delay in the commifion will, by the nature of the feafon, certainly protract its operation for a year, and probably for much longer, By this means all abufes will gain ground, and their

## 238] A NNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

their reformation will become more difficult: nor can we allow that the fpeculation of more ample powers to be hereafter given by parliament (but which are not as yet fo much as propofed) can furnifi an adequate reafon for preventing the operation of fuch powers as legaily exift at prefent. Befides, without fufpending the commiffion, any degree of authority thought expedient might have been fuperadded to the prefent powers given by the company: we do therefore in this folemn manner exculpate ourfelves to the prefent time, and to potterity, from having any fhare in the oppreffions which may arife, or be continued on the native inhabitant in the company's poffeffions in India; and from any part in the danger which may happen to their valuable poffeflions from the wafte or decay of their revenues, or in the lofs or diminution of trade, which may fo very probably arife from this arbitrary delay of a timely remedy. It muft be a matter of aftonifhment to the public, who have for a long time earnefly and anxioufly looked to the company, or to parliament, for redrefs of the grievances in India, to find at length, that the latter is only employed in preventing the former from doing its duty ; that inftead of correcting the abufe, we oppofe curfelves to the reformation ; that when it was expected, that thofe who have wronged the company fhould be brought to exemplary punionment, the luffering company itfelf is deprived of its rights; and inftead of calling delinquents to account, the perfons legally empowered to correet or reftrain them, are by parliament fufpended from their office. It was the more necefiary for the company
to give the fricteft attention to their affairs, to enable them to anfwer the exorbitant demands of government, as it appeared from the witneffes at the bar, that the exactions of parliament have amounted to more than the whole of the profits from the late acquifitions and the trade in confequence of them, while the proprietors who have fpent fo much, and fo often rifqued their all for obtaining thefe acquifitions, have not been permitted to divide even fo much as the profits of their former trade would have afforded.
VI. Becaufe the bill was brought in at a feafon when this houfe is always ill-attended, and carried through with a violent and indecent precipitation. The reafon affigned for this precipitation is as unfatisfactory as the act is violent; " that unlefs the bill was paffed, " the commiffioners might fail " during the recefs at chriftmas;" this, confidering the circumftances, is almoft phyfically impoffible: nor if it were otherwife, can we think the mere poffibility of the abufe of a legal right in the fub. ject, any fort of reafon, for our being precipitate in taking it away.
VII. Becaufe a reafon of fact is alledged in the preamble of the bill, ftating the expence of the commiffion to be very confiderable; and this houfe has not before it any account or eftimate of the expences actual or probable, nor are we fupplied with any accounts fhewing or tending to fhew the prefent ability or inability of the company to bear it ; fo that lords are made to affert facts, and on thefe facts to ground a law, altering the condition and fufpending the charter rights of the
company, without a pofibility of knowing whether the faid facts are true or falfe. Lords, in whom the law places fuch an high confidence, that it accepts in all cafes of property, their honour in the place of the fiworn teftimony of other men, ought in their public character to be remarkably punctilious in affirming any matter which can affect fuch property, without a thorough knowledge of its truth.
VIII. Becaufe this houfe, not content with afferting the faid facts without any knowledge of their foundation, did abfolately refolve to continue uninformed, refufing to call for the evidence of the direetors concerning the expence; or in a matter of fuch importance, both in itfelf and in its example, to follow the antient fettled parliamentary courfe of defiring a conference with the Commons, in order to be acquainted with the evidence which they received as the grounds of their proceeding; by which means this houfe fubmits to be the inftrument of the Commons; to be merely the regifter of their acts, and to lower in the eftimation of the world, the natural honour and dignity of the peers.
iX. Becaufe this bill for furpending the legal powers of the company, in the appointment to its own officers, appears to us to be part of a defign, long fince formed, and never abandoned, for enlarging the influence of the crown (already far too prevalent and extenfive) by the introduction of minifterial authority in the nomination to the numerous lucrative employments, now in the gift of the company; a defign which, adiering to the principles of the proteft of the oth of February 1768, we think ourielves
obliged to oppofe. We therefore do proteft again!t this bill, as evidently a leading part in that defign, as inexpedient, unconftitutional, fupported neither by any fact that we know, or any reafon that we have heard, as contrary to natural faith, injurious to public ćredit, and to the legal rights of the fubject, and hurried through this houfe in a manner neither decent, nor parliamentary, nor fuitable to the independence and dignity of the lords.

The King of Sweden's Speech, at the opering of the Diet, on the 25 th of fivne, 1771.

MOST noble, moft reverend, truity and well-beloved, the men who compofe the four orders of the Swedifh people:

Every thing at this prefent moment, even the very place I occupy, calls to my mind, as it does to yours, our great and common lofs. When the Itates of the kingdom terminated their laft affembly, they beheld in this place a king, refpecied and beloved, furrounded by affectionate fubjects, and three fons, who difputed with them the advantage of giving him the ftrongef proofs of their veneration, and their love. In the ftead of a fight fo affecting, you now behold only three orphans, overwhelmed with grief, who mingle their tears with yours, and whore wounds bleed afrefh at the fight of thoie which feem to rend your hearts.

The tcars of fubjects are the moft glorious monuments that can be saifed to the memory of a good king. Thofe which you fhed this day, are a four to me that animates

## 240] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

me to virtue, and an encouragement to merit, after the example of a father fo fincerely regretted, your attachment and confidence, by clemency and goodnefs.

I fhall fay nothing here about the tranfactions of government, fince your laft meeting. You will be informed of them by the pieces that fhall be communicated to you. My abfence did not permit me to effect any thing for the public good; however, if we have the happine!s now to fee peace reign at home and abroad; friendihip preferved, and confi. dence fecurely eftablifhed with the neighbours and oldeft allies of this kingdom, thefe are the fruits of the prudence and wifdom of an adminiftration, to which I am glad to teftify publicly here my acknowledgment.

As to the object of the prefent affembly, I think I need not fay any thing about it. You know what the great change that has happened in this' ftate, requires of you; you know your rights, and it is to exert them that you are here convoked. For that end, I wifh you the blefling of heaven, that peace and unity may prefide in all your counfels, and lead them to a happy iffue.

Born and educated among you, I learnt from my earlieft youth to love the country, to confider it as the greatell happinefs to be a Swede, and as the greateft glory to be the firft citizen of a free country.

All my defires will be fulfilled, if the refolutions you are going to pafs, contribute to ftrengthen the felicity, glory, and independence of this nation; to fee it happy, is the firt object of my wintes; to govern it free and independent, is the laft end of my ambition.

Do not think, my dear Swedes, that thefe are empty profeffions, belied perhaps by the fecret motions of my heart ; they are the faithful expreffions of what that heart feels; too upright not to be fincere; too haughty to be ever falfe to its engagements.

1 have feen feveral countries; I have endeavoured to attain a knowledge of their morals, their form of government; the fituation more or lefs advantageous of their people; I have found, that it is neither arbitrary power in the hands of the prince; nor luxury and magnificence; nor treafures amaffed by coconomy, that can render the fubjects happy; that they can become fo only by concord, and the love of the country. It then depends folely on yourfelves to be the happieft nation on earth. Let this Diet be diftinguifhed for ever in our annals by the facrifice of every private view, of every rancour or perfonal jealoufy, to the grand intereft of the public weal. I fhall on my fide contribute to the utmoft of my power to conciliate your divided minds; to re-unite your hearts alienated from each other, that this affembly may become, with the bleffing of the Moft High, the æra of a permanent felicity to this kingdom.
I affure you all, and every one in particular, of my royal goodwill and protection.

Contents of the ACE of Bond or Obligation, which rwas figned and fworn to by bis Swedijb Majefy, on the 28th of February, 1772.

N the beginning of it his majefty obliges himfelf to an un-
interrupted

## STATE PAPERS.

interrupted reign. This expreffion was brought in well confidered, and means that the king fhall not, after the example of the late king in 1768, lay down the government.

Art. I. The king obliges himfelf, during his whole life, to remain in and maintain the Lutheran religion, according to the Augfburgh confeffion, with his whole family, and all his fubjects. II. He fhall not allow any perfon whatfoever, who does not profefs the faid religion, to hold or enjoy any place under the government; in particular fuch perfons as are known to be free-thinkers, irreligious, impious, and wicked perfons. III. Contains the repetition of the foregoing article, concerning the eftablifhed religion ; and that all officers, both military and civil, fhall ftrictly be bound to obferve that it is firmly kept and adhered to. IV. His majelty obliges himfelf to refrain from buying, or endeavouring to get to himfelf or his family, any principality, province, cafle, or hotel, \&c. which belong to any of his majetty's fubjects, and who have regularly paid the revenue to the crown, without the confent of the ftates. V. The king declares before God, that he will hold principally and preferably the adminiflration of the kingdom ; maintaining the rights of the fates, the liberty and fecurity of the fubjects; and reign with mildnefs and juftice, according to the form inflituted in this kingdom, anno 1720, in the bond or obligation act. VI. The king condemns and defpifes all fuch perfons as traitors to the kingdom, according to the declaration of the ftates, who openly or fecretly do bring, or intend to bring, into

VoI. XV.
this kingdom any fovereignty; for which purpofe, every fubject is to take the oath of allegiance, before he or they can hold any place under the crown. VII. Concerns the cabinet and the flates; that the king fhall not do any thing concerning the crown, unlefs a plurality of voices of the flates have been previoafly given, and never without their approbation, and againft their counfel to reigno VIII. The king promifes further. never to intermeddle with the elec.. tion of the deputies of the diet, the marfhals, and the fpeakers, and not fuffer any other perfon to do it. 1X. Concerns the election of the counfellors of the fates, and the pofts which the king gives in the prefence of the fates, and not in the cabinet; that is, from fieldmarfhals to colonels, both inclufive. X. No perfon in this fervice, flall be cafliered before he is firf condemned, nor put into any other employment againft his will. XI. No privilege Shall be given to any of the flates, without the coment of all the four orders, nor any thing altered without the confent of the whole four. XII. The revenues of the crown to be difpofed of according to the conventions of the flates. XiII. No foreigner fhall be naturalized, of what condition foever, without the confent of the fates; nor fhall any foreigner be admitted to a place in the fenate, nor at court. XIV. The king is not permitted to go out of the kingdom, except in defence of the crown; the fame reftriction is likewife laid on the prince, unlefs fo required to do by matters of importance. XV. In abfence of the king, or in cafe of ficknefs, the privy-council fhall fign all difpatches. XVI. The
[R] fenfe

## 242] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

fenfe of the convention of the flates, from the 23 d of June 1743, concerning the heirdom to the crown of Sweden, and the heirs mentioned therein, to remain unaltered. XVII. The king fhall not commence war, nor make new laws, nor alter the old ones; but if the frontiers of the kingdom fhould be attacked by an enemy, he fhall defend them; and with the confent of the fenate, levy the neceffary fupplies till the diet can meet. XVIII. His majefty promifes to preferve the gold and filver fpecie in their intrinfic value, to maintain the bank of the counfellors of ftate, and confirm the privileges thereof. XIX. The king engages himfelf to fupport, according to the tenor of the laws, the ecclefiaftic flate in general, and in particular whatever concerns its dignity, authority, prerogatives, and privileges, as alfo all the focieties and communities which depend on it. XX. The king promifes to take care, that the dorations made by the monarchs his anceftors, or by private perfons, for the benefit of the young fludents, be adminiffered and employed conformably to the intentions and ordinances of the founders. XXI. All the towns of the kingdom are protected according to the form of regency, in regatd to their rights, prerogatives, and immunities, both common and particular. XXIL. The fabrics and manufactures actually eftablimed, and fuch as may be fet up hereafter, fhall be maintained and cultivated, under promife of fupporting, not only the focieties of the mines, selatively to their rights and privileges, but alfo to encourage, by virtue of the ordinances of the Gates, the peafants to improve
agriculture. XXIII. In order that the counfellors of fate may be the more convinced of his majefty's inviolable intention, and of his fincere love for the general welfare, he declares them entirely difengaged from their oath of fidelity, in cafe he fhould premeditately infringe his oath, and his capitulation, or what the counfellors of ftate fhould judge neceffary to prefcribe further, concerning the form of regency and its fecurity, the maintenance of the free and fure exercife of their religion. XXIV. Lafly, The king menaces with his high difpleafure, whofoever fhould be fo inconfiderate as to dare to propose one degree of power and fplendor more than is contained in this prefent act of capitulation, inafmuch as his majefty defires nothing on the one hand, but to gaín the hearts of his faithful fubjects; and on the other, to be their powerful defender againft all attempts on their legal liberties.

The king has folemnly confirmed thefe articles by oath, and his fignature.

## The King of Sweden's Speech to the States, on the ist of fune, 1772 .

YOU are this day affembled, in order to confirm, in the manner of your anceftors, the band of union which ties you to me, me to you, and you to the whole commonwealth : we muft therefore remember, with the mot fenfible gratitude, the benevolence of the Almighty, who has ordered things fo, that this very ancient kingdom of the Swedes and Goths, is ftill exifting, after fo many foreign, as well as national flacks; and that

## STATEPAPERS.

I, on the throne of my anceftors, can yet addrefs free and independent fates.

Affured of your hearts, moft fin. cerely purpofing to merit them, and to fix my throne upon your love and fecility, the public engagement, which you are going to enter into, would, in my opinion, be needlefs, if ancient cuftom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you; unhappy the king who wants the tye of oaths to fecure himfelf on the throne; and who, not affured of the hearts of his fubjects, is conftrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he canmot by the love of his fubjects.

I need not put you in mind of the weightinefs of the engagement you are going to take; the flates of Sweden know beft the extent of their duty to themfelves and the commonivealth : may concord and harmony ever unite your hearts; may foreign views, and private gain, ever be facrificed to public interefts ; may this alone be a perpetual band of union amongft you; and may the ambition of any part of you never raife any fuch difturbances, as may endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

Gentlemen of the Houre of Nobles,
Preferve always the honour and intrepidity of your ancefors; be an example to your fellow-citizens; and, as you are the firt order of the kingdom, be alfo the firit in virtue, and love of your country.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of the Clergy,
May mutual friendrhip, and peace, obedience to the laws, re-
verence to God, and the king, bear witnefs to me, and the country, of your zeal in the execution of the facred office with which you are entrufted.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of Burghers,
Strive always with your fellowfubjects, who fhall contribute the moit to the public good: may the fruits of the extenfive fiare which belongs to you, be a general credit and confidence, ufeful infitutions, frugal living, and moderate gain; which leads to fure and certain wealth.

Good Men of the worthy Order of Peafants,
May piety, diligence, temperance, and old Swedifh faith, and modefty, be the ftrongeft confirmation of the honour always due to that order, which gives fubfiftence to all the others; an honour which the Swedifh peafants have in all times attained.

This is all that I afk of you: when you oblerve this, you perform, in the beft manner, that duty to me and your country, which, according to the Swedifh laws, I now call upon you to confirm by oath.

The Speech of the King of Srweden, to the States, afembled in the Great Hall, at Stockbolm, Auguft 21, 1772.

Nobles, and People of Sweden, $\& c, \& c$.

INWARDLY filled with the moft true concern for the fituation of our parent country, and under the necefity that I am to lay $[R] 2$
the

## 244] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the truth in open day before you; fince the realm flands upon the very brink of its deftruction; you mult not wonder that you are not received by me this day, with the fame heart-felt joy, which has at other times attended your affemblies before the throne. My heart does nor upbraid me with having concealed any thing from you: twice have I fpoken to you with all the truth which my office demanded; and all the fincerity which true honour required. The fame fincerity fhall now conduct my fpeech: in which the paft muft be recapitulated, in order to fet right the prefent.

It is a melancholy, but a wellknown truth, that hatred and difcord have torn the realm: the people have been a long time fevered by two parties ; cirided as it were into two feparate nations, united only in the mangling of their parent country. You know how this difcord has produced rancour; rancour revenge; revenge perfecution; and perfecution new revolutions; which grew at laft into a periodical difeafe; disfiguring and humiliating the whole commonivealth. Such commotions have thook the realm, for the fake of a few people's ambition: ftreams of blood have flowed; poured out fometimes by one party, and fometimes by another: and always the people have been facrificed to quarrels, in the event of which them. felves had very little concern; but whofe unfortunate confequences they were fure to feel the firt, and molt. The only end of the rulers has been to fortify their own power: all has of neceffity been adapted to that purpofe : often at the expence of their fellow-citizens; always at
that of their country. Where the law was clear, the letter of it has been perverted: where it was palpably repugnant, it has been broken through. Nothing has been facred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge: and the feeds of confution have in the end fpread fo far, it has become a declared opinion, that a majority is above law; and owns no reltraint but its own pleafure.

Thus liberty, the nobleft of the rights of men, has been transformed into an infupportable ariftocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party; which was itfelf enflaved, and led at pleafure by a very fmall number of its body. The notice of a new affembly of the flateś, has made every one tremble: far from confidering how the affairs of the nation might be beft tranfacted, they have been only bufied in getting together a majority for their party; that they might be flkreened from the infolence and lawlefs violeace of the other. If thie interior fituation of the realm ftood thus endangered; how hideous was its external afpect! I bluh to fpeak about it: born a Swede, and a king of Sweden, it thould be an impoifibility for me to believe that foreign fchemes could govern Swedifh men: nay more, that the very bafeft means thould have been employed for that purpofe. You know what it is I mean: my blufhes ought to make you deeply fenfible into what contenpt the kingdom bas been thrown by your quarrel.

Such was the fituation wherein I found this kingdion, when I reccived, by the decrees of the Divine Providence, the Swedifh fcepter. Your heart will tell you I have fpared no pains to unite you: in

## STATE PAPERS.

all my fpecthes from the throne, and on all other occafions, I have infifted upon concord, and fubmiffion to the law: I have given up as well what might concern me as a man, as what might be dear to me as a king. I have held no obligations too difficult to fubmit to, no fteps too rugged to pafs, in order to reach an end fo valuable to my parent country. If there be one among you, who can deny this folemn truth, let him freely fand up, and fpeak.

I formed a hope that thefe endeavours on my part, would have seleafed you from thole chains which foreign gold, inteftine hatred, and avowed licentioufnefs, were on the point to fix upon you; and that the hideous examples of other countries thus enflaved, might have afforded you a threatening warning: but all has been in vain. You have been mifguided on one part by your leaders; and on the other, inflamed by your private animofities. A 111 fences have been trampled to the earth; all ftipulations broken; licentioufnefs has had its free courfe; and has run on with the more violence, the more pains have been taken to check it. The mof virtuous, the moit deferving, the firft, and higheft of your fellow-citizens, have been facrificed; veterans in office, men of known capacity, and long-tryed faith, have been degraded; whole magiftracies have been fufpended; nay, even the people crufhed : their juit complaints have been tortured into fedition: and liberty itfelf at length transformed into an ariftocratic yoke no Swede can bear. Even the Moft High has appeared in anger at the unrighteoufnefs of thofe who governed: the earth re-
fufed its natural increafe; and famine and diftrefs fell heavy on the whole country. Yet even then, far from endeavouring at a timely remedy, when I infifted on fuch meafures, you appeared more attentive to exert your own vengeances, than to find means of relief for your confituents: nor could neceffity itfelf oblige you to look into the diftrefies of a miferable people, till it was very, very near too late. In this manner was a whole year fpent, under one dyet; burthenfome to the country, yet deftitute of any good effect. My reprefentations to you proved all in vain, all my endeavours fruitefs. I waited in filence, full of grief for the diftrefles of my country, to fee what the nation would think of this conduct of its reprefentatives, toward me, and toward themfelves: Part have fubmitted to the tyranny, with fighs; but in filence, not knowing where help could be found, or by what means to feek it: defpair has feized one corner of the kingdom; and there they have taken up arms. In this fituation, when the whole country, when true liberty, and juit fecurity, (not to fpeak of the danger of my own life) when all was thus at flake, I faw no other way, next after the affiftance of the Divine Providence, but to apply to thofe meafures which have freed other generous and refolute nations; and which formerly freed Sweden herfelf, from unfufferable violence and oppreffion, under the conduct of Guttavus Vafa. God has been pleafed to blefs my undertaking : and I have feen that zeal for their country, which formerly glowed in the hearts of Engelbrecht, and Guftavus Erickfon
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revive

## 246] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

revive at once in the minds of my people. All has fucceeded happily; and I have faved my parent country, and myfelf, without injury to one fingle fellow-citizen.

You are greatly miftaken if you believe here has been any other aim, but liberty and law. I have promifed to govern a free people; this vow is more facred as it was voluntary; and what has happened thall never lead me from a purpofe, which was not founded merely on necefity, but $3^{\prime}$.fo on conviction. Far from affecting liberty, it is licentioufnefs I fhall deftroy; and, with it, that arbitrary fway with which this country has been ruled: transforming all into an orderly and fettled government; fuch as the ancient Swedifh laws eftablifh; and fuch as Sweden before enjoyed under my greateft predeceffors.

This is the purpofe I have had in view, in all that now is doing: ro cftablifh a true liberty, which alone can render you, my dear fubjects, a happy people; by fecurity, under the law, and by the law, in all your poffeflions; by the exercite of all honeft profeftions; by an impartial diftribution of juftice; by regular order in cities, and throughout the country; by careful endeavours to promote the common good; by giving to every one the enjoyment of it, in peace and fafety; and, to crown all, by a true piety, free from hypocrify and fuperflition. All this can be obtained alone by eftablifhing for the government of the kingdom, a fixed, unalterable law, whore very letter muft not be perverted: which muft bind not the king alone, but muft bind in the fame manner alfo the ftates; and which muft be incapable of being repealed or alter-
ed, otherwife than by the free confent of both: which thall permit a fovereign, zealous for the profperity of his country, to confer with the fates, without their looking on him as an object of terror; and which fhall fnally unite together the king and the flates, in one common intereft, the welfare of the kingdom.

Such a law, as binding to myfelf as you, is that which I fhall now direct to be read before you.

You will perceive cafily, by all I now have fpoken, that, far from following any private views, all has been done for the fake of the country : and if I have been compelled to difplay before you truth, in its full light, I have done it, not in animofity, but only out of regard to your real welfare. I doubt not therefore you will receive all with thanks; and that we fhall together, by thefe means, lay a fubitantial and firm foundation for your true happinefs and liberty.

Great kings, immortal in their fame, have fiwayed the fcepter I now hold. It would be the higheft prefumption in me to aim at a refemblance of them; yet in my zeal and love for you, I emulate them all: and if you wear the fame heart with me, for our parent country, I hope the Swedifh name will regain that honour and refpect, which it acquired in the years of our anceftors.

The Almighty God, from whom nothing is hid, fees my heart, and all its fecret thoughts this moment. May he fhower down his grace and bleffing on your determinations.

> His Majeß̂'s gracious Afurance, given to bis faitonful Subjezts,

## STATE PAPERS.

all the States of Sweden, at the Great Hall of the Realm, Auguft 21, 1772.

BY the grace of God, Gustavus, King of Sweden, Gothia and Wandalia, heir to Norway, Duke of Schleffwig-Holftein, Stormain, and Ditmarfchen, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorft, \&xc. Be it known, That whereas the wonderful Providence of God has fo ordered, that the licentioufnefs, which through the courfe of many years, has been prevalent in this kingdom, and was founded upon a contempt of the laws, has been eradicated to the very ground; the ancient Swedifh liberty revived; and the former Swedifh laws, fuch as they were before the year 1680, reftored in their mott fubftantial parts, by a new fundamental law : We therefore do molt earneftly declare by this, that we will govern and rule this kingdom after the now received fundamental law, renouncing hereby, as we already have done, the hated, unlimited kingly power, or the fo called fovereignty *, and efteeming as our greateft glory, to be the firf citizen among a truly free people ; all which, as we have refolved onit, unforced and unconftrained, with a free will and well-confidered determination; fo we confirm with our proper fignature and perfonal oath, to follow and fulfil it all: fo help me God, in life and foul.
Stockholm, Aug. 21, 1772.

His Majefty's Speech to the States, in the Great Hall of the Realm, Auguft 25, 1772.

IT is with the higheft acknowledgment of the favour of the Almighty, that I addrefs myfelf to you this day; with that confidence and that ancient Swedifh fimplicity, which was in ufe in the days of my anceftors.

After fo many thocks, after fo many differences of opinion, we all have now only one common aim, the good of the realm. This requires, that the prefent affembly of the flate, which has now fubfifted fourteen months, be foon terminated; with that purpofe, I have reduced my propofals + to you, as much as poffible.

The exigencies are great; but they are alone thofe of the kingdom: and on my part frugality fhall not be wanting. Mutual confidence and concord in your deliberations, will be the moft proper way to take falutary refolutions; and what you allow me fhall only be employed to your own good.

The King's gracious Propofals, deli-
vered to the States of the Realns Auguf 25, 1772.

> $S$INCE by Divine Providence the tranfactions of government have taken fuch a turn, that no impediment can thence arife againft the fpeedy clofing of the dyet; yet the flates of the realm neither

[^1]+ Kongl. Majts Nadiga propofition. In Sweden the king propofes to the dyet the bufinefs of the ftate.


## 24.8] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

would, nor could feparate, before care had been taken of his majefty, and the kingdom, by that fupport, which the general economy in all its branches requires; his majefty has found neceffary, gracioufly to lay before the ftates of the realm, for their confideration, the following points, viz.

1. That the fates agree, and fettle all concerning the public grants.
2. That, according to ancient precedents, and to the law of the kingdom, funcral and coronation expences are to be found, and entered in the treafury, under their diftinet denominations.
'3. As his majefty cannot know the extent of thefe two articles, and how far the other appropriated fums will be fufficient for the wants of the kingdom in thefe times; his majefly gracioufly defires the ftates of the realm, to appoint certain perfons among the three orders which regulate the bufinefs of the bank, according to the 47 th article of the form of government; with whom his majefty may confer concerning the means, which in fuch a cale might be procured, and which require fome fecrecy.
3. That the flates of the realm, by the regulations they are taking about their bank, do put it in fuch order, that it may (the fooner the better) contribute towards reinftating money, and the courfe of circulation, into its proper channel.

The ftates of the realm will agree with his majefty, that the fituation of the kingdom requires, and the wifh of the whole kingdom is, that this dyet, which now has lafted
about fourteen months, with great expence to the country, may feedily be difcontinued: therefore, and as his majefty has much at heart, particularly during the preo fent hard times, to afford relief to his loyal fubjects in this regard; his majefty's gracious will is, that the ftates of the realm do take thefe points under fo fpeedy a deliberation, that his majefy, within a fortnight at mof, may receive the humble opinion of the flates concerning them; during which time the ftates will have alfo an opportunity of forming the (fo called) * Decifion of the dyet.

To his Majesty.
The Speech of the Marfoal of the Dyet, Baron Axel Gabritel Leyon. hufoud, in the name of all the States, whber they delivered their moft bumble anfwer to bis Majefty's moft gracious propofals of the 25 th of Auguf, in the Great Hall, Siptember 7, $177^{2}$.

Mort gracious King !
\% OUR majefy's loyal ftates, animated with the moft perfeet and fubmifive reverence, and affected by the moft joyful fenfations, have now, upon your majelly's molt gracious command, the invaluable happinefs again to find themfelves affembled before the throne; to deliver to your majefty, by us, their fpeakers, their moft fubmifive anfiver unto the gracious propofitions your majelly has gra. cioufly bren pleafed to leave to their confideration and determination.

## STATEPAPERS.

And concerning the firf point, relating to the fubfidies in general, as well as the coronation and funeral fupplies, the ftates of the realm, animated with the warmeft zeal and defire to fupport your majefly and the country, to the utmoft of their, power, have moft humbly chofen fuch methods of raifing them throughout the whole kingdom, as your majefty will graciounly perceive by the prefent exprefs; regulated upon the fame plan with the act of fubfidies of the year í769, with fome very fmall alterations.

Refpecting further, your majefty's moft gracious propofition concerning the finances and pecuniary affairs of the kingdom, the fates of the realm have thought they fhould go in the fecureft, and at the fame time, the moft defirable way, when they prefume to refer this matter, of fo great a confequence to the kingdom, to your majefty's fuperior judgment and gracious regulations, and flatter themfelves with the moft humble and mof joyful hope, that your majefty will be pleafed tp look upon this, as well as on all their other faithful endeavours, with your royal grace and fatisfaction; to which end, in the name of the fates, I now humbly deliver to your majefty, all the adts relating to thefe matters, with all that belongs to this object, with due fubmiffion.

Ard as your majelly moft gracioufly has ordered, that a committee might be felected out of the ftates, which may have the favour humbly to deliberate with your majefty during the prefent dyet, upon thofe matters which require fecrecy, when it fhall pleafe your majefty fo to command; therefore the fates
do likewife, with all fubmiffion, acquaint your majefty, that they, on thefe important tranfactions, have continued in their confidence the fame perfons, to whom, from the beginning of the dyet, they have entrutted the affairs of the bank and the finances; and, for the reft, they wait your majefty's farther gracious commands.

The ftatos molt fubmiffively recosmend themfelves to your majefty's royal grace and favour.

> Speech of the King of Suweden to the States, at the ciofing of the Dyet, September 9, 1772.

DISSOLVING to-day, this affembly of the fates, which affuredly will fand recorded among the moft important in our annals, I clofe it with a repeated and newfelt gratitude to the hand of the Moft High, who has defended in fo eminent a manner, this our parent country, and difipated thofe heavy clouds which threatened liberty, and my people, with the moft extreme deftruction. This dyet began in mourning, and the tendereft diftrefs, bereaved of an affectionate king, and a moft beloved father; your deliberations were continued, under the influence of difcord and party hatred; and it feemed, as if the Divine Provir dence would fuffer all the misfortunes, felt by our forefathers, now to arife to their extremeft height, that it might fhew its powerful hand, exerted in the change which now has happened, with more diftinguifhed ftrength and efficacy.

A revolution perfectly happy, conducted only by the Almighty Providence, has at once clofed, and

## 750] ANNUAL REGISTER\& 1772.

united thofe many breaches, which had, for more than a whole century, fhook the fabrick of the kingdom, and by that union has made, of a divided nation, a free, a powerful, an unanimous, an independent people, zealous for their country's good, and careful of its proper interefts, In fuch a ftate is the kingdom now delivered up by you into my hands: liberty is confirmed, the laws are fixed, and concord is once more re-eftablifhed among you.

It is eafy for you to conceive the tender fenfations with which I now behold you, affembled before the throne. The few days that have paffed fince this important change has been eftablifhed, have given me the moft abundant, and the moft affecting proofs of your love, and your unbounded confidence in me: I have feen thofe virtues revive in your hearts, and thofe great qualities fline forth in your actions, with which your anceftors honoured their periods: virtues which ail the while had lain consealed in your hearts, and which the condition of the times has now again difclofed.

That vigour, that unalienable attachment to king and country, for which the Swedifh nobility have for ages been difinguifled, has at this time hone forth again, and given me its effectual fupport.

In the order of clergy are reviv. ed, fubmition to the decrees of the Moft High, and zeal for his honour; obedience to the government, and a tender love for concord and the public good. Cultivate thefe fentiments with the Atricteft care among your brethren.

The zeal and care of the Houfe of Burghers for preferving the commerce, and the dignity of the king-
dom, have again difclofed themfelves, as foon as their real good, their well-being, and profperity, have been permitted to make a ftronger imprefion upon them.

In the order of peafants, a reverence for God and government has alfo appeared; as foon as they were left to themfelves, they confulted nothing but that love for their country, which has at all times been the characier of the Swedih hufbandmen.

I part with you to-day, therefore, with the molt joyful, and the molt grateful heart, fince you have, with me, revived the ancient Swedif liberty; fettled it on ground never to be fhaken, and eftablifhed a form of government which promotes it; fince you, united with me by the ftrongeft ties, may look forward to fucceeding happier ages. My care, and my endeavours, I affure you, fhall be unlimited, in anfwer to your confidence; and while you, by an union among yourfelves, by wife œeconomy and moderation, fupport my endeavours for the general good, the improvement of the kingdom will be fure, and my hope accomplifhed, that I may, at the end of fix years, receive you here again, in peace and in tranquilliyy; a loyal, happy, and united, a free and independent, and a generous people.

I wifh you now a happy return to your feveral provinces: and I remain to all, and every one, affectionate, with all kingly grace and favour.

> Manifefo, in the nemes of the Empress of all the Ru, $\sqrt{\text { fas }}$, the King of Pruflia, and the Empress-Dowager, Queen of Hungary, Gic. delivered by the refperitive minifers of the
fuid Porwers, at the Court of Warfaw, the 18 th and 26 th of September, 1772.

THE powers which border on Poland have fo often been involved in the troubles, which almoft every vacancy of the throne has excited, that the remembrance of what had heretofore happened, made it neceflary for them to give the molt ferious attention to the affairs of that kingdom, as foon as, by the death of the late king, Auguitus III. the throne was become vacant.

Urged by thefe confiderations, and defirous of preventing the dreadful effects of thofe diffenfions, which, as in former infances, might have arifen at this laft vacancy of the throne, the court of Peterburgh hattened to take all polible meafures to unite the citizens of Poland in favour of the candidate, who mould appear to be moft worthy of the throne, molt agreeable to his fellow-citizens, and neighbouring powers.

This court applied herfelf at the fame time, and with equal zeal, to the reftifying of many abufes and defefts in the confitution, which had been equally prejudicial to Poiand, and her neighbours.

The court of Berlin feconded the attempts of her ally.

And the court of Vienna, defirous on her part of contributing to the fuccefs of fo la adable views; but willing, at the fame time, to avoid the danger of augmenting the difficulties and intricacies, which might arife from multiplying the number of thofe, who undertook openiy, and directly, to fettle the affairs of Poland, thought proper to obferve the moft exalt neutrality, with regard both to the
arrangement of the affairs of Po land; and the war, which was afterwards kindled on this fubject, between Ruffia and the Porte.

The immediate confequences of there meafures were the free and legal election of Staniflaus, reigning king of Poland, and the forming of many ufeful and falutary eftablifhments. In a word, every thing feemed to promife to Poland and her neighbours, a firm and lafting tranquillity.

But unhappily, in the midft of thefe promifing appearances, the fpirit of difcord feized upon one part of the nation: citizen armed againft citizen; the fons of faction feized the reins of authcrity; and laws, and order, and public fafery, and juftice, and police, and commerce, and agriculture; all are either gone to ruin, or fland on the brink of deftruction. And the exceffes of every kind, natural confequences of fach an anarchy, will bring on the total diffolution of the fate, if not timely prevented.

The connections between nations, which border on each other, are fo intimate, that the fubjects of the neighbouring powers have already felt the molt difagrecable effects from thefe diforders. Thefe powers are obliged, at a great expence, to take meafures of precaution, in order to fecure the tranquillity of their own frontiers: they are expofed to the uncertain, but poffible confequences of the entire diffolution of Poland; to the danger of feeing their mutual harmony and good friendhip deftroyed; the maintenance of which, at the fame time that it fecures their own peace and tranquillity, is a matter of the higheft importance to all Europe.

From this view of things it will appear,

## 252] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

appear, that nothing can be of a more urgent neceflity, than to apply an immediate remedy to evils, from which the neighbouring nations have already experienced the moft difagreeable effects; and the confequences of which, if not timely prevented, mult bring on fuch changes in the political fyftem of this part of Europe, as may be fatal to the general tranquillity.

Urged by reafons fo many and fo weighcy, her majefty the Emprefs of all the Ruffias, her majefty the Emprefs-Dowager Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majefty the King of Pruffia, find themfelves under a neceffiry of taking a decifive part, in circumftances fo very critical. And their faid majefties have determined among themfelves, without lofs of time, and with one accord, to take the moft effectual and beft combined meafures, in order to re-eftablifh tranquillity and good order in Poland; to flop the profent troubles, and to pat the ancient conflitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a fure and folid foundation.

But whil they take advantage of that mutual friendithip, and good harmony, which happily fublits between them at prelent, in order to prevent the abfolute rum, and arbitrary difolution of Poland; they cannot but be fonfible how little it is in their power to promife themfelves in future periods the farne happy concurrence. And as they bave refpectively very confiderable claims on the poffefions of the Republic, which they cannot permit themfelves to expofe to the hazard of poliible contingencies; they have therefore determined among themfelves, to affert thefe their ancient rights, and lawful
claims, which each of them will be ready to juftify in time and place by authentic records, and folid reafons; but for which the fituation of the Republic will never leave them hopes of obtaining juftice in the ordinary courfe of proceeding.

In confequence hereof, her majelly the Emprefs of all the Ruffias, her majety the Emprefs. Dowager Queen of Hangary and Bohemia, and his majelty the King of Pruffia; having communicated reciprocally their refpective rights and claims; and being mutuaily convinced of the jaflice thereof, are determined to fecure to themfelves a proportionable èquivalent, by taking immediate and effectual poffeffion of fuch parts of the territories of the republic, as may ferve to fix more natural, and fure bounds between her and the three powers. The faid three powers engaging to give hereafter an exada fecification of their refpective guotas; and re nouncing from the prefent moment all revival of right, demand, o: claim, on account of damages foftained, debt, iutereft, or any other pretence whatever, which they might otherwife have, cr form, on the pofiefions, or fuljeas of the Republic.
Their faid majefles have thoughe ic right to notify thefe, their inten. tions to the whole Folifl nation in general; inviting, at the fame time, all orders and ranks thereof, to banifi, or at leait fufpend, all firit of difcord and delufion; in order that, a dyet being legally affembled, they may co-operate with their faid majelties, in eftablifhing, on a firm and folid foundation, the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may, at the fame time, ratify, by public and folem
folemn acts, the exchange of the titles, pretenfions, and claims of each of their faid majefties, againft the equivalents, of which they have refpectively taken poffeffion.

Given at Warfaw, \&cc. \&cc.
Note. This manifefto was deliwered on the 18 th of September, by the Baron de Stackleberg, minifer from the court of Peterßburgh; and by the Sieur de Benoit, minifer from the court of Berlin; and on the 26 tb of September, by the Baron Rzewicki, minijfer from the court of Vieirna.

Counter Declaration of the Court of Warfazv.

THE underwritten, minifers of the king and republic of Poland, having laid before his majefly the declarations givea in on the 18 th and 26 th of September, by the minifters from the courts of Vienna, Peterfburgh, and Berlin; and his majefty having taken the advice of his fenate thereupon, the underwritten are commanded to make the following anfwer thereto. -

The difinterefied and fucceîsful pains of her majefty, the Emprefs of all the Ruffacs, to preferve tranquillity in Poland daring the latt interregnum, and promote the free election of the reigning king, univerfally recognized; the concurrence of the King of Prufia in the fame defigns; and the fyftem of neutrality at that time adopted by the Emprefs-queen, are circumflances, which appreciated, as they ought to be, by the king, will never be effaced from his memory or heart.

The king is happy in feeing the regulations and internal eltablithments of the diets, immediately
fucceeding the death of Auguftus III. declared "ufeful and falutary" by the three powers: he would ever wifh the emanations of the fovereign power of the Republic to be regarded with a favourable eye by all his neighbours.

All Europe is long fince informed of the original and fuccellive caufes of the prefent troubles in Poland: all Europe knows, that the king, and the foundeft part of the nation, exerted their utmoft endeavours to prevent the rife, and flop the progrefs of them; unfortunately there efforts have been unfuccefsful ; and certainly the confequences have been dreadful. 'The fupreme and legal authority of the fate has been denied by fome; anarchy has fpread itfelf over the provinces: all Poland has been impoverifhed, ravaged, trodden under foot, as well by her own citizens, as by foreign troops; the has felt, and all Europe has feen, thofe fufferinga proportioned to the length of time thefe troops have been in the country, the orders of their re.fpective courts, and the manner in which their orders have been put in execution.

In a word, five years of fcourge and defolation have ruined this country, and make the return of peace, a matter of urgent and indifpenfible neceffity.

The engagements entered into by the three powers, to co-operate in effectuating this great work, appeared therefore full of humanity, and would have been regarded by the king with the livelieft gratitude, if the latter part of their declaration had left room for any fentiment, but thofe of the utmoft farprize, and the moft profound grief.
Thefe courts pretend confiderable

## 254] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

able claims on the unhappy Poland: a plan of indemnification, the actual and effectual feizure of equivalents are avowed.

The frict attention of the king and republic to fulfil all their engagements with thefe powers ; the laws of good neighbourhood, fo religioully obferved by Poland; the manner, fo friendly and full of regard, in which the king has reprefented, on fo many occafions, the different fubjects of complaint he has unforunately had againft his neighbours; the prefent fituation of Poland, fo worthy in all refpects of the compaffion of generous and fenfible minds: all fhould have fecured to him the return of mutual good-will, and protected him for ever from enterprizes, fo injurious to his rights, and the legality of his poffeffions.

The rights of the Repullic to all her provinces, have every pofible mark of folidity and authenticity. An uninterrupted poffeflion of many ages, avowed and maintained by the molt folemn treaties, and particularly by thofe of Velaw and Oliva, guarantied by the houre of Auftria, by the crowns of France, England, Spain, and Sweden; by the treaty of 1686, with Ruflia; by the exprefs and recent declarations of this laft power; by thofe of Pruffia in 1764; and lailly, by treaties with the houfe of Auftria, ftill in full force and vigour:--on thefe foundations the rights of the Republic are grounded.

The court of Warfaw contents itfelf with barely pointing them out at prefent, referving the right of fupporting them, by proofs more ample and particular in time and place.

What titles can the three powers oppofe to thefe? If they are tittes
dug out of the obfcurity of ancierve times, of thofe times of fudder and momentary revolutions, which erected and deffroyed, ceded and reftored flates in the fhort face of a few months or years; thefe titles, if admitted, would re-unite to the kingdom of Poland many provinces, which formerly belonged to it, but have for many years been occupied by the very powers who now form pretenfions on her.

But as it is undeniable, that not only tranfactians buried in the oblivion of diftant ages, but all tranfactions whatever, are annihilated by fubfequent flipulations; as all the later ftipulations between Poland and her neighbours oppofe directly the partition they now would make, it follows, that the titles, on which that partition is founded, cannot be admitted, without undermining the rights of every ftate, without fhaking every throne from its foundation.

The very powers, who declare, that the fituation of Poland will not permit them to obtain juftice in the ordinary ways of proceedings, cannot be ignorant, that its prefent fituation is accidental and momentary; that it is in their own power to change it. Their confent alone is wanting to reftore the Republic to the free and lawfal exercife of its independent fovereignty. 'That would be the time to produce and examine their claims. This is the method of proceeding, which the king had a right to demand from the equity of the three courts; which he could not but exped to be adopted, relying on the letter written to him by the Emprefs. Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, on the 28 ih of january 177 I .

But the prefent proceedings of

## STATE PAPERS.

the three courts, giving the moft ferious fubject of complaint to the king; and the duties of his crown nat permitting him to be filent on this occafion, he declares in the moft folemn manner, that he looks upon the actual feizure of the provinces of Poland by the courts of Vienna, Peterfburgh, and Berlin, as unjuft, violent; and contrary to his lawful rights: he appeals to the treaties, and powers guarantees of his kingdom and its appurtenances. And laftly, full of confidence in the juatice of the Almighty, he lays his rights at the feet of the eternal throne; and puts his caufe into the hands of the King of kings, the fupreme Judge of narions: and in the full affurance of his fuccour, he protefts folemnly, and before the whole univerfe, againft every ftep taken, or to be taken, towards the difmembering of Poland.

Given at Warfaw, Oct. 17th, ${ }^{3} 77^{2}$.

Signed by the Great Chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

Declaration of the Inperial Minifer
at the Court of Warfaw.

HER majefly, the Emprefs Queen of Hungary and Bo. hemia, has feen, with un!peakable aftonifhment, the little imprefion made by the declaration preiented to his Polifh majeity by the underwritten, and the minifters from Peterfourgh and Berlin, in order zo accelerate a definite arrangement between the Republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretenfions formed by the faid powers on Poland; pretenfions, which the effential interefts of their
crowns will not permit them to expofe to the hazard of future contingencies, and of thofe troubles, with which Poland has at all times been agitated.

The juftice and dignity of the three courts prefcribe bounds to their moderation; this truth can neither efcape the difcernment of his Polifh majefty, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his country have preferved their inflisence there.

Her majefty, the Emprefs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, hopes therefore, that the king will not expofe his kingdom to events, which mult be the confequences of his delay to afiemble a diet, and enter on a negociation, which alone can fave his country, reftore vigour to the conftitution of the Republic, which has received fo many, and fo dangerous fhocks; and terminate the evils, to which private intereft, ambition, hatred, and diffenfions liave given rife.

Done at Warfaw, Dec. $4{ }^{\text {th }}$ 1772.

Signed
Rzewicki。
Note. The minifer from $P e-$ terfourgh and Berlin, delivered the next day each a declaration in the fame rwords.

## Anfwer of the Court of Warfarw to the preceding piecs.

IN anfwer to the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Peterfburgh, and Berlin, the underwritten have orders to inform the minitters of the faid courts, that the king being informed of their defires, refpecting the convocation of a dyet,

## 256] ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

a dyet, and of the inconveniencies which may arife from delays, is determined to comply, as far as it is in his power; not only with the view of taking away all pretext of aggravating the evils which aflict Poland, but under the hopes, that this mark of regard will operate on the generofity of the three powers, fo as to induce them to put a fpeedy end to thefe troubles, in a manner the moft equitable and advantageous to the Republic.

In confequence hereof, his majefty has iffued circular letters for
the convocation of a full council of the fenate, which mult indifpenfably precede the fummoning of a dyet; and has fixed the fame to the 8th of February following; a term, which leaves no more than the time abfolutely neceffary for the arrival of the diftant fenators.

Done at Warfaw, this $14^{\text {th }}$ of December, $177^{2}$.

Signed by the Chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

## [ I ]

## CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Henry Fynes, alias Clinton, Knight, wobo rwas eldeft fon of Henry, the jecond Earl of Lincoln by bis fecond venter Eliaabeth, daugbter of Sir Richard Morijon, Knt. and widorw of Willian Norris, Efq; -They were written by bimfelf, and the original manufcript is fill preServed*.
r. Was borne at Chenis in Com. Buckingham, on Saturday the lait of Septembar, 1587, between the houars of nine and tenn in the morning, as apears undar my mothars oune hand-writing. George Earl of Comberland, on of my godfathars, putt me to ferue King James at his coming out of Scotland, whom I ferued euer after, and I refeaued many great favours from him.
" I was married the Thuriday fennit before Chriftmas in the year 1606, when the laft great frof begann, to Elenor Harrington, daughter to Sir James Harrington; to which marage my fathar's confente being fought, as he would not directly giue his confente; fo did he not openly gaynefaye it; yet aftarwardes when it was patte, he being moued for fome mayntenance for me, he made a fheue of verry great difplefure that he had con-
feaued agaynt me, only to faue his purs, and denied to fee me. Whereupon my grafius maftar bis Magify writt to my. Lord, my fathar, this lettar, fum toue monthes aftar my marrige:
" Right trulty and well-beloved "Coffin, we greet you well: "Whereas our feruante Henry "Fynes, your fonne, (as we ar " informed) hath married the " daughtar of Sir James Farring"s ton, Krighte, with which match " you are not pleared, as you haue "caufe to be offended if the fame "wear had withoute your con"fente ; yett the fame being pafte, "r and the partye a uertuus gentil" woman, and of an honorabie " houle and familye, which we " well efteeme, lett our requefte "s preuayle thus farr, that you will "pas by this offence, and refeaue " agayne our feruante He : Fynes, " your fonne, into your favor. "And in this you fhall doe a na" turalle part; and give your "fonne caufe to ferve us more "cherefully; which if you yeald "c him at our requelte, we thall take "r it acceptably, as both he and " you fhall well perfeaue. Given "under our figneit at Weftmin"f fer, 15 th February, 1607."

Upon which lettar nis Lordhip refeaued me into his fauor, and

[^2]immediately after he made a bargayne with me, and touke 500 l . of my wife's porfion, for which he gave te fum land in prefente, and fum in reuerfion, as appears by the dede made prefently afiar my marrige ;-allo my wife and myfelfe layed oute and fpente in bying of a cotch and hories and fom plate, and apparrell, and our charges living in London the firit quatter of a yeare aftar I was married, 6001. more of her porion; fo that then I came doune into Lincolnefhear, and had but 400 il . left of hir porfion, the hole being but i 5001. and had not in ali the world 1001 . a yeare cuming in any waye, only 401. a yeare annuety of my mothar, and 20 l , a yeare of my Lord Norreys, my brothar: and lad not on foute of land in poffetion, but a leare of a houfe, with the garden and orchard, in Lincoln, that I held of the Dean and Chapter thet, wheh I bought myfelfe ; in which thoufe I liued about five years; in which time I employed that little mony I had in bying fum fmall leafes and landes, and gayned mech by exchanging and felling of them agayne; fo that I liued ther in good fathion, and kept furur or five men befdes a hunfoye, and my wife hir woman, and othar mayeds fiting for hir, four or five good hunting and corfing horles befides hackenies for the hiewaye, and a kennill of fleet houndes, and a caf or tous of hankes and fpaniles to them, and ferued his Magify in
my place in the priuye chambar or quartar of the yeare dulye; in which time alfo I bought out a leafe, the on Mr. Conny had, of the parfonage of Yaxly, in the county of Huntingdon, to which place I went from Lincolne, and found it fo commodious a thinge, as I having newly bought a houfe and land, worth 501 . yearly, of Mr. Edvard King, Efquiar, called the Tile Houfe, lately George La. tham's Gentilman, being the only frechould that was held by any man in Crifted *, befides the hole mannar which my fathar held during his life, the remayndar whereof aftar his difeafe he had affured upon me. Then I liued at Yaxly four years and bettar, euen untill the time that my fathar died, and kept the fame cumpany of men, horfes, haukes, and doges, as at Lincolne; alfo then had I a greater charg greve upon me by fates in laue; namely, on fore that I was forced to have with my fathar, or cls I fhould have loft the moft parte of my inherritance; and othar futes with the tounfmen of Yaxly for thayr tithes,-in all which futes I prevailed.

Alfo his Magifly, as I was exfedingly bound unto him for many favours, fo he writt this letter unto my fathar, when he was falln out with me without caufe, only for getting a decre againt him + for land, of which he had gott the conuayance from my mothar.

## * Now written Kirkfead

THe elfewhere fays, "I have a decree exemplified, which is inrouled in the Chancery, which I had agaynte my father, who fauling out with me without caufe, and had taken awdy an evidence from my mothar, that conferned hir joyntar and my inheritance, and could not be gotten to reftore it agayne unto us, by no goodmeans, or friends that I could make; and being in defpare of recouering his fauor, I making the King my maftar acquainted with it, he commanded me to preforre my bill againte my tathar and my brothar Thomas Lord Clinton; and i, fo doing: recouered this decree."

## CHARACTERS.

ef James Rex,
sc Right trulty and well-beloued "Cofen ; it feems frang to us, to "r be forced to write to a fathar for
"t a fonne: but when parents will
" breake thos bondes of Nature,
"s and leaue that care of thars that
"s they ought to haue, We, that
' are common parents to all, muft
"s putt thofe affections upon us;
"s which fhall ferue to difcharge us
" in our places, and teache them
" 6 the duty of thayrs. Your fonne
"and my feruant. Sir Henry
" Fynes, as I am giuen credibly
"to underfand, refeaues dayle
"s hard mefure from you, both in
"s that you kepe from him a great " part of his prefant mantenance; "r and alfo make fpoyle of fuich
"s wods as he, with his oune mony,
" hath purtchafed from othars;
"f and detain fuch euidences from
"s him of land giuen to his mothar
"r for a joyntar, and aftar to him-
or felfe in reuerfion; and, as if all
"t this wear not enofe, you wage
"c laue with him, as if he wear not
"s your fonne, but fum adverfary
"s to be uttarly undon by you.
"We ar fo fenfible of the duty of
"s a child to a fathar, as we would
"r not giue any refpecte to an un-
"e dutifull childe againf his natu-
os ral fathar; but fince your fonne
"c hath given you no julte caufe of
"s offence, lett me tell you, if you
or will forgett you ar his fathar, 1
"، will remembar that I am his
"s maftar, and will neathar fee nor
"fafiar you unjuatly to opprefs
" him ; and doe therefore clarge
"s you, ethar to fheue me juft caule
"s why you thus deale with him, or
"s elfe commande you to righte him
${ }^{\circ} 6$ in thes and futch like wrongs as
" ar made knoune to us; whitch
"s if you thall not doe, we will
" take that corce that in our regale "، juitis we thinke firt. And fo we "committ you to God."

My dear and good mothar died at Tatterfhall, on Whifan Monday, in the year 16in, before I went from Lincolne to Yaxly. My fathar died at Sempringham, of Mi chaelmas day, in the yeare 1615: upon which day, before my fathar was ded, Thomas then to be Earle of Lincolne, my halfe - brothar, fente on Millington, a feruante of his, pofte towards London, to feaie of and take pofferion of the houfes and goods at Channonroe and Chelfy; but I liuing at Yaxly, near the pofte toune called Stilton, wher he was to pas, and miltruling my fathar might die, hearing that he was uerry like, and I not heare of his death, did laye wate at the pofthoufe, and word cuminge to me of Millington his palfing by, I touke a hunting hors oute of my ftable toue houars aftar he was paffed by, and was at Channonroe that night before him ; wher I touke poffetion of all the houfes, and what was ther, and held it euar aftar. At my firt cuming up to Channonroe, I was immediately fent for to his Magify, by the means of the Lord of Suffolke, the Lord Treafurer, and the Lord of Somerfetr, the fauoritt, then Lord Chanderlin ; both which wear my brothar Thomas then Earle of Lincolne's great frendes, and then wear in that full pouar, but fhortly aftar fell, about Ouerbarie his being poyfoned, and othar things; but his Magify ufed me uerry grafunly, only faue my affurances of the fayed houfes, and contrarye to all thair expeetations, commanded me to goe backe to my fayed houfes in Channonroe, and louke to my poffetion of them.

## 4 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

As before I was married, fo aftar, I did my Lord my fathar many feruifes about his Magity ; - he hauing diuers futes agaynft Sir Ed. Dimoke and Sir Henry Afcough, then his great enimies; and on time, at his Lordfitip's command, did leaue a fute worth 40001 . and begged a leare which his Magifty had of Horncafte, only to croffe Sir Ed. Dimole ; which leafe being made to Queen Eiizabeth twenty years before, by the bimop of Carlifle, and not inrouled, I was forced to procure his Magity to write fix or feven times to on or othar, before I could gett it inrouled. Aftar it being inrolled, his Magitty paffed an afingment of it to me. I had large promifes of my fathar for this, but goit nothing of him; and the leafe being inrouled fo long after the date, is proucd worth nothing alfo.

Now to goe on, my brothar Thomas, Earle of Lincolne, gaue himfelfe holy to trobles and futes, and broughte me and my hole eftate in queftion : firft he began to com. plane at the Counfell-table, wher, diucrs and fondery times, by purfiluantes and commandes, I was brought. When he could not ther worke his wicked purpofes, he fued Fae in all the cortes in England; and, by making clame to all my land, hindered me fo as I coulde make no commodity of any thing, nor lett nor fell any of it; alfo he gott all the defpirate felloues he could hear of, and caufed them to walke 15 and 16 in a company, and to make diuers and fundry affaltes apois me and my feruantes; fumtimes he came himfelfe with them, but alwayes when he had three to on odes. On time I touke his boundes in the feld from him;
another time his word, but at his earneft intreaty gave him agayne. He fo jugled with the juftiffes, as he had molt of them hereabout. Tattafall and Crifted to doe what he would command, and caufed diners of my tennants and feruants to be indited at fetionfes: but I thanke my God, I ouarthreu him in all trials, and had the bettar of him bothe in corte and cuntry; yet had he like to have had a great advantige of me in the corte of Wardes, the Lord Knowles, his kinfman, being mafter of that corte; but that, upon my complaynt, his Magifty called the Lord Knoules and all the corte Lefore him, aftar which I had fayre proceedings ther allo; when he had thus tried all the corces that could be, he fodenly, died, prefently after Chriftmas, in the year 1619 . The next day aftar the Cquatis fent for me, and I went to hir the day follouing, with home I was kindly entartayned and agreed to haue peafe. The fommar follouing I propounded to the Countis and yonge Earle a fayr corce for the dinifion betwixt our tou lordMips of Crifted and Tattfall, which was. the chefe caufe of difference and occafion of greateft mifchefe, and the hardeft thing to be defided betwixt us, it being diuiding of a parke, and the abbeye bouks of Critted being confealed in thayr hands: which was that my Lord and hir Ladyfhip thould fett and mayntayne a partifion pale in 2 n indiffe. rent place as we fhould agree of, ther to be the partifion parpetually betwixt us: and what ground or woods proued to belong to me of his fide the pale, he was to bye of me; and I was to do the like; and four indifferent gentilmen weare chofen to fett the prifes. All which.

## CHARACTERS.

was agreed of betwixt us, undar cur hands and feals. And the Countis and younge Earle did accordingly fet a partifion pale, as it was agreed of betwixt us.

Upon all my monies being fpente, and my plate gone uttarly from me, my wife, aftar the hath forced my ftay in London, both from my profite and piefure, all the fomar, comes home to my heafe in Channonroe the beginning of Auguft, wher to my great hinderance, $\bar{I}$ was forced to borroue mony to mayntayne hir till my rentes came in at Nikilmas time. Alfo, in thes my trobles with my wife, I was forced to give my Lord of Holdarnes my gray running hors called White-mayne for a gratuety, for which I might haue had 1001 . only to continue his fauor towards me, and to interfed for me to his Magilly, which if I had not, donn, it had bene farr worfe for the and mine, for ethar I mutt have bene difgraced, or have gone beyond fee, for which 1 had prouided a licence from the Lords of the Priuy Counfell, aftar I found all my kindnes both in lettars and maffages would not preuayle to make my wife leaue lienton's company in my abfence; but by the right reuerent and grafius Gorge Abbot, Lord Arichbifhop of Canterbury, I was perfwaded to faye, and refeaue my wife agayne; aftar which, fhe feing the errors that fle had bene drauen inte, the grea to hatred of all them that caufed hir going from me, or had any hand in it, and was euar aftas, till hir death, as good a wife as could be in the tworid; which fieued that it was only the cuill; curfed, and wicked countell of that lime of the Diuil, Lenion, and his wicked frendes, the Lady Molinex, Afreu's wife,
and the reft, that caufed hir to doe all fhe did; which the fo repented, as the thought wors of herfelfe euar aftar whilit the liued, and could neuar abide to heare of any of them aftar: and fo we liued in greate loue and comforte on of anothar, at my houfe called Comrer, in com. Barkes, till I was fenfured in the Star-chanbar, which was the $9^{\text {th }}$ day of Niay, in the 2It year of King James; at which time, aftar I was fenfured, 1 came fodeniy doune from London thithar to hir, and fo carried hir of a foden into Lincolneftear, and all my houfehould, only toue or three who I left to keepe poffetion ther, who wear hortly aftar puit oute, and the poffetion of Comrer taken from me without any legall triall by Cranfield, Lord-Treafurer, and Sir Walter Pie, Matter and Atturney of the corte of Wardes, who wear both the moft corrupted judges that euar lived. Then liued my wife and I togethar all the fumar folloaing, at my houle at Crifted, in great plefure and forses, in hunting, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. - and fie was to me the loaingeft, moft comfortable, and beft vife in the woild. Nou the being with childe, was deliuered and brought to bedd aftar Chrikmas; and taking fom could, as we thought, in hir child-bed, both the and hir child died the
being a fortnight aftar fhe was brought to bedd. I, thinking flie had been paft dangar, and the alfo being of the fame opinion, ! went towards London on Munday.
Now fhe being dead, I liued almort a yeare, and profpered wel! in all my affayses, and kept myfelfe unmarried; and if I had io continued, it had been happye for me and ail my children.

But it pleafed God, for my fins and ofiences, to pute thoughts into my head of marige, which turned oute my ottar ruin and confufion; for $I$ fell into an opivion not to märy any rich woman, nor any great woman, nor any widdoe; and flattered myfelfe with futch worldly reafons, as I thought wear widdome for choyre of a wife; which wear thes, namly, I imagined great women or rich women would louke for great joyntars out of my eftate, and fo hure my children, and would afke great charge to be mayntayned, and thayr great frends would curre me and ouariwate me, and that thay wolde brage of them and thayr eftates, and value of thayr friends, and fo contemne me, and not refpecte me; and I thought a meanor woman would be the contrary, and be behoulden to me for rafeing of hir, and fo I fhould liue more contentedly in my cottarage; but I find the wifdom of man is folly with God. Therefore I doe adnife my fonne to be wife in his marriage as concerning worldly mattars, as ritches, and his liking, \&c. bat for contentment, and the difpofition of humors, leau thofe and all things els that may happen to God, who knoues and gides all; only pray for thos happeneffes, and auoyde finnes; and praye alfo, that God may heare, and give the bleffing, and marry as ritchly as he can; for a ritch woman and a great woman, 1 find by fuar experience, will afie as little to be mayntayned, and give as mach contentment, if me be rcligius and good, as the poref and meanelt; for the ould proverbe is treue, Sett a beggar on borfebake, and thay will ride.

Houfoeuar sitches will be comforts, when othar things ar amis,
and faue on from many mifchiefs. -Well I **** aftar my worldly refons, and married the daughter of Henry Hickman, Doctor of the feuell laue, finding hir at Gainfborrowe, at hir oncle's, Sir Wil. liam Hickman's, and broughte myfelfe by hir to a world of affictions; for the proued fo jealous, fo malinchely, fo angry, peuifh, and capfius, fo proud and confeated, and fo full of deuilif and unreformable $\underset{*}{\text { humors }} \quad{ }_{*}^{*} \quad * \quad * * \quad * \quad *$ [Here the MS. Cent us ends.]

A curious detail refpeczing the perfecutions of the Princefs (afterwards Quec:) Elizabeth, containing many ineidents never before publifbed. From Mr. Warton's Life of Sir Tbonas Pope.

IN the year 1555 , the Princefs. Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, having been before treated with much infolence and inhumanity, was placed under the care and infpestion of Sir Thomas Pope. Mary cherifhed that antipathy to the certain heirefs of her crown and fucceffor, which all princes who have no children to fucceed naturally feel. But the moft powerful caufe of Mary's hatred of the princefs, with whom fhe formerly lived in fome degree of friendihip, feems to have arifen from Courtney, Earl of Devonfhire. The perfon, addrefs, and other engaging accomplifhments of this young nobleman, had made a manifelt impreffion on the queen. Other circumflances alfo contributed to render him an object of her affection; fór he was an Englifhman, and nearly allied to the crown, and
confequently could not fail of proving acceptable to the nation. The earl was no ftranger to thefe favourable difpoftitions of the queein towards him ; yet he feemed rather to attach himelf to the princefs, whofe youth and lively converfation had more prevailing charms than the pomp and power of her fitter. This preference not only produced a total change in Mary's fentiments with regard to the earl, but forced her openly to declare war againft Elizabeth. The ancient quarrel between their mothers remained deeply rooted in the malignaut heart of the Queen; and fine tock advantage from the declaration made by parliament in favour of Catherine's marriage, to reprefent her fifter's birth as illegitimate. Elizabeth's inclination to the proteltant religion fill further heightened Mary's averfion; it offended hef bigetry, difappointed hèr expectations, and difconcerted her politics. The caufes of difike, however, might perhaps have been forgotten by degrees, or, at leaft have ended in fecret difguft. But, when the queen found that the princefs had obftructed her defigns in a matter of the moft interefting nature, female refentment, founded on female jealoufy, and exafperated by pride, could no longer be fupprefled. So much more forcible, and of fo much more confequence in public affairs, are private feelings, and the fecret undiferned attachments of the heart, than the moft important political reafons.

Elizabeth, being no:v become the public, and avowed coject of Mary's averfion, was openly treated with much difrefpect and infalt. She was forbidden to take place in the prefence chamber of the Coun-
tefs of Lenox and the Duchefs of Suffolk, as if her legitimacy had been dubious. This doctrine had been infinuated by the Chancellor Gardiner, in a fpeech before both houfes of parliament; among other arguments enforcing the neceffity of Mary's marriage, he particularly infited on the failure of the royal lineage; artfully remarking, that none of Henry's defcendarts remaincd except the queen and the princefs Elizabeth. Her friends were neglected and affronted; and while her amiable qualifications every day drew the attention of the young nobility, and rendered her univerfally popular, the malevolence of the vinditive queen flili increaled. The princefs, therefore, thought it more prudent to leave the court, and, before the beginning of 1554, retired to her houle at Ahridge, in Hertfordimise. In the mean time Sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion broke cut, in oppofition to the queen's match with Philip of Spain. It was immediately pretended that the princefs Elizabeth, together with Lord Courtney, was privately concerned in this dangerous confpiracy, and that the had held a correfpondence with the traitor Wyat. Accordingly Sir Edward Haftings, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Sir Richard Southwell, attended by a troop of horfe, were ordered to bring her to the court. They found the princefs fick, and even confined to her bed, at Ahridge. - Notwithfanding, under pretence of the Arictnefs of their commifion, they compelled her to rife; and, fill continuing very weak and indifpofed, the proceeded in the queen's litter by flow journies to Lendon. At the court they

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kept
kept her confined, and without company, for a fortnight; after which Bithop Gardiner, with nineteen others of the council, attended to examine her concerning the rebellion of which the was accufed. She pofitively denied the accufation. - However, they acquainted her it was the queen's refolution the fhould be committed to the Tower till furcher enquiries could be made. The princeís immediately wrote to the queen, earnefly intreating that the might not be imprifoned in the Tower, and concluding her letter thus: 'As for that traitor Wyat, he night, peradventure, write me a letter; but on my faithe I never. received any from him. And, as for the copie of my letter tent to the Frenche Kinge, I pray God confound me eternally, if ever I fent him word, meffage, token, or letter, by any means.' Her repeated proteftations of innocence were all ineffectual. She was conveyed to the Tower, and ignominioufly conducted through the traitor's-gate. At her firft commitment only three men and three women of the queen's fervants were appointed for her attendants; but even thefe were forbidden to bring her meat, and the was waited on, for this purpofe, by the lieutenant's Servants, or even by the common foldiers. But afterwards two yeomen of her chamber, one of her robes, two of her pantry and ewry, one of her buttery, one of her cellar, another of her larder, and two of her kitchen, were allowed, by permiffion of the privy council, to ferve at her table. No thranger, or viffor, was admitted into her prefence. The conlable of the tower, Sir John Gage, treared ber very feverely,
and watched her with the utmol? vigilance. iviany of the other prifoners, committed to the fame place on account of the rebellion, were often examined abont her concern in the confpiracy, and fome of them were put to the rack, by way of extorting an accufation. Her innocence, however, was unquellionable; for, although Wyat hmidelf had acculed her, in hopes to have faved his own life, by means of fo bafe and fcandalous an artifice, yet he afterwards denied that the had the leaft knowledge of his defigins ; and, lett thofe denials which he made at his examinations might be infidioully fuppreffed, and his former depofitions alledged againft her adopted in their itead, he continued to make the fame declarations openly on the fcaffold, at the time of his execution.

The princefs Elizabeth, after Wyat's rebellion, was removed from the Tower to Woodftock, where fhe continued fome time in the cuftody of Sir Henry Bedingfield, who, with great difficulty, permitted her to write to the queen; on which King Philip interpofed, and begged that fhe might be removed to court. But this iudder kindnefs of Philip did not arife from any regular principle of real generofity, but partly from an affectation of popularity, and partly from a refined fentiment of policy, which made him forefee, that if Elizabeth was put to death, the next lawful heir would be Mary Queen of Scots, already betrothed to the Dauphin of France, whore fuccefthon would forever join the fceptres of England and France, and confequently crufh the growing intefelts of Spain. In her firt day's journey from the manor of Wood-

## CHARACTERS.

fock to Lord Williams's, at Ricot, a violent form of wind happened, infomuch that her hood and the attire of her head were twice or thrice blown off. On this the begged to retire to a gentleman's houte then at hand; but Bedingfold's abfurd and fuperabundant circumpeation refufed even this infignificant requef, and conftrained her, with much indecoram, to replace her head-drefs under a hedge near the road. The next night they came to Mr . Dormer's, at Winge, in Buckinghamfire, aud from thence to an inn at Colnbrooke, where fhe lay. At length the arrived at Hampton-court, where the court then refided, but was fill kept in the condition of a prifoner. Here Bifhop Gardiner, with others of the council, frequently perfuaded her to make a confeffion, and fubmit to the queen's mercy. One night, when it was late, the princefs was unexpectedly fent for, and conducted by torch-light to the queen's bed - chamber, where the kneeled down before the queen, declaring herfelf to be a molt faithful and true fubject. The queen feemed ftill to fufpect her, but they parted on good terms. During this critical interview, Philip had concealed himfelf behind the tapeltry, that he might have feafonably interpofed to prevent the violence of the queen's paffionate temper from proceeding to any extremities. One week after the was releafed from the formidable parade of guards and keepers.- A happy change of circumfances enfued, and fhe was permitted to retire wivith Sir Thomas Pope to Hatficla-houfe, in Hertfordhire.

At parting, the queen began to Aow fome fymptonis of recongili.
ation : The recommended to her Sir Thomas Pope, as a perfon with whom the princels was well acquainted, and whofe humanity, prudence, and other valuable qualifications, were all calculated to render her new fituation perfectly agreeable; and at the fame time fle gave the princefs a ring worth feven hundred crowns.

But, before I proceed further in this part of my narrative, fays Mr. Warton, I ftop to mention a circumfance unnoticed by our hiftorians, which is, that Sir Thomas Pope, in conjunction with others, bad fome concern about the perfon of the princefs Elizabeth, even when fhe firlt retired from the court in difgrace, to her houfe at Afnridge: and before her troubles commenced, occafioned by Wyat's rebellion. When that rebellion broke out, Mary wrote to the princefs, then fick at Afhridge, artfully requefing her immediate attendance at the court. Elizabeth's governors at this time, whofe names are no where particularly mentioned, waiting every day for her recovery, very compafionately de. clared it unfafe yer to remove her ; and the princefs herfelf, in the mean time, fignified by letter her indifpofition to the queen, begging that her journey to the coure might be deferred for a few days, and pro. tefting her abhorrence of Wyat's feditions practices; her governors likewife, on their parts, apprehending that this tendernets towards their miftrefs might be interpreted in a bad fenfe, difpatched a letter to Bifhop Gardiner, Lord Chancellor, acquainting him wi.h hicr condition, and avowing their readinefs to receive the queen's commands. An orginal draught, or
copy of this letter, in Sir Thomas Fope's own hand, with reveral corrections and ioterlineations by the fame, is now preferved in the Britifh Mafeum ; from which circumflance it is manifelt that he was one of the governors, or attendants, but in what department or capacity I know not; however, it is evident that he was removed from this charge when the princefs, notwithfanding her infirm tate of health, was hurried up to the court by Southwell, Cornwallis, ard Hattings; nor do we find that from that time he had the lealt concern with her during her confinement in the Tower and at Woodfock, and the reft of thore madeferved perfecations, which preceded her enlargement and final removal to Hatield.

To this lady Sir Thomas Pope behaved with the utmolt tenderneís and refpect, refiding with her at Hatfield rather as an indulgent and affectionate guardian, than as an officious or rigorous governor. Although ftrict orders were given that the mafs alone fhould be ufed in her family, yet he connived at many proteftant fervants whom fhe retained about her perfon. Nor was be wanting, on proper occafions, in fludioully fhewing her fuch marks of regard and deference as her flation and quality demanded. The princeis was, notwithlanding, fometimes fuffered to make excurtions, partly for pleafure, and parly for paying her compliments at court, and on thefe occafions fhe was atterded in a manner fuitable to ber rank. In the fummer of the fame year, viz. 1557, the princefs paid a vifit to the queen at Richmond, in the queen's barge, accompanied by Sir Thomas Pope and four ladies of
her chamber; the was received by the queen in a fumptuous pavilion, and returned in the evening to Somerfet-palace.

Soon afterwards, Eric, King of Sweden, fent by his ambaffador a meffage fecretly to the princefs at Hatfield, with a propofal of marriage. King Philip had juft before propofed to the queen to marry her to the Duke of Savoy, with a view, perhaps, of retaining the Duke, who was an able general, in his intereits againt France, with which Philip was at this time engaged in open holtilities. This propofal of the King of Sweden fhe wifely rejected, becaufe it was not conveyed to her by the queen's directions. But to this objection the ambaffador anfwered, that the King of Sweden, his mafter, as a man of honour, and a gentleman, thought it moft proper to make the firf application to herfelf; and that having, by this previous method, obtained her confent, he would next, as a king, mention the affair in form to her majelty. But the final anfwer of the princefs was an abfolute denial; and the defired the meffenger to acquaint his mafter, that, as fhe could not liften to any propofals of that nature, unlefs made by the queen's advice or authority, fo fhe could not but declare, that, if left to her own will, the fhould always prefer a fingle condition of life. The affair foon came to the queen's ears, who, fending for Sir Thomas Pope to court, received from him an entire account of this fecret tranfadion, ordering Sir Thomas, at the fame time, to write to the princefs, and acquaint her how much the was fatisfied with this prudent and dutiful anfwer to the King of Sweden's propofition.

The Earl of DevonMire being dead, fays (Mr. Warton) Queen Mary grew lefs jealous of the princefs, and feemed almoft perfeetly reconciled. In November 1556, fhe was invited to court, and accordingly came to London with much parade. The principal reafon of this invitation was formally to propofe to her, in perfon, a marriage with Philibert Emanuel, the Duke of Savoy, which Sir Thomas Pope, by the queen's command, had before hinted at a diftance. This propofal the princefs declined, but difguifed her refufal with the fame earneft profefitons of her unchangeable devotion to a ftate of virginity, which The had before made to Sir Thomas Pope, on account of the Swedifin match. Great court was paid to the princefs during her abode at Somerfet-houfe. Her amiable condefcenfion, obliging addrefs, and agreeable converfation, procured her new interefts and attachments, and even engaged the beit part of the lords of the council in her fayour. Her beauty, indeed, had the leaf fiare in thefe acquifitions, which ftill retained fome traces of ficknefs, and fome thades of melancholy, contracted in her late fevere, but ufeful fchool of affiction. She found, however, that retirement beft fuited her circumfances, as it did her inclimations; and, alchough fhe had been invited to pals the whole winter in London, after a thort flay of one week only, the returned to her former fituation at Hatfield.

One fhould have expected, that the queen would have parted in difguft with the princefs at this rejection of a match recommended by Philip, and fo convenient to his
purpofes; but it appears that the queen was extremely backward in promoting her hufband's defire of marrying Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy: On this account Philip employed Alphonias, a Francifcan friar, his confeffor, to difcourfe with her majefly on the fubject of this marriage. She told him that fie feared, without confent of parliament, neither her hufband Philip, nor the nation, would be benefited by this alliance. She added, that the could not, in point of confcience, prefs this match upon her fifter, meaning, perhaps, that it would be unjult to force the princefs to be married, after her refolute declarations againft wedlock, or improper and dimonourable to match her beneath the dignity of a crowned head.

The theological reafonings of Alphonfas were too refined for the underftanding, or too weak for the confcience of the queen, who fill remained inflexible in her former opinion. Upon this Philip wrote to her in his ufual authoritative ftyle, advifing her to examine her own confcience, and to confider whether her opinion was founded in truth, or in obflinacy; adding, that, if the parliament oppofed this his requeft, he fhould lay the blame upon her.

The queen, in her anfwer, begged at leaft that he would deter the matter till he returned into England, and that then he might have a better opportunity of judging whether her reafons delerved attention or not; that otherwife fhe mould live in jealouty of his affections, a fatate of mind to her, worfe than death, but which, to her great difouietude, fle had already begun to feet.

She obferved, with many expreffons of deference to his fuperior judgment and authority, that, whatever her confcience might have determined, the matter could not be polfbly brought to any fpeedy conclufion, as the duke would be immediately ordered into the field. This letter, which is in French, and printed by Strype, is no lels a fpecimen of her profound fubmiffron to Philip, than the whole tranfaction is, at the fame time, an inflance of that perfeverance the queen exerted on certain occafions.

Philip perfilted in his defign, and, with a view to accomplith it more effectually, difoatched into Eigland the Duches of Parma and the Duchefs of Lormane, whom he commuthoned to bring back with them the princefs into Elanders. Philip was in love with the latter of thefe ladies; and the fplendor of her table and retinue, which the was unable to fupport of herfelf, made the queen extremely jealous: the was, therefore, whatever her companion might have been, a very improper fintrefs on this occafon. The queen would not permit the tho duchefies to vifit the princefs at Hatfield, and every moment of their ftay gave her infinite uneafinels; but they both foon returned without fuccefs. Perhaps the growing jaaloufy of the queen, a panion which often ends in revenge againt the belaved object, might at leut have fome hare in ditating this appofition to Pbilip. At length the remonfrances of the quesn, and the repeated difapprobation of the princefs, prevailed; and it is certain, whatever Mary's real mothes might be, that the propofal was fuddenly laid afide. But Mary to far concured with Philip's mea-
fures, as the next year to deciare war agaiuf France, in which the Duke of Savoy was Philip's chief commander at the battle and fiege of St. Qaintin. As to the King of Sweden, he afterwards, in the year 1561, renewed his addreffes to Elizabeth, when the was queen of England; at which time he fent her a royal prefent of eighteen large pyed horfes, and fhips laden with riches. At the fame time fome flationers of Loadon had, publifhed prints of her majefly, Elizabeth, and the King of Sweden, in one piece. This liberty, as it was called, gave great offence to the queen, who ordered Secretary Cecil to write to the Lord Mayor of London, injoining him diligently to fupprefs all fuch publications, as they implied an agreement of marriage between their majefty's. Cecil takes occafion to add, 'Her majefty hitherto cannot be induced, whereof we have caufe to forrow, to allow of any marriage with any manner of perfon.'

Soon afterwards the King of Sweden was expected to pay the queen a vifit at Whitehall; and it is diverting to oblerve the perplexity and embarraffment of the officers of ftate about the manner of receiving him at court, 'the queen's majefty being a maid.' But the fill perfifted in thofe vows of virginity which fhe had formerly made to Sir Thomas Pope, at Hatfield, and conitantly refufed not only this, but other advantageous matches. A hatband, I fuppofe, when the became queen, would have been inconfllent with her private attachments; and the formalities of mariage might have laid a reltraint on more agreeable gallantries with the Earl of Efiex and others. Bayle
afigns a curious phyfical reafon for Elizabeth's obfinate perfeverance in a thate of virginity.

The four laft years of Queen Mary's reign, which the princefs Elizabeth paffed at Hatfield with Sir Thomas Pope, were by far the moft agreeable part of her time during that turbulent period. For, although fhe muft have been often difquieted with many fecret fears and apprehenfions, yet fhe was here perfectly at liberty, and treated wih a regard due to her birth and expectations. In the mean time, to prevent fufpicions, fhe prudently declined interfering in any fort of bufinefs, and abandoned herfelf intirely to books and amurements. The pleafures of folitude and retirement were now become habitual to her mind, and the principally employed herfelf in playing on the Iute, embroidering with gold and filver, and trannating Italian. She was now continuing to profefs that character which her brother Edward gave her, when he ufed to call ber his ' fiveet fifter Temperance.' But the was foon happily removed to a reign of unparalleled magnificence and profperity.

The Life of the celebrated Count de Caylus, compopeat from outbentic menemoirs.

1OUNT de Caylus, Marquis de Sternay, Baron de Eranfac, was born at Paris the 3 Ift day of October, 169z. He was the eldeft of the two fons of John Count de Caylus, Lieutenant-general of the armies of the King of France, and of the Marchionefs de Villette.

It is feldom that the memoirs of
a man of letters commence with titles of nobility. It was deftined. that the Count de Caylas Thould unite thefe different kinds of glory, and fhould make them mutually refied a luftre on one another. His merits deferve that it be remembered, thet his arcefors were par-. ticularly dittinguifhed in the tweifthe century; and that his mother was a defcendant of the celebrated D'Aubigné, who was the friend aud the hiftorian of Heary the Fourth.

The count and the countefs, his father and mother, were particularly attentive to the caducation of their fon. The former inftucted him in the profefion of arms, and in bodily exercife. The latter watched over and fottered the virtues of his mind; and this delicare tafl fhe difcharged with fingular fuccefs. The countefs was the niece of Madam de Maintenon, and was remarkable for the folidity of her underfanding, and the charms of her wit. She was the author of that amreeable book, intitled, - The Recollections of Madam de Caylus,' of which Voltaire bas lately publihed an elegant edition. This illulltious woman was carefut to infpire her fon with the love of truth, jultice, and generofity, and with the niceft fentiments of honour. The amiable qualities and talents of the mother appeared in the fon; but they appeared with a bold and military air. In his natural temper he was gay and fprightly, had a iafic for pleafure, a flrong pafion for independence. and an invincible averfion to the fervitude of a court.

Such were the firf influctors of Count de Caylus. Fie was only twelve years of age, when his fa-

## ANNUAL REGISTER, $1777^{2}$.

ther died at Bruffels, in November, 1704. After fivifhing his cxercifes, he entered into the corps of the 'Moufquetaires;' and, in his firf campaign in the year 1709, he diftinguithed himfelf by his valur, in fuch a manner, that Louis the fourteenth commended him in the prefence of all the court, and rewarded his merit with an enfigncy in the 'Gendarmerie.' In 1711, he commanded a regiment of dragoons, which was called by his own name: and he fignalized himfelf at the head of it in Catalonia. In 1713, he was at the fiege of Fribuarg, where he was expofed to imminent danger in the bloody attack of the covered way. Had he been difpofed to enter into the views of his family, the favour of Madam de Maintenon and his own perfonal merit could not fail to have raifed him to the highett honours; but the peace of Ratlade left him in a fate of inactivity, illfuited to his natural temper.

His vivacity carried him foon to travel into Italy; and his curio. fity was greatly excited by the wonders of that country; where antiquity is ftill fraitful, and produces fo many objects to improve tafte and to excite admiration. The eyes of the count were not yet learned, but they were flruck with the fight of fo many beauties, and foon became acquainted with them. After a year's abfence, he returned to Paris, with fo ft:ong a pafion for travelling, and for antiquities, as induced him to quit the army. Italy had enlightened his tate ; and in that country of the arts he perceived, that he was born to cultivate them.

He had no fooner quitted the fervice of Louis, than he fought for
an opportunity to fet out for the Levant. When he arrived at Smyrna, he vifited the ruins of Ephefus. From the Levant he was recalled, in February, 1717, by the tendernels of his mother. From that time, he left not France, but to make two excurfions to Lon. don.
The Countefs of Cayius died in the year 1729 , aged 56 years: When he had become fedentary, his mind was by no means inactive; he applied himfelf to mufic, drawing, and painting. He wrote too, but it was chiefly for the amufement of his friends; he had fire and fpirit, but did not aim at correctnefs or elegance of tyle. In order to judge of the works of art, he had tafle, that inftinct fuperior to fudy, furer than reafoning, and more rapid than reflection. With one glance of his eye, he was able to difcover the defees and the beauties of every piece.

The Academy of painting and fculpture adopted him as an honorary member in the year 1731; and the count, who loved to realize titles, fpared neither his labour, nor his credit, nor his fortune, to inftruct, affif, and animate the artits. He wrote the lives of the mot celebrated painters and engravers that have done honour to this illutrious academy ; and, in order to extend the limits of the art, which feemed to hin to move in too narrow a circle, he collected, in three different works, new fubjects for the painter, which he had met with in the works of the antients. It is left to the artifts to pranounce upon the utility of theie collections, and to determine whether the beautiful images of a Virgil and a Homer are all of
them fit to appear upon canvas or in marble.

The zeal of writers, who propofe to inftruct mankind, is not always difinterefted; they pay themfelves for their inftructions by the reputation they expect to derive from them. Count de Caylus did not defifife this noble recompence; but it is alfo to be oblerved, that he loved the arts on their own account; a circumfance, which very plainly appears, from many private inftances of his generofity to thole who were poifefed of talents, but were not the favourites of fortune.

Befide the prefents, which he made from time to time to the academy of painting and fculpure, he founded an annual prize in it for fuch of the pupils as floculd fucceed beft in drawing, or modelling a head after nature, and in giving the trueft expreffion of the characteriftical features of a given pafich. He encouraged the lludy of anatomy and perfective by generous rewards; and, if he had lived longer, he would have executed the defign which he had formed of founding a new prize in favour of thofe who fhould apply themfelves with moft fucceis to thefe two effential branches of the art.

Such was his pafion for antiquity, that he withed to have had it in his power to bring the whole of it to life again. He faw with regret, that the works of the ancient painters, which have been difcovered in our times, are effaced and deftroyed almort as foon as they are drawn from the fubterraneous manfions where they wete buried. A fortunate accident furnifhed him with the means of
fhewing us the compofition and the colouring of the pictures of ancient Rome. The culoured drawings, which the famous Pietro Sante Bartoli had taken there from antique paintings, happened to fall into his hands. He had them engraved, and, before he enriched the King of France's cabinet with them, he gave an edition of them at his own expence. It is, perhaps, the molt extraordinary book of antiquities that will ever appear. The whole is painted with a precifion and a purity that is inimitable : we fee the livelincifs and frefanefs of the colouring that charmed the Cwars. There were only thirty copies publifhed; and there is no reafon to expect that theye will be any more. What will, hereafter, be the value of thefe admirable copies, the faithful monuments of ancient painting, in all its grace and beauty !

Count de Caylus was engaged at the fame time in another enterprize, fill more honourable for the Roman grandeur, and more interefling to the French nation. In the laft age, Der Godetz, under the aufpices of Colbert, publifhed the antiquities of Rome. The work was admired by all Europe, and gave birth to tha: indefatigabie emulation which carried able and ingenious travellers to Spaiatra. Balbec, and even to the burning fands of Palmyra, in order to vift the famous ruins of fo many magnificent buildings, and to prefent thers to our view. It is this that has made us fpectaiors of the monuments of Athens, that mother of learning, of arts, and of fciences; where, in fuite of the injuries of time and barbarifm, fo many illufrious foulptors and architeefs

## む6 ANNUAL REGISTER, 17ク2.

chiters ftill live in the ruins of their edifices, in like manner as fo many incomparable authors fill breathe in the valuable fragments of their writings. The fame Colbert had framed the defign of engraving the Roman antiquities, that are fill to be feen in the fouthern provinces of France. By his orders, Mignard, the architect, hat made drawings of them, which Count de Caylus had the good fortane to recover. Hie relolved to finin the work projected by Colbert, and to dedicate is to that great minifer; and fo much had he this, glorious enterprize at heart, that he was employed in it during his latt illiefs, and recommended it warmly to M. Mariette. The project will be faithfully executed. All the plates are already engraved; and, if no unforefeen obltuction arifes, the work will be fuifhed with the utmoft precifion and beauty: An able architect is now upon the fpot, employed by M. Mariette in meafuring thofe edifices which efcaped former refearches, and in verifying the drawings of Mignard.

The confidence, which all Europe placed in the knowledge and tafte of Count Caylus, has contributed to decorate and embellifh it. The powers of the north have more than once confulted him, more than once referred the choice of arilits to him for the execution of great undertakings. It is to the protection of Count Caylus that Bouchardon, that immortal fculptor, whofe name will in futlire times accompany that of Phidias and Praxiteles, was indebted for the nobleft opportunities of difplaying his talents. It is to Count Caylus that the city of Paris is indebted
for thofe mafter-pieces of art, whicts are two of its noblell ornaments, viz. the equeftrian fatue of Louis XIV. and the fountain in the Rus de Grenelle.

He fhunned honours, but was defirous of being admitted into the number of the honorary members of the Academy of Belies Lettres: he entered into it in the year $1 / 42$, and then it was that he feemed to have found the place for which nature defigned him. The fady of literature now became his ruling pafion; he confecrated to it his time, and his fortune; he even renounced his pleafures, to give himfelf wholly up to that of making fome difcovery in the field of antiquity.

But, amidf the fruits of his refearch and invention, nothing feemed more flattering to him than his difcovery of encauttic painting. A defcription of Pliny's, but too concife a one to give him a clear view of the matter, fuggefted the idea of it. He availed himfelf of the friendihip and fkill of M . Magault, a phyfician in Paris, and an excellent chymitt ; and, by repeated experiments, found out the fecret of incorporating wax with different tints and colours, and of making it obedient to the pencil, and thus rendering paintings immortal.
Pliny has made mention of two kinds of encauttic painting practifed by the ancients; one of which was performed with wax, and the other upon ivory, with hot punches of iron. It was the former that Count Caylus had the merit of reviving ; and M. Muntz afterwards made many experiments to carry it to perfection.

In the hands of Count Caylus, litera-

## CHARACTERS.

literature and the arts lent each other a mutual aid. But it would be endlefs to give an account of all his works. He publimed above forty difertations in the memoirs of the academy of Belles Lettres. Never was there an academician more zealous for the honour of the fociety to which he belonged. The artifts he was particularly attentive to; and, to prevent their falling into miftakes, from an ignorance of Coltume, which the ableft of them have fometimes done, he founded a prize of five hundred livres, the object of which is to explain, by means of authors and monuments' the ufages of ancient nations.

In order that he might enjoy with the whole world the treafures he had collected, he caufed them to be engraved, and gave a learned defcription of them in a work which he embellifhed with eight hundred plates *.

His curiofty, though exceffive, he was always careful to proportion to his income. He had too mach pride to be burdenfome to his friends. His name, which was known in every country where letters are refpected, procured him a great number of correfpondents. All the antiquaries, thofe who thought themfelves fuch, thofe who were defirous of being thought fuch, were ambitious of correfponding with him. They flattered themfelves that they were intitled to the character of learned men, when they could fhew a letter from Count Caylus:

His literary talents were embellifhed with an inexhauftible fund of natural goodnefs, an inviolable
zeal for the honour of his Prince and the welfare of his country, an unaffected and genuine politenefs; rigorous probity, a generous difdain of flatterers, the warmeft compafion for the wretched and the indigent, the greatelt fimplicity of character, and the utmoft fenfibility of friendfhip.

The frength of his conititution feemed to give him the hopes of a long life; but in the month of July, 1764 , a humour fettled in one of his legs, which entirely deftroyed his health. Whiltt he was obliged to keep his bed, he feemed lefs affected by what he fuffered, than with the reftraint upon his nataral activity. When the wound was clofed, he refumed his ufual orcupations with great eagernefs ${ }_{s}$ vifited his friends, and animated the labour of the artits, while he himfelf was dying. Carried in the arms of his domeftics, he feemed to leave a portion of his life in every place he went to. He expired on the $5^{\text {th }}$ of September, 1765. By his death his family is extinct ; and the arts, and the literary world in general, have loft their warmeft, their moft active friend; and their molt zealous benefactor.

The tomb, ereded to the honour of Count Caylas, is to be feen in the chapel of St. Germain-L'Auxerrois, and deferves to be remarked. It is perfectly the tomb of an antiquary. This monument was ant ancient fepulchral antique, of the mott beautiful porphyry, with ornaments in the Egyptian tafte. From the moment that he had procured it, he had deflined it to grace the place of his interment. While he awaited the fatal hour, he placed

[^3]Vor. XV .
it in his garden; where he ufed to look upon it with a tranquil but thoughtful eye, and pointed it out to the infpection of his friends. He has even given a defeription of it in the 7th vol. of his Antiquities, which has appeared fince his death.

The character of Count Caylus is to be traced in the different occupations which divided his cares and his life. In fociety, he had all the franknefs of a foldier, and a politenefs which had nothing in it of deceit or circumvention. Born independent, he applied to fudies which fuited his tafte. Wis heart was yet better than his abilities. The former made him beloved; the latter intitled him to refpect. It happened, one day, that he faw on the border of a ditch a countryman allecep, and a boy, about eleven years of age, regarding the lineaments of his face, and his picturefque drefs, with a fixed attention. The count, approaching with affability, aiked him about what he was thinking. 'Sir, faid the child, - if I knew how to defign, I wonld 'trace out the figare of this man.' - Do fo then, faid the admirer of - artitts, here are tablets, and a 'crayon.' Emboldened by this encouragement, the child attempted to take a reprefentation of the figure before him, and he had farcely finifned the head when the comet embraced him, and informed himfelf of the place of his abode, that he might raife him to a better condition.

In his walks, he ufed frequently to try the honefty of the poor, by fending them with a piece of money to get change for him. In thefe cafes, he concealed himfelf to enjoy their confufion à not
firding him; and then, prefenting himfelf, ufed to commend their honefty, and give them double the fum. He faid frequently to his friends, ' I have this day loft a - crown ; but I was forry that I had - not an opportunity to give a fe-- cond. The beggar ought nut to - want integrity.'

The candour of this 'great man, and the fimplicity of his character, added to his merits, and to the regrets which his lofs occafioned.

Some Account of Nicholas Macbiavel : Tranflated from Mr. Barretti's nerw edition of bis Works.
M TICHOLAS Machiavel was born at Florence, on the third day of May, 1469. His father's name was Bernardo; his mother's Bartolommea. They were both defcended from illuftrious families, which had always borne the mof honourable offices under the republic from its frrf foundation to the time of which we are writing: though it is faid to be now almot two ages fince the family of Machiavel became extinct, there is one of his defeendants fill living at Florence, whore name is Giambattifta, and whofe works prove him to be a learned man.

Though it is known that Bernardo Machiavei, the father of our anthor, fudied jurifprudence; and that his mother Bartolommea dedicated her time to the mufes; yct it is impofible, at this remote time, to difcover what education they beflowed upon their fon: but we may conclude, from the great number of writings which he left behind him, that he was bred to

## CHARACTERS。

a very hardy temperament of body, to which he joined the molt intenfe application in his ftudies. It appears by his writings, that he was averfe from indolence, was very active, ftudious, and had a heart inclining rather to boldnefs than to gentlenefs. Authors pretend to affure us, that being once fufpected of hatching a confpiracy againft the family of the Medici, he was adjudged by the fenate to undergo a very grievous punifhment which was common in thefe times, and that he fuffered it without betraying one impreffion of pain or fear, with his countenance as ferene and unruffed as ufual: which, if true, was no bad proof of that firm and undaunted fpirit which is vifible in every page of his works.

It has been common, for the two laft ages, to confider Machiavel as a great hitorian and politician; and fome bave regarded him as a complete maiter in the art of war. Neverthelefs, neither his hiftory of Florence, nor his difcourfe upon Titus Livius, nor his prince, nor his letter to Pope Leo, difplays fo truly the real bent of his genius, as his treative on the military art. I have read feveral books which treat this art in detail, particularly French, and it is trange that I have never feen any mention of Machiavel made in them, although it is certain that the moft important and material fules contained in thefe books. were borrowed from bis treatife on the art of war. It is true, his ideas might have been extended or refined by fucceeding writers, in proportion to the progrefs of the improvenient of the art; but all of them, in fome degree or other, have reared their fabrics upon the forn-
dation which was laid by him, and have only improved the materials which he extracted from the ignorance of a barbarous age. Nor would it be difficult to prove, that the cuftom, now fo univerfal, of refting the whole ftrength of war upon the infantry rather than the cavalry, was derived from him. This improvement holds the firft place in the art of war; and that it thould have originated from Machiavel is afonifhing, when we confider two things; firt, that he never was a foldier; and fecondly, that in his time the infantry of an army was held in great contempt. Never to, have borne arms, and yet to have publifhed an open declaration againf an eftablifhed cuftom; and to be fuccefsful too againf prejudice and opinion, was a triumph worthy of the genius of Machiavel; and proves that he was not compicuous as an hiftorian and politician oniy, but that he was eminently fo in the art of war alfo.

To thefe three diftinguifhed titles we may add that of flatefman; that is, a prasical politician, in oppofition to the theory of the fudy. How lucky was it for the world, that there were found (in I know not what library) and publifed, thofe letters which he wrote during his different embaffies at foreign courts, and thofe which he dictated in quality of fecretary to the republic! By the firf we difcover how great were his diligence, his penetration, his acutenefs, his addrefs, his art in fathoming the human foul. We muft dive deeply into thefe letters, to difcover the extraordinary talents with which nature had endued him, and what good ufe he made of them; how he managed and roftrained the cruel difo
pofition of the brutal Duke Valentine, and drew forth from his deceitful foul the moft fecret defigns, the molt concealed plots, always oppofing his dark impoltures with the mott artful fimplicity, and fathoming his very foul; how he bridled the turbulent feirit of that other mifcreant, John Paul Baglioni, continually counteracting him, outwitting him, and alarming his perfidious heari with fuch terrors as would have prevented him from his daring defigns, had it been poffible for any man to effect fuch a miracle : how he knew to wind himfelf into the humour of that terrible pope, Julian II. to flatter him, to gain his good graces, and to win him to the beft interefts of his republic. How unlucky it is, that we are ignorant of his negociations with the emperor, and with the king of France, to whofe courts he had been deputed; and that we have not in our poffefion thofe difcourfes which he ade to fo many princes with whom he was engaged on public affairs, and of thofe harangues by which he roured his fellow citizens to act-againit the foes of his country!

By the fecond [letters, which he wrote in quality of fecretary to the republic] we difern how the public councils were elucidated by his uaderlanding, and with what addrefs he formed all his projects, and enticed every one to act the part in them which he had alloted for them; how he directed even the inferior members of the flate with moft artful policy, here exercifing his perfuafion, and there his authority ; encouraging, rewarding, exhorting, praifing, blaming, reprimanding, in every inftance sxaty conforming to the time,
the bufinefs, the circumfances, and the perfons.

Let us recollect all thefe truths together, let us weigh them carefully, and let us confider Machiavel as a fimpleton! which many very fagacious monks have been pleared to do, and in particular the jefuit Lucchefini !-In trath, it is not contended that he was poffeffed of good morals.-But that he was a fimpleton!-Good heaven! one muft be a monk indeed, to advance fo impoffible a falfehood.

Exclufive of that train of clofe and ferious thinking which was neceffary to difcharge the duties of the important employment that he held, Machiavel poffeffed fo refined a gaiery, fo much good humour, fo various and fo fprightly, that he feemed to have two fouls in one body; one entipely ferious, and the other entirely comic. Let thofe who affect to be fo enraptured with the Decameron, read attentively his tale of Belfegore, and let them tell me whether there is in the firlt any tale that can be compared with the latter, whether we confider it with refpeat to the fingular invention diplayed in it, the eafe and hamour of the thoughts, which blend fo gracefully with each other, or the correct elegance of the file ; infomuch that, if Machiavel had taken the trouble to compore a number of thefe tales, it is very probable that Boccace would not have held the firft rank as a novellif.

And what hall we fay of his comedies? How admirably are the unities of action, time, and place, united in them! What natural ctsaracters are difplayed in them! What well-conceived intrigues,

## CHARACTERS.

and how happily unravelled! And the whole is fo finely expreffed in a chafte and lively ftile, with fuch abundance of wit, and forms fo enchanting an affiemblage, that the attention is roufed, the heart is interelted, the foul is charmed, and we forget that we are only reading a comedy. Let us therefore exclaim with the reverend father Lucchefini, and half a million of other monks - let us exclaim, in the name of truth, "Machiavel was a fimpleton! O what a firnpleton!' Simpletons indeed!

We can difcover by the writings of Machiavel, that he pafed the greatef part of his life in fevere fudy, continually engaged either in topics interefting to mankind, or in the zealous and honourable fervice of his country. Mof authors who have written of him, have affirmed, that he lived and died poor; but as the ideas of poverty and riches are relative to the refpective circumftances of people, it feems to me that the word poor is very improperly applied to a citizen of Elorence, who, like Machiavel, (as appears by the will which he made five years before his death) poffeffed a good houfe, free from all charges, a vineyard, fields, and thickets, from all which he was furnifhed with every neceflary for himfelf and family, without being obliged to the good-will of his neighbous.

I have already mentioned the time of his birth. He died on the zad day of June, 1527 , in the 58 th year of his age. In his laft moments, he evinced the molt friendly difpofitions to the chriftian faith, without murmuriag againft heaven or its decrees, as has been infinua:ed by the lying Lucchefini and his abettors; which may be incon-
teftibly proved by a letter written by one of his fons to a near relation of his father's. The original is fill preferved, and is to the following purport.

## " Moft dear Francis,

I cannot refrain from rears, in telling you that my father died the 22 d of this month of a cholic, oc-cafioned by a medicine which he had taken two days before. He confeffed his fins to father Matteo, who continued with him till his death. Oar father has left us in great poverty, as you fhall know. When you return hither, I fhall tell you every thing. I am, Scc.

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\text { june, } 1527 .
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Pietro Machiavelli."

Menoirs of Tobn Baptife Santeuil; a celebrated Latin poet of the lajt century.

SANTEUIL was a latin poet, born at Paris in 1630 . As to his perfon, he was above the middle fize. At the age of twenty he entered amongtt the regular canons of the abbey of St. Victor. La Bruyere has painted the character of this fingular and truly original poet, in the mof lively colours: " Image a man of great facility of temper, complaifant and docile, in an inftant violent, choleric, paffionate, and capricious. A man fimple, credulous, playful, volatile, pucrile; in a word, a child in grey hairs; bot let him collect himfelf, or rather call forth his interior genius, I ventare to fay, without his knowledge or privacy, what fallies! what elevalion! what images! what latinity! Do you fpeak of one and the fame perfon,
you will aff? Yes, of the fame, of Theodas, and of him alone. He fhrieks, he jumps, he rolls upon the ground, he roars, he ftorms; and in the midft of this tempelt, a flame iffues that fhines, that rejoices; without a figure he rattles like a fool, and thinks like a wife $\operatorname{man}$; he utters truths in a ridiculous way, and in an ideotic manner rational and fenfible things. It is altonifhing to find good fenfe dif. clofe itfelf from the bofom of buffoonery, accompanied with grimaces and contortions. What fhall I fay more? He does and he fays better than he knows. Thefe are jike two fouls that are unacquainted with each other, which have each their turn and feparate functions. A feature would be wanting in this extraordinary portrait, if I omitted faying, that he has, at once, an infatiable thirft for praife, ready to throw himfelf at the mercy of the critics, and at the bottom fo docile, as to profit by their cenfure. I begin to perfuade myfelf, that I have been drawing the portraits of two different perfons; it would not be imponible to find a third in Theodas; for he is a good man, a pleafant man, an excellent man,"

To Santeuil we are indebted for many fine church hymns. Santeuil read the verfes he made for the inhabitants of heaven, with all the agitations of a demoniac. Defpreaux faid he was the devil whom God compelled to praife faints. He was among the number of poets, whofe genius was as impetwous as their mule was decent.

Santeuil, before he engaged in finging the myfteries of chriftianity, and the praifes of the faints, had celebrated the glory of feveral great
men, and enriched the city of Paris with many agreeable and ingenious infcriptions. It was the great Boffuet who engaged Santeail to quit the profane mufes, to confecrate him to religious poems. Neverthelefs, when La Qaintinie gave his inftructions upon gardening, Santeuil could not refrain ornamenting it with a poem, in which the divinities of paganifm performed the principal parts. Boffuet, to whom he had promifed never more to introduce the fabulous gods, confidered him as perjured. Santeuil, confcious of the reproach, excufed himfelf in a poetical piece, at the head of which was a plate, in which he was reprefented upon his knees, a rope round his neck, and a flambeau in his hand, walking from the church of Meaux, in the attitude of a man making a kind of honourable amende.

This poem fatisfied the great Bofluet. The poet had more difficulty in appeafing the jefuits, who could not pardon him for the epitaph he had written for the great Arnaud. In vain did he addrefs a letter to father Jouvenci, in which he lavifhed the greatelt encomiuns upon that fociety. As he did not retract thofe he had beftowed upon the declared foe of the fame fociety, the jefuits were but little fatisfied with it; and this ftep only ferved to teflify the unfteadinefs and levity of the poet. Father Commire wrote his Linguarium upon this occafion; and an enemy to the jefuits, fpared him as little, in a piece called, Santolius penitens; and the poet of St. Vietor, found that, by endeavouring to keep in with both parties, he equally difpleafed them. Santeuil received fome confolation amidft
amidft thofe attacks, in the commerce of the literary and great world.

Many anecdotes have appeared of this great man, fome of which we thall lay before our readers.

Santeuil one day compofed fome verfes for a fcholar, who alking to whom he was indebted for the obligation, the poet replied, "if you are afked who made there, you need only reply it was the devil." The fubject of the fcholar's poem was, "A youth in a fit of pafion, took up a knife and cut his younger brother's throat; the mother in a rage, threw the culprit into a copper of boiling water; diftracted at what the had done, flie hung herfelf, and the father was fhocked at the horrid fpectacle." The point was to reduce thefe accidents into a fhort compals, and Santeuil rendered them thus,
> "Alter cum puero mater con" juncta marito
> "Cutello, limphâ, fune, dolore "cadunt."

Though Santeuil was often preffed to qualify himfelf for prie th's orders, he never was but in deacon's. This did not, however, prevent his preaching in a village, on a day that the prieft could not be found. Scarce had he mounted the pulpit, before he forgot himfelf, and was confufed: he retired, faying, "I had a great many more things to fay to you; but it is needlefs to preach any more; you would not be the better for it."

A priet of St. Victor fhewed Santeuil fome verfes, in which was the word quonian, which is an expreffion entirely profaic. Santeuil, in order to rally him, repeated a
whole pfalm, in which the word quonian occurred twenty times. is Confitemini domino quoniam bonus; quoniam mifericordia ejus; quoniam falutare tuum, \&c." The prieft, piqued at this, immediately replied in the words of Virgil,

## "Infanire libet quoniam tibi."

Santenil faid, that though there was no falvation out of the church for any one, he was an exception to the rule, as he was obliged to withdraw from it to work his own, as whilf he faid there, he could not help liftening with too much felf-applaufe to his own hymns.

Being at Port-Royal, where his hymns were finging, a peafant by the fide of him bellowed out in fuch an outrageous manner, that the poet could not refrain faying, "Be filent, thou brute, and let thofe angels fing."

Whenever he took an enmity to any one, he never could be afterwards reconciled to him. He was one day talking to the Duchefs Dumaine, of the bad conduct of a prior of the abbey of St. Victor; and as he began to be quite out of temper upon the occafion, the duchers, who imagined he was talking of the prior then living, faid Santeuil was quite in the right, and that he fhould be turned out. "Heaven has fettled this matter, (faid he) for he has been dead thefe hundred years."

He was prevailed upon, by a friend, to be a fpectator at a private dramatic reprefentation. The piece was far advanced, when he jumped up in the middle of an inrerefting ficene, and violently clapped his hands, crying, "What an amazing fool $I$ am?" "What is

## 4 ANNUALREGISTER; 1772。

the matter?" faid his friend; "Why, I have forgot to get my dinner."

A Parifian hurband was lamenting to Santeuil the infidelities of his wife: " A mere flea-bite," faid the poet, "or lefs, as it is only an imaginary complaint; few die of it, and many live with it."

An agreeable woman, to whom Santeuil owed fome money, meeting him one day at a private houfe, afked him the reafon fhe had not feen him fo long: "Is it becaufe you owe me fomething ?" "No, madam," replied the poet, "that is not what prevents my vifiting, and you are the caufe that you are not paid." "How fo ?" faid the lady; "Becaufe," faid he, "whenever I fee you, I forget every thing."

Santeuil having a confefional drefs on, either to fay vefpers, or to mufe upon fome production, a lady who took him for a confeffor, threw herfelf upon her knees, and recounted ail her fins. The post muttered fomething to himfelf, and the good penitent thinking he was reproaching her for her wickednefs, haftened the conciufion of her confeffien: when the found the confeffor quite filent, fhe then alked him for abfolution. "What, do you take me for a prieft?" faid Santeuil. "Why then," faid the lady, quite alarmed, "s did you lifen to me?" "And why," replied Santeuil, "did you fpeak to me?" "I'll this inftant go and complain of you to your prior,?" faid the enraged female. "And Y," faid the poet, "am going to your hulband, to give him a foll account of your conduct."

In a chapter held at St. Victor, to admit Santeuil's hymns, a prich
faid, that it was improper to fing in a church, the hymns of a man who was fo irregular in his conduct. Santeuil infantly replied, "Do not confider the workman, but the work : the tabernacle of our altar is fine; you received it, and praifed it; it is, neverthelefs, the production of a proteflant:- the cafe is the fame with regard to my hymns."

A certain preacher held forth at St. Mary, without giving his auditory any fatisfaction. Santeuil, who was prefent, faid, "He did better laft year." A by-ftander afferted he muft be miftaken; for the prefent pulpit-humper-had not preached laft year. "That is the very reafon," faid Santeuil.

He was the firf who let fly the fhafts of fatire againft the monks. A Provencal gentieman complained to an attorney at Paris, that he had been cheated by a monk. "What, Sir," faid Santevil, who was prefent, "a man of your years nor to know the munks! - There are," continsed he, "four things in this world you fhould always guard againft; the face of a woman, the hind part of a mule, the fide of a cart, and a monk on all fides."

Santeuil returning one night to St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, the porter refufed opening the door, faying he had pofitive orders to admit no one at that hour. After much altercation, Santeuil nipt half a lovis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate admit. tance. As foon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a fone, upon which he had been freting while he waited for the door opening. The officious porter, animated with the poet's gene. rofity, ran to get the book, and

Santeuil fhut the door upon him. Mafter Peter, who was half naked, knocked in turn, when Santeuil ftarted the fame difficulties as he had done againlt admiting any one at that time of night, and that he would not difobey the prior. "Ay, but Mater Santeuil," laid the porter, "you know I let you in very ciuilly." "And fo will I you as civliy," faid Santeuil, "if you pieafe:-You know the price, in ar out is the word, and i can dally no longer." The porter finding he was likely to fleep in the ftreet half naked, and run the rifk of lofing his place, flipt the piece of gold under the door, laying, "I thought a poet's money would not flay long with me," and purchafed his admittance.

Santeuil made for Dominique, Harlequin of the Italian comedy, this laconic epitaph :
"Caftigat ridendo mores."
An anecdore upon this occafion, fhould not be fupprefied.-Santexil did not always receive admonition calmly, but fometimes replied with warmth. M. Boffuet having reproached him for fome impropriety of conduct, concluded with faying, "Your life is not very edifying ; and if 1 was your fuperior, I would fend you into fome little cure, to tell your beads, and fay your breviary." "And I," faid Santeuil, "jf I were king of France, would drive you from your fnug retreat, and fend you to the ifle of Patmos, to make a new Apocalypfe."

In 1697, Santeuil accompanied the Duke of Bourbon, governor of Burgundy, to the point of returning to Paris, when he was feized
with a violent cholic, which carried him off, after being fourteen hours in the greatelt agonies. In his laft moments he was iniormed, that his highnefs the Duke of Bourbon, had fent one of his pages to enquire after his health: Santeuil turned up his eyes to heaven, and cried out in tranfport, Tu folus alti/fimus, and repeated thefe words feveral times.

Anecriotes of Rubens and Vandyck.

IN the church of the Auguftines at Antwerp, at the high altar, is a celebrated picture by Rubens, reprefenting, in one part, the Virgin Mary fitting with the child Jefus in her lap, and, in another part, feveral faints and fainteffes ftanding. The breaft of one of thefe, St. Sebaftian, is faid to have been painted by Vandyck, when he was only a difciple of Rubens. This great mafter being engaged one day abroad, his difciples went into his painting-room, where, after having been fome time employed in admiring his works, they began to play or romp in fuch a manner, that the breaft of St . Sebaftian, which was not yet dry, was brufhed away by a hat thrown at random. This accident put an end to their play: they were very anxjous to reftore it, fearing that, if Rubens difcovered it, they fhould all be difcarded. At length it was agreed, that Anthony frould undertake to mend the faint's breaft. In fhort, taking his mafter's pallet and brufhes, he fucceeded fo well, that his companions imagined that Rubens would overlook it. They were miftaken ; for Rubens, at his return, knew immediately that fome
one had touched upon his performance: calling his difciples, he afked them why any one had dared to meddle with his painting? They were fome time doubtful whether they fhould confefs or deny the fact. Threats at length prevailed: they owned that Vandyck had thrown his hat upon it. Upon this, clofeting Vandyck, intead of chicing him, he told him, that "it was proper and even neceitary for him to travel into Italy, the only fchool that produced excellent painters; and that, if he would take his adyice, he would arrive at the highert perfection." Vandyck replied, that " he was very defrous of it, but that his purfe was not equal to fuch a journey, and that he feared he thould be obliged to fell his hat on the road." Rubens affured him, that that fhould be his concern; and, accordingly, a few days after, he made him a prefent of a purfe full of pititoles, and added to that gift a dapple grey horfe, of great beauty, to carry him thither. In return for this, Vandyck painted for his mafter a chimney-piece, and afterwards fet out for Italy, about the year 1621 , being then about one or two-and twenty years of age.

It is faid, that Vandyck's mother was paffionately fond of embroidery, that the excelled in it, and embroidered feveral hillorical fubjects with fuch furprifing ikill, that they have been effeemed matierpieces by proficients in that art. Being defirous to have her fon inftructed in the firlt rudiments of grammar, fhe began by fending him to fchool to learn reading and writing. As he had ink, paper, and pens at command, he amufed himelf more with drawing figures,
and other flight fatches, than with making letters. One day his mafter having threatened to whip one of his fchool-fellows, Vandyck pofitively affured him, that he need not fear his mafter's threats, as he would take care to prevent his receiving the threatencd correction. -" How fo ${ }^{2}$ " replied his fchoolfellow. "I'll paint," replied Vandyck, "a faceon your pofteriors;" which he did with fuch fkill, that, when the mafter drew up the curtain, he laughed fo immoderately, that he forgave the culprit.

It is pretended, that Rubens painted the defient from the crofs at the altar of the Fufileers at Antwerp, in return for a frall part of their garden, which they had given him for the embellifhment and enlargement of the houfe which he was then building. This houfe is fill in being, and, together with the fleet, bears the name of Rubens.

While the painter was finifing this picture, he received a vifit from the fuperiors; and, as the foldingdoors, which were to inclofe it, were open, they were furprifed at not feeng their patron-faint, St. Chrittopher. Rubens well knew their embarrafment, and faid, " I will let you into the defign of the fubject I am now painting: Chrifopplorus fignifies Chriftun ferre, or to carry Cibrift; the figures in this picture lend their hands to take down Chrif from the crofs, and to carry him. St. Simeon, who hạs Chrift in his arms, carries him, confequently he is Cobriftophorus. The bleffed Virgin, when pregnant, carried Chrit." - He was going on, when he perceived, by the folemn filence of thore gentlemen, that they defired fomething mose that
than metaphors; in proportion, therefore, as he cloled the doors of his pifure, and as they faw, by degrees, their good patron appear, their fadnefs was converted into the greatelt joy; efpecially, when they faw him in his full dimenfions, and of a wonderful fize, they flood as if they were thunder-ftruck: in a word, thoroughly fatisfied with that gigantic figure, without giving Rubens time to enter into a difcaflion of his work, they withdrew, and left him atonimed at their ftupid ignorance. At the fame inftant, therefore; he added in the fame picture two other figures, viz. an owl in the fky, and a turbot in the water: thefe were the fymbols which he thought fuitable to connoiffeurs of that ftamp. They are ftill in being, and may be feen in the picture, which is a mafter-picce both in colouring and defign.

While Rubens was drawing the picture of the Rector of St. Wurburge in Antwerp, the daughter of one of the fuperiors of the church came to make him a vifit; and, as fhe ftaid wish him till his Iketch was finithed, Rubens, who was a gallant man, begged her to do. him the honour to be prefent again at his work the next day; to which fhe agreed. Rubens, on whom the beauty of the young lady had made an impreffion, defired the rector to allow him to draw her picture at the fame time that he was drawing his, which was readily granted; for this purpofe, he placed a cloth ready primed behind the rector's picture, and the next day, when the prieft and the lady were affembled at his houfe, he drew the picture of the fair-one, without her perceiving it: fhe was, therefore, aftonithed, when fhe faw a flriking
likenefs of herfelf, together with that of the rector. She recovered, however, from her furprize; and, in the moft graceful manner, feeing herfelf fo finely painted, fhe returned her acknowledgements to. Rubens.

Some days after, the rector fhewed the lady's father the two pictures, and afked him if he knew them? He, in the utmof aftonifhment, agreed that it was his daughter's picture ; at length, the unravelling of this fcene of gallantry, was the procuring leave for Rubens to vifit the fair-one, and the fettiing with the rector and the father of the lady, the price of that famous piece of the elevation of the crofs, which, being placed in that church, was criticifed, and the painter treated as a dauber. The lady for fome time difcontinued her vifits, on account of fome flight difagreement between her and Rubens. At length, indifference yielding to merit, he became, with the confent of her father, the huiband of that fair-one, whofe character he retrieved, which fhe feemed, in fome meafure, to have fullied by the vifits too often repeated, which the made him at the beginning of their acquaintance.
Roore, who had been a difciple of Rubens, being in bad circumflances, Rubens, having found him in a garret where he lodged, Atrongly urged him to go to Antwerp, with an offer of an handfome houle, and employment for his life; but Roofe politely declined it. However, after this vifit, availing himfelf of fome influctions that Rubens had given him, he made better ufe of his talents, and lived comfortably. It is faid, that, when the inhabitants of Ghent defired Rubens to
paint
paint fome pictures for them, he replied, that " they had no occafion for him, having in their city fo fine a Rose."? His matter-piece; the confecration of St. Nicholas, is over the high altar of the chapel of St. Anne, in St. Nicholas church, at Ghent.

Rubens finifhed the picure of the adoration of the rwije men, now at the high altar of the choir in the abbey-church of St. Michael, Antwerp, in lefs than a fortnight, and received for it as many hundred florins, as he had employed days. The abbot being difgutted at this high price, was pacified by his picture, which Rubens gave him. This picture may be feen on the tomb of that abbot, near the high altar. It is affirmed, that as many florins have been offered for that, as Rubens received for the other.

Soon alter. Vandyck's return from Italy, he accidentally met with D. Teniers, who accolted him with great politenefs, and alked him, whether he had much bufinefs fince he came from Rome? "What bufnefs, think you, can I have had time to do ?"" replied Vandyck; "I am only juit arrived here. Would you believe, that ${ }^{\circ}$ I offered to draw that fat brewer's pifture, who jurt now pafled us, for two pifoles, and that the looby laughed in my face, faying it was too dear? I affure yon, that, if the cards do not turn up better, I fhall make no long tay at Bruffels." Soon after this, he painted thofe two famous pictures, the Nativity, and a Dying Corifa, the frrlt in the parifh church, the fecond in that of the Capauchins, at Termond.

When he was in Holland, he was very defirous to fee Franc Hals, the painter, who had great reputation
then for portraits. On entering his room, he afked to have his picture drawn. Hals, who knew Vandyck only by fame, undertook it, and went to work. The latter, feeing his head finifhed, rofe up, faying, that it was a ftriking likenefs. Afterwards he propofed to Hals, that if he would fit in return, he would alfo draw his picture; to which Hals having agreed, merely from curiofity, exclaimed, on feeing his picture finified in fo fhort a time, "Thou art the devil, or elfe Vandyck." This picture of Hals has been engraved by Cofter, at the Hague.

Vandyck, finding he could not make a fortune in his own country, took a refolution of going over into England. Accordingly he borroised fome guineas of Teniers, and fet out, farnifed with letters of recommendarion. His fuperior genius foon brought him into great reputation; and above all, he excelled in portraits, which he drew with an inconceiveable facility, and for which he charged a very bigh price, according to the infructions which had been given him on that head. It is affirmed, that for fome of them he received 400 guineas apiece. He foon found himfelf loaded with honours and riches, and, as he had a noble and generous heart, he made a figure fuitable to his fortune; his table was elegant, and plentifully furnifhed, and he often entertained his guefts, after dinner, with a concert performed by the beft mulicians of London. Notwithtanding this expence, he amaffed great wealch; when a chemitit had the art to infruate himfelf into his efteem, and infpired him with a deffre of converting copper into gold ; but the
fecres
fecret had no other effect, than making him convert his gold into fmoke. Rubens, being informed of it, wrote to his difciple ; he acknowledged his error, and corrected it. At length Vandyck, being at an early age fubject to the gout, was attacked by a fever, which undermined him by degrees, and carried him to the grave in the year $16_{41}$, at the age of 42 . He was buried in St . Paul's, and left to his heirs a confiderable eftate, which fome have made amount to 40,000 l. fierling.

Behind the high altar, in St. James's church at Antwerp, is Rubens's chapel, in which he was interred May 31,1640 , aged 63 . At the altar of that chapel, is a picture of his painting, reprefenting the bleffed Virgin fitting with the child Jefus in her lap, accompanied by St. Jerom and St. George. The latter, who is on the left, with a banner in his hand, is the portrait of Rubens, who has there drawn himfelf; and, what is more remarkable, the faces of the Virgin, and of two other Sainteffes, are thofe of his three wives. This admirable picture is engraved by Pontius. M. Parys, canon of Antwerp, who is a relation of Rubens's third wife, has, among ocher pictures, thofe of Rubens, and his fecond and third wife, all drawn by that great mafter.
[Though the above is generally faid and believed, no hiftorian (as we remember) mentions more than two of his wives, viz. Catherine de Breats, and Helena Forman.]

Anecdotes of Rembrandt.

VAN Rhin Rembrandt was a painter and engraver of the

Fleminh fchool; he was born in 1606 , in a mill upon the banks of the Rhine, from whence he derived his name of Van Rhin. This mafter was born with a creative genius, which never attained perfection. It was faid of him, that he would have invented painting, if he had not found it already difcovered. Without itudy, without the afifitance of any mafter, but by his own inftinct, he formed rules, and a certain practical method for colouring, and the mixture produced the defigned effect. Nature is not fet of to the greateft advantage in his pictures; but there is fuch a ftriking truth and fimplicity in them, that his heads, particularly his portraits, feem animated, and rifing from the carvafs. He was fond of frong contrafts of light and fiade. The light entered into his workingroom only by a hole, in the manner of a camera obfcura, by which he judged with greater certainty of his productions. This artift confidered painting like the flage, where the characters do not frike unlefs they are exaggerated. He did not purfue the method of the Flemith painsers of finithing his pieces. He fometimes gave his light fuch thick touches, that it feemed more like modelling than painting. A head of his has been fhewn, the nofe of which was fo thick of paint, as that which he copied from nature. He was told one day, that by his peculiar method of employing colours, his pieces appeared rugged and un-even-he replied, he was a painter, and not a dyer. He took a pleafure in dreffing his figures in an extraordinary manner: with this view he had collected a great number of eaftern caps, ancicat armour,
and drapery long fince out of fa-
fhion. Whorh ha was advifed to conlult antiquity to attain a briter tafte in draining, as his was ufually heavy and unever, he rook his counicllor to the cloce where thefe old veliments were depofited, faying, by way of derifion, thofe were his antiques.

Rembrandt, like mift men of genius, had many caprices. Berng one day at work, paining a whole family in a fingle picture, wrd being brought him that his monkey was dead, he was fo affetted at the lofs of this animal, that without paying any attention to the perfons who were fitting for their pictures, he painted the monkey upon the fame canvals. This whim could not fail difpleafing thofe the piece was defigned for; but he would not efface it, chufing rather to lofe the fale of his picture.

This, freak will appear ftill more extraordinary in Rembrandt, when it is confidered, that he was extremely avaricious, which vice daily grew upon him. He pracifed varions ftratagems to fell his prints at a high price. The public were very defirous of purchafing them, and not without reaion. In his prints the fame tafte prevails as in his pietures, they are rough and irregular, but piçarefque. In order to heighten the value of his prints, and increafe their price, he made his fon fell them, as if he had purloined them from his father; others he expofed at public fales, and went thither himfelf in difguife to bid for them; fometimes he gave out that he was going to leave Holland, and fettle in another country. Thefe ftratagems were fuccefsful, and he got his own

he roold poine bia pian are fo
 atternes thumed them, and shey becanie frefin plarts. Who they wanted retouching, he made fome alerations in them, which promoted the fale of his prints a chird time, though they difered but litthe from the firt imprefions.

His pupils, who were not ignorant of his avarice, one day painted fome pieces of money upon cards, and Rembrandt no fooner faw them, but he was going to take them up. He was not angry at the pleafantry, but his avarice fill pres vailed.

## Anecdotes of Anionio Verrio.

EHARIES II. having a mind to revive the manufactory of tapeftry at Mortlack, which had been interrupted by the civil war, fent for Verrio, a Neapolitan, to England: but, changing his purpole, comigned over Windfor ta his pencil. The king was induced to this, by feeing fome of his paintings at Lord Arlington's, at the end of St. James's-park, where at prefent frands Bucling ham-houle. The firit picure Verrio drew for the king, was his majefty in naval triumph, now in the public din-ning-room in the caftle. He executed molt of the cielings there, one whole fide of St. George's. hall, and the chapel. On the cieling of the former, he has pictured Anthony Earl of Shaftero bury, in the character of Faction, difperfing libels; as in another place, he revenged a private quar: rel with the houfe-keeper, Mirso Marriot, by borrowing her ugly
face for one of the furies. With ftill greater impropriety, he has introduced himfelf, Sir Godfrey Kneiler, and Bap. May, furveyor of the works, in long periwigs, as fpectators of Chritt healing the fick. He is recorded as operator of all there gaudy works, in a large infeription over the tribune at the end of the hali:

The king paid him generounty. Verne mer with a memorandum of monies he had received for his performances at Windfor: As the comparifon of prices in different ages, may be one of the moit ufeful parts of this work, and as it is remembered what Annibal Caracci received for his giorious labour in the Farnefe palace at Rome. it will not perhaps be thought tedious, if Ifet down this account.

An account of monies paid for painting done in Windfor Caftle for his majefty, by Signior Verrio, fince Joly, 1676 .
l. s. $d$.

King's guard-chamber
King's prefence-chamber 20000 Privie-chamber
Queen's drawing-room
Queen's bed chamber 10000 King's great bed chamber 12000 King's little bed-chamber 5000 King's drawing-room King's clofet - - 5000 King's eating room Qaeen's long gallery Queen's chape!
King's privie back-fairs The king's gratuity -
The king's carved ftairs 1500 o Queen's privie-chamber 20000 King's guard - chamber Itairs
Queen's prefence-chamber 20000

Queen's great ftairs - 20000
Queen's guard-chamber 20000 Privie-gallery - - 20000 Court-yard - - 20000 Penfica at Midfummer, 1680 - - - 10000 A gratuity of 200 guineas $215^{8} 4$ Penfion at Chritmas, 168010000 Ienfion at Midfummer,
1631 - - - 10000 The king's chapel - 90000 Over-work in the chapel 15000 554584 On the back of this paper.
His majery's gift a gold chain

20000
More by the Duke of Albemarle for a ceiling

6000
More my Lord of Effex 4000 More from Mr. Montague of London

80000
More of Mr. Montague
of Woodcust - - 130000
In all 684584
The king's bounty did not fop here; Verriolad a place of mattergardener, and a lodging at the end of the park, now Carleton-houfe. He was expenfive, and kept a great table, and ofien prefled the king for money, with a freedom which his majefty's own franknefs indulged. Once at Hampton Court, when he had but lately received an advance of a thoufand pounds, he found the king in fuch a circle, that he could not approach. He called out, Sire, I defire the favour of fpeaking to your majelly. Well, Verrio, faid the king, what is your requet? Money, Sir; I am fo fhort in cafh, that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your majelty and
and I have learned by experience, that pedlars and painters cannot give credit ong. The king fmiled, and faid, he had but lately ordered him rooul. Yes, sir, replied he, but that was foon paid a a ay, and I have no gold left. At that rate, faid the king, you wculd fpend more than I do to muintain my family. True, anfwerea Verrio ; but does your majeity keep open table as I do?

The revolution was by no means agrecable to Verrio's religion or principles. He quitted his place, and even refufed to work for King William. From that time, he was for fome years employed at the Lord Exater's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatforth; at the former, he painted feveral chambers, which are reckoned among t his bef works. He has placed his own portrait in the room where he reprefented the hiftory of Mars and Venus; and for the Bucchus befiriding a hoghead, he has, accord. ing to is wiual liherty, borrowed the countenance of a dean, with whom he was at variance. At laft, by perfuation of Lord Exeter, he condefcended to ferve King Wil. liam, and was fent to HamptonCourt, where, among other things, he painted the great ftair-cafe, and as ill, as if he had fpoiled it out of principle. His eyes failing him, Queen Anne gave him a pention of 2001 . a year for life, but he did not erijoy it long, dying at Hampton-Court in 1707.

Anecdotes of Boerbaave.
THough ne bave in a former wolume, given a general character of this great man, cuis douldt not but
the following additional particulars of bis life, will be acceptable to our readers.

HERMAN Boerhaave was born at Woerhout, near Leyden, in the year 1658. This great phyfician has given us the inftitutes of medicine, which he wrote for the infleuction of his pupils; Aphorifms upon the Knowledge and Cure of Diforders: he may be ftiled the Euclid of phyficians, and thefe the elements of chemiftry. This laft work is confidered as the mafterpiece of this illuftrious man, who has publifhed feveral other ufeful works.

From the time of the learned Hippocrates, no phyfician has more jully merited the efteem of his cotemporaries, and the thanks of polterity, than Boerhaave. He united to an uncommon genius, and extraordinary talents, the qualities of the heart, which give them fo great a value to fociety. He is painted to us as above the middle fize, and well proportioned; of a ftrong, robult conititution. He made a decent, fimple, and venerable appearance, particularly when age had changed the colour of his hair: in a word, he greatly refembled the picture that is given us of Socrates : he had the fame features, but they were foftened, and more engaging. He was an eloquent orator, and declaimed with dignity and grace. He taught very methodically, and with great precifion; he never tired his auditors, but they always regretted that his difcourfes were finihed. He would fometimes give them a lively turn with raillery; but his raillery was refined and ingenious, and it enlivened the fubject he treated of,

## CHARACTERS.

without carrying with it any thing fevere or fatyrical. A declared foe to all excefs, he confidered decent mirth as the falt of life. Morning and evening he confecrated to fludy: he gave the public part of the time which intervened; the refl was for his friends and his amufement. When health would permit, he regularly rode on horfeback; when his trength began to fail him, he walked on foot; and upon his return home, mufic, of which he was pationately fond, made the hours of relaxation glide agreeably away, and enabled him to return to his labours with redoubled alacrity.

Boerhaave, at the age of fifteen, found himfelf without parents, protection, advice, or fortune. He had already ftudied theology, and the other ecclefiaftical fciences, with the defign of devoting himfelf to a clerical life; but the fcience of nature, which equally engaged his attention, foon engroffed his whole time. He practifed phyfic, after being received doctor in that feience in 1693 . This illuftious phyfician, whole name afterwards fread throughout the world, and who left at his death above 200,0001 . fterling, could at that time barely live by his labours, and was compelled to teach the mathematics to obtain neceffaries. His merit being at length difcovered, many powerful triends patronized him, and procured him three valuable employments; the firt was that of profenor of medicine. in the univerfity of Leyden; the fecond, that of proteffor of chemiftry ; and thirdiy, that of profefior of botany. The Academy of Sciences at Paris, and the Royal Society at London, invited him to become one of their members. He communicated to

VOL. XV.
each his difcoveries in chemiftry. The city of Leyden became in his time the fchool of Europe for this fcience, as well as medicine and botany. All the princes of F.urope fent him difciples, who found in this fkilful profeffor, not only an indefatigable teacher, but even a tender father, who encouraged them to purfue their labours, confoled them in their aflictions, and folaced them in their wants.

When Peter the Great went to Holland in 1715 , to initruct himfelf in maritime aftairs, be alfo atcended Boerhave to receive his leffons.

His reputation was fpread as far as China: a Mandarine wrote to him with this infcription, To the illuftrious Boerbaave, pbyjcian in Europe, and the letter came regularly to him.

The city of Leyden have raifed a monument in the church of St. Peter, to the falutary genius of Boerhave, Salutifero Boerbaavii genio facrum. It confifts of an urn upon a pedeftal of black marble; fix heads, four of which reprefent the four ages of life, and two the fciences in which Boerhaave excelled, form a group iffuing between the urn and its fupporters. The capital of this balis is decorated with a drapery of white marble, in which the artif has thewn the different emblems of diforders and their remedies. Above, upon the furface of the pedettal, is the medallion of Boethave, at the extremity of the frame, a ribband difplays the favourite metto of this learned man: Simplex figillum veri, Truth unarrayed.

Boerhaave, after pafing an ufeful and agreeable life, departed this world in the ycar 1738 , aged fixty-

D nine,
nine, fincerely lamented by his friends, regretted by the worthy and the good, and revered by the great and the learned.

## Of Francis Duke de la Rochefoucault.

THIS duke, who was allo prince de Marfillac, was fon of Francis 1. duke Rochefoucault, and born in 1613 . This nobleman paffed half. of his life in troubles and diSquictudes. He waṣ one of the firft who lifted under the banner of the princes againft the minitty and cardinal Richelieu. When reftored to tranquility, he cultivated letters. and philofophy, and his houfe became the rendezvous of all who knew how to think. He wrote the Memoirs of: Ann of Aufria, with the energy of a Tacitus; they are in every one's hands, but. we know by heart his Reffexions and Maxims, where he has drawn a perfect picture of men. The touches. of the painter here are delicate and refined. Though there is but one truth in this book, That felf-love is the motive of all our actions, yet this truth is placed in fo many different points of view, that it is always flriking.

It was partly at the infligation of the beaviful Dutchefs de Longueville, that the Duke de Rochefoncault engaged in the civil wars, in which he fignalized himfelf particularly at the battle of St. Antoine. Beholding one day a portrait of this lady, he wote underneath it there two lines' from the tragedy of Alcyoneus.
"Pour meriter fon cocur, pour "s plaire à fes beaux yeux,
" J'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je " l'aurois fait aux dieux."
which may be thus rendered in Englifh :
es To gain her heart, and pleafe ${ }^{6} 6$ her fparkling eyes,
*e I've war'd with kings, and would


The author of the Maxims was not a member of the Erench academy. The necefity of making a public fpeech the day of his reception was the only caufe that he did not claim admittance. This nobleman with all the courage he had difplayed. upon various critical occafions, and with his faperiority of birth and undertanding over the common runof men, did not think himfelf capable of facing an audience, to utter only four lines in public; withour being out of countenance.

## Of Sir Ifaac Nerwion.

SIR Iface Newton was the only: child of Mr. John Newton, who had a fmall paternal eftate in and near the little village of Woolfhorpe, aboat half a mile weft from Colterfworth, on the great north road, between Stamford and Grantham, by the daughter of a gentleman whofe name was Ayfecugh, who alfo lived in Woolfthorpe, and was lord of the manor. Sir lfaac was born in a farm-houfe in this village, in the year 1641; and, his father being a weak and extravagant man, he was, when a boy, fometimes employed in very fervile offices: he ufed to watch the fheep; and, when the fervant carried corn to Grantham-market, he attended to open the gates. It is reported,
reported, that a gentleman found him, one day, near Woolithorpe, in the character of a fhepherd's boy, reading a book of practical geometry; and that, upon aking him fome queftions, he difcovered fome tokens of uncommon genius; that he applied to his mother, and ftrongly urged her to take the boy from the field, and give him the education of a fcholar, offering to affift in his maintenance, if there fhould be occafion. It is not, however, probable, that, if fuch offer was made, it was ever accepted; for, in the rolls or records that are fometimes read at the Court-leets in Grantham, mention is made of Mr. Ayfcough, Iface's maternal grandfather, as guardian or truftee of Ifaac Newton under age. It is therefore reafonable to believe, that lfac had a provifion under his mother's marriage fettlement ; and that his grandfather, as his guardian or truftee, took care of his education. But, however this be, he was fent to the grammar-fchool, and, as is well known, afterwards purfued his academic fludies in Tri-nity-College, Cambridge.

His father died, probably, while he was yet a lad; for his mother married a fecond hufband, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was then rector of North Witham, a parif that joins to Colterfiworth; by whom he had a fon and feveral daughters, who afterwards intermarried with perfons of property and charafier, of the names of Barton and Conduit.

The manor of Wooldhorpe, with fome other property, defcended to Sir lfaac, upon the death of his grandfacher Ayfcough, and be made fome purchafes himfelf: but the whole was inconfiderable; for
his eftate in that neighbourhood, at his death, amounted only to 1051.

Sir Iface's principal refidence in town was at a houfe the corner of Long's-court, in St. Martin's-ftreet, Leicefter-fields, upon the roof of which he built a fmall obfervatory, that is fill ftanding. He died at his lodgings in Pitt's - buildings, Kenfington, in the year 1726, at the age of eighty-five.

This account, however brief and imperfeet, will confute many errors which the perfons who have undertaken to write the life of Sir Ifaac have fallen into. Some, indeed, are fo grofs, as to confute themfelves. The author of the Biographia Philofophica, reprefents Sir lfac's father as the eldeft fon of a baronet; but, if this had been true, Sir Ifaac, who was the only child of his father, would have had an hereditary title.

Neither is it true that the family of Sir Ifaac was opulent. The fon of his father's brother was a carpenter; his name was John Newton: he was afterwards gamekeeper to Sir Ifaac, and died at the age of fixty, in 1725. To Robert, the fon of this John, who was Sir Ifaac's fecond coufin, his real eftates, in the neighbourhood of Woolfthorpe, defcended upon his death, as his heir at law; but Robert was an illiterate and diffolute wretch, who very foon wafted his fubftance; and, falling down with a tobaccopipe in his mouth when he was drunk, it broke in his throat, and put an end to his life, when he was about thirty years old, in the year 1737.

Sir Ifaac's perfonal effate, which was very confiderable, was fhared among the children of his mother
by fier fecond marriage, and their delcendants.

The temper of this great man is faid to have been fo equal and mild, that no accident could difurb it ; and a remartable infance of it is authenticated by a perfon who is flill living.

Sir Ifaac had a favourite little dog, which he called Diamond; and, being one day called out of his tudy into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Ifaac returned, having been abfent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find, that, Diamond having thrown down a lighted candie among fome papers, the nearly finithed labour of many years was in flames, and almoft confumed to afhes. This lofs, as Sir Ifaac was then very far advanced in years, was irretrievable; yet, without once ftriking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation, - Oh! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowelt the mifchief thou hatt done!'

Sir Iface lived a barchelor; and, as the author was informed by a relation, often declared that he had never violated the laws of chaftity.

The foregoing Anecdotes firlt anpeared in the Notes to a Poem lately publiped, entitled Winfley-Dale, and rwere produclive of the following letter.

> To the Autbors of the Nontbly Revierv.

- Gentlemen,
- IN your review for Auguft laft, I fee the article Wenfley-Dale has fome particulars of sir Ifaac Newton; to which I will only add, that what Fontenelle mentions in
his panegyric on Sir Iface is true? that his mother was an Ayfcough, fometimes written Afkew; and that fhe was of an ancient family, whofe anceftors were confiderable gentry: the famous Anne Afkew, in Fox's Martyrology, was of the fame family. His mother's brother, Ayfcough, a clergyman, grandfather of my mother, was the perfon who infifted on his fitter's completing Ifac's education at the univerfity, not according to the tradition mentioned in the poem of WenfleyDale, of a gentleman obferving him in the field keeping fheep, but on the uncle's finding him in a hay-loft, at Grantham, working a mathematical problem.
- Of this clergyman, Ayfcough, there are feveral defcendants, one of which is Mr. Thomas Ayfcough, who has lived above 50 years at the banker's in Lombard - ftreet (formerly Brafteys, and now Lee and Ayton) with cthers who are ftill in being as well as myfelf. My mother's fifter, who attended him in his laft illnefs, and who was very much with him at other times, had told me, that when he had any mathematical problems, or folutions, in his mind, he would never quit the fubject on any account. Dinner has been often three hours ready for him before he could be brought to table: that his man ofien faid, when he has been getting up in a morning, he has fometimes begun to drefs, and with one leg in his breeches, far down again on the bed, where he has remained for hours before he got his cloaths on ; and my father has often told me, that he was the moft modeft and bathful man that could be; and that in company he was never pofitive ror overbearing, even in thofe matters


## CHARACTERS.

matters which were demonfirated ro his own mind. And I had the pleafure of experiencing, when a child, his humane and kind behaviour to children.

I am, your humble fervant, Oct. 13, 1772.
I. H.

Some Account of the late celebrated Marchionefs du Cbatéiet.

THE Marchionefs du Cbatêlet, defcended of a very ancient family of Picardy, was born on the 17th of December, 1706. She was the daughter of Nicolas, Bason de Preuilly, and Anne de Froullai. Among the nomen of her nation who have rendered themfelves illufrious, fhe is certainly intitled to the firt rank. Before her, many of them had acquired reputation by agreeable romances, and by poetical pieces, in which there appeared the graces of wit, and the charms of fentiment. Several alfo, by applying themrelves to the fudy of languages, by mak. ing their beauties to pals into their own, and by inriching their verfion with valuable commentaries, had deferved well of the republic of letters. But very few of them, taking into their hands the compafs of Urania, had endeavoured to penetrate into the fecrets of nature, and to exercife themfelves in the abfra? calculations of geometry. Thefe were referved for the Marchionefs du Chatêlet, and by compoing works on fubjects, which unfold themfelves only to men of rare genius, the has claffed herfelf with the greateft philofophers, and may be faid to have rivalled Leib. mitz and Newton.

But a talte for the abltact (ci-
ences was not the only one fre poffeffed. She had cultivated polite learning with as much ardour as fuccefs, and had confecrated her earlier years to the fludy of the ancients. Virgil was the anthor for whom the feemed to have the greateft admiration. She was never fatisfied with reading over the Eneid; the had even begun totranflate it. What a pity that the did not finifh it; we fhould then have had an excellent tranflation of that maleerly poem.

The beft French authors had alfo attracted her attention; and the had got by heart all the mof beautiful paffages in them. She was particularly fruck with harmonious verfes; but her delicate ear was hure with thofe which had only the merit of mediocrity.

Other living languages had likewife excited her curiofity; fhe could read Taflo and Milton with facility. But is was of her own language that he had chiefly fudied the propriety: and the lefr fome manufcript remarks in relation to it, which would not have difgraced the celebrated Marfais. The purity with which all her works are written is an infallible proof that fhe knew it to the bottom.

Whatever recalled to her the perfections of nature gave her pleafure. The fine arts, which are to be cinfidered as imitations of nature, were no lefs agreeable to her than eloquence and poetry. Mufic had particular charms for ber; boen with fenfibility, fhe could not but feel all the power of harmony!

There acquifitions lerved as a light to conduet her in o the $a b-$ fcure field of metaphyfical inquiry. Leibnitz, that ingenious and pro-
found philofopher, was the guide, by whofe affilance her firtt fteps were made in this difficult career. But, if the had obligations to him, they were amply repaid by the light which the threw upon his writings. His philofophy, often unintelligible, the explained in a work intitled - Inftitutions of Phyfic.'

If this work merits the higheft praife for its perfpicuity and method, the difcourfe which precedes it muft be confidered as a mafterpiece of eloquence and reafoning. It is to her fon that fhe addreffes it; fhe inculcates, as a duty indifpenfible, the obligation under which parents lie to watch over the education of their children; fhe invites him to exercife the dawn of his reafon, and to preferve himfelf from that ignorance which is fo common in high life. 'It is neceffary,' faid he, ' that you accuftom yourfelf to early habits of think ing, and of finding a fatisfaction within your own mind; you will thence experience, during the courfe of your life, the refources and confolation which are furnithed by fludy; and will know, that it leads to happinefs and to pleafure,'

She advifed him to apply himfelf chiefly to natural philofophy or phyfics; fhe ketched out to him the plan he was to follow, in the leffons the gave him in it; and enumerated the obligatio:s for which this fcience is indebted to the philof phers who bave appeared fince Defcartes. In calling his at. teution to the fyftem of that great man, and to that of Newton, fhe fails not to remark the fierce difputes to whi.h they gave rile; and exhoris him not to give way to the foirit : i party, which is unfricndly to the ditcuvery of bath, 'It is?
continues fhe, ' highly improper and abfurd, that a national affair fheuld have been made of the opinions of Newton and Defcartes. When the queftion is about a book of philofophy, it is, furely, of little confequence to its merit, whether the author be an Englifiman, a German, or a Frenchman.' It happens too frequently, that men $_{3}$ in the judgments they pronounce of books, direct themfelves by idle prepofieffions, or the characters of their authors.

The Marchionels alfo recommends it to her fon, not to carry to idolatry the refpect which is due to great men. From thefe precepts the proceeds to fpeak of Leibnitz; and of the ideas of this philoóopher on the fubject of metaphyfics. But, perhaps, in the mention the has made of him, fhe fomewhat forgets the rule the had been inculcating, and exprefies too high an admiration. This light fault is the only one that the has committed in this difcourfe, which comprehends much ufeful infruction, and a beautiful analyfis of the work, ta which it is an introduction,

The fciences, which lead out of the road to truth, are not made for thofe who are impatient to arrive at it. The Marchionefs du Chatelet fought for it with too much ardour, and with too many advantages, to lofe much time in the chimeras of metaphyficks. When the had become acquainted with Newton, fie abandoned Leibnitz. The luminous docirines of the former had more charms for her, than the hefitation and uncertainty of the latter. After having by the mof jertevering ady iendered his willings familiar to her, The was leizou with the defre of procuring
procuring to herfelf the higheft re. putation; and fhe engaged in an undertaking, the molt important, furely, that ever was attempted by a woman. Newton, by publihing his works in the Latin language, had written only for a few men of learning : the Marchionefs, by tranflating into French his Principia, and by adorning it with her excellent commentaries, wrote for all the world. By this arduous talk, fhe advanced her own glory, affifted the caufe of literature, and spread perhaps the celebrity of Newton.

In her tranfiation, fhe fometimes improves upon the method of her author, and fometimes rectifies his mittakes. But her commentary is fuperior to her tranflation. It confirts of two parts, and is preceded by a rapid hiftorical fketch of aftronomy from the time of Pythagoras to her own age. The firft part comprehends an expofition and illutration of the principal phænomena in the fyftem of the world. The fecond is employed in an analytical folution of the principal problems which have relation to this fyftem. It is alfo in this part of her work that the Marchionefs has explained feveral famous theorems, with an evidence that nearly amounts to demonfration. When we attend to the ungainly appearance of the fubjects the has treated, and to the vivacity, the grace, and the delicacy fo natural to her fex, our aftoniflment is mixed with admiration.

It is not to be denied, that fhe was indebted to the inftructions of M. Clairaut. She had fearcely finifhed a chapter of her commentary, when fhe made hafte to fubmit it
to his judgment. But the was always alone when the made her calculations, and this celebrated geometrician had only occafion to make a few flight corrections in them. Thofe perfons, therefore, mult be confidered as ill-informed, as well as envious, who infift that fhe was not the author of the pieces which bear her name.

Bus thofe, who only knew the Marchionefs by her writings, could poffefs but an imperfect knowledge of her. Her manners were no lefs eftimable than her talents. Calculated by her figure, her rank, and her underftanding, to be diftinguifhed above thofe with whom the lived, fhe yet perceived not the advantages which fhe had united. Ske was fond of glory, but without oftentation. In every action of her life fhe difcovered always the mott engaging fimplicity. 'Never,' fay's Voltaire, in his hifforical Eulogium of her, ' did there exift a woman more learned, or that was lefs fond to difplay crudition. She never talked on the fciences, but with thofe from whom the thought the might receive information; in no inftance did fhe do fo from vanity. She affembled not a circle of admirers round her perfon to fpread the fame of her genius. Born with fingular powers for eloquence, fhe never exerted them but on topics worthy of her. Thofe delicate turns of expreffion, and that faftidious nicety, which apply to fome celebrated ladies, entered not into the immenfity of her talents. Force, precifion, and propriety, are the characteriftics of her eloquence. She bears a nearer refemblance to Pafcal and Nicole, than to Madame de Savignè.'

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## 40 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

This portrait ought to be exact; for no perfon had greater opportunities of obferving and judging concerning the Marchionefs, than the writer who drew it. The intimate connetlion, which fubfifted between her and M. de Voltaire, is well known. Their reciprocal tafte for philurophy and the Belles Lettres ferved as a foundation of an intimacy fo flatering to the latter. Her advice and corrections added to the merit of many of his pieces. He publifhed nothing without confulting her.

A woman, who has only the advantage of being learned or of being witty, is of little ufe in fociety. To thefe merits the Marchionefs juned others. Her palion for letters did not hinder ber from performing all the duties which fhe owed to ber family. She undertook herfelf the care of the education of her fon, and did not account heifelf fuperior to domeftic cares and arrangements. Her candour was extreme; the never indulged in an ill-natured ridicule; and the difcovered frequently a folicitude to defend thofe whofe characters or perfons were made objects of defamation and fatyr. The only reproach, to which the Marchionels is expofed, is her extreme neglet of her healch. She facrificed it to glory. Being afraid that the might not live to put the laft hand to her commentary, the laboured upon it night and day; and her efforts haftened the moment of her death. 'She felt', fays Voltaire, 'that her end was approaching; and, what may appear contradictory, fhe regretted the fhortnefs of life, and yet regarded death with intrepility. Thofe, who
were the witneffes of her laft moments, felt doubly her lofs; they were agitated by their private affliction, and by her regrets; and they had occafion to admire the force of that mind which could mingle, with an affecting forrow, the molt determined conftancy.' She died in the forty-third year of her age.

## Memoirs of Cardanus.

HIERONYMUS Cardanus, a native of Milan, was born on the itt day of Oct. 1508. He had been a profeffor of the medical art in moft of the Italian univerfities; in 1570 was put into prifon; and on his being enlarged repaired to Rome, where the pope gave him a penfion. Never was mortal man more remarkable for a ftrange inequality of behaviour than this very fingular man. His life was a feries of odd adventures, which he has committed to writing with a fimplicity, or rather a freedom, that is but feldom to be net with among the learned; for, in truth, it feems as if he had written the hiftory of his life for no other purpofe, but to give the public an amazing inftance, that a perfon may be endowed with a great genius, yet be a fool at the fame time. He makes an ingenuous confeffion of his good and bad qualities. He feems to have facrificed every other confideration to a defire of being fincere; and this fincerity being often mifplaced tarnifheth his reputation.

Although an author feldom errs when he fpontanecufly undertakes to give an account of his morals and
and fentiments, yet we are rather inclined to diffent from, than to believe, what Cardanns relates of himfelf; becaufe it feems improbable that nature could have formed a character fo capricious and fo unequal as his was. He paid himfelf congratulatory compliments for not having a friend in this world, but that in requital he was attended by an aerial fpirit, partly emaned from Saturn, and partly from Mercury, that was the conftant guide of his actions, and teacher of every duty to which he was bound.

He declared too that he was fo irregular in his manner of walking the ftreets, as to induce all beholders to point at him as a fool. Sometimes he walked very flowly, Iike a man abforbed in a profound meditation; then all on a fudden quickened his fteps, accompanying them with very abfurd attitudes.

In Bologna, his delight was to be drawn about in a mean vehicle with three wheels. The livelieft picture that can be given of this very fingular philofopher is couched in the following verfes of Horace, which indeed Cardanus confeffed to agree perfeclly well with his chara: er.
Nil equale bomini fuit illi; Sape velut qui Currcbat fug iens boftem, perf ape velut qui Ťunonis facra ferret: babebat Jape ducentos, Sape decem fervos, $\&<$.

## IMITATED.

Where find a femblance for inconfancy? Now quick of fpeed, as if from toes he fled; Now flow he moves, and with a folemn air, As if great Juno's altar he'd approich; Now with attendants crowded, now alone.

When nature did not vifit him with any bodily pain, he would procure to himfelf that difagreea-
ble fenfation, by biting his lips fo wantonly, or pulling his fingers to fuch a vehement degree, as fometimes to force the tears from his eyes; and the reafon he affigned for fo doing was in order to moderate certain impetuous fallies of the mind, whofe violence was by far more infupportable to him than pain itfelf; and that the fure confequence of fuch a fevere practice was his better enjoying the pleafure of health.

Cardanus makes no fcruple of owning that he was revengeful, envious, treacherous, a dealer in the black art, a backbiter, a calumnia tor, and unrelervedly addifed to all the foul and deteftable exceffes that can be imagined : yet notwithftanding (as one fhould think) fo humbling a declaration, there was never perhaps a vainer mortal, or a man that with lefs ceremony expreffed the high opinion he had of himfelf than Cardanus was known to do, as will appear by the following proofs.
"I haye been admired by many nations; an almoft infinite number of panegyrics in profe and verfe have been compoled to celebrate my fame. I was born to releafe the world from the manifold errors under which it groaned. What I have found out could not be difcovered either by my predeceffors, or my coiemporaries; and that is the reafon why thofe authors, who write any thing worthy of being remembered, blafh not to own that they are indebted to me for it. I have compofed a book on the dialectic art, in which there is neither a fuperfluous letter, nor one deficient. I finithed it in feven days, which feems a prodigy. Yet, where is there a perfon to be found,

## 42 ANNUALREG1STER, 1772.

that can boaft his having become mafter of its doctrine in a year? And he, that fhall have comprehended it in that time, mufc appear to have been inftructed by a familiar demon."

When we confider tire tranfeendent qualities of Cardanus's mind, we cannot deny his having cultivated it with every f pecies of knowledge, and his having made a greater progrefs in philofophy, in medical art, in aftronomy, in mathematics, \&ce. than the moft part of his cotemporaries who had applied their ftudy but to one of thofe fciences. Scaliger, who wrote with much warmth againft Cardanus, is candid enough to own the other's being endowed with a very comprehenfive, penetrating, and incomparable mind; wherefore, every thing duly examined, we cannot help joining in opinion, that his foul mult have been of a molt extraordinaty caft.

He has been accufed of impiety, and even of atheifm; becaufe in his book de Subtilitate he quotes fome principles of different religions, with the arguments upon which they are founded. He propofes the reafons offered by the Pagans; by the Jews, by the Mahometans, and by the Chriftians; bat thofe of the latt in the weakeft light. Neverthelefs, in reading the book which Cardanus hath compored do vita propria, we find more characierilic marks of a fuperfitious man, than of a freethinker. It is true, indeed, that he owns the was not a devoree, $p a$ ruin fius; but he at the fame time declares, that although he was naturally very vindictive, he often let flip the occafion of fatisfying
his refentment: let fuch a negicet then be alcribed to his veneration for the Deity, Dei ob ruenerationem.

He fays, "there is no form of worfhip more pleafing to the Deity than that of obeying the law, againf the fronget impulfion of our nature to trefpals againge it." He plumes himfelf greatly on having refufed a confiderable fum of money offered to him by Edward, king of England, on the condition that he would give to that prince thole very titles which the pope had taken from him. We cannot find, in any worls, proofs of more folidity and good fenfe than in the reffections made by him in the twenty-fecond chapter, where he unfoldeth his idea of religion. The reafon which he afigns for his love of folitude, inftead of making him liable to, ought rather to free him from, the charge of impiety, viz. "When I amalone," fays he, "I am then more than at any other "t time in company with thofe ${ }^{\circ} 1$ " love, the Deity and my good "r angel."

Cardanus had a vaft many irregular faculties, that were more daring than judicious, and was fonder of a redundancy than of a choise in materials to work upon. 'The fame capricioufnefs obfervable in his moral conduct is to be remarked in the compofition of his works. We have a multitude of his treatifes, in which the reader is fopped almoft every moment by the obfcurity of his text, or the d"grefions from the fubject in point.

In his arithmetical performances there are feveral difcourfes on the motion of the planets, on the creation, and on the tower of Babel. In his dialectic work we find his judg-

## CHARACTERS.

judgment upon hiftorians and the writers of epiftles. The only apology which he, makes for the frequency of his digreffions is, that they were parpolely done for the fooner filing up of the fheet; his bargain with the bookfeller being at fo much per fheet; and that he worked as much for his daily fupport, as for the acquifition of glory.

It was Cardanus who revived, in latter times, all the fecret philofophy of the Cabala and Cabalifts, which filled the world with firits; a likenefs to whom he afferted we might attain by purifying ourfelves with philofophy. He chofe for himfelf, however, notwithftanding fuch reveries, this fine device, tempus mea poliffro, tempus meus ager, " time is my tole pof"feffion, and the only fund I have "to improve."

Anecdotes of Nicholas Ferrar, extracted from bis Life by Bijbop Turner.

1ICHOLAS Ferrar was born in London, on the firft day of February, 1591, being the third fon of Mir. Nicholas Ferrar, a rich Eaft-India merchant, and Mary his wife. Young Nicholas was more remarkable, from his childhood, for a fludious difpofition, than for a robuft conftitution. At fix years of age, he difcovered a genius for hittory, particularly for that of the Bible, of which he made himfelf mafter in two or three years, and could repeat the Pfalms, without book. The Englifh Chronicle and Book of Martyrs often made him
forget the times of meals and fleep. At the age of eight, he was placed under the care of Mr. Brooks, a clergyman, who had retired from London, to a houfe near Newbury, in Berkfhire. Here Nicholas diftinguifhed himfelf by his affiduity and retentive memory.

At thirteen, being thought fit for the univerfity, he was placed at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Auftin Linfell, afterwards raifed to the fee of Pe terborongh. At college, fays the writer of his life, his chamber might always be known by the laft candle put out at night, and the firft lighted in the morning.

The fedentary life which Nicholas led, joined to his tender habit of body, made his phyfician, Dr. Butler, judge it neceffary for him to travel : and, as he had an opportunity of joining the train of the Princefs Elizabeth, who had married Frederic, Count Palatine, and was to pafs through Holland, he embraced it. Dr. Scott, mafter of Clare hall, having prefented him to the princefs, he attended her highnefs to Amfterdam; but, not intending to go to the Palatinate; he took his leave of her highnefs, who difmiffed him gracicully.

Paffing on to Leipfic, he defigned to fix for fome time in the univerfity there, and, applying to the ableft mafters, was taught the grounds of all the liberal arts; and the method of artificial memory: but the number of vifitants, who were drawn by the reputation he acquired, robbing him of his privacy and retirement, he withdrew to a neighbouring village, where he remained a confiderable time,

Being now mafter of molt of the modera

## 44 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

modern languages, he left Germany, to purfue his travels, and, coming to the frontiers of Italy, he was compelled to perform quarantine, having pafled through fome places, where the plague was fufpected to rage; and, it being in the time of Lent, he fipent this feafon of fequeftration on a mountain covered with wild thyme and rofemary. From this mountain, after obferving a faft all the day, he came down at night to his only meal of oil and fifh; and this he conttantly repeated, till the time of his quarantine expired.

In his paffage over the Alps, his guide being a little way before him, an afs, with a long piece of timber acrois her back, came fuddenly out from the fide of a hill, and running down upon him, where the road was extremely narrow, mut have thrown him down a precipice, where he mut have inflantly perifhed, had not the afs fallen, juit as fie came up with him, by which accident, the timber fwaying, made room for him to get behind the afs, and thereby preferved his life. A providential efcape, which he never forgot.

At Padua, he applied himelf to the fludy of phyfic, with fuch fuccefs, that he owed his recovery from an illnefs he was attacked with there, to the proficiency he had made in that fience.

Apprehending fome danger from an information the jefuits had received of him, he profecuted his journey from Padua to Rome on foot, and from that city to Marfeilles, where a fever again feized him; but, contrary to the expectation of his phyfician, he reco. wered.

Embarking bere in a fmall Eng* lifh veffel bound for Spain, he was in danger of falling into the hands of a Turkifh pirate, who gave them chace; but, a richer booty prefenting, they efcaped.

At Madrid, he received intelligence, by an unexpected way, that his family was involved in great diltrefles. This immediately turned his thoughts homewards, and, inftead of paffing through France, as he had purpofed, he refolved to take the firft opportunity of failing from St. Sebaitian's; to which place he walked from Madrid, his finances being very low, owing to a difappointment of fome bills he expected to be remitted him there.

After waiting fome time at $S$ to Sebaftian's for a wind, he embarked, and, in a few days, landed as Dover, after an abfence of above five years, his conflitution being much ftrengthened. The affairs of his family anfwered the defcription he had received, but he found means to extricate them out of their troubles; in remembrance of which, they ever afterwards fet apart the laft day of every month, for a day of thankfgiving, ufing a form of devotion compofed by $\mathrm{Ni}_{-}$ cholas.

In 1624 , he was chofer a memher of the Houfe of Commons, through the intereft of fome of the lords of the Virginia company, and was very active againit the LordTreafurer Cranfield.

In 1625 , the plague raging in London, he conveyed his mother and the family, to her daughter Collet's houfe, at Bourn, near Cambridge, continuing himfelf in London to fettle their affairs, is ordes
order to profecute a defign they had entertained of retiring from the world. For this purpote, Mrs. Ferrar had purchafed the manor of Little-Gedding, in Huntingdonfhire, an obfcure village, and fo fmall, that the manor-houfe was the whole parink. The laft tenant had converted the church into a barn, to lodge hay; but now it was beautified and ornamented, the altar hung wich filk embroidered with gold, and an organ fet up, Nicholas defigning to take orders, and become the fhepherd of this little flock, confilting of about forty perfons, Mrs. Collet's family included.

The plague having ceafed, they went to Loudon, to take a laft farewel of their friends in the city, and Nicholas, after a formight fent in watching, prayer, and fatting, was ordained by Dr. Laud, in King Kenry the Scventh's chapel, at Weitmintler-Abbey.

On its being known that he was in deacon's nelers, his friends, who had any iusod church-preferment in ther gift, importuned him to accelt it; but, declining all ofers of this kind, he haftened to Gedding, and there bergun that flrict courfe of living and difcipline, in which he continued to his death, contriving to fill up all his time, excep the litcle he allowed to fieep and meals, with religiotis exercifes.

A dove houle they converted into a fchool, and provided for three matters, where not only the children of the family, but thofe of other parifies, were taught writing, grammar, arithmelic, and mufic. The diverfions allowed the children were running, vaulting, and hoosing with bows.

The young women, in number nine or ten, were always clad alike, in habits of black ftuff; and the time which was not employed in the fervice of the church, or family prayers, was dedicated to the poor of the neighbouring villages, to whom they were furgeons, apothecaries, and phyficians, when any applied for their affifance. They allo fometimes employed themfelves in diftilling cordial waters, or working furniture for their little church, and eafing their grandmother in the care of the family.

They were all early rifers, being up at five in winter, and four in fummer; and, on Sundays, the ipaces between the church hours were filled up in repeating the pfalms, or reading, or attending to the prayers, which were repeated hourly, the organ in the great chamber playing to this hymn:

So angels fing, and fo firg we, To God on high all glory be:
Let him on earth his peace beftow,
And unto men his favcur how.
The whole family, with the fchoolmafters, went in proceffion to church, all clad in black gowns, and Nicholas in his hood and forplice, when, having thrice performed fervice, they went to Stee-pie-Gedding; an adjoining village, to hear prayers in the afternoon.

The rules of the family were never violated on account of vifitors ; if fuch did not chufe to join them, they might withdraw. In the great parlour a tablet was affixed to the wall, on which was infcribed,
J. H. S.

## J. H. s.

He that, by reproof of our ertors, and remonitrance of that which is more perfect, feeks to make us better, is welcome as an angel of God;


He that, by a chearful patti. cipation of that which is good, confirms us in the fame, is wetcome as a chritian friend:

BU T,
He that any way goes about $\quad[\mathrm{He}$ that cenfures us in ab. to difturb us in that which is, and ought to be amongst chriftrans, though it be not common in the world, is a burden while he flays, and fall bear his judyment wherefoever he be;
Mary Ferrar, Widow, Mother of this family, aged about eighty years, bids adieu to all fears and hopes of this world, and only desires to serve God.

Nicholas introduced into his famill the primitive difcipline of watching, for which they had differment oratories for each lex; they kept watch by turns, two together, beginning at nine at night, and continuing till one in the morning, at which hour Nicholas contently role. During their watch, they repeated a number of palms, kneeling all the time, or fang to the organ, which was feet in a low flop, that it might not difturb the house. Nicholas frequently pent whole nights in the church, or lay on the floor, wrapt in a rough flag gown; and yet, fays Dr. Turner, he was remarkable for the chearfulnets of his difpofition and countnance.

As they kept an hofpitable table, many gentlemen and clergy, travelling the northern road, were drawn by their fame to Ceding. Bifhop Williams, their neighbour, at Burden, fometimes was their vi-
fitor; and, at their invitation, held a confirmation at Gedding, on which occalion they procured the chorifters of Peterborough.

King Charles 1. upon his march into the north, feet lome time at Gedding, in locking over their Harmonies on the Bible, one of which he defied for his own ufa. He also accepted from them forme other books, which were bound by the females, and at parting, requefted their prayers.

The year of Nicholas's death is not mentioned, which happened on a Monday, the fifth of November, about one in the morning, his conflant time of rifing. At the beginning of his illness, which lated but three days, he was perfuaded he thouid not recover, taking a folemon leave of his relations. He defined his brother would meafure fever feet from the weft end of the church, and, at that difance, let his grave be dug, and that he would
fee all his books of novels and plays immediately burnt upon that fpot. He expired, in a kind of extafy, affuring his nieces, and the clergymen who were with him, he had feen a heavenly entertainment.

Bifhop Turner, in his notes for a preface, fays, fome things in this life were rather to be admired than imitated. To this, no doubt, the reader has heartily fubfribed.

## $A$ Portrait of Julius Caefar, by a P'illofopher. .

IF, after the lapfe of eighteen centuries, the truth may be publithed without offence, a philofopher might, in the following terms, cenfure Cæfar withoat calumniating -him, and applaud him without exciting his blufhes.

Ceffar had one predominant paffion: It was the love of glory; and he paffed forty years of his life in feeking opportunities to fofter and encourage it. His foul, entirely abforbed in ambition, did not open itielf to other impulfes. He cultivated letters, bat he did not love them with enthufiafm, becaufe he bad not leifure to become the firlt orator of kome. He corrupted the one half of the Roman ladies, but his heart had no concern in the fiery ardours of his fenies. In the arms of Cleopatra, he thorght of Pompey; and this finguiar man, who difdained to have a partner in the empire of the world, would have blufhed to have been for one inftant the fave of a wonan.

We mutt notimagine, that Cefar was born a warriour, as Sophocles
and Milton were born poets. For, if nature had made him a citizen of Sybaris, he would have been the moft voluptuous of men. If, in our days, he had been born in Penfylvania, he would have been the moft inoffenfive of quakers, and would not have difturbed the tranquillity of the new world.

The moderation with which he conducted himfelf after his victories, has been highly extolled; but in this he fhewed his penetration, not the goodnefs of his heart. Is it not obvious, that the difplay of certain virtues is neceffary to put in motion the political machine? It was requifite that he flould have the appearance of clemency, if he inclined, that Rome fhould forgive him his victories. But what greatnels of mind is there, in a generofity, which follows on the ufurpation of fupreme power?

Nature, while it marked Cæfar with a fublime character, gave him alfo that firit of perfeverance, which renders it ufeful. He had no fooner begun to reflect, than he admired Sylla, hated him, and yet wifhed to imitate him. At the age of fifteen, he formed the project of being Dictator. It was thus, thas the Prefident Montefquieu conceived, in his early youth, the idea of the fpirit of laws.

Phyfical qualities, as well as moral caufes, contributed to give ftrength to his characicf. Natures which had made him for command, had given him an air of dignity. He had acquired that foft and infinuating eloquence, which is perfectly fuiced to feduce vulgar minds, and has a powerful influence on the

[^4]
## 48 ANNUAL REGISTER, $17 \not 72$.

mof cultivated. His love of pleafure was a merit with the fair fex; and women, who, even in a republic can draw to them the fuffrages and attention of men, have the higheft importance in degenerate times. The ladies of his age were charmed with the profpect of having a dictator, whom they might fubdue by their attractions.

In vain did the genius of 'Cato watch for fome time to fiftain the liberty of his country. It was unequal to contend with that of Cæfar. Of what avail were the eloquence, the philofophy, and the virtue of this republican, when oppofed by a man, who had the addrefs to debauch the wife of every citizen whofe intereft he meant to engage ; who, poffeffing an enthufiam for glory, wept, becaufe, at the age of thirty, he had not conquered the world like Alexander; and who, with the haughty temper of a defpor, was more defirous to be the firft man in a village, than the fecond in Rome?

Cæfar had the good fortune to exilt in times of trouble and civil commotions, when the minds of men are put into a ferment, when opportunities of great actions are frequent, when talents are every thing, and thofe, who can only boalt of their virtues, are nothing. If he had lived an hundred years fooner, he would have been no more than an obicute villain, and, intlead of giving laws to the worla, would not have been able to produce any confution in it.

I will here be bold enough to advance an idea, which may appear paradoxical to thofe who weakly judge of men from what they atchieve, and not from the principle, which leads them to aet. Nature
formed, in the fame mould, Crefar, Mahomet, Cromwell, and Koulf Khan. They all of them united to genius, that profound policy which renders it fo powerful. They all of them had an evident fuperiority over thofe with whom they were furrounded; they were confcious of this fuperiority, and they made others confcious of it. They were all of them born fubjects, and became fortunate ufurpers. Had C far been placed in Perfia, he would have made the conqueit of India; in Arabia, he would have been the founder of a new religion; in London, he would have flabbed his fovereign, or have procured his affaffination under the fanction of the laws. He reigned with glory over men whom he had reduced to be flaves; and, under one afpect, he is to be confidered as a hero, under another, as a monfter. Bur it would be unfortuinate, indeed, for fociety, if the poffeffion of fuperior talents gave individuals a right to trouble its repofe. Ufurpers accordingly have flatterers, but no friends; frangers refpeet them; their fubjects complain and fubmit; it is in their own families that humanity finds her avengers. Cæfar was affafinated by his fon, Mahomer was poifoned by his wife, Kovli Khan was maffacred by his nephew, and Cromwell only died in his bed becaufe his fon Richard was a philofopher.

Cafar, the tyrant of his country ; Cæiar, who deffroyed the agents of his crimes, if they failed in addrefs; Cxfar, in fine, the huband of every wife, and the wife of every hafband; has been accounted a great man by the mob of writers. But it is only the philofopher, who knows how to mark
the barrier between celebrity and greatnefs. The talents of this fingular man, and the good fortune, which confantly attended him till the moment of his affaffination, have concealed the enormity of his actions.

Becaufe the fucceffors of Cafar adopted his name, we muft not conclude, that they regarded him as a hero; they only conidered him as the founder of a monarchy. This name was not the fymbol of greatnefs of mind, but of power. The fovereigns of Rome were afraid to aflume the title of King, becaule it had too much meaning, in the opinion of the people: They adopted that of Cæfar, which had no meaning; and thus the Cæfars became greater than kings.

Befides, the fovereigns of Rome affumed the name of Auguftus, and we cannot pofibly imagine, that, by doing fo, they propofed to do homage to the memory of that deteftable prince? Could that accomplifed philofopher who fucceeded Antoninus, take Octavius Cepias for the model of his conduct? What relation is there between the fublime foul of a fovereign, the difciple of Zeno, and the atrocious mind of a tyrant, whofe deftructive policy had made defpicable flaves of thore Romans, whofe fathers he had butchered? Had he any occafion for the name of Auguitus? Had he not that of Marcus Aurelius?

I refpect highly genius and talents; but, if a Cæfar fhould arife in any of our modern republics, I would advife its magiftrates to lead him to the gibbet. If fuch a man fhould appear in a monarchy like that of France, it would be prudent to confine him in the Batile. He Voz. XV.
fhould receive no protection but under an abfolute government; and there he might rife to be an excellent defpot.

> An account of a native of Taiti, (an ifland in the South Seas) who accompanied M. de Bouganville to France, in the year 1769.

TH I S inlander, whofe name is Aotourou, on the firft appearance of the French fhips, April 5, 1768, before they came to anchor, had the courage to go on board the Etoile, and ftaid there all night, without difcovering the leaft uneafinefs: and when the commodore was under fail, April 15, after being entertained with the utmoft hofpitality, the whole time of his flay, by Ereti, the chief of the diftrict, and all his people, that worthy chief, taking Aotourou by the hand, prefented him to M. de Bouganville and his officers, as one of his friends, who was defirous to go the voyage, and whom he therefore entrufted with thofe who were alfo his friends, recommending him to them with the greatef tendernefs and concern. Ereti then embraced them all, and held them fome moments in his arms, fhedding tears, and appearing much affected as their departure. After this, he took his leave, and returned to his wives, who were all this time weeping in his great canoe, which he had fent on board laden with refrefhments. In it was likewife a very beautiful girl, whom Aotourou went to embrace. He gave her three pearls which he had in his ears, kiffed her once nore, and, notwithtanding the tears of this young wife, or miftrefs, he tore himels
himfelf from her, and went on board the frigate.

By M. de R.'s chart, the illand of Taiti (or Otahitee) is in latitude 17 d .10 m. S. and longitude 147 d . 32 m . W. from London - He afcribes to our countrymen the introduction of a certain difeafe, which, it feems, has been naturalized in this ifland *; whofe females being as beautifal, and alfo as compliant, as the Grecian Venus, occafioned the French at firft to fiyle it, Neru Cythera. Its lateft European vifitors have been Mr. Bankes and Dr. Solander; and of their refearches in their laft voyage, as well as in that which they are now undertaking, the higheft expectations are jultly formed.
In Taiti there are tivo races of men. The firf, which is the moft numerous, prodaces men of the greatelt fize, fix feet high and upwards, perfectly weli made and proportioned. Their hair, in general, is black; and, if they were leis expofed to the fun and air, they would be as white as Europeans. Thofe of the fecond race are of a niddle fize; their hair is frizzled, and as hard as briftes; and, in co. lour and features, they much refemble Mulattoes. Aotourou is of this fecond race, though his father is chief of a diftrict, his mother being a captive from Oopoa, an inand near Taiti, which is often at war with it. The difference of thefe races is afcribed by the author to this mixture.

Aotourou, while he was among the French, knew and named feveral of their fruits and greens, and
a confiderable number of hot-houfe plants. He informed them, alfo, that his countrymen are, in general, very fuperftitious; that the priefts have the highert authority among them; that, befides a fuperior being, named Eri-t'-Era; King of the Sun or of Light, and whom they do not reprefent by any material image, they have feveral divinities, fome beneficent, others mifchicvous; that they fappofe, (like the ancient Manichees) that, at each important action of life, a good and evil genius prefide, and that they determine its good or bad fuccefs; and that, when the moon has a certain alpect, which they call Moon in flate of war, they facrifice haman victims.

During the voyage, this inlander pronounced every thing that ftruck him, in rythmatic ftanzas, a kind of blank verfe, which he fpoke extempore.-Thefe were his annals, and it feems as if his language furnifned him with exprefions fuficient to defribe many objects unknown to him. The third night after their leaving Taiti, being very ftarry, Aotourou, pointing at the bright ftar in Orion's fhoulder, made them underftand, that "they fhould direct their courfe upon it, and that, in two days time, therg would find a fruifful country, wel! known to him, and where he had friends, and a child; that it abounded with fowls, hogs, plantains, cocoa-trees, and, above all, kind and handfome women :" and, being vexed at M. de B.'s not altering his courfe, he ran to the wheel of the helm, the ufe of which

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## CHARACTERS.

he hâd already learned, and endeavoured, in fpite of the helmiman, to change it, and fteer directly on the abovementioned far. He could fcarce be quieted, and was greatly chagrined. Next morning, at daybreak, he climbed up the maft, and ftaid there all the morning, always looking towards the defired land.Some inlands, which they faw May 3, being out of his knowledge, he imagined them to be France; their inhabitants did not underfland his language. A failor being bit by a water-fnake on the coaft of NewBritain, the Taiti-man was very attentive to his ficknefs and cure, as at Taiti every one who was thus bit died (he faid) of the wound; and he was furprifed to fee the failor return to his work in four or five days. When he examined the productions of art, and the various methods by which they augment our faculties, and increafe our ftrength, he would often fall into an ectacy, and blufh for his own country, faying with grief, "Aouaou Taiti, Fye upon Taiti." However, he did not like to exprefs that he felt this fuperiority, being proud and haughty, though fupple. . . .

At the ifland of Boero, great was the furprize which Aotourou expreffed at feeing men dreffed like the French; houfes, gardens, domeftic animals, \&c. he was never tired with looking at thofe new objects: above all, he was charmed with that hofpitality, which was there exercifed with an air of fincerity and acquaintance. As he did not fee any exchanges made, he fuppofed that the Dutch gave
every thing without being paid for it. He told them, very fenfibly, that in his country he was a chief, and that he had undertaken this voyage, with his friends, for his own pleafure. In his vifits, at table, and in walking, he endeavoured exaetly to imitate the French. As M. de Bouganville did not take him on the firft vifit to the chief, he imagined it was becaufe his knees are diftorted, and would have had fome failors get upon them, to fet them right. He often afked, whether Paris was as fine as Boero.

At Batavia, the Taiti-man, though lecured for fome time from the influence of the climate by the ecftafy into which every thing that he faw threw him, fell fick during the laft days, and his illnefs was of a long duration, though his docility in taking phyife, was equal to that of a Parifian. Hwever, when he afterwards fpoke of Batavia, he always called it, "the land which kills; enoua maté ".". . On his arriva! at Paris, in March 1769 , M. de Bouganville fpared neither money nor trouble to make Aotourou's ftay there agreeable and ufeful to him. He refided there eleven months, all which time he feemed not in the leat tired of his ftay. All ranks of people were curious to fee him. Some conceived a miean idea of him, becaufe, after living two years with Frenchmen, he could farce fpeak a few words of the language, not confidering, that, befides a phyfical defee: in his organs of fpeech, difcovered on examination by M. Periere $\dagger$, which prevented this inander from pro-

* The two natives of Taiti, who embarked on board the Endeavour, died at Bataviá.
+ Celebrated for teaching perfons born deaf and dumb, to fpeak.
nouncing any of the French nafal vowels, and moft of the confonants, he was at leaft thirty years old; that his memory had never been exercifed by any kind of ftudy, nor had his mind ever been at work; that he had not, like all Europeans, fúch a grammar as the French, nor were his moral, phyfical, political, and focial ideas, the fame with theirs.

However, though Aotourou could fcarce blabber fome words of French, he went alone every day, and paffed through the whole city, without once miffing or lofing his way. He often made fome purchafes, and fcarce ever paid for things beyond their real value. The only diverfion which pleafed him was the opera, as he was extremely fond of dancing. He knew perfectly well on what days it was performed; he went to it by himfelf, paid at the door like other people, and his favourite place was in the galleries behind the boxes. Thofe perfons who were obliging to him, he always diftinguifhed with the warmeft returns of gratitude ; in particular, the Duchefs of Choifeul, who loaded him with favours, and teflified for him great friendfhip and concern, to which he was much more fenfible than to prefents; and, therefore, of his own accord, he always vifited this generous benefactrefs, when he heard of her being in town. .

The comet which was feen at Paris in 1769, was noticed by this iflander ; and his countrymen, it feems, are well acquainted with theie nars, which do not appear again, as Aotourou faid, till after a great number of moons. The people of Taiti annex no finifter ideas to them; but the meteors which we call fhooting fars, they
call evil genii. Without being aftronomers, they have names for every remarkable conftllation, know all the phafes of the moon; and (without being taught by Fontenelle) pofitively believe that the fun and moon are inhabited.

Aotourou left Paris in March 1770, and embarked at Rochelle, on board the Briffon, for the ifle of France, being entrufted to the care of a merchant, who was a paffenger, and alfo one of the owners of the fhip. The miniftry gave orders to the governor and intendant of that ifland, to fend Aotourous home from thence to Taiti; and M. de Bouganville very minutely defcribed the courfe that muft be taken in order to go thither, and gave 36,000 francs, (about 15001. fierling) which is the third part of his whole fortune, towards the equipment of the fhip which is to make the voyage. The Duchers of Choifeul, too, has been fo humane, as to appropriate a fum of money for fending to Traiti a great number of the moft neceflary tools, a quantity of feeds, and various kinds of cattle; and the King of Spain has allowed that this flip, if neceflary, may touch at the Philippines. "O may the bold Ac" tourou (M. de Bouganville con"cludes) foon.fee his countrymen " again!" In this wih we heartily concur, and of his fafe arrival there, our Englif navigators will, it is hoped, at their return, inform us.

The above, together with many other particulars in this voyage, do great honour to the humanity, as well as underftanding of this philofophical commodore, and anfiwer to the expectations that might jufly have been formed of a difciple of M. d'Alembert.

Cbarater

## CHARACTERS.

Cbaracter of Dr. Burnet, by a foreigner; from Grofley's Obfervations on England.

0UR Author fays, that a great gallery of the palace of Lambeth, contains all the pictures, at full length, of the feveral bifhops who, fince the Reformation, have pofiefied the fee of Canterbury, and of fome prelates whofe talents have done an honour to the Englifh clergy *. To thefe are joined certain ancient portraits, amongf which one, which is the work of Holbein, deferves particular notice: it is the picture of an archbifhop contemporary to the painter: though the features are fhocking, there is fomething very exprefive in the phyfiognomy.

Among the modern portraits, that of Dr. Barnet is one which beft of all exhibits a countenance as noble and pleafing, as the works of that celebrated writer are the reverfe. The memoirs of John Macky contain certain anecdotes of that perfonage, whofe character was an odd mixture of violence and complaifance, which he made alternately fubfervient to promoting his fortyne. He was concerned in all the great changes, and had a hand in all the intrigues, which agitated England from the year 1680 till his death. Ever varying his principies according to circumfances, he was unhaken in no. thing but his hatred to the houfe of Stuart. This hatred it was that excited King William to promote
him to the epifcopal dignity, and to confer on him the place of chancelior of the order of the garter, and that of preceptor to the Duke of Gloucefter. He was afterwards as warm a partizan of the houfe of Hanover, as he had been of the prince of Orange ; but death did not give him time to reap the fruits of this new attachment.
In the memoirs juft cited, we meet with two confultations of this doctor, which afford the molt extraordinary proofs of his talent at fuiting his principles to the times and occerrences. The barrennefs of the queen confort to Charles the Second, gave occafion to thefe confultations, which have all the authenticity that can be defired in acts of this nature. In the firft, he laid it down as a maxim, that barrennefs in a wife is a juff caufe of diporce; and in the fecond he maintains, that even under the gofpel dijpenfation, there are certain cafes robich may jufify polygamy. Yet the doctrine difplayed in thefe confultations, by a divine who had acquired a reputation for rigid virtue, had no effect upon the principles of honour, which reigned in the foul of a prince the moft fenfual and voluptuous of the age in which he lived $t$.

A chaplainfip to a nobleman of the Hamilton family, was Dr. Burnet's firlt flep to fortune. He, in fecret, won the heart and received the hand of a niece of the chief perfon of that family, lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Ear!

[^6]
## 54 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

of Caflils. His marriage being difcovered in Scotland, he fled with his wite to England, and joined with the party oppofite to that of the Dulke of York, of whi.h the Hamiltons were the chief fupport in Sculland. The enmity of that houfe purfued him to Engiand, where he exerted himfelf to the utmoft to acquire a name in the antiroyal party. Being compelled to leave England, he traverfed France, Italy, and Germany, from whence he went to the Prince of Orange, at the Hague, whofe fortunes he followed, and whom he ferved with all the ardour of a ringleader of a party; the prince hewed his gratitude, by procuring for the doctor, at the death of his firlt wife, (who, not chuling to follow fier huband in his peregrinations, ftayed behind him in England) a Dutch heirefs in marriage; by this lady he had feven children, five of whom furvived their father. Upon the death of this fecond wife, he married a rich widow of the name of Berkeley.

It was not his fault that his patron and benefacior, who was looked upon by fome as conqueror of England, did not feize upon all the prerogatives which flow from the right of conquef, and which had been fo fatal to the nation under William the Bafard. With a view of promoting this defign of the Prince of Orange, Burnet publihed a patoral letter, which was condemned to the flames by the Houfe of Commons. His laf work was a virulent invective againt the peace of Utrecht and the Pretender, from whole refentment he would have had every thing to fear in cafe Queen Anne had called the exiled Family to the inrone.

The chancel of St. James's church Clerkenwell, where be was buried in 1715 , is adorned with a long Latin epitaph, which praifes him as Libertatis, patria, verreque religionis firenuum Semperque indefedins propugnatorem, tyrannidi छ' fuper $\beta i-1$ tioni perpetiò infenfum. "The flrenuous and unwearied defender of liberty, his country, and true religion, and the eternal enemy of tyrainy and fuperfition."

Whilf I was in London, died a fon of Bithop Burnet: I had been informed that he was juft come from Paris, where, in quality of commiffioner of the Court of Seffion at Edinburgh, he hat juft finimed a judicial enquiry, which was to be made ufe of in the caufe depending fome years between the families of Douglas and Hamilton.

In collecting thefe particulars of Dr. Burnet, I have followed the fame method which I have obferved with regard to other celebrated writers. Thefe anecdotes throw a light apon their works, and contribute to render them interefing to their readers, when they would not have been fo of themfelves. To perufe them with this affiflance, is as different from reading them without it, as the converfation of an acquaintance differs from that of man we have no knowledge of.

## Aneclotes of the notorious James

 Bolland.JAMES Bolland was born in the Borough of Southwark. His father followed the profeffion of a buicher, and brought his fon up to the fame trade. After the death of his father, he married a young woman pofiefied of about

## CHARACTERS.

three hundred pounds, and fet up for himelf in the Borough, where for fome time he lived in reputation; but his natural propenfity to pleafure and dififipation led him into fach extravagancies as fon brought his affairs into a very embarrafled itate, and he was obliged to have recourfe to many expedients to fupport his credit Amongt others, fame has been pretry induftrious in propagating, that being butcher to St. Thomas's Horpital, he defrauded that charity of a very confiderabie fum, by having a wooden weight, which in appearance refembled a leaden one of 561 b . though it wcighed no more than 7 lb . His journeyman obferving this and fimiiar deceptions, thought he might retaliate upon his mater, by defrauding him of cafh; which being difcovered by his nephew, who was his apprentice, B. upbraided his man, who, to be revenged of the informer, touk an opportunity of feizing the boy in his fleep, and hanging him to a flaple, in which fituation he was found dead one morning. Bolland was generaliy thought to have been an acceffary to this murder; but he declared to the ordinary, juft before he was turned off, on being queftioned relative to this affair, "that to fcreen his fervant, who had been privy to his own acts of injuftice, he had a coronet's jury to fit upon the body of the boy, who, from the circumitances that were laid before them, brought in their verdict lunacy, and he had the body privately buried; that he blamed himerelf for conniving at the affair, but was no way privy or concerned in it." The difficulties that furrounded him, and his ill wfage, fo affected his wife, that the
fell a facrifice to grief and de, fpair.

Upon the death of his firft wife, her place was prefently fupplied by a female friend, with whom he had a connection for fome time, and which his wife having difcovered, greatly increafed her misfortunes. His prefent help-mate did not lay any great claim to that rigid virtue which conflitutes the brighteft ornament of the fex: The had feveral admirers, and amongt the reft an honef tar, who at this period returning from a long voyage, with his pockets well lined, he was a welcome vifitor, even in the eyes of Bolland; who, however, not chufing he fhould be too long a gueft, induced his fultana to perfuade Jack to make another voyage, which he did, leaving his caih in her hands. As long as the money laked he treated his dulcinea tolerably well; but at the end of this period, the becoming troublefome, he got an affociate to fwear a deot againtt her, and lodged her in the Fleet, where the died a hort time after. Her maritime lover returned, and finding what had happened, was almoft diffracted, and is faid to be now reduced to the miferable fation of a dog - fkinner.

He now commenced a fheriff's officer for the county of Surry; but judging that the fame fation in Middlefex would be more to his advantage, he entered upon that office on this fide of the water. It was in this capacity that he played fo many pranks as have made his name confpicuous in the annals of infamy. Amongft others; having in his cuftody an eminent trader, whofe affairs were much embarraffed, and finding that this perfon

## 56 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

had a very amiable niece, who was then at a boarding-fchool a few miles out of town, he propofed to his prifoner to obtain bail for him, and procure his liberty, on condition that he placed the young lady, to whom he was guardian, in B's hands. The unnatural uncle confented, and the unfortunate young lady was facrificed to obtain her guardian's liberty. It is true, B. afterwards married her, which we mention as the only act of jultice we ever heard aferibed to him.

He was foon after lodged in the Fleet, upon an action of debt, arifing from malverfation in the capacity of herifi's officer, where he remained till an act of infolvency took place.

Being releafed from his confinement, in which he had greatly improved his knowldge in the moft extentive plan of chicane, he immediately put in practice what he had fo deepiy itudied in the theory. He had at his nod a number of indigent tradefmen, who being his prifoners, out upon parole, were compelled to do all his dirty work in negotiating bills, and bailing at command. This practice foon brought many of them to a prifon, where they are now lodged probably for life. Others were difpatched into different parts of the country, to execute orders upon the crevit of thofe in town, and confign the goods to his houfe, then in Shirelane. Young fellows of a comely appearance, who fell into his clutches, obrained a tempurary liberty, an elegant houfe, and an equipage, in order to defraud credulous trademen; and by increafing his frock of furniture and plate, they increafed their debts to fuch a pitch, that they became incapa-
ble ever after to extricate themfelves. Several of thefe adventue rers, who were flattered with the profpect, by our worthy hero, of making their fortunes by marriage, are now flarving in the King's= bench, the Fleet, and even in Newgate.

After this general outline of Bolland's character, the following anecdotes, which ferve fill farther to illuffrate his villainy, may certainly meet with credit.

Prefently after he commenced Theriff's officer for Middlefex, he difplayed his genius for chicane in a very extraordinary manner. One Wilkinfon, who kept a publichoufe in the Strand, and was at that time a man in good circumfrances, going into the North for a fhort time, to vifit his relations, B. trumped up an imaginary debt againft him, and in confequence of a fictitious bond and judgment, directed his myrmidons to enter his houfe and feize upon all his effects; and when Wilkinfon returned to town, he found himfelf not only difponeffed of his houfe, but thefe excrefiences of the law in poffefion of all his property, and even his wife. In vain Wilkinfon had recourfe to the law: they parried him with every poffible fubterfuge, and after having thus harraffed him, compelled him to take refuge abroad, in order to qualify himfelf for the benefit of the late infolvent att. This was the perfon to whom Bolland a durefted himfelf when he had juft got into the cart, coming out of Newgate, when he intreated Willinfon's mercy and forgive. nefs.

The forgery of which he was convicted is not the only fact for which he might have fuffered capitally,
tally, had not felony been compounded. Being fome time fince at a fair in Oxfordinire, he faw a horfe that he thought would fuit his purpofe, and accordingly bid money for it; but the farmer, who was the proprietor of it, and B. could not agree about the price. However, the innkeeper, where it ftood, having heard the tranfaction, E. came to him the next morning, and informed him that he and the farmer had agreed, and after having it faddled, mounted it, and rode to towa. The farmer coming for his horfe, was informed that Mir. B. the purchafer, had gone of with it to town, and hearing that Jemmy was a man of property, judged that his money was fafe. Accord. ingly, when the farmer came to town, he called upon B. in Shirelane, and requefted the fum propofed for the horfe; bue B. with his ufual effrontery, laughed at him, afking him if be took bim for a borfe-fealer. This nettled the farmer, who took out a warrant againft B. for horfe ftealing, and after an examination before Juftice Fielding, B. was committed for the fact to Tothill-fields Bridewell. Here he found means to perfuade the farmer it was only a joke: at leaft the farmer, glad to receive double the value of the horfe, declined any farther profecuting him.
B. feems indeed to have had a very frong inclination for horfeftealing; for it is not many months fince he fent a note to a very repu. table tradefman at a tavern in the city to borrow a horfe he was poffeffed of to go a fhort journey the next day: but the horfe has never fince been heard of. 'Tis true the
gentleman's attorney diffuaded him from commencing an action, faying, that probably it might put him to 401. expence, and he might not recover his horfe after all his trouble.

An Hibernian young gentleman, who, to the natural volatile difpofition of one-and-twenty, added all the good nature and generofity of his native land, having arrived in this metropolis with fome good recommendations (befides his own perfonal merit) drew upon his banker, however, io faft, that he refufed any longer credit till farther advice. This circumfance necefitated him to create fome trifing debts, till he could hear from his friends in Ireland. A franger in this city, without money, and no protectors, feldom efcapes the annoyance of his creditors, and Mr. G - was foon lodged in Shire-lane, to pay his compliments, in every fenfe, to Mr. Bolland. After Mr. Ghad remained there a few days, B. finding he had fome acquaintance who came to vifit him, told him with that kind of good-nature which was as fpecious as it was impofing, "that it was a pity fuch a clever young fellow as Mr. G-flould be deprived of his liberty for fo trifing a matter as 551. and that if he could draw for that fum upon any friend, he would releafe him." This was fpoken before an acquaintance then prefent; to which Mr. G- replying, " if he drew a note, his friends in Ireland would probably pay it.". Accordingly B. approved of the meafure; but whilf Mr. G-was writing, obferved that it would have a better appearance if he drew the note in favour of Mr. L——, his friend prefent. It

## 58. ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

was accordingly done, and then B. defired Mr. L. to indorfe it to him, having previoufly made Mr. G- obferve, he thould have a few guineas in his pocket, after debt and coits were paid. In confenuence of this hint, the note was drawn for 3ol. and B. gave him his note for the difference. Mr. G.-. now obrained his liberty, when $\mathbb{B}$. defired both the gentlemen to favour him with their company to drink a botte, and not be afraid to come and fee binn becaufe they bad been there befort. In confequence of this civility they both called upon bim to drink a friendly glafs, about a fortnight after this tranfaction ; when B. informed them the note had been returned from Ireland unpaid : however, the glafs went round chearfally, but when they propoled going, Mr. E. very amsicably acquainted them that he bad writs againft them both, and they were compelled to remain his involuntary guefts for that night. The neat day Mr. L. confidering that it was vain to remonfirate, procured the 301 . and took up the note, after which he reminded Mr. B. that he had a counter note of his for 131.-6 What note," faid B, in his ufal manner, "I never gave you a note, you mitake." "Here, Sir, it is in your own hand-wriang."-rs Aye, aye, let's fee it." Upon which L. prefenting him with it, B. tore it in pieces, fill perffing in its being all a mitake.

The barbarous treatment of Mrs. G. under pretence of debt (though a married woman) fhould not be fuppreffed. She owed a fmall fum, for which $B$. was employed to arref her, which he effetually did,
and having fecured her at his howe in Shire-lane, as wfual, he temporized, and upon her paying him five guineas, and fome other douceurs in the table way, fae obtained her temporasy liberty, but this was of very fhort date, and her fecond releafe was attended with much greater expence, befides a bond and judgment upon her houmhold goods. In confequence of thefe credentials, he took poffefion of her furniture, In this fituation, with an execution in her houle, fhe was fo afiected that the lof her reafon fo far as to fet fire to her dwelling. The fire was, however, foon extinguifhed, and little damage done to the effeats, which were foon tranfplanted to Bolland's, and Mrs. G. was committed to Newgate. She was tried, convicted, and refpited, upon the face of the affair appearing fo uncommonly aggravating. Soon, after Mr. G. came home, and ia order to diftefs him, and prevent his commencing a profecution for damages, B. contrived to have him arrefted for a confiderable fum, whereby B. gained time, by Mr. G. being unable to obaain bail.

Mr. H-y, it feems, had been privy to, if not concerned in many of thefe tranfactions; but not meeting with fuficient recompence for his pains, he commenced write: againf $B$. and expofed many of his villainies in the public papers. Ta sevenge this attack, B. renewed a former claim upon him, being one of his prifoners at large, and fizized his farniture at his chambers: but $B$. almoft ever too canning for himfelf, made fome egregions mifake in this bufinefs, and a profecution hung over his head for

## CHARACTERS.

for it at the time of his execution.

Upon the demife of Mr. Mendez, the Jew broker, in Bow-ftreet, B. was acquainted with a lady that this fon of Ifrael fupported, at the fame time that he entertained another female in his own houfe. This acquaintance of $B$. thinking that fhe had a right to fuperfede her rival in the poffeffion of her late lover's effects, propofed to Bolland to ejeft her, which he did very concifely, for his myrmidons broke in at the window, and carried of all the goods uon the premiles, in defpite of the fair inmate. This Atroke is faid to have been for the time worth 15001 , to B. But a certain juttice in the neighbourhood, hearing of the tranfaction, took cognizance of it; and at the time of his apprehenfion for forgery, it was amongft the number of profecutions hovering round him.

We need not be furprifed at Mr . Bulland's perfeverance in thefe knavifh purfuits, as he did not even lay clain to any probity; for, whenever his integrity was called in queftion by any of his employers, he would reply with great coolnefs, "Look ye, Sir, you know I do not pretend to be honer-but, by G-d, I'll never tell you a lic." Arother fentiment of this extraordinary man fhould not be omitted, as it carries with it an appearance of being prophetic: whenever he was affad for a toaft in company, the firft he gave always was, "May hemp bind thoie whom honour won't." We well know, from all his tranfactions, how little honour bound him ; we allo know that at lat bemp bound him faft.

We now approach the period when he had nearly appeared in a very confpicuous point of light as a city officer. He had, by fome means, collected a fum fuffient to purchafe the piace of city marfhal, and actually had paid the mow ney into the office of chamberlain of the city. But his general fcandalous charaiter being reported to the court of aldermen, they interfered; and he was ioformed, that unlefs he withdrew his money, upon the very fith complaint of his ill behaviour, he would not only lofe his place, but the purchafe money. This hint was not thrown away upon B. and the accordingly agreed to recede frum his preienfions to this place; but before he had time to withdraw his money, his creditors attached the fum of 2400 l . in the chamberlain's office: thus his falle ambition coft him nearly all his property.

This tranfaction led him to the affair which proved fatal to him. He had difcounted a note of fifty guineas with Mr. Jeffon, who keeps a lottery-cffice under the piazzas, Covent.garden. This perfon meeting him in October laft, at the George and Vulture tavern in Cormhili, enquired when B. would fettie thas note; whereupon B. produced a note of 1001 . drawn by Bradhaw on Pritchard, which was endorfed by Bolland, when Jeffon told him that his name being on the back of it, he could not negotiate it. B. then faid he could take his name off, and Mr. Lilburne (a perfon prefent) took up a table knife with a defign of erafing the name. When he had erafed all but the letter B. Bolland faid, "Don't §cratch it all out, for it may disfigure it, or cance]
cel it, by fcratching a hole in it," adding, he would think of fome name that began with a $B, "$ and immediately filled it up with anks, and then gave it to Jeffon. This perfon then difcounted it with Mr . Cardineaux, and Bolland being alked, upon receiving the cafh, who this Banks was, replied, "he was a publican or victualler, and lived in or near Rathbone-place." Before the note became due, the drawer (Bradfhaw) was a bankrupt; upon which Jeffon, meeting Bolland at the Sword-blade coffeehoure, faid to him, "That note of 1001 . of Bradrhaw, which I got Mr. Cardineaux to difcount for you, will not be paid, for Bradhaw is in the paper to-day, he is a bankrupt; you mult take care of it againft it becomes due." In anfwer to which Bolland replied, "What note-is my name to it ${ }^{( }$" "No, (returned Jeffon) your name was upon it; but Banks's name is now upon it, you flood in his fhoes, and muft take care of it.-You know Mr. Lilburne was prefent, and you muft take care of it." Bolland then faid, "Indeed he knew nothing of it, nor mould he." "c Very well, (refumed Jefion) then I will let Mr. Cardineaux immediately know of the tranfaction." In confequence of Mr. Cardineaux's being informed of all the circumflances of this affair, and meeting Bolland at the Hamburgh coffeehoufe, he faid to B. "that bill I difcounted for you will not be paid;" to which B. replied, with an air of aronifhment, "What Bill!" Mr. Cardineaux then told him, "The bill I difounted for you at the Rainbow coffee-houfe, Covent-Garden:" to which Bol-
land boldly and fatally faid, "I never difcounted a bill rwitb you, Sirs, you miftake me, my name is fames Bolland, I never farw you in my life, nor you bave no bill with my endorfement."
Mr. Cardineaux being thus irritated, the affair became ferious, and too late Bolland paid the money for the note. All Bolland faid in his own defence upon his trial, was, " I never in my life forged with an intent to cheat or defraud any perfon in the world. Pleafe to afk Mr. Cardineaux, when he applied to me, if I did not defire him to prove his debt under Bradfhaw's commiffion, and I would make good the deficiency; fo I could have no defign to cheat: there were two 1001. notes to Pritchard; one he took back: I gave him a draft upon Sir Robert Ladbroke the 14 th day of the month, but made the date of the draft the 17 th; and five guineas his clerk had in money: that 1001. was for my note, and no other general concern in Pritchard's account; it was Jeffon's fault, not mine: I was good for 1001 . then, my name was gopd for 1001 . or four or five; I had 20001. at this time in Sir Robert Ladbroke's hands, and Pritchard owed me 19001 . at this time, and Mr. Cardineaux has been paid the money. Every body knew, I believe the gentlemen of the jury know, that at that time Mr. Pritchard's name was good, without the name of Banks. I wih it had been fo now; I muft leave the reft to my council; I don't underfiand the cafe."

After Bolland was condemned, he engaged feveral writers to defend him in the public papers; but they produced declamation inftead of

> argument?

## CHARACTERS.

argument. A petition was pre- the recorder to be fent for to St. fented to the queen in his behalf, James's, and it was not till the and the members of both houfes of parliament received petitions from the hands of his difconfolate wife, fome days before he fuffered. The effect of thefe addrefles occafioned
evening before his execution that it was finally determined he fhould fuffer.

He was executed at Tyburn, Wedneiday March ISth, 1772.

## 62 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772。

## NATURAL.HISTORY.

Remarks upon the Nature of ibe Soil of Naples, and its Neighbourbood; in a Letter from the Honourable William Hamition, His Majefy's Envoy Extraordinary at Naples, to Matbesu Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S.

> [Read Jan. 10. 17. 24. 1778.]

Naples, Odt. 16. 1770. SIR,

$A$CCORDING to your defire, I lofe no time in fending you fuch farther remarks as I have been making with fome diligence, for fix years paf, in the compafs of twenty miles or more, tom this capital. By accompanying theferemarks with a map of the country I defcribe, and with the fpecimens of different matters that compofe the mot remakable fpots of it, I do not doubt but that I fall convince you, as I am myrelf convinced, that the whole circuit (fo far as I have examined) within the boundaries marked in the map, is wholly and totally the production of fubterraneous fires; and that moft probably the fea formerly reached the mountains that lie behind Capua and Caferta, and are a continuation of the Appennines. If I may be allowed to compare fmall things with great, I imagine the fubterraneous fires to have worked in this country under the battom
of the rea, as moles in a field, throwing up here and there a hillock, and that the matter thrown out of fome of thefe hillocks formed into fetiled volcanos, filling up the fpace between one and the other, has compofed this part of the continent, and many of the inlands adjoining.

From the oblervations I have made upon mount Ena, Vefuvius, and its neighbourhood, I dare fay, that, after a careful examination, mof mountains that are, or have been volcanos, would be found to owe their exiftence to fubterraneous fire ; the direct reverfe of what I find the commonly received opinion.

Nature though varied, is certainly in general uniform in her operations; and I cannot conceive that two fuch confiderable volcanos as Enna and Vefuvius fhould have been formed otherwife, than every other confderable volcano of the known world. I do not wonder that fo little progrefs has been made in the improvement of natural hiftory, and particularly in that branch of it which regards the theory of the earth ; nature acts flowly, it is difficult to catch her in the fact. Thofe who have made this fubject their fludy have, without fcruple, undertaken at once, to write the natural hiftory of a whole province, or of an entire continent:

Tent; not rehecting, that the longent life of man fcarcely afords him time to give a perfect one of the fmalleft infer.

I am fenfible of what I undertake in giving you, Sir, even a very imperfect account of the nature of the foil of a little more than twenty miles round Naples: yet I flatter myfelf that my remarks, fuch as they are, may be of fome ufe to any one hereafter, who may have leifure and inclination to follow them up. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies offers certainly the faireft field for obfervations of this kind, of any in the whole world; here are volcanos exifting in their full force, fome on their decline, and others totally extines.

To begin with fome degree of order, which is really difficult in the variety of matter that occurs to my mind, I will firf mention the bans on which I foumd all my conjectures. It is the atare of the foil that covers the antient towns of Herculaneam and Pompeir, and the interior and exterior form of the new mountain, near Puzzole, with the fort of materials of which it is compofed. It cannot be denied that Herculaneum and Pompeii ftood once above ground; though now, the former is in no pericief than feventy feet, and in fome parts one hundred and twelve feet, below the prefent furface of the earth; and the latter is buried ten or twelve feet deep, more or leis. As we know from the very accurate account given by Pliny the younger, to Tacitus, and from the accounts of other consemporary authors, chat there towns were buried by an eruption of mount Vefuvius in the time of Titus; it muft be alSowed, that whatever mater lies between there ciries and the prefent
furface of the earth over them, muft have been produced since the year 79 of the Chritian zara, the date of that formidable eruption.

Pompeii, which is fruated at a much greater diftance from the volcano than Herculaneum, has fels the effects of a fingle eruption only; it is covered with white pumice fones mized with fragments of lava and burnt matter, large and fmall; the pumice is very light, but I have found fome of the fragments of lava and cinders there, weighing eighe pounds. I have often wondered that fuch weighty bodies could have been carried to fuch a diftance (for Pompeii cannot be lefs than five miles, in a ftrait line, from the mouth of Vefuvius). Every oblerm vation confirms the fall of this horrid hower over the unfortunate city of Pompeii, and that few of its inhabitants had dared to venture out of their houfes; for in many of thole which have been already cleared, fkeletons have been found, fome with gold rings, ear rings, and bracelets. I have been preient a: the difcovery of feveral human $k$ eletons myfelf; and under a vaulted arch, about two years ago, at Pompeii, I faw the bones of a man and a horfe taken up, with the fragments of the horie's furniture, which had been omamented with falfe gems fot in bronze. The fauls of lome of the fkeletons found in the Areets had been evidently fractured by the fall of the ftones. His Sicilian majefty's excavations are confined to this fipor at prefent; and the curious in antiquity may expect hereafter, from fo rich a mine, ample matter for their difo fertations : but I will confine myfelf to fuch obfervations only as rea late to my prefene fubjed.

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## 64. ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Over the frratum of pumice and burnt matter that covers Pompeii, there is a ftratum of good mould, of the thicknefs of about two feet, and more in fome parts, in which vines flourifh, except in fome particular fpors of this vineyard, where they are fubject to be blafted by a foul vapour, or mofete, as it is called here, that rifes from beneath the burnt matter. The abovementioned fhower of pumice flones, according to my obfervations, extended beyond Caftel-a-mare (near which fot the ancient town of Stabia alio lies buried under them), and covered a tract, of country not lefs than thirty miles in circumference. It was at Stabia that.Pliny the elder loft his life, and this fhower of pumice fones is well defcribed in the younger Pliny's letter. Little of the matter that has iffued from Ve fuvius fince that time, has reached thefe parts : but I mult obferve that the pavement of the ftreets of Pompeii is of lava; nay, under the foundation of the town, there is a deep ftratum of lava and burnt matter. Thefe circumftances, with many others that will be related hereafter, prove, beyond a doubt, that there have been eruptions of Vefuvins previous to that of the year 79 , which is the firt recorded by hiftory.

The growth of foil by time is eafily accounted for; and who, that has vifited ruins of ancient edifices, has not often feen a flourihing fhrub, in a good foil, upon the top of an old wall! I have remarked many fuch on the molt confiderable ruins at Rome and elfewhere. But from the foil which has grown over the barren pumice that covers Pompeii, I was enabled to make a carious obfervation. Upon ex-
amining the cuts and hollow ways made by currents of water in the neighbourhood of Vefavius and of other volcanos, I had remarked that there lay frequently a ttratum of rich foil, of more or lefs depth, between the matter produced by the explofion of fucceeding eruptions; and I was naturally led to think that fuch a itratum had grown in the fame manner as the one above* mentioned over the pumice of Pompeii. Where the itratum of good foil was thick, it was evident to me that many years had elapled between one eruption and that which fucceeded it. I do not pretend to fay that a juft eftimate can be formed of the great age of volcanos from this obfervation, but fome fors of calculation might be made; for inftance, fhould an explofion of pumice cover again the foot under which Pompeii is buried, the ftratum of rich foil abovementioned would certainly lie between two beds of pumice; and if a like accident had happened a thoufand years ago, the ftratum of rich foil would as certainly have wanted much of its prefent thicknefs, as the rotting of vegetables, manure, \&c. is ever increafing a cultivated fuil. Whenever 1 find then a fucceffion of dif. ferent frata of pumice and burnt matter like that which covers Pompeii, intermixed with flrata of rich foil, of greater or lef's depth, I hope I may be allowed reafonably to conclude, that the whole has been the production of a long feries of eruptions occafioned by fubterraneous fire. By the fize and weight of the pumice, and fragments of burnt erupted matter in thefe firata, it is eafy to trace them up to their fource, which I have done more than once in the neighbourn

## NATURAL HISTORY.

neighbourhood of Puzzole, where explofions have been frequent. The gradual decreafe in the fize and quantity of the erupted matter in the flratum above-mentioned, from Pompeii to Caftel-a-Mare, is very viifble: at Pompeii, as I faid before, I have found them of eight pounds weight, when at Caftel-aMare the largeft do not weigh an ounce.

The matter which covers the ancient town of Herculaneum, is not the produce of one eruption only; for there are evident marks that the matter of fix eruptions has taken its courfe over that which lies immediately above the town, and was the caufe of its deftruation. Thefe ftrata are either of lava or burnt matter, with veins of good foil between them. The fratum of erupted matter that immediately covers the town, and with which the theatre and mof of the houfes were filled, is not of that foul vitrified matter, called lava, but of a fort of foft fone, compofed of pumice, afhes, and burnt matter. It is exactly, of the fame nature with what is called here the Naples fone; the Italians diftinguifl it by the name of tufa, and it is in general ufe for building. Its colour is ufually that of our free-ftone, but fometimes tinged with grey, green, and yellow; and the pumice ftones, with which it ever abounds, are fometimes large and fometimes fmall: is varies likewife in its degrees of folidity.

The chief article in the compofation of this tufa feems to me to be, that fine burnt material, which is called puzzolane, whofe binding
quality and utility by way of cement are mentioned by Vitruvius, and which is to be met with only in countries that have been fubject to fubterraneous fires. It is, 1 believe, a fort of lime prepared by nature. This, mixed with water, great or fmall pumice fones, fragments of lava, and burnt matter, may naturally be fuppofed to harden into a fone of this kind; and, as water frequently attends eruptions of fire, as will be feen in the accounts I fhall give of the formation of the new noountain near Puzzole, I am convinced the firlt matter that iffued from Vefuvius, and covered Herculaneum, was in the fate of liquid mud. A circumflance ftrongly favouring my opinion is, that, about two years ago, 1 faw the head of an antique fatue dug out of this matter within the theatre of Herculaneum ; the impreffion of its face remains to this day in the tufa, and might ferve as a mould for a caft in plaifter of Paris, being as perfect as any mould I ever faw. As much may be inferred from the exact refemblance of this matter, or tufa, which immediately covers Herculaneum, to all the tufa's of which the high grounds of Naples and its neighbourhood are compofed; I detached a piece of it ficking to, and incorporated with, the painted fucco of the infide of the theatre of Herculaneum, and fhall fend it for your infpection *. It is very different, as you will fee, from the vitrified matter called lava, by which it has been generally thought that Herculaneum was deftroyed. The village of Refina and fome villas ftand

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## 66 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

at prefent above this unfortunate town.

To account for the very great difference of the matters that cover Herculaneum and Pompeii, I have often thought that in the eruption of 79 the mountain mult have been open in more than one place. A paflage in Pliny's letter to Tacitus feems to fay as much, "Interim e Vefuvio monte pluribus locis latifime " flamma, atque incendia relucebant, "t quorum fulgor et claritas tenebras " noczis pellebat:" fo that very probably the matter that covers Pompeii proceeded from a mouth, or crater, much nearer to it than is the great mouth of the volcano, from whence came the matter that covers Herculaneum. This matter might neverthelefs be faid to have proceeded from Vefuvius, juft as the eruption in the year 1760, which was quite independent of the great crater (being four miles from it), is properly called an eruption of Vefuvius.

In the beginning of eruptions, volcanos frequently throw up water mixed with the afhes. Vefuvius did fo in the eruption of 1631 , according to the teftimony of many contemporary writers. The fame circumflance happened in 1669 according to the account of lgnazzio Sorrentino, who, by his Hiftory of Mount Vefuvius printed at Naples in 1734, has fhewn himfelf to have been a very accurate obferver of the phrenomena of the volcano, for many years that he lived at Torre del Greco, fituated at the foot of it. At the beginning of the formation of the new mountain, near Puzzole, water was mixed with the aftes thrown up, as will be feen in
two very curious and particular aca counts of the formation of that mountain, which I fhall have the pleafure of communicating to ycu prefently; and in 1755 Etna threw up a quantity of water in the beginning of an eruption, as is mentioned in the letter I fent you laft year upon the fubject of that magnificent volcano*. Ulioa likewile men. tions this circumfance of water attending the eruptions of volcanos in America. Whenever therefore I find a tufa compofed exactly like that which immediately covers Herculaneum, and undoubtedly proceeded from Vefavius, I conclude fuch a tufa to have been produced by water mixing with the erupted matter at the time of an explofion occafioned by fubterraneous fire ; and this obfervation, I believe, will be of more ufe than any other, in pointing out thore parts of the prefent terra firma, that have been formed by explofion. I am convinced it has often happened that fubterraneous fires and exhalations, after having been pent up and confined for fome time, and been the caufe of earthquakes, have forced their paffage, and in venting themfelves formed mountains of the matter that confined them, as you will fee was the cafe near Puzzole in the year 1538, and by evident figns has been fo before, in many parts of the neighbourhood of Puzzole; without creating a regular volcano. The materials of fuch mountains will have but little appearance of having been produced by fire, to any one unaccuftomed to make obfervations upon the dif. ferent nature of volcanos.

If it were allowed to make a

## NATURALHISTORY.

comparifon between the earth and a human body, one might confider a country replete with combuftibles occafioning explofions (which is furely the cafe here) to be like a body fuil of humcurs. When thefe humours concentre in one part, and form a great tumour out of which they are difcharged freely, the body is lefs agitated; but when by any accident the humours are checked, and do not find a free paffage through their ufual channel, the body is agitated, and tumours appear in other parts of that body, but foon after the humours return again to their former channel. In a fimilar manner one may conceive Vefuvius to be the prefent great channel, through which nature difcharges fome of the foul humours of the earth; when thefe humours are checked by any accident or ftoppage in this channel for any confiderable time, earthquakes will be frequent in its neighbourhood, and explofions may be apprehended even at fome difance from it. This was the cafe in the year 1538 , Vefuvius having been quiet for near 400 years. There was no eruption from its great crater from the year 1139 to the great eruption of 1631 , and the top of the montain began to lofe all figns of fire. As it is not fureign to my purpofe, and will ferve to fhew how greatly they are miftaken, who place the feat of the fire in the centre or towards the top of a volcano, I will give you a carious defeription of the thate of the crater of Vefuvius, after having been free from eruptions 492 years, as related by Bracini, who defcended into it not long before the eruption of 1631 : "The ©. crater was five miles in circum*f ference, and about a thourand
${ }^{66}$ paces deep; its fides were co" vered with brufh wood, and at " the botom there was a plain on " which cattle grazed. In the 's woody parts, boars frequently "s harboured; in the midft of the " plain, within the crater, was a " narrow paflage, through which, "s by a winding path, you could is defcend about a mile amongft " rocks and ftones, till you cane "s to another more facious plain "s covered with afhes: in this plain or were three little pools, placed in "s a triangular form, one towards " the Eait, of hot water, corrofive " 6 and bitier beyond meafure; ano"s ther towards the Weft, of water "f falter than that of the fea; the "s third of hot water, that had no "r particular tate."

The great increafe of the cone of Vefuvius, from that time to this, naturally induces one to conclude, that the whole of the cone was ralfed in the like manner, and that the part of Vefuvius, called Somma, which is now confidered as a difinct mountain from it, was compofed in the fame manner. This may plainly be perceived by examining its interior and exterior form, and the frata of lava and burnt matter of which it is compofed. The ancients, in defrribing Vefuvius, never mention two mountains. Strabo, Dio, Vitravius, all agree, that Vefavius, in their time, fhewed figns of having formerly erupted, and the firft compares the crater on its top to an amphitheatre. The mountan now called Somma was, I believe, that which the ancients called Vefuvius; its outfide form is conical, its infide, inftead of an amphi. theatre, is now like a great theatre. 1 fuppofe the eruption in Pliny"s

## 68 ANNUAL REGISTER, $177 \%$.

sime to have thrown down that part of the cone next the fea, which would naturally have left it in its prefent flate, and that the conical mountain, or exifting Vefuvius, has been raifed by the fucceeding eruptions: all my obfervations confirm this opinion. I have feen ancient lavas in the plain on the other fide of Somma, which could never have proceeded from the prefent Vefuvius. Serao, a celebrated phyfician now living at Naples, in the introduction of his account of the eruption of Vefuvius in 1737, (in which account many of the phenomena of the volcano are recorded and very well accounted for) fays, that at the convent of Dominican fryars, called the Madona del Arco, fome years ago, in finking a well, at a hundred feet depth, a lava was difcovered, and foon after another, fo that in lefs than three handred feet depth, the lavas of four cruptions were found. From the fituation of this convent it is clear beyond a doubt, that thefe lavas proceeded from the mountain called Somma, as they are quite out of the reach of the exifting volcano.

From thefe circumfances, and from repeated obfervations I have made in the neighbourhood of Vefuvius, I am fure that no virgin foil is to be found there, and that all is compofed of different ftrata of erapted matter, even to a great depth below the level of the fea. In Short, I have not any doubt in my own mind, but that this volcano took its rife from the bottom of the fea; and as the whole plain between Vefuvius and the mountains behind Caferta, which is the berf part of the Campagna Felice, is (under its good foil) compofed of burnt matter, I imagine the fea
to have wafhed the feet of thofe mountains, until the fubterraneous fires began to operate, at a period certainly of a molt remote antiquity.

The foil of the Campagna Felice is very fertile; I faw the earth opened in many places laft year in the midft of that plain, when they were feeking for materials to mend the road from Naples to Caferta. The ftratum of good foil was in general four or five feet thick; under which was a deep ftratum of cinders, pumice, fragments of lava and fuch burnt matter as abounds near Vefuvius and all volcanos. The mountains at the back of Caferta are mottly of a fort of limeftone, and very different from thofe formed by fire; though Signior Van Vitelli, the celebrated architect, has affured me, that in the cutting of the famous aqueduct of Caferta through thefe mountains, he met with fome foils, that had been evidently formed by fubterraneous fires. The high grounds which extend from Caftel-a-Mare to the point of Minerva towards the illand of Caprea, and from the promontory that divides the bay of Naples from that of Salerno, are of lime-ftone. The plain of Sorrento, that is bounded by thefe high grounds, beginning at the village of Vico, and ending at that of Maffa, is wholly compofed of the fame fort of tufa as that about Naples, except that the cinder or pumice flones intermixed in it are larger than in the Naples tufa. I conceive then that there has been an explofion in this fpot from the bottom of the fea. This plain, as I have remarked to be the cafe with all foils produced by fubterraneous fire, is extremely fertile; whilf
the ground about it, being of another nature, is not fo. The ifland of Caprea does not thew any figns of having been formed by fubtersaneous fire, but is of the fame nature as the high grounds laft mentioned, from which it has been probably detached by earthquakes, or the violence of the waves. Rovigliano, an illand, or rather a rock in the bay of Caftel-a-Mare, is likewife of lime-ftone, and feems to have belonged to the original mountains in its neighbourhood: in fome of thefe mountains there are alfo petrified fifh and fofill fhells, which I never have found in the mountains, which I fuppofe to have been formed by explofion.

You have now, jir, before you the nature of the foil, from Caprea to Naples. The foil on which this great metropolis ftands has been evidently produced by explofions, fome of which feem to have been upon the very fpot on which this city is built; all the high grounds round Naples, Paufilipo, Puzzole, Baïa, Mifenum, the iflands of Procita and llchia, all appear to have been raifed by explofion. Ycu can trace fill in many of thefe heights the conical fhape that was naturally given them at firt, and even the craters out of which the matter iffued, though to be fure others of thefe heights have fuffered fuch changes by the hand of time, that you can only conjecture that they were raifed in the like manner, by their compolition being exactly the fame as that of thofe mountains, which ftill retain their conical form and craters entire. A tufa, exactly refembling the fpecimen I took from the infide of the theatre of Herculaneum, layers of pumice intermixed with layers of good foil,
juft like thofe over Pompeii, and lavas like thofe of Vefuvius, compofe the whole foil of the country that remains to be defcribed.

The famous grotto anciently cut through the mountain of Pauflipo, to make a road from Naples to Puzzole, gives you an opportunity of feeing that the whole of that mountain is tufa. The firf evident crater you meet with, after you have paffed the grotto of Paufilipo, is now the lake of Agnano; a fmall remain of the fubterraneous fire (which malt probably have made the bafon for the lake, and raifed the high ground which form a fort of amphitheatre round it) ferves to heat rooms, which the Neapolitans make great ufe of in fummer, for carrying of diverfe diforders, by a flrong perfpiration. This place is called the Sudatorio di San Germano; near the prefent bagnios, which are but poor little hovels, there are the ruins of a magnificent ancient bath. About an hundred paces from hence is the Grotto del Cane ; I hall only mention, as a further proof of the probability that the lake of Agnano was a volcano, that vapours of a pernicious quality, as that in the Grotto del Cane, are frequently met with in the neighbourhood of Etna and Vefuvius, particularly at the time of, before, and after great eruptions. The noxious vapour having continued in the fame force conftantly fo many ages, as it has done in the Grotto del Cane (for Pliny mentions this grotto) is indeed a circumftance in which it differs from the vapours near Vefuvius and Etna, which are not conftant; the cone forming the outfide of this fuppofed volcano is ftill perfect in many parts.

F 3
Oppo.

## 70 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Oppofite to the Grotto del Cane, and immediately joining to the lake, rifes the mountain called Attruni, which having, as I imagine, been thrown up by an explofion of a much later date, retains the conical fhape and every fymptom of a volcano in much greater perfection than that I have been defcribing. The crater of Afruni is furrounded with a wall to confine boars and deer (this volcano having been for many years converted into a royal chace). It may be about fix miles or more in circumference; in the plain at the bottom of the crater are two lakes, and in fome books there is mention made of a hot fpring, which I never have been able to find. There are many huge rocks of lava within the crater of Aftruni, and fome I have mes with alfo in that of Agnano; the cones of both thefe fuppofed volcanos are compofed of tufa and itrata of loore pumice, fragments of lava and other burnt matter, cxactly refembling the ftrata of Vefuvius. Bartholomeus Fatias, who wrote of the actions of King Alphonfo the Firit (before the new mountain had been formed near Pazzole) conjectured that Atruni had been a volcano. Thefe are his words: Locus Neapoli quatuor millia pafuuin proximus, quom vulgo Lifrones rocant, nos unum e Pblegreis Campis $a b$ ardore nuncupandum putamus. There is no entrance into the crater of either Aftruni or Agnano, except one, evidently made by art, and they both exactly correfpond with Strabo's defeription of avenues; the fame may be faid of the Solfaterra and the Monte Gauro, or Barbaro, as it is fometimes called, which I Thall defcribe prefently.

Neas Alruni and sowards the fea
rifes the Solfaterra, which not only retains its cone or crater, but much of its former heat. In the plain within the crater, froke iflues from many parts, as alfo from its fides; here, by means of flones and tiles heaped over the crevices, through which the fmoke paffes, they collce in an aukward manner what they call fule armoniaco; and from the fand of the plain they extract fulphur and alum. This fpot well attended to might certainly produce a good revenue, whereas 1 doubt, if they have hitherto ever cleared noo 1. a year by it. The hollow found produced by throwing a heavy flone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra feems to indicate, that it is fupported by a fort of arched natural vault; and one is induced to think that there is a pool of water beneath this vault (which boils by the heat of a fubterraneous fire fill deeper) by the very moilt fteam that iffues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a fword or kmife, prefented to it, in great drops. On the outfide, and at the foot of the cone of the Solfaterra, towards the lake of Agnano, water rufnes out of the rocks, fo hot, as to saife the quickfilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to the degree of boiling water, a fact of which I was myfelf an eye-witnefs, This place, well worthy the obfervation of the curious, has been taken litile notice of; it is called the Pifciarelli. The common people of Naples have great faith in the efficacy of this water, and make much ufe of it in all cutancous diforders, as well as for another diforder that prevails here. It feems to be impregnated chiefly with fulphar and alum. When

## NATURAL HISTORY.

When you approach your ear to the rocks of the Pifciarelli, from whence this water ouzes, you hear a horrid boiling noife, which feems to proceed from the huge cauldron, that may be fuppofed to be under the plain of the Solfaterra. On the other fide of the Solfaterra, next the fea, there is a rock which has communicated with the fea, till part of it was cut away to make the road to Puzzole; this was undoubtedly a confiderable lava that ran from the Solfaterra when it was an active volcano. Under this rock of lava, whith is more than feventy feet high, there is a flratum of pumice and afhes. This ancient lava is about a quarter of a mile broad; you meet with it abruptly before you come in fight of Puzzole, and it finifhes as abruptly within about an hundred paces of the town. I have often thought that many quarries of ftone upon examination would be found to owe their origin to the fame caufe, though time may have effaced all figns of the volcano from whence they proceeded. Except this rock, which is evidently lava and full of vitrifications like that of Vefuvius, all the rocks upon the coaft of Baia are of tufa.

I have obferved in the lava of Vefuvius and Etna, as in this, that the bottom as well as the furface of it was rough aud porous, like the cinders or foriz from an ironfoundery, and that for about a foot from the farface and from the bottom, they were not near fo folid and compact as towards the centre ; which muft undoubtedly proceed from the impreflion of the air upon the vitrified matter whill in fufion. I mention this circumftance, as it may ferve to point out true lava's
with more certainty. The ancient name of the Solfaterra was, Forumz Vulcani, a flrong proof of its orio gin from fubterraneons fre. The degree of heat that the Solfaterra has preferved for fo many ages, feems to have calcined the flones upon its cone, and in its crater, as they are very white and crumble eafily in the hotteft parts.

We come next to the new mountain near Puzzole, which, being of fo very late a formation, preferves its conical fhape entire, and produces as yet but a very flender vegetation. It has a crater almoft as deep as the cone is high, which may be near a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and is in fhape a regular inverted cone. At the bafis of this new mountain (which is more than three miles in circumference), the fand upon the fea fhore, and even that which is wafned by the fea itfelf, is burning hot for above the fpace of an hundred yards; if you take up a handfal of the fand below water, you are obliged to get rid of it directly, on account of its intenfe heat.
I had been long very defirous of meeting with a good account of the formation of this new mountain, becaufe, proving this mountain to have been raifed by mere explofion in a plain, would prove at the fame time, that all the neighbouring mountains, which are compofed of the fame materials, and have exactly or in part the fame form, were raifed in the like manner, and that the feat of fre, the caufe of thefe explofions, lies deep, which I have every reafon to think.

Fortunately, I lately found two very good accounts of the phenomena that attended the explofion, which formed the new mountañ,
publifhed a few months after the event. As I think them very curious, and greatly to my purpofe, and as they are rare, I will give you a literal tranflation of fuch extracts as relate to the formation of the Monte Nuovo. They are bound in one volume *.

The title of the firt is, Dell Incendio di Pozzuolo, Marco Antonio delli Falconi all Illuftrifima Sigmora Marcbefa delía Padula nel MDXXXVIII.

At the head of the fecond is, Ragionamento del Terremoto, del Nu -- vo Monte, del Aprimento di Terra in Pozzuolo nell' Anno 1538. é dellac fignificatione d'effr. Per Piero Giacomo da Toledo; and at the end of the book, Stampata in Nap. per Giovanni Sulztbach Alemano, a 22di Genaro 1539, con gratia, é privilegio.
"Firft then (fays Marco Arto${ }^{6}$ nio delli Falconi) will I relate $\because$ fimply and exactly the operations ©s of nature, of which I was either "r myfelf an eye-witnefs, or as they "s were related to me by thofe who " had been witneffes of them. It
"o is now two years that there have
"o been frequent earthquakes at
©Pozzuolo, at Naples, and the
** neighbouring parts; on the day,
$s$ and in the night before the ap-
" pearance of this eruption, above
"s twenty fhocks great and fmall
"s were felt at the above-mentioned
" places. The eruption made its
" appearance the 2gth of Seprem-
"ber, 5538 , the feaft of St. Mi-
"s chael the angel; it was on a
"Sunday, about an hour in the
"r night; and as $I$ have been in-
"formed, they began to fee on
oc that fpot, between the hot baths
"s or fweating rooms, and Trepes. " gule, Hames of fire, which firf "s made their appearance at the " baths, then extended towards "Trepergule, and fixing in the
" little valley that lies between the
"Monte Barbaro and the hillock
"called del Pericolo (which was
"s the road to the lake of Avernus
"s and the baths) in a fhort time,
" the fire increafed to fuch a de-
" gree that it burf open the earth
" in this place, and threw up fo
"s great a quantity of ames and
"s pumice fones mixed with water,
" as covered the whole country;
" 6 and in Naples a fhower of thefe
" athes and water fell great part of
" the night. The next morning,
" which was Monday, and the lat
" of the month, the poor inhabi-
's tants of Pozzuolo, flruck with
"fo horrible a fight, quitted their
" habitations, covered with that
"s muddy and black fhower, which
"s continued in that country the
"s whole day, flying death, but
' 6 with faces painted with its co-
" lours, fome with their children
is in their arms, fome with farks
" full of their goods, others lead-
"ing an afs loaded with their
"6 frightened family towards Nao
" ples, others carrying quantities
"s of birds of various forts that had
"f fallen dead at the time the erup-
"tion began, others again with
"6 fin which they had found, and
" were to be met with in plenty
"6 upon the hore, the fea having
" 6 been at that time confiderably
"dried up. Don Petro di Toledo;
"Viceroy of the kingdom, with
" many gentlemen, went to fee fo
" wonderful an appearance; I alfoz

[^8]
## NATURAL

" having met with the moft ho-
os nourable and incomparable gen-
© ${ }^{6}$ tleman, Signior Fabritio Mora-
"s maldo, on the road, went and
"s faw the eruption and the many
"s wonderful effects of it. The fea
"6 towards Baïa had retired a con-
"f fiderable way; though from the
"s quanticy of afhes and broken
"s pumice fones thrown up by the
"s eruption, it appeared almoft to.

- tally dry. I law likewife two
"f frings in thofe lately difcovered
" ruins, one before the houfe that
"s was the queen's, of hor and falt
"f water; the other of frefh and
"c cold water, on the fhore, about
${ }^{6}$ 250 paces nearer to the erup-
" tion: fome fay, that fill nearer
"s to the fpot where the eruption
"c happened, a ftream of frefh water
er iffued forth like a little river.
*Turning towards the place of
"s the eruption, you faw mountains
"s of fmoke, part of which was "s very black and part very white, " rife up to a great height; and " 6 in the midt of the fmoke, at ${ }^{6}$ times, deep-coloured flames burit "r forth with huge flones and athes, "' and you heard a noife like the "s difcharge of a number of great ${ }^{6}$ artillery. It appeared to me as " if Typheus and Enceladus, from "Ifchia and Etna, with innume. "s rable giants, or thofe from the "Campi Phlegrei (which accord. "s ing to the opinions of fome were "s fituated in this neighbourhood) © were come to wage war again os with Jupiter. The natural hif© torians may perhaps reafonably "f fay, that the wife poets meant no "s more by giants, than exhalations, "r fhut up in the bowels of the "s earth, which, not finding a free st paflage, open one by their own force and impulfe, and form
«s mountains, as thofe which occa-
"f fioned this eruption have been 's feen to do; and methought I " faw thole torrents of burning " fmoke that Pindar defcribes in " an eruption of Etna, now called " Mon Gibello in Sicily, in imi"t tation of which, as fome fay. " Virgil wrote thefe lines:
"Iple fed borrificis juxta tona?
\&o Aitina ruinis, sec.
"A After the ftones and afhes with "s clouds of thick fmoke had been "f fent up, by the impulfe of the "G fire and windy exhalation (as "6 you fee in a great cauldron that "s boils) into the middle region of "s the air, overcome by their own "s natural weight, when from dif"c tance the ftrength they had re"c ceived from impulfe was fpent, "s rejected likewife by the cold and "f unfriendly region, you faw them " fall thick, and by degrees, the "' condenfed fmoke clear away, "s raining afhes with water and " ftones of different fizes, accord" ing to the diftance from the " 6 place: then by degrees with the "s fame noife and fmoke, it threw "out flones and athes again, and "s fo on by fits. This continued twa "d days and nights, when the fmoke " and force of the fire began to "s abate. The fourth day, which "f was Thuriday at 22 o'clock, " there was fo great an eruption, "s that, as I was in the gulph of " Pazzole coming from Ifchia, and "s not far from Mifenum, I faw, " in a fhort time, many columns "s of fmoke fhoot up, with the "s moft terrible noife I ever heard, "، and, bending over the fea, came "f near our boat, which was four 's miles or more from the place of ${ }^{6}$ their


## 74 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

"t their birth; and the quantity of
"6 athes, flones, and fmoke, feemed
${ }^{6} 6$ as if they would cover the whole
"t earth and fea. Stones, great
ce and frail, and afhes more or
"s lefs, according to the impulfe
" of the fire and exhalations, be-
et gan to fall, fo that a great part

* of this country was covered with
"r afhes ; and many that have feen
"it, fay, they reached the vale of
"Diana, and fome parts of Cala-
" bria, which are more than 150
© miles from Puzzuolo. The Fri-
cc day and Saturday nothing but a
"c little frooke appeared, fo that
"s many, taking courage, went
"s upon the fpot, and fay, that with
${ }^{6}$ the fones and athes thrown up,
"c a mountain has been formed in
"t that valley, not lefs than three
cc miles in circumference, and al-
cf moft as high as the Monte Bar-
cs baro, which is near it, covering
"t the Canetiaria, the cafle of
"T Trepergule, all thofe buildings
cc and the greateft part of the baths
\&s that were about them ; extend-
${ }^{66}$ ing South towards the fea, North
${ }^{66}$ as far as the lake of Avernus,
"Weft to the Sudatory, and join-
ar ing Eaft to the foot of the Monte
©s Barbaro, fo that this place has
"changed its form and face in
"f fuch a manner as not to be
" known again, a thing almoft in.
"c credible to thofe who have not
os feen it, that in fo fhort a time
© fo confiderable a monntain could
"s have been formed. On its fum-
" mit there is a mouth in the form
"\& of a cup, which may be a quar-
ss ter of a mile in circumference,
"t though fome fay it is as large as
"our market - place at Naples,
sf from which there iffues a con-
"f flant fmoke; and though I have
${ }^{50}$ feen it only at a diftance, it ap-
" pears very great. The Sunday "f following, which was the 6th " of October, many people going "f to fee this phenomenon, and "fome having afcended half the " mountain, others more, about 22 o'clock there happened fo fudden and horrid an eruption, "، with fo great a fmoke, that many "s of thefe people were finfed, fome " of which could never be found. "I have been told, that the num" ber of the dead or loit amounted " to twenty-four. From that time "s to this, nothing remarkable hap"c pened; it feems as if the erup" tion returned periodically, like " the ague or gout. I believe " henceforward it will not have "f fuch force, though the eruption "f of the Sunday was accompanied "f with howers of afhes and water, "f which fell at Naples, and were if feen to extend as far as the is mountain of Sonna, called Ve"f fuvius by the ancients; and, as " I have often remarked, the "clouds of fmoke proceeding from "f the eruption, moved in a direct " line towards that mountain, as " if thefe places had a correfpon"dence and connection one with "t the other. In the night, many "beams and columns of fire were "f feen to proceed from this erup"f tion, and fome like flafhes of " lightning. We have then, many " circumftances for our obferva"s tion, the earthquakes, the erup" tion, the drying up of the fea, "t the quantity of dead finh and "o birds, the birth of fprings, the
"f hower of athes with water, and
"s without water, the innumerable
${ }^{6}$ trees in that whole country, a
"far as the Grotto of Lucullu
" torn from their roots, throw
" down, and covered with athe:
${ }^{6}$ that it gave one pain to fee os them: and as all thefe effects or were produced by the fame caule 's that produces earthquakes; let or us firlt enquire how earthquakes " are produced, and from thence "s we may eafily comprehend the ©s caufe of the abovementioned " events." Then follows a differtation on earthquakes, and fome curious conjectures relative to the phanomena which attended this eruption, clearly and well expreffed, conflering, as the author himfelf apologizes, that at that time the Italian language had been little employed on fach fubjeets.

The account of the formation of the monte Nuovo, by Pietro Giacomo di Toledo, is given in a dialogue between the feigned perfonages of Peregrino and Sveffano; the former of which fays, "It is "s now two years that this province " of Campagna has been aflicted "s with earthquakes, the country " about Pozzuolo mach more fo "f than any other parts, but the " 27 th and the 28 th of the month " of September laft, the earch"quakes did not ceafe day or "f night, in the abovementioned "c city of Pozzuolo; that plain "which lies between the lake of "Averno, the monte Barbaro, and "r the fea, was raifed a little, and or many cracks were made in it, "f from fome of which iffued water; " and at the fame time the fea, "f which was very near the plain, "dried up about two hundred " paces, fo that the fim were left " on the fand, a prey to the inha"bitants of Pozzuolo. At laft, " on the 29 th of the faid munth, " about two hours in the night, *s the earth opened near the lake, shad difcovered a horrid mouth
"f from which were vomited furi"oufly, fmoke, fire, ftones, and " mud compofed of afhes; mak" ing, at the time of its opening, " a noife like very loud thander: "f the fire that iffued from this "' mouth, went towards the walls " $f$ of the unformate city; the "f fmoke was partly black and "s partly white; the black was "s darker than darknefs itfelf, and "s the white was like the whitef "cotion: thefe fmokes, rifing in "s the air, feemed as if they would " touch the vault of heaven; the " flones that followed, were, by
" the devouring flames, converted
" to pumice, the fize of which (of "f fome I fay) were much larger "than an ox. The fones went "s about as high as a crofs-bow can " carry, and then fell down, fome"r times on the edge and fometimes "s into the mouth itfelf. It is very " true, that many of them in go" ing up could not be feen, on ac. " count of the dark fmoke; but "s when they returned from the " fmoky heat, they fhewed plainly "t where they had been by their "f Atong fmell of fetid fulphur, " juift like fones that have been
" thrown out of a mortar, and " have paffed through the fmoke "" of inflamed gunpowder. The "، mud was of the colour of athes, "c and at firft very liquid, then by "degrees lefs fo, and in fuch " quantities, that in lefs than "s twelve hours, with the help of "t the above-mentioned flones, a " mountain was raifed of a thou"fand paces in height. Not only "Pozzuolo and the neighbouring " country was full of this mud, " but the city of Naples alfo, the " beauty of whofe palaces were, ".in a great meafure, fpoiled by

## $7^{6}$ ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772。

it. The afhes were carried as
*far as Calabria by the force of
"f the winds, burning up in their

- 6
a P oge grars and bigh trees,
c. many of which were borne down
"c by the weight of them. An in.
©f finity of birds alfo, and num-
c: berlefs animals of various kinds,
"covered with this fulphureous
fc mud, gave themelves up a prey
© 6 to man. Now this cruption
© lafted two nights and two days
© without intermiffion, though, it
© 6 is true, not always with the fame
© force, but more or lefs: when it
${ }^{6}$ was at its greateft height, even
© at Naples you heard a noife and
re thundering like heavy artillery
6 when two armies are engaged.
©The third day the eruption
${ }^{6}$ ceafed, fo that the mountain
© made its appearance uncovered,
"s to the no fmall aftonifment of
© every one who faw it. On this
«c day, when I went up with many
of people to the top of this mountain; I faw down into is mouth,
48 which was a round concavity of
* about a quarter of a mile in cir-
"s cumference, in the middle of
${ }^{60}$ which, the fones that had fallen
${ }^{6}$ were boiling up, juf as in a
${ }^{6}$ great cauldron of water that
© boils on the fire. The fourth
"6 day it began to throw up again,
${ }^{6} 6$ and the feventh much more, but
©f flill with lefs violence than the
"f firf night; it was at this time
"c that many people, who were un-
"fortunately on the mountain,
\% were either fuddenly covered
"s with afhes, fimothered with
"f fmoke, or knocked down by
©f ftones, burnt by the flame, and
"f left dead on the fpot. The
"f fmoke continues to this day,
is and you often fee in the night-
of time, fire in the middt of it. Fi-
"s nally, to complete the hiffory of " 6 this new and unforefeen event, " in many parts of the new-made "t mountain, fulphur begins to be "G generated." Giacomo di Toledo, towards the end of his differ. tation upon the phenomena attending this eruption, fays, that the lake of Avernus had a communication with the fea, before the time of the eruption ; and that he apprehended that the air of Puzzole might come to be affected in fum. mer-time, by the vapours from the ftagnated waters of the lake, which is antually the cafe.

You have, Sir, from thefe acicounts, an intlance of a mountain. of a confiderable height and dimenfions, formed in a plain, by mere explofion, in the face of forty eight hours. The earthquakes having been fenfibly felt at a great diftance from the fpor where the opening was made, proves clearly, that the fubterraneous fire was at a great depth below the furface of the plain; it is as clear that thofe earthquakes, and the explofion, proceeded from the fame caufe, the former having ceafed upon the appearance of the latter. Does not this circumfance evidently contradict the fyftem of M. Buffon, and of all the natural hiftorians, who have placed the feat of the fire of volcanos towards the centre, or near the fummit of the mountains, which they fuppofe to furnifh the matter emitted? Dip the matter which proceeds from a volcano in an eruption come from fo inconfiderable a depth as they imagine, that part of the mountain ficuated above their fuppofed feat of the fire mult neceffarily be deltroyed, or diffipated in a very fhort time : on the contrary, an eruption ufually adds
to the height and bulk of a volcano; and who, that has had an opportunity of making obfervations on volcanos, does not know, that the matter they have emitted for many ages, in lavas, ahes, fmoke, \&c. could it be collected together, would more than fuffice to form three fuch mountains as the fimple cone or mountain of the exifting volcano? With refpect to Vefuvius, this could be plainly proved; and I refer to my letter upon the fubjed of Etna, to shew the quantity of matter thrown up in one fingle eruption, by that terrible volcano. Another proof that the real feat of the fire of volcanos lies even greatly below the general level of the country whence the mountain fprings, is, that was it only at an inconfiderable depth below the bafis of the mountain, the quantity of matter thrown up would foon leave fo great a void immediately under it, that the mountain iffelf muft undoubtedly fink and difappear after a few eruptions.

In the above accounts of the formation of the new mountain, we are told that the matter firft thrown up, was mud compofed of water and afhes, mixed with pumice ftones and other burnt matter : on the road leading from Puzzole to Cuma, part of the cone of this mountain has been cut away to widen the road. I have there feen that its compofition is a tufa intermixed with pumice, fome of which are really of the fize of an ox, as mentioned in Toledo's account, and exactly of the fame nature as the tufe of which every other high ground in its neighbourhood is compofed; fimilar alfo to that which covers Herculaneum. According to the above accounts af-
ter the muddy fhower ceafed, it rained dry ahhes: this circumftance will account for the ftrata of loofe pumice and athes, that are generally upon the furface of all tha tufas in this country, and whicha were moft probably thrown up in the fame manner. At the firit opening of the earth, in the plain near Puzzole, both accounts fay. that fprings of water burt forth: this water, mixing with the ames, certainly occafioned the muddy fhower; when the fprings were exhaufted, there muft naturally have enfued a flower of dry ahes and pumice, of which we have been likewife aftured. I own, I was greatly pleafed at being in this manner enabled to account fo well for the formation of thefe tufore fones, and the veins of dry and loofe burnt matter above them, of which the foil of almof the whole country I am defcribing is compofed; and I do not know that any one has ever attended to this circumfance, though I find that many authors, who have defcribed this country, have fufpected that parts of it were formed by explofion. Wherever then this fort of tufa is found, there is certainly good authority to fufpect its having been formed in the fame manner as the tufa of this new mountain; for, as I faid before, nature is generally uniform in all her operations.

It is commonly imagined that the new mountain rofe out of the Lucrine lake which was deftroyed by it; but in the above account, no mention is made of the Lucrine lake; it may be fuppofed then, that the famous dam, which Strabo and many other ancient authors mention to have feparated that lake
from

## 98 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

from the fea had been ruined by time or accident, and that the lake became part of the fea before the explofion of 1538.

If the above defcribed eruption was terrible, that which formed the monte Barbaro (or Gauro, as it was formerly called), muft have been dreadful indeed. It joins immediately to the new mountain, which in fhape and compofition it exactly refembles; but it is at leat threc times as confiderable. Its crater cannot be lefs than fix miles in circumference; the plain within the crater, one of the moft fertile fpots I ever faw, is about four miles in circumference; there- is no entrance to this plain, but one on the eaft fide of the mountain, made evidently by art; in this fection you have an opportunity of feeing that the matter, of which the mountain is compofed, is exactly fimilar to that of the monte Nuovo. It was this mountain that produced (as fome authors have fuppofed) the celebrated Falernian wine of the ancients.

Cuma, allowed to have been the mof ancient city of Italy, was built on an eminence, which is likewife compored of tufa, and may be naturally fuppofed a fection of the cone formed by a very ancient explofion.

The lake of Avernus fills the bot. tom of the crater of a mountain, undoubtedly produced by explofion, and whofe interior and exterior form, as well as the matter of which it is compofed, exanly refemble the monte Barbaro and monte Nuovo. At that part of the bafis of this mountain which is wafhed by the fea of the bay of Puzzole, the fand is fill very hot, though conftantly wafted by the
waves; and into the cone of the mountain, near this hot fand, a narrow paffage of about 100 paces in length is cut, and leads to a fountain of boiling water, which, though brackifh, boils fifh and flent without giving them any bad tafte or quality, as I have experienced more than once. This place is called Nero's bath, and is fill made ufe of for a fudatory, as it was by the ancients; the fteam that rifes from the hot fountain above-mentioned, confined in the narrow fubterraneous paffage, foon produces a violent perfpiration upon the patient who fits therein. This bath is reckoned a great fpecific in that diftemper which is fuppofed to have made its appearance at Naples before it fread its contagion over the other parts of Europe.

Virgil and other ancient authors fay, that birds could not fly with fafety over the lake of Avernus, but that they fell therein; a circamflance favouring my opinion that this was once the mouth of a volcano. The vapour of the fulphur and other minerals mult undoubtedly have been more powerful the nearer we go back to the time of the explofion of the volcano; and I am convinced that there are ftill fome remains of thofe vapours upon this lake, as I have oblerved there are very feldom any water-fowl upon it ; and that when they do go there, it is but for a fhort time, whilt all the other lakes in the neighbourhood are conftantly covered with them, in the winter feafon. Upon mount Vefuvius, in the year 1766, during an eruption, when the air was impregnated with nozious vapours, I have myfelf picked up dead birds frequently.

The calle of Baia ftands upon a confiderable

## NATURAL HISTORY.

confiderable eminence, compofed of the ufual tufa and ftrata of pumice and ahhes, from which I concluded I mould find fome remains of the craters from whence the matter iffued; accordingly, having afcended the hill, I foon difcovered two very vifible craters, juft behind the caftie.

The lake called the Mare morto was alfo, molt probably, the crater from whence iffued the materials which formed the Promontory of Mifenum, and the high grounds around this lake. Under the ruins of an ancient building near the point of Mifenum, in a vault, there is a vapour, or mofete, exactly fimilar in its effects to that of the Grotto del Cane, as I have often experienced.

The form of the little inland of Nifida fhews plainly its origin. It is half a hollow cone of a volcano cut perpendicularly; the half crater forms a little harbour called the Porto Pavone; 1 fuppofe the other half of the cone to have been detached into the fea by earthquakes, or perhaps by the violence of the waves, as the part that is wanting is the fide next to the open fea.

The fertile and pleafant ifland of Procita fhews alfo moft evident figns of its production by explofion, the nature of its foil being directly fimilar to that of Baïa and Puzzole; this ifland feems really, as was imagined by the ancients, to have been detached from the neigh. bouring ifland of Ifchia.

There is no fpot, I believe, that could afford a more ample field for curicus obfervations, than the ifland of Ifchia, called Enaria, Inarime, and Pithecufa, by the ancients. I have vifited it three times; and this fummer paffed three weeks
there, during which time, I examined, with attention, every part of it. Ifchia is eighteen miles in circumference: the whole of its foil is the fame as that near Vefinvius, Naples, and Puzzole. There are numberlefs fprings, hot, warm, and cold, difperfed over the whole ifland, the waters of which are impregnated with minerals of various forts; fo that if you give credit to the inhabitants of the country, there is no diforder but what finds its remedy here. In the hot months (the feafon for making ufe of thefe baths), thofe who have occafion for them flock hither from Naples. A charitable inftitution fends and maintains three hundred poor patients at the baths of Gurgitelli every feafon. By what I could learn of thefe poor patients, thofe baths have really done wonders, in cafes attended with obtinate tamours, and in contractions of the tendons and mufcles. The patient begins by bathing, and then is buried in the hot fand near the fea. In many parts of the illand, the fand is burning hot even under water. The fand on fome parts of the fhore is almon entirely compofed of particles of iron ore; at lealt they are attracted by the loadftone, as I have experienced. Near that part of the ifland called Lacco, there is a rock of ancient lava, forming a fmall cavern, which is fhut up with a door; this cavern is made ufe of to cool liquors and fruit, which it does in a fhors time as effectually as ice. Before the door was opened, I felt the cold to my legs very fenfibly; but when it was opened, the cold rufhed out fo as to give me pain, and within the grotto it was intolerable. I was not fenfible of wind attending
this cold ; though upon Mount Etna and Mount Vefiuvius, where there are caverns of this kind, the cold is evidently occafioned by a fubterraneous wind: the natives call fuch places rentaroli. May not the quantity of nitre, with which all thefe places abound, account in fome meafure for fuch extreme cold? My thermometer was unluckily broken, or I would have informed you of the exact degree of the cold in this ventaroli of If chia, which is by much the frongeft in its effects I ever felt. The ancient lavas of Ifchia fhew, that the eruptions there have been very formidable ; and hiftory informs us, that its firf inhabitants were driven out of the ifland by the frequency and the violence of them. There are fome of thefe ancient lavas not lefs than two hundred feet in depth. The mountain of St. Nicola, on which there is at prefent a convent of hermits, was called by the ancients Epomeus; it is as high, if not higher, than Vefuvius, and appears to me to be a fection of the cone of the ancient and principal volcano of the ifland, its compofition being all tufa or lava. The cells of the convent abovementioned are cut out of the mountain itfelf; and there you fee plainly that its compofition no way differs from the matter that covers Herculaneum, and forms the Monte Nuovo. There is no fign of a crater on the top of this mountain, which rifes almoft to a fharp point; time, and other accidents, may beireafonably fuppofed to have worn away this diffinctive mark of its having been formed by explofion, as I have feen to be the cafe in other mountains, formed evidently by explofion, on the flanks of Etna and

Vefuvius. Strabo, in his 5 th books upon the fubject of this inand, quotes Timæus, as having faid; that, a little before his time, a mountain in the middle of Pithecufa, called Epomeus, was fhook by an earthquake, and vomited flames.

There are many other rifing grounds in this ifland, that, from the nature of their compofition, muft lead one to think the fame as to their origin. Near the village of Cantiglione, there is a mountain formed furely by an explofion of a much later date, having pres ferved its conical form and crater entire, and producing as yet but a flender vegetation : there is no account however, of the date of this eruption. Nearer the town of Ifchia, which is on the fea fhore, at a place called Lee Cremate, there is a crater, from which, in the year 1301 or 1302, a lava ran quite into the fea; there is not the leaft vegetation on this lava, but it is nearly in the fame fate as the modern lavas of Vefuvius. Pontano, Maranti, and D. Francefoo Lombardi, have recorded this eruption; the latter of whom fays, that it lafted two months, that many men and beafts were killed by the explofion, and that a number of the inhabitants were obliged to feek for refuge at Naples, and in the neighbouring iflands. In fhort, according to my idea, the ifland of Ifchia muft have taken its rife from the bottom of the fea, and been increafed to its prefent fize by divers later explofions. This is not extraordinary, when hifory tells us (and from my own obfervation I have reafon to believe) that the Lipary iflands were formed in the like manner. There has been no eruption
eruption in Ifchia fince that juft mentioned, but earthquakes are wery frequent there; two years ago, as I was told, they had a very confiderable hock of an earthquake in this illand.

Father Goree's account of the formation of the new inand in the Archipelago (fituated between the two inlands called Kammeni, and near that of Santorini) of which be was an eye-witnefs, ftrongly confirms the probability of the conjectures I venture to fend you, relative to the formation of thofe iflands and that part of the continent above deferibed: it feems likewife to confirm the accounts given by Strabo, Pliny, Juttin, and other ancient authors, of many illands in the Archipelago, formerly called the Ciclades, having frong up from the bottom of the fea in the like manner. According to Pliny, in the $4^{\text {th }}$ year of the cxxxy Olympiad, 237 years before the Chriftian æra, the illand of Thera (now Santorini) and Therefia were formed by explofion; and, 130 years later, the ifland Hiera (now calied the great Kammeni) rofe up. Strabo defcribes the birth of this inland in thefe words: "In the middle fpace c between Thera and Therafia * flames burlt out of the fea for "f four days, which, by degrees, "s throwing up great maffes, as if " they had been raifed by ma"chines, they formed an inand of "twelve ttadia in circuit." And Juftin fays of the fame ifland, Eodem anno inter injulas Tberamenem et Therefiam, medio utriufque ripce et maris $\int$ patio, terre motus fuit: in quo, cum admiratione navigantium, repente ex profundo cum calidis aquis Infula emer.jt.

Pliny mentions alfo the formaVol. XV.
tion of Afpronifi, or the White lifand, by explofion, in the time of Vefpafian. It is known, likewife, that in the year 1628, one of the iflands of the Azores, near the illand of St. Michael, rofe up from the bottom of the fea, which was in that place 160 fathoms deep; and that this ifland, which was raifed in fifteen days, is three leagues long, a league and a half broad, and siles three handred and fixty feet above water.

Father Goree, in his account of the formation of the new ifland in the Archipelago, mentions two diftinct matters that entered into the compofition of this ifland, the one black, the other white. Afpronifi, probably from its very name, is compofed of the white matter, which if, upon examination, fhould prove to be a tufa, as I ftrongly fufpect, I thould think myfelf ftill more grounded in my conjectures; though I muft confeis, as it is, I have fcarcely a doubt left with refpeet to the country I have been defcribing having been thrown up in a long feries of ages by various explofions from fubterraneous fire. Surely there are at prefens many exifing volcanos in the known world; and the memory of many others have been handed down to us by hiftory. May there not therefore have been many others of fuch ancient dates as to be out of the reach of hiftory?
Such wonderful operations of nature are certainly insended by allwife Providence for fome great purpofe. They are not confined to any one part of the globe, for there are volcanos exifting in the four quarters of it. We fee the great fertility of the foil thrown up by explofion, in part of the country! $G$ have

## 82 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

have defcribed, which on that account was called by the ancients Campania Felix. The fame circumftance is evident in Sicily, juftly efteemed one of the moft fersile fpots in the world, and the granary of Italy. May not fubtersaneous fire be confidered as the great plough (if I may be allowed the expreffion) which nature makes ufe of to turn up the bowels of the earth, and afford us frefh fields to work upon, whilf we are exhaufting thofe we are actually in poferfion of, by the frequent crops we draw from them? Would it not be found, upon enquiry, that many precious minerals muft have remained far out of our reach, had it not been for fuch operations of nature ? It is evidently fo in this country. But fuch great enquiries would lead me far indeed. I will only add a reflection, which my own little experience in this branch of natural hiftory furnifhes me with. It is, that we are apt to judge of the great operations of nature on too confined a plan. When firft I came to Naples, my whole attention, with refpect to natural hiftory, was confined to mount Vefuvius, and the wonderful phenomena attending a burning mountain; but, in proportion as I began to perceive the evident marks of the fame operation having been carried on in the different parts above defcribed, and likewife in Sicily, in a greater degree, I looked upon mount Vesuvias only as a frot on which nature was at prefent active, and thought myfelf fortunate in having an opportunity of feeing the manner in which one of her great operations (an operation, I believe, much Iffs out of her common courfe
than is generally imagined) was effected.

Such remarks as I have made on the eraptions of Mount Vefuvius, during my refidence at Naples, have been tranfmitted to the Royal Seciety, who have done them more honour than they deferved. Many more might be made upon this active volcano, by a perfon who had leifure, a previous knowledge of the natural hifory of the earth, a knowledge of chemiftry, and was practifed in phyfical experiments, particularly thofe of electricity. I am convinced that the fmoke of volcanos contains always a portion of electrical matter, which is manifeft at the time of great eruptions, as is mentioned in my account of the great erpption of Vefavius in 1767. The peafants in the neighbourhood of my villa, fituated at the foot of Vefuvius, have affured me, that, during the eruption laft mentioned, they were more alarmed by the lightning and balls of fire that fell about them with a crackling noife, than by the lava and the ufual a atendants of an eruption. I find in all the accounts of great eruptions, mention made of this fort of lightning, which is ditinguifhed here by the name of Ferilli, Bracini, in his account of the great one of Vefuvius in 1631 , fays, that the column of fmoke which iffued from its crater, went over near a hundred miles of country, and that foveral men and beafts were flruck dead by lightning, iffuing from this fmoke in its courfe.

The nature of the noxious vapours, called here mofete, that are ufually fet in motion by an eruption of the volcano, and are then manifelt in the wells, and the fub-
terraneous parts of its neighbourhood, feem likewife to be little underfood. From fome experiments very lately made, by the ingenious Dr. Nath, on the mofete of the Grotto del Cane, it appears that all its known qualities and effects correfpond with thofe attributed to fixed air. Jult before the eruption of 1767 , a vapour of this kind broke into the king's chape! at Portci, by which a feivant, opening the door of it , was ftruck down. About the fame time, as his Sicilian majefty was fhooting in a paddock near the palace, a dog dropped down, as was fuppofed, in a fit; a boy going to take him up dropped likewife ; a perfon prefent, fufpecting the accident to have proceeded from mofote, immediately dragged them both from the fpot where they lay, in doing which, he was himfelf fenfible of the vapour; the boy and the dog foon recovered. His Sicilian majefty did me the honour of informing me himfelf of this accident foon after it had happened. I have met with thefe mofetes often, when I have been making my obfervations on the borders of mount Vefuvius, particularly in caverns, and once on the Solfaterra. The vapour affects the noftrils, throat, and ftomach, juft as the fpirit of hartfhorn, or any ftrong volatile falts, and would foon prove fatal if you did not immediately remove from it. Under the ancient city of Pompeii, the mofetes are very frequent and powerful, fo that the excavations that are carrying on there are often interrupted by them; at all times mofetes are to be met with under ancient lavas of Vefuvius, particularly thofe of the great erup-
tion of 1631 . In Serao's account of the eruption of 1737 , and in the chapter upon mofetes, be has recorded feveral curious experiments relative to this phenomenon. The Canonico Recupero, who, as mentioned to you in a former letter, is watching the operations of mount Etna, has juft informed me, that a very powerful mofete has lately manifefted itfelf in the neighbourhood of Ema; and that he found near the fpot from whence it rifes, animals, birds, and infects, dead, and the Aronger fort of mubs blafted, whill the grafs and tenderer plants did not feem to be affected. The circumftance of this mofete, added to that of the frequent earchquakes felt lately at Rhegio and Meffina, makes it probable that an eruption of mount Etna is at hand.

I am alarmed at the length of this letter. By endeavouring to make myfelf clearly underftood, I bave been led to make, what I thought, neceffary digrefions. I mutt therefore beg of your goodnefs, that, fhould you find this memoir in its prefent flate, too tedious (which I greatly apprehend) to be prefented to our refpectable Society, you will make only fuch extracts from it as you fhall think will be moft agreeable and intereiting. I am,

## S I R,

With gregat truth and regard,
Your molt obedient
humble fervant,
Willam Hamilton.

## 84 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Received November 15, 1770.
An Account of the Nyl-ghau, an Indian Animal, not bitherto defcribed. By William Hunter, M. D.F. R.S.

> [Read Feb. 28, I771.]

AMONG the riches which, of late years, have been im. ported from India, may be reckoned a fine animal, the Nyl-ghau ; which, it is to be hoped, will now be propagated in this country, fo as to become one of the moft ufeful, or at leaft one of the moft ornamental beafts of the field. It is larger than any ruminant of this country, except the ox; its flefh probably will be found to be delicious; and, if it fhould prove docile enough to be eafly trained to labour, its great fwiftnefs, with confiderable firength, might be applied, one would think, to valuable purpofes.

Good paintings of animals give much clearer ideas than deferiptions. Whoever looks at the picture, which was done under my eye, by Mr. Stubbs, that excellent painter of animals, can never be at a lofs to know the Nylghat, wherever he may happen to meet with it. However, I fhall attempt a defcription of the animal ; and then give as much of its hiftory as I have been hitherto able to learn. The account will be imperfect: yet it will give naturalifts fome pleafure in the mean time to know even a little of a large and elegant animal, which has not hitherto been defcribed, or painted.

At firt fight, the male Nyl ghau fruck my imagination with being of a middle naturé, between black cattle and deer; fuch an animal as
we might fuppofe a mule would be? that was the produce of thefe two fpecies of beats. In fize, it is as much fmaller than the one, as it is larger than the other: and in its form there is a very apparent mixture of refemblance to both. Its body, horns, and tail, are not unlike thofe of a bull; and the head, neck, and legs, are very like thofe of deer.

Colour. The colour, in general, is ah, or grey, from a mixture of black hairs and white: moft of the hairs are half white, and half black; the white part is toward the root. The colour of its legs is darker than that of its body; the fame thing may be faid of its head, with this peculiarity, that there the darker colour is not general and uniform, but fome parts are almoft quite black. In fome parts to be mentioned hereafter, the hair is of a beautiful white colour.

Trunk. The height of the back, where there is a flight eminence over the fhoulder-blade, is four feet and one inch; at the higheft part, immediately behind the loins, it is only four feet. The general length of the trunk, as feen in a fide view, from the root of the neck to the pendulous tail, is about four feet; which is nearly the height of the animal; fo that, in a fide view, when it ftands, with its legs parallel, its back and limbs make nearly three fides of a fquare, and the ground upon which it ftands makes the fourth.

Round the body, immediately behind the froulder, it meafures four feet and ten inches; and a little more juft before the hind leg's ; but this laft dimenfion, no doubt, will vary confiderably, as it hap-

## NATURAL HISTORY.

pens to be more full or empty of food and drink.

Harr. The hair on the body in general is thinner, more brifty, and ftronger, than on our black cattle. On the belly, and upper part of the limbs, it is longer and fofter than upon the back and fides.

Mane. All along the ridge or edge of the neck and back, as far as the pofterior part of the hump which is over the thoulder-blades, the hair is blacker, longer, and more erect; making a fhort, and thin, upright mane.

The umbilical and hypogattric regions of the belly, the infide of the thighs, and all thofe parts which are covered by the tail, are white. The proputium penis is not marked with a tuft of hair;' and the fheath of the penis projects very little.

Testicles. The tefticles are oblong and pendulous, as in a buil.

Tall. The bones of the tail come down to within two inches of the top of the os calcis. The end of the tail is ornamented with long black hair, and likewife with fome white, efpecially on the infide. On the infide of the tail, except near its extremity, there is no hair ; and on the right and left there is a border of long white hair, which makes it on the infide look like a feather.

Legs. The legs are fmall in proportion to their length; more fo than in our black cattle, and rather lefs fo than in our deer. The length of the fore leg is a little more than two feet and feven inches. There is one white fpot on the fore part of each foot, almoft immediately above the large hoofs; and another fmaller white
fpot before the fmall hoofs: above each of the fmall hoofs, there is a remarkable tuft of long white hair, which turns round in a flat curl. The large hoofs of the fore - leg, are of an aukward length. This was very obfervable in every one of the five individuals of this fpecies which I have feen; yet it was furpected to be the effect of confinement ; and the examination of the hoof, in the dead animal, proved that it was fo.

Neck. The neck is long and flender, as in deer; and when the head is raifed, it has the double turn of the italic letter $S$. At the throat, there is a fhield-like fot of beautiful white hair; and lower down, on the beginning of the convexity of the neck, there is a manelike tuft of long, black hair.

Head. The head is long and flender. From the horns, it rifes upwards and backwards to join the neck. Its length, from the horns orily to the point of the nofe, is about one foot two inches and three quarters.
Nose. The partition between the nofrils was artificially perforated for fixing a cord, or bridle, according to the Eaflern cuftom of tying up or leading horned cattle. The noftrils are very long, in a direction almoft parallel to the mouth, and are wideft at their anterior end.

Mouth. The rictis oris is long; and as far as this reaches, the lower jaw is white: fo is the upper lip, as far as the noftril.

Teeth. There are fix grinders in each fide of each jaw, and four incifor teeth in each half of the lower jaw. The firft of the incifors is very broad: and the reft fmaller in gradation, as they are

G 3 placed

## 86 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

placed more outwards or backwards.

Eyes. The eyes in general are dark coloured; for all of the conjunctiva that can be commonly feen is of that complexion. In an oblique or fide view, the cornea, and all that is feen through it, is blue, like burnifted fteel. The pupil is oval, or oblong, from fide to fide; and the iris is almont black.

Ears. The ears are large and beautiful, above feven inches in length, and fpread to a confiderable breadth near their end. They are white on their edge, and on their infide; except where two black bands mark the hollow of the ear with a zebra-like variety.
fiorns. The horns are feven inches long; they are fix inches round at their root, and growing fimaller by degrees, they terminate in a blunt point. At their root they have three flattened fides, divided by fo many angles: one of the angles is turned forwards, and confequently one of the fides backwards. This triangular flape is gradually lefs perceptible towards the extremity. At the root there are flight circular wrinkles in proportion to the age of the animal. The body and point of the horn is frooth, and the whole of a very dark colour. They rife upwards, forwards, and ourwards, at a very obtufe angle, with the forehead or
face. They are gently bended, and the concavity is turned inwards, and a little forwards. The diftance between them at the roots is three inches and a quarter, at the points fix inches and a quarter, and at their moft hollow middle parts lefs than fix inches.

Foon. It eats oats, but not greedily; is fonder of grafs and hay *; but is always delighted with wheat bread. When thirlty, it would drink two gallons of water.

Dung. Its dung is in the form of fmall round balls, of the fize of a nutmeg; and it paffes a quantity of thefe together, with a ruhing fornd.

Manners. Though it was reported to have been exceedingly vicious, it was in reality a moft gentle creature while in my cuftody, feemed pleafed with every kind of familiarity, always licked the hand which either Atroaked, or gave it bread, and never once attempted to ufe its horns offenfively. It feemed to have much dependance on its organs of imell, and fnuffed keenly, and with noife, whenever any perfon came within fight. It did fo likewife, when any food or drink was brought to it; and was fo eafily offended with a fmell, or fo cautious, that it would not tafte the bread which 1 offered, when my hand had touched oil of turpentine or 保its + .

[^9]Its manner of fighting is very particular: it was oblerved at Lord Clive's, where two males were put into a little inclofure; and it was related to me by his Lordfhip, thus: While they were at a confiderable diftance from each other, they prepared for the attack, by falling down upon their fore-knees; then they fhufled towards each other with a quick pace, keeping ftill upon their fore-knees, and when they were come within fome yards, they made a fpring, and darted againft each other.

All the time that two of them were in my fable, I obferved this particularity, viz, that whenever any attempt was made upon them, they immediately fell down upon their fore knees; and fometimes they would do fo when I came before them; but, as they never darted, I fo little thought this pofture meant hoftility, that I rather fuppofed it expreflive of a timid or obfequious humility *.

Femate. The Female difers fo much from the Male, that we fhould fcarcely fuppofe them' to be the fame fpecies. She is much finaller, both in height and thicknefs. In her flape, and in her yellowifh colour, he very much refembles deer; and has no horns. She has fur nipples, and is luppofed tó go nine months with young. She com-
monly has one at a birth, and fometimes twins.

The young male Nyl-ghau is like the female in colour, and therefore like a Fawn.

Species. When a new animal is prefented to us, it will often be difficult, and fometimes impoffible, to determine its \{pecies, by the external characters alone. But when fuch an animal is diffected by an anatomif, who is a matter in comparative anatomy, the queftion is commonly to be decided with certainty.

From the external marks alone, I furpected, or rather believed, the Nyl-ghau to be a peculiar and diftinct fpecies. Some of my acquaintance thought it a deer. The permament horns convinced me that it was not. Others thought it an antelope. The horns, and the fize of the animal, made me fufpect that it was not. It had fo much the fhape of deer, efpecially the female, that I could not fuppore it to be of the fame fpecies with our black cattle. In rutting time, one of the males was put into a paddock with a female of the red deér: but nothing like attraction or attention was obferved between them. At length, in confequence of the death of one of them, I was affured by my brother, who diffected it, and who has diffected with great atien-

* The intrepidity and force with which they dart againf any obiect may he conceived from the following anerdote, of the fineft and largeit of thofe animals that has ever been feen in England. The violence whici he did to himfelf, was fuppofed to have occafioned his death, which happened foon after. A poor iathouring man, without knowing that the animat was near him, and thercfore neither meaning to offend, not fufpecting the danger, came up near to the outfide of the pails of the inclofure; the Nyl-ghau, with the quick nei's of lightning; darted againft the wood-work, with fuch violence, that he broke it to pieces ; and broke off one of his horns clore to the root. From this piece of hiffory, and farther :nquiry, I was fatisfied that the animal is vicious and fierce in the ruting feafon, however gentle and tame at other times.
tion almoft every known quadrupede, that the Nyl-ghau is a new fpecies*.

History. Of late years feveral of this fpecies, both male and female, have been brought to EngIand. The firt were fent from Bombay, by Governor Cromelen, as a prefent to Lord Clive: they arrived in Auguft 1767. They were male and female, and continue to breed every year. Afterwards two were brought over, and prefented to the Queen by Mr. Sullivan. From her majefty's defire to encourage every ufeful or carious enquiry in natural knowledge, I was permitted to keep thefe two for fome time; which enabled me to defcribe them, and to get a correct pirture made; and, with my brother's affiftance, to diffeet the dead animal, and preferve the fkin and Eseleton. Lord Clive has been fo kind to give me every help that he could furnifh me with, in making out their hiftory; fo has General Carnac, and fome other gentlemen.

At all the places in India, where we have fettements, they are rarities, brought from the diftant interior parts of the country, as prefents to nabobs and great men. Lord Clive, General Carnac, Mr. Walin, Mr. Watts, and many other
gentlemen, who have feen much of India, tell me they never faw them wild. So far as I have yet found, Bernier is the only author who has ever mentioned them. $\dagger$. In the $4^{\text {th }}$ vol. of his Memoires, he gives an account of a journey which he undertook, ann. 1664, from Delhi, to the province of Cachemire, with the Mogul Aurengzeb, who went to that terreftrial paradife, as it is efleemed by the Indians, to avoid the heat of the fummer. In giving an account of the hunting, which was the Emperor's amufement in this journey, he defrribes, among ochers, that of le Nyl-gbau; but without faying more of the animal, than that the emperor fometimes kills them in fuch numbers, as to diftribute quarters of them to all his Omrachs; which fhews that they were there wild, and in plenty, and efteemed good or delicious food.

This agrees with the rarity of thefe animals at Bengal, Madrafs, and Bombay: for Cachemire is the moft northern province of the empire; and it was on the march from Delhi to that place, that Bernier faw the emperor hunt them.

Name. The word Nyl-gbauz for thefe are the component letters correfponding to the Perfian, though pronounced as if it were written

[^10]Neel-gaw, fignifies a blue' cow, or rather a bull, Garw being mafculine; and the male animal of that name has a good title to the appellation, as well from the likenefs he bears in fome parts to that fpecies of cattle, as from the bluifh tinct which is very difcernible in the colour of his body; but this is by no means the cafe with the female, which has a near refemblance, as well in colour as in form, to our red deer. The Nyi-ghaus which have been brought to England, have been moft, if not all, of them received from Surat or Bombay; and they feem to be lefs uncommon in that part of India, than in Bengal; which gives room for a conjecture that they may be indigenous perhaps in the province of Guzarat, one of the moft weftern and moft confiderable of the Hindoftan empire, lying to the northward of Surat, and ftretching away to the Indian ocean.

A gentleman * who has been long in India, and has an extenfive acquaintance there, has written to his' friends, to collef all the intelligence they can poffibly procure concerning this animal; and in the courfe of the next year, fome fatisfactory information may perhaps be received from thence, though the natives of that country, he fays, have no turn whatever after natural hiftory ; and indeed are very little inquiftive after any kind of knowiedge.

> Experiments on Suails, contradicing: the Abbe Spalanzani's account of the reproducion of Nerw Heads,

## after the old ones bave been cut offo By M. Cotte, of the Academy of Sciences.

THE extraordinary obfervations which the Abbe Spalanzani lately publifhed, concerning the reproduction of the heads of fnails, has excited the attention of the curious throughout Europe: they have not been wanting to repeat thefe experiments; but what adds to their aftonifment is the oppofition which is found to fublat between the refult of them. Some have affirmed, that the account of M. Spalanzani is altogether juft; and M. Rocs in particular has fhewn to the Academy of Sciences feveral fnails whofe heads had beens reproduced. On the contrary, others have denied that they could ever find a fingle head to be reproduced: M. Valmont de Bomare, author of the dicionary of natural hiftory, is among this number; his obfervations were made at Chantilly, in the prefence of the Prince of Conde; but all the fnails died either fooner or later, without the leaft appearance of any new heads; this only he found to be true, that they are able to live a long time after their heads had been thus fevered from the body. He made alfo an obfervation which feems to point out the caufe of M. Spalanzani's miftakes on this fubject; for thofe frails whofe heads were fevered by a very tharp knife, died much fooner than fuch as fuffered the operation from one more blunt, and which was drawn along more flowly; for hereby they had time in contracting themfelves to with-

[^11]draw their heads, fo that only the fkin, with a fmall part of the head, was in reality cut off, He repeated thefe experiments again the fucceeding year, but with no better fuccers than before; and I have myfelf tried tic fame without the leaft ap. pearance of any reproduction, which has fuggefted to me the following reflections: Out of thoufands of fnails who have fuffered the operation by different obfervers, there have not been above five or fix of them which have, as it is pretended, reproduced their heads; this affords a fufpicion, that there may be fome miftake in regard to thefe few, on whom the operation is thought to have fucceeded; and that the great number of thofe which died, was owing to the operation having been but too furely performed; whilit, on the other hand, the fmall number of thole which furvived, and reproduced (as was fuppoled) their heads, owed their lives to the defect of the infrrument ufed for the operation, whereby they bad time to contract and withdraw their heads to avoid the fatal Aroke. This is conifmed by another circumftance obferved in thofe frails, which are pretended to have recovered their heads, namely that their horns (as they are called) were found to be fhorter and thicker than before: this was probably caufed by their having loft only a part of their head and horns; the remainder of their horus would naturally grow thicker by the conflux of humcurs at the wounded extremity, as is obfervable in regard to trees and animals in the like cafes. But it will be afked, why then are not thefe amputated horns perceived immediately after the operation, and not
until a confiderable time afterd wards, when there begins to be a fenfible expanfion of the parts, as if there was fome progrefs made toward the reproduction of the head? I anfiver, I am perfuaded that in all cafes, where a reproduction of the head is pretended, the fnail in reality never loft it, but only fuffered an amputation of fome of the fkin and outward parts of it; and the wound occafioned hereby would require fome time, before nature could repair the damage done, as in the care of all wounds: the fnail therefore might for fome time after the operation, iffue from its fhell without pufhing out its amputated horns, on account of the pain and fwelling occafioned by the wound; and of this I have been often a witnefs, when no part of their horns have been really cut off, but only wounded, they have crept out of their fhells for feveral days, without putting out their horns, fo that one would have thought them entirely cut off. At laft the horns have appeared, when they were recovered, and hence without doubt in many experiments they have been erroneoufly thought to be reproduced. The fame perhaps has been the real truth in thofe cales, where the whole head has been thought to be reproduced; in faet only fome part of it has been cut off, or wounded, not fatally; and at laft when the wounds have been healed, on its being puthed our again, it has been fuppofed to be reprotiuced. So far have I been from finding any head reproduced, that I have not been able to procure a reproduction of any part of the horns which were really cut off, nor yet of any of the outworks (as I may call them) of
the head. However, thus much I have proved, that faails will live a confiderable time after their heads are cut off. Mr. Wartel preferved one without a head from Ofober until the next May. I have myfelf kept one during a whole year ; and confequently, during all that sime it received no nourithment. But this length of its life, after fuch an operation, depends greatly on the time of year when the operation is performed. If the head be cut off in the fpring, it will foon die; becaule then it ftands molt in need of nourifhment, after having been five or fix months without any. But if the operation be performed in the autamn, it may live all the winter, and poffibly all the fpring, in cale it be kept in a place not expofed to much heat. Neverthelefs this prefervation of them for fo long a time, depends much on the manner of cutting off the heads: when I have performed the operation with a pair of fciffars, which is the moft effectual way, fome have died in eight days, and others in a few months; only one lived a whole year, and gave me fome hopes of a reproduction, but at laft died alfo. Thefe circumflances again give a ftrong prefumption, that, when the operation is performed with a knife, the fnail finds means to withdraw its head time enough to fave fome of the moft important part of it. Nay, even when I performed the operation with fciffars, I have obferved their agility in preferving their head; fo that often when I have thought that I had their heads and horns on my fciffars, I have feen them foon after creep out of their fhells with both head and horns, it being only the outide akin of
both which I had fripped off with my friffars. The fame cafe has doubtlef's happened to others, who, after a time, have fuppofed a reproduction of both head and horns. The fnails thus mutilated only have generally died. If any one chould think, that fome different circumftances of either feafons, climates, ages, or fpecies of fnails, or other differences, may be a caufe why a reproduction has fucceded with fome and not with others; I reply, that I have either made myfelf, or have been witnefs to experiments made by others, under every variation of circumftances, and have never yet been lucky enough to meet with a reproduction. That the frails in Italy, on which M. Spalanzani made his experiments, fhould be fo different from thofe of France in this property alone, one cannot eafily comprehend. When M. du Verney flall publifh his obfervations read before the Academy of Sciences, we fhall doubtles find this fubject fet in a clearer light.

Some Account of the Aquatic Spider; from a French work lately pulalißed.
HHIS fpecies is found but feldom near Paris, but more frequently in Champagne among the lakes and marthes; it is in fome fort amphibious; for it can live on the earth as well as in water, and comes often to land for its food; yet it fwims well in water, both on its belly and back: it is dittinguifhable by its brightnefs. In the water its beliy appears covered with a filver varnifh, which is only a bubble of air attached to its belly by means of the oily humours,

## 92 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 。

which tranfpire from its body, and prevent the immediate contact of the water: this bubble of air is made the fubitance of its dwelling, which it conftructs under water; for it fixes feveral threads of filk or fuch fine matter, to the ftalks of plants in the water, and then afcending to the furface thrufts the hinder part of its body above water, drawing it back again with fuch rapidity, that it attaches underneath a bubble of air, which it has the art of detaining under water, by placing it underneath the threads abovementioned and which it binds like a coverng almolt all round the air bubble. Then it afcends again for another air bubble, and thus procceds until it has conftruched a large aerial apartment under water, into which it enters or quits at pleafure. The male conltructs for himfelf one near to the female, and when love invites, he breaks through the thread walls of the female's dwelling, and the two bubbles attached to the bellies of both unite into one, forming one larger nuptial chamber. The female is fometimes laid for a whole day together ftretched on her back, waiting for the arrival of the male, without motion, and feemingly as if dead. As foon as he eaters and glides over her, fhe feems to be brought to life again, gets on her legs and runs after the male, who makes his efcape with all pofifible fpeed: the female takes care of the young, and conftructs fimilar apartments on purpofe for them. The figure of this fpider has nothing remarkable, and would be overlooked among a crowd of curiofities, if the fpectator be unacquainted with its fingular art of confructing an aerial habitation under water, and thus uniting to-
gether the properties of both elements.

Of the Bombardier ; from the Same.

THIS is a fpecies of thofe infects called Buprefis, that is, whofe wings are inclofed in a kind of cafe, to cover and wrap them up. It keeps itelf concealed among the ftones, and feems to make little ufe of ins wings; when it moves it is by a fort of jump, and whenever it is touched, one is furprized to hear a noife refembling the difcharge of a mufquet in miniature, during which a blue fmoke may be feen to proseed from its anus. This infect may at any time be made to play off its little artillery by fcratching its back with a needle. If we may believe Rolander, who firft made thefe obfervations, it can give twenty difcharges fucceffively. A bladder placed near the anus is the arfenal whence it derives its fore, and this is its chief defence againft an enemy, although the froke emitted feems to be altogether inoffenfive, excepting it be by caufing a fright, or concealing its courfe. Its chief enemy is a great Carabus, (another fipecies of the Bupreftis) : when purfued and fatigued, it has recourfe to this ftratagem, by lying down in the path of the Carabus, which advances with open mouth and claws to feize it; but on the difcharge of this artille.y, fuddenly draws back and remains a while confufed; during which the Bombardier conceals himfelf in fome neighbouring crevice, and if not happy enough to find one, the Carabus returns to the attack, takes the infect by the head, and tears it off.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

## Of the Sea-Bear; from the Same.

THis animal difplays fome fingularities in inftinct ; it is amphibious, and although it is often collected into companies of fome thoufands, yet they remain feparated into diftinct families, confilting of about one hundred each. Each male has a feraglio to himfelf, containing from fifteen to fifty females, which he poffefles as his own property. If any rival dares to difpute his right to any female, a battle enlues; during which the fultanas remain peaceable fpectators, and then follow the conqueror, licking him in an amorous way. Thefe batties will often laft an hour, and many frratagems may be obferved to be practifed by the combatants; when they are both fatigued, they will lie down by common confent to take brearh, and then renew the engagement; until perhaps at laft the other males, who at firt were only fpectators, will interfere and feparate the combatants. The females have an extraordinary degree of tendernefs for their young, never fuffering them to quit company, but to continue along with the family on the banks of the fea; where they imitate their parents, and the young males exercife themfelves in combats with each other. When one of them fucceeds, fo as to throw the other down upon his back, the male parent comes and careffes the conqueror, licking him iightly, for their tongues are very rough: he will oblige him often to lie down to reft, and if the fon difobeys, the father feems to love him the better, and to felicitate himfelf in having a fucceffor fo worthy of him: the
parent teflifies much lefs kindnefs for the conquered, and thole which are readily ubedient; the lacier accompany the females only, while the former are the companions of the father, who educates and exercifes them in the art of fighting.

> Acrount of the Fafting Woman of Rols/bire, from the Gour into Scotland, by Tbomas Pennant, Efq.

KAtherine MrLeod, daughter to Donald Mid Jeod, farmer in Croig, in the parill of Kincardine, Rofsfire, a fingle woman, aged about thirty-five years, fixteen years ago contraded a fever, afier which the became blind. Her father carried her to feveral phyficians and furgeons to cure her blindnefs. Their prefcriptions proved of no effect. He carried her aifo to a lady fkilled in phyfic in the neighbourhood, who, doubtfil whether her blindnefs was occafioned by the weaknefs of her eye-lids, or a defect in her eyes, found by the ufe of fome medicines, that the blindnefs was occalioned by a weaknefs in her eye-lids, which being ftrengthened fhe recovered her fight in fome meaiure, and difcharged as ufual every kind of worts about her father's farm, but tyed a garter tight round her forehead to keep up her eyc-lids. In this condition fhe continued for four or five years, enjoying a good flate of health, and working as ufual, She contracted another lin. gering fever, of which the never recovered perfectly.

Some time after her fever her. jaws fell, her cye-lids clofed, and fhe

## 94

fhe loft her appetite. Her parents declare that, for the fpace of a year and three quarters, they could not fay that any meat or liquid went down her throat. Being interrogated on this point, they owned they very frequently put fomething into her mouth; but they concluded that nothing went down her throat, becaufe fhe had no evacuation. And when they forced open her jaws at one time, and kept them open for fome time by putting in a ftick between her teeth, and pulled forward her tongue, and forced fomething down her throat, fhe coughed and ftrained as if in danger to be choaked. One thing, during the time fhe eat and drank nothing, is remarkable, that her jaws were unlocked, and fhe recovered her fpeech, and retained it for feveral days, without any apparent caufe for the fame; fle was quite fenfible, repeated feveral queftions of the fhorter catechifm, told them that it was to no purpofe to put any thing into her mouth, for that nothing went down her throat, as alfo that fometimes fhe underfood them when they fooke to her. By degrees her jaws thereafter fell, and fhe loft her fpeech.

Some time before I faw her fhe received fome futtenance, whey, water-gruel, scc. but threw it up, at leaft for the moft part, immediately. When they put the flick between her teeth, mentioned above, two or three of her teeth were broken. It was at this breach they put in any thing into her mouth. I caufed them to bring her out of bed, and give her fomething to drink. They gave her whey. Her neck was contracted, ber chin fixed on her breaft, nor
could by any force be pulled back. She put her chin and mouth into the difh with the whey; and I perceived fhe fucked it at the aforementioned breach as a child would fuck the breaft, and immediately threw it up again, as her parents told me the ufed to do, and the endeavoured with her hand to dry her mouth and chin. Her forehead was contracted and wrinkled; her cheeks full, red, and blooming. Her parents told me that fle flept a great deal and foundly, perfpired fometimes, and now and then emitted pretty large quantities of blood at her mouth.

For about two years paft they have been wont to carry her to the door once every day; and fhe would fhew figns of uneafinefs when they neglected it at the ufual time. Laft fummer, after giving her to drink of the well of Strathconnen, the crawled to the door on her hands and feet without any help. She is at prefent in a very languid way, and ftill throws up what fhe drinks.

> The Cafe of Thbomas Wood, a Miller, of Billericay, in EJex; from the laft Vol. of the Medical Tranfactions, publijbed by the College of Pbyjzcians.

HOMAS Wood is now 53 years old: his parents were intemperate, and he was rheumatic before he was thirteen. A favourable fmall pox then rendered him healthy, and he had no complaints till he was 43. He had long indulged himfelf to excefs in eating voracioully of fat meat three times a day, with large quantities of butter and cheefe. He alfo drank Arong

## N A TURAL

ftrong ale for his common drink. When he was about 40, he began to grow very fat; but his appetite was fill good, and his fleep unbroken. Soon after he entered into his 44th year, he began firft to be difturbed in his fleep, and to complain of the heart-burn, frequent ficknefs at his ftomach, pains in his bowels, head-ach, and vertigo; he was fometimes coftive, fometimes in the other extreme; had conftant thirf, great depreffion of fpirits, violent rheumatifm, and frequent attacks of the gout; he had alfo two epileptic fits; but what moft alarmed him was, a fenfe of fuffocation, which often came upon him, particularly after his meals. Under fuch a complication of difeafes, he continued till he was 45 , when the life of Cornaro was put into his hand. Being convinced by this book, that intemperance was the caufe of all his complaints, he began by ufing animal food fparingly, and taking only one pint of his ale a day. Under this regimen, he grew better; and, at the end of two months, he became more fparing in his animal food, and took but half a pint of his ale in a day. In this courfe he continued above fix months, when he left off the ufe of malt liquor intirely, drimking nothing but water, and eating only light meais. Some of his complaints, however, ftill remained; he was tormented with the rheumatifm, and had, now and then, a flight fit of the gout. At the end of about five months more, he began the ure of the cold bath, and ufed it twice a week for near three years. About the fame time he allo began to ring the dumb bell, which he fill contịnues.

HISTORY.
From the beginning of June, 1765 , to the 25 th of the following October, water was his only drink ; and, from that time, he drank no more, till the $9^{\text {th }}$ of May, 1766 , about feven months; he then drank two glafies and a haif of water, fince which time he has drank no more of any liquor, except what he has taken in the form of medicine. Since the 30 th of June, 1767 , he has abfained from cheefe, having renounced butter fomewhat fooner. The 3 If of July following was the laft day which he talted flefh; and his dier ever fince has been principally pudding made of fea bifcuit. He takes but little neep, generally going to bed about eight, and rifing before two. His health is eftablifhed, his firits lively, and his fleep found. His mufcular frength is alfo fo much improved, that he can carry a quarter of a ton weight, which he could not do when he was thirty years of age. His voice, which was lof for feveral years, is now clear and frong; his flefh is firm, his colour frem, and, though he is fappofed to have loft between ten and eleven fone, the integuments of his belly are not loofe and pendulous, but contracted nearly in proportion to the diminution of his bulk. He has a tranquillity of mind which he never enjoyed before, and his plain diet is now become as agreeable to him as his fat meat and ftrong ale ; fo that he pays no tax for the beatth and happinefs he enjoys.

To the queftion, "What firl induced him to abftain from all drisk ?" he anfwered, that his fervant having one day forgot to bring him his water at dinner, he drank none, and, having obferved, that he was lefs opprefled by that meal

## 96 ANNUAL REGISTER, 17720

than common, he determined to try whether a total abflinence from all liquors would not improve his regimen. He added, that he was encouraged in this experiment by an obfervation he had made in feeding hogs: he never fuffers thefe animals to drink, and his pork is highly valued for the whiteners and firmnefs of its flefh. He ufes mach exercife, particularly riding; but no degree of continuance of labour produces fenfible perfiration. His pulfe feldom beats forty-feven times in a minute, he makes every day about a pint and a half of urine, and has feldom more than one fool in two days. He never catches cold, though he is thinly clad, and expofes himfelf to all weathers.

The pudding, which is now, and bas many years been, his only food, is made of one pound of the flour of which the beft kind of fea-bifcuit is made, boiled with a pint and a half of ikimmed-milk.

The paper containing the account is dated September, 1771.

> Infances related of an aftonißing Faculty in fome Perfons, who are faid to be able to difcover Water under Ground.

Exiract of a Letter from Charles de Salis, Efq; at St. Tronie, near Marfeilles, to bis Brotber the Rev. Mr. de Salis, in England, dated Эune 17, 1772.

THERE is a boy here, of twelve years of age, who has the faculty of difcovering water poder ground. This gift of his was difcovered about a year ago in the following manner: He was fianding at work by his father,
who was digging, and on a fudden called out, "Do not dig too deep, or the water will appear." The man had the curiofity to dig about three feet deep, and found a confiderable fpring. This fingular thing being known in the province, feveral people of diftinction, who wanted water on their eftates, fent for him. Among others, Monf. Borelle fent for him to an eftate of his, where, according to tradition, there had been three fprings. The boy, without hefitation, carried him to every one of them. M. de Bompart, commander of the fquadron at Toulon, fent for him to a houfe of his near the town, and was fo convinced of the boy's 1kill, that he immediately fell to work, and has fucceeded. At a houfe, which the Duke de Villers lived in, fome of the water conduits under it were choaked up; and, as the direction of them were not known, they, to fave the expence of taking up the floors, fent for the boy, who, on being carried to the fot, pointed to the place, and faid, "Here the conduit begins, and goes in fuch a direction, \&c." So much upon the relation of others: now for what I have feen myfelf. There was a neighbour of mine, as curious as myfelf to find out whether this boy had really fuch a gift, We agreed to put water in a large earthern pan, hermetically covered with another, and then place it in a hole two feet under ground, in a vineyard that had been lately tilled. In order that nobody fhonld inform him of it, at night we dug the hole ourfelves, then covered it over, and fmoothed the ground for twenty feet round. This we did in two places. The boy arrived next morning, and we took

## NATURAL HISTORY.

him about the country to fhew his fkill. He went before us alone, with his hands in a fhort waiftcoat; and ftopped fhort whenever he found water, fpoke of it, and followed to the fpring head. Little by little we brought him to where the water was hid; and I never was fo aftonifhed in my life, as to fee him go out of the way, ftamp upon the foot, and fay, "Here is water, but it does not run." The earth was removed, and the pan found directly under. We took him by the fecond place, which he alfo difcovered, but was angry at being deceived. He then found out a large fpring near my neighbour's houfe, which he was greatly in want of for an oil-mill he had there.

A few days after the publication of the above account, the reality of this extraordinary faculty was afferted by another writer, in the following relation.
-The purpofe of my writing to you is, to confirm the credibility of the letter from Charles de Sa lis, Efq; relative to difcovering water under ground. In Portugal there are many who poffers the fame power. I cannot aver to have been a witnefs myfelf, but have my information from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, and in particular from Mr. Warre (brotherin. law to the conful) and from Mr. John Olive, of Oporto. I was at Mr. Olive's fome few days after he had obtained water for his gardens, by the means of a water-finder, who, Mr. Olive affured me, had not only pointed out the particular foot he fhould dig, but defcribed the nature and colour of the foil, pointed out the different windings Wol. XV.
the morkmen fhould follow the vein, as where, and at what depth they would meet with rock or flock; how many inches they might penetrate, and the quantity of water, and even cautioned them not to exceed a certain depth, which he defcribed, or they would be overflowed. Mr. Olive had the precaution, before he ventured on the undertaking, to employ a fecond perfon, who had the fame faculty, who did not differ a palm (nine inches) from the fpot the other had acquainted him he would find the water.

I cannot omit mentioning a circumftance, which fhews the peculiarity of the difpofition, as well as the extraordinary faculty of thefe people. If you intimate your defign, or directly defire them to find out water, they will refufe; but if you walk with them, as by accident, in your garden, and cafually afk if there is any water, and what depth, the water-finder firides over it with attention, like a perfon meafuring the ground by fteps; and, after a paufe of a few minutes, will give you an account. I omit enumerating many particulars, left you mould fufpect I have a defign to impofe on you and the public: but it can be attefted by many merchants now in London, and is known to every perfon of curiofity in Portugal. Thefe water-finders are of the loweft clafs, ignorant, illiterate, and indigent; and, though a rice not common in Portugal, are drunkards. This extraordinary faculty defcends from father to fon. It is fuppofed they acquire their knowledge from firength of fight, for which the Portuguefe are remarkable, and an habitual obfervation of the vapours

## 98 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

of the earth. I leave a deeper refearch to fome more curions and more philofophical correfpondent.

> Wonderful Contrivance of Nature for the Prefervation of a Plant that growes in the River Rboile.

THI S plant confifts of a fmall rcot, with a few long leaves rifing from it, and in the midft of them a falik of two or three feet in length, but fo weak, that it is by no means able to fupport itfelf erect. On the top of each talk, is one fingle flower, in fome degree refeinbling a fingle flower from a bunch of Jeffimine. It appears to be the purpofe of nature, and it is abfolutely neceffary to the wellubeing of the plant, that every part of ir hould be immerfed in water, except jof the flower at the top of each flalk: But thefe flowers muft be always kept above the water; and the heat of the fun is requifite to the opening the feeds contained in the cup at the bafe of them. Now the Rhonc, wherein this plant grows in great abundance, is a river of very uncertain depth, and that in places very near one another: if she feeds of this plant, or the fide fhoots from the root, produce new ones at different depths, how is the flower to be carried to the top, and only juf to the top of the water in each? The Rhone is allo of all rivers, the molt apt to be fwolled by fudden floods; in this cafe, how is the plant that was juft flowering in its - proper manner, at four feet depth, to be kept in the neceflary frate of having that flower above water when the depth is increafed to fix? Or how is it to be kept from
falling on the furface of the water, and rotting, when the depth decreafes, and leaves a foot or two of a naked falk, which is unable to fupport itfelf? All this is provided for by nature, or rather by God the creator, who with apparent wifdom and intention has made the falk which fupports the flower of this plant of fuch a form and texture, that it at all times fuits itfelf to the depth of the water it is in; for the ftalks are not ftrait; but twiftedin a fpiral form, in the manner of a cork-fcrew, or rather, in the manner of thofe fprings of wire, which we fee made by wrap. ping the wire round a fmall fick. By this formation, the falks of this plant have a porer of extending and contracting themfelves in length, and this fo fuddenly, that let the rife or fall of the water be ever fo quick, the lengthening or fhortening of the ftalks accompany it; and the fame formation fuits them in a yet eafier mannes to difo ferent depths. Dy this formation (the like of which is not feen in any other plant in nature) the flower of the Vallifneria (for fo this fingular vegetable is called) is kept juft at the furface of the water, be the depth what it will, or the changes in depth ever fo fudden. By this means, the fun has power to ripen the flower till the feeds are fcattered on the furface of the water in perfect ripenefs, where they float a little while; but when thoroughly wetted fink, and take root at the bottom. To prove to ocular demonftration what is faid of this plant, feveral of them have been put into veffels of water, fome of them with ftalks fo long, that one half of them was above the furface of the water; others with them fo fhort, that they
were immerfed feveral inches under it; but in a few hours they had each adapted the length of their falks to the depth, and the flower of every one was floating juft on the furface.

Dr. Lettfome's Account of the TeaTree, and its Medical Qualities.

VE are principally indebted to Kæmpfer, for any accounts that may be relied on, in refpect to the method of cultivation ; and his defcription was drawn up in Japan. We hall give what he fays upon this fubject, and then ftate the accounts we have been able to collect of the Chinefe method.

Kampfer tells us, that no particular gardens or fields are allotted for this plant, but that it is cultivated round the borders of the field, without any regard to the foil. Any number of the feeds, as they are contained in their feed-veffels, not ufually lefs than fix, or exceeding twelve or fifteen, are promifcuoully put into one hole, ruade four or five inches deep in the ground, at certain diftances from each other, The feeds contain a large proportion of oil, which is foon liable to turn rancid; hence fcarce a fifth part of them germinate, and this makes it neceffary to plant fo many together.

The feeds vegetate without any other care; but the more indultrious annually remove the weeds, and manure the land. The leaves which fucceed are not fit to be plucked before the third year's growth, at which period they are plentiful, and at their prime.
In about feven years the fhrub rifes to a man's height; but as it then bears few leaves, and grows flowly, it is cut down to the flem, which occafions fuch an exuberance of freih hoots and leaves the fucceeding fummer, as abundantly compenfates the owners for their former lofs and trouble. Some defer cutting them till they are of ten years grow th.

So far as can be gathered from authors and travellers of credit, this fhrub is cultivated and prepared in China in a fimilar manner to what is practifed in Japan; but as the Chinefe export confiderable quantities of tea, they plant whole fields wich it, to fupply foreign markets, as well as for home confumption.

The Tea-tree delights particularly in vallies, or on the declivities of hills, and upon the banks of rivers, where it enjoys a fouthern expofare to the fun; though it endures confiderable variations of heat and cold, as it fourifnes in the northeris clime of Pekin, as well as about Canton *, the former of which is in the fame latitude with Rome; and from meteorological obferva-

[^12]
## 100 ANNUAL REGISTER, $177^{\circ}$.

tions it appears, that the degree of cold about Pekin is as fevere in winter, as in fome of the northem parts of Europe.

At the proper feafons for gathering the tea-leaves, labourers are hired, who are very quick in placking them, being accuftomed to fol: low this employment as a means of their livelihood. They do not pluck them by handfuls, but casefully one by one; and, tedious as this may appear, they are able to collect from four to ten or fifteen pounds each in one day. The different periods in which the leaves are ufually gathered, are particularly defcribed by Kæmpfer.

The tea-tree frequently grows on the fteep declivities of hills and precipices, where it is commonly dangerous, fometimes imprachicable, to collect the leaves, which are often the finelt tea. The Chinefe in fome places fumount this dif. ficulty by a fingular contrivance. There cliffs are inhabited by a large kind of monkies; there the tea-gatherers irritate by fome means; in revenge the monkies break off the branches of the sea-tree, and throw then down in refentiment; the branches are gathered up, and the tea-leaves picked off. This method of coming at the tea in fach places was pointed out to me upon fome curious Chinefe drawings, reprefenting the whole procels of gathering and curing tea; and I have fince been informed by a very inquifitive fenfible commander, who has been long in the company's fervice, and frequently at China, that this circumitance is a wellknown facto

Publick buildings or drying houles are ercted for curing tea, and fo regulated, that every perfon,
who either has not fuitable conve. niencies, or wants the requifite fkill, may bring his leaves at any time to be dried. There buildings. contain from five to ten or twenty fmall furnaces, about three feet high, each baving at the top a large flat iron pan, either fquare or round, bent up a little on that fide which is over the mouti of the furnace, which at once fecures the operator from the heat of the furnace, and prevents the leaves from falling off:

There is allo a long low table covered with matis, on which the leaves are laid, and rolled by workmen, who fit round it. The iron pan being heated to a certain degree by a little fire made in the furnace underneath, a fow pounds of the frefl gathered leaves are put upon the pan; the frefh and juicy leaves crack when they touch the pan, and it is the bufnefs of the operator to fift them as quick as poffible with his bare hands, till they grow too hot to be eafily endured. At this inflant he takes off the leaves, with a kind of fhovel, refembling a fan, and pours them on the matts to the rollers, who taking fmall quantities at a rime, roll them in the palms of their hands in one diredion, while others are fanning them, that they may cool the more fpeedily, and retain their curl the longer.

This procefs is repeated two or three times, or oftener, before the tea is put in the ftores, in order that all the moifture of the leaves may be thoroughly diffipated, and their curl more completely preferved. On every repetition the pan is lefs heated, and the operation performed nore flowly and cautioufly. The tea is then fepa-

## NATURALHISTORY。

fated into the different kinds, and depofited in the fore for domeltic ufe or exportation.

Neither the Chinefe, nor natives of Japan, ever ufe tea before it has been kept at leaft a year; becaufe when frefl it is faid to prove narcotick, and diforder the fenfes. The former pour hot water on the tea, and draw off the infufion in the fame manner, as is now introduced from them into Europe: but they drink it fimply without the addition of fugar or milk. The Japanefe reduce the tea into a fine powder, by grinding the leaves in a hand-mill, and mix them with hor water into a thin pulp, in which form it is fipped, particularly by the nobility and rich people. It is made and ferved up to company in the following manner: the tea-table furniture, with the powdered tea enclofed in a box, are fet before the company, and the cups are then filled with hoi water, and as much of the powder as might lie on the point of a moderate fized knife, is taken out of the box, put into each cup, and then flirred and mixed together with a curious denticulared inltrument till the liquor foams, in which ftate it is prefented to the company, and fipped while warm. From what Du Halde relates, this method is not peculiar to the Japanefe, but is alfo ufed in fome provinces of China.

The common people, who have a coarfer tea, boil it for fome time in water, and make ufe of the liquor for common drink. Early in the morning the kettle filled with water, is regularly hung over the fire for this purpofe, and the tea is either put into the kettle enclofed in a bag, or by means of a bafket of
a proper fize, preffed to the bottom of the veffel; that there may not be any hindrance in drawing of the water. The Bantsjaa tea only is ufed in this manner, whofe virtues, being more fixed, would not be fo fully extracted by infufion.

And indeed tea is the common beverage of all the labouring people in China. One fcarcely ever fees them reprefented at work of any kind; but the tea-pot and teacup are cither bringing to them, or fet by them on the ground. Reapers, threfters; and all who work out of doors, as well as within, have this attendant.

To make tea, and to ferve it in a genteel and graceful manner, is an accomplifhment in which people of both fexes in Japan are inftructed by mafters in the fame manner as Europeans are in dancing, and other branches of a genteel education.

The long and conftant ufe of tea, as a part of our diet, makes us forget to enquire whether it is poffeffed of any medicinal properties. We fhall endeavour to confider it in both refpects.

The generality of healthy perfons find themfelves not apparently affected by the ufe of tea. It feems to them a grateful refrefhment, both fisting them for labour and refrefhing them afterit. There are infances of perfons who have drank it from their infancy to old age ; have led, at the fame time, active, if not laborious lives; and who never perccived from the conflant ufe of it any ill effect, nor had any complaint which they could afcribe to the effects of this liquor.

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the fubjects were for the molt part healthy, ftrong, ative, and temperate, both of one fex and the ocher. Among the lefs hardy and robutt, we find complaints which are afcribed to tea by the parties themfelves. Some complain that, after a tea-breakfaft, they find themfelves rather fluttered, their hands lefs fieady in writing, or any other employ that requires an exact command. This probably foon goes off, and they feel no other effect from it. Others again bear it well in the morning, but, from drinking it in the afternoon, find themfelves very eafily agitated, and affected with a kind of involuntary trembling.

There are many who cannot bear to drink a fingle difh of tea without being immediately fick and difordered at the ftomach. To fome it gives great pain about that part, very excraciating; and attended with general tremors. But in general the moft tender and delicate conftitutions are moft affected by she free ufe of tea, being frequently attacked with pains in the ftomach and bowels, fpafmodick affections, attended with pale limpid urine in Jarge quantities, great agitation of Kpirits, and a plonenefs to be difconcerted with the leafl noife, hurjy, or difturbance.

There is one circuraftance, however, that renders it more dificult to inveffigate the certain effects of tea; which is, the great unvillingnef's that moft people hew to giving us a genuine account of their uneafy fenfations after the free ufe of it, from a confcioufneis that it would be extremely imprudent to continue its ufe after they are convinced from experience that it is injurious.

That it produces watchfulnefs in fome conflitutions is moft certain, when drank at evening in confiderable quantities. Whether warm water would not fometimes do the fame, or any other aqueous liquor, is not fo certain.

That it enlivens, refrefhes, exhilerates, is likewife well known. From all which circumftances io would feem, that tea contains an active penetrating principle, fpeedily exciting the action of the nerves; in very irritable conftitutions, to fuch a degree as to give very uneafy fenfations, and bring on fpafmodick affections; in lefs irritable confitutions, it rather gives pleafure and immediate fatiffaction, though not without occafionally producing fome tendency to tremors and agitation bordering upon pain.
The finer the tea, the more obvious are thefe effects. It is per. haps, for this, amongft other reafons, that the lower claffes of people, who can only procure the molt common, are in general the leat fufferers. I fay, in general, becaufe even amongit them there are many who actually fuffer much by it: they drink it as long as it yields any tafte, and for the moft part hot, to add to its flavour ; and what the finer kinds of tea effect in their fuperiors, the quantity, and the degree of heat in which it is drank, produce in them.

It ought not, however, to pafs unobferved, that, in a multitude of cafes, the infufions of our own heriss, fage for inftance, mint, beaum, even rofemary, and valerian itfelf, will now and then prodace fimilar effects, and leave that emptinefs, agitation of firits, fatulence fpafmodick pains, and
other fymproms that are met with in people, the moft of all others devoted to tea.

In treating of this fubject, I would not be underitood to be either a partial advocate, or a paffionate accufer. I have often regretted, that tea frould be found to poffefs any pernicious qualities, as the pleafure which arifes from reflecting how many millions of our fellow-creatures are enjoying at one hour the fame amufing repalt, the occafions it furnimes for agreeable converfation, the innocent parties of both fexes it daily draws together, and entertains without the aid of fpirituous liquors, would afford the moit grateful fenfations to a focial breatt. But juftice demands fomething more. It ftands charged, by many able writers, by public opinion, partly derived from experience, with being the caufe of many grievous diforders. All that train of diftempers, included under the name of nervous, are faid to be, if not the offspring, at leaft highly aggravated by the ufe of tea. To enumerate all thefe would be to tranfribe volames. It is not impoffible but the charges may be partly true. Let us examine the cafe with all polfible candour.

The effect of drinking large quantities of any warm aqueous liquor, according to all the experiments we are acquainted with, would be to enter fpeedily into the courre of circulation, and pals off as fpeedily by urine or perfiration, or the increafe of fome of the fecretions. Its efiects on the folid parts of the conttitution would be relaxing, and thereby enfeebling. If this warm aqueous fluid were saken in confiderable quantities,
its effects would be proportionable, and ftill greater, if it were fubflituted infead of nutriment.

That all infufions of herbs may be confidered in this light feems not unreafonable. The infufion of tea, neverthelefs, has thefe two peculiarities. It is not only poffeffed of a fedative quality, but alfo of a confiderable aftringency; by which, the relaxing power, afcribed to a mere aqueous fluid, is in fome meafure corrected. It is, on account of the latter, perhaps lefs injurious than many other infufions of herbs, which, befides a very fight aromatic flavour, have very little if any ftypticity, to prevent their relaxing, debilitating effects.

So far therefore tea, if not too fine, if not drank too hot, nor in too great quantities, is perhaps preferable to any other vegetable infution we know. And, if we take into confideration likewife its known enlivening energy, it will appear that our attachment to tea is not merely from its being cotlly or famionable, but from its fuperiority in tafte and effects to mon other vegetables.

I fhall finifh thefe remarks with fome reflections on this herb, confidered in another light.

As luxury of every kind has angmented in proportion to the increale of foreign fuperfluities, it has contributed more or lefs its bare towards the production of thofe low nervous difeafes which are now to frequent. Amongft there caures, excefs in fpirituous liquors is one of the moft confiderable; but the firit rife of this pernicious cuftom is often owing to the weakness and debility of the fyftem brought on by the daily habit of drinking tea: the trembling hand feeks a tempo-
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## 104, ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

rary relief in fome cordial, in order to refrefh and excite again the enfeebled fyitem; whereby fuch almoft by neceffity fall into a habit of iutemperance, and frequently entail upon their offspring a variety of diftempers which otherwife would not probably have occurred.

Another bad confequence refulting from the univerfal cuftom of tea-drinking particularly affects thé poor labouring people, whofe daily earnings are fcanty enough to procure them the neceffary conveniencies of life and wholefome diet. Many of thefe, too defirous of vying with their fuperiors, and imitating their luxuries, throw away their little earnings upon this fafhionable herb, and are thereby inconfiderately deprived of the means to purchafe proper wholefome food for themfelves and their families.

I have known feveral miferable families thus infatuated, their emaciated children labouring under various ailments depending upon indigeftion, debility, and relaxation. Some at length have been fo enfeebled, that their limbs have become diflorted, their ccuntenance pale, and a marafmus has clofed the tragedy.

Thefe effects are not to be attributed fo much to the peculiar properties of this coftly vegetable, as to want of proper food, which the expence of the former deprived there poor people from procuring. I knew a family of this ftamp, confifting of a mother and feveral children, whofe fondinefs for tea was fo great, and their earnings fo fmall, that three times a day, as often as their meals, which generally confifted of the fame articles, they regularly fent for tea and fugar, with a morfel of bread to fupport nature;
by which practice they daily grew more enfeebled; thin emaciated habits and weak conftitutions characterifed this diftreffed family, till fome of the children were removed from this baneful nurfery, who afterwards acquired tolerable health.

An ingenious author obferves, that as much fuperfluous money is expended on tea and fugar in this kingdom as would maintain four millions more of fubjects in bread. And the author of the Farmer's Letters caclulates, that the entertainment of fipping tea cofts the poor each time as follows :
The tea
The fugar ——
The butter
The fuel and wear of the
tea-equipage

When tea is drank twice a day, the annual expence amounts to $7 \%$. 12 s . a-head; and the fame judicious writer eftimates the bread neceflary for a labourer's family of five perfons at 14 l. 15 s . 9 d . per annum: by which it appears, that the yearly expence of tea, fugar, \&c. for two perfons, exceeds that of the neceffary article of bread, fufficient for a family of five perfons.

It appears alfo from a moderate calculation, that three million pounds of tea are annually confumed in England; and domeftic experience teaches us, that with each pound of tea, ten pounds of butter at leaft are confumed. Hence the confumption of butter with this injurious aliment, if aliment it may be called, amounts annually to the amazing quantity of thirty millions of pounds. It is likewife to be premifed, that at leaft five gallons
of milk are neceffary to procure it otherwife could, were the inhaone pound of butter. This being bitants to live in a more fimple granted, we may conclude farther:

Suppore one gallon of milk with bread, would fuffice three labouring people for breakfatt and fupper, and that thefe meals conftitute half of their food, it follows, that from this fahionable cuftom of teadrinking, this kingdom cannot fupply food for fo many people as
manner, by at leaft one million. But fuppofing we allow half a million for the bread eaten with the milk, and for the ufes of the milk after the butter has been taken fromt it, the deficiency fill amounts to the amazing number of half a million of people!

## NOG ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

## USEFUL PROJECTS.

A Metbod of aying Wool and Silk, of a yellow colour, with Indigo; and allo with feveral otber blue and ared colouring fubfonces. Communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Peter Woulfe; from the Pbilofon phical Tranjactions for the Year $\pm 77 \mathrm{I}$.

THE Saxon blues have been known for fome time; and are made by diffolving indigo in oil of vitriol, by which means the indigo becomes of a much more Fively colour, and is extended to fach a degree, that it will go very far in dying.

A receipt for making the beft Saxon blue will, I dare fay, be agreeable to many; I will, therefore, give the following, which produces a very fine colour, and hever fails of fuccefs.

Mix ${ }_{3} 1$ of the beft powdered indigo, with 34 of oil of vitriol in a glafs body or matrafs: and digeft it for one hour with the heat of boiling water, fhaking the mixture at different times; then add $\overline{3} 12$ of water to it, and lir the whole well, and when grown cold filter it. This produces a very rich deep colour: if a paler blue be required, it may be obtained by the addition of more water. The heat of boiling water is fuflicient for this ope-
ration, and can never fpoil the cos lour; whereas a fand heat, which is commonly ufed for this purpofe; is often found to damage the colour, from its uncertain heat.

Indigo, which has been digefted with a large quantity of fpirit of wine, and then dried, will produce a finer colour than the former, if treated in the fame manner, with oil of vitriol.
No one, that I know of, has heretofore made ufe of the acid of nitre, inftead of the acid of vitriol ; and it is by means of the former that the yellow colour is obtained: it was neverthelefs natural to ufe it, on account of its known property of making yellow fpots, when dropped on any coloured cloth.

The acid of falt does not diffolve indigo, and therefore is of no ufe in dying.

Reccipt for making the Tellaw Dye.
Take $\frac{I}{3} \frac{I}{2}$ of powdered indigo, and mix it in a high glafs veffel, with 32 of frong fpirit of nitre, previoully diluted with 38 of water; let the mixtare itand for a week, and then digeft it in a fand heat for an hour or more, and add 34 more of water to it ; filter the tolution, which will be of a fine yellow colour.

## USEFUL PROJECTS.

107

Strong fpirit of nitre is liable to Set fire to indigo; and it is on that account that it was diluted with water, as well as to hinder its frothing up. $\frac{\pi}{3} 2 \frac{1}{2}$ of ftrong fpirit of nitre will let fire to $\frac{3}{3} \frac{1}{2}$ of indigo; but, if it be highly concentrated, a lefs quantity will fuffice.

If the indigo be digefted twentyfour hours after the fpirit of nitre is poured on it, it will froth and boil over; but, after ftanding a week or lefs, it has not that property.

One part of the folution of indigo in the acid of nitre, mixed with four or five parts of water, will dye filk or cloth of the paleft yellow colour, or of any fhade to the deepeft, and that by letting them boil more or lefs in the colour. The addition of alum is ufeful, as it makes the colour more lafting; according as the folution boils away, more water mult be added.

None of the colour in the operation feparates from the water, but what adheres to the filk or cloth; of cenfequence this colour goes far in dying.

Cochineal, Dutch litmus, orchel, cudbear, and many other colouring fubftances treated in this manner, will all dye filk and wool of a yellow colour.

The indigo which remains undiffolved in making Saxon blue, and collected by filtration, if digefted with fpirit of nitre, dyes filk and wool of all fhades of brown inclining to a yellow.

Cloth and filk may be dyed green with indigo; but they muft firft be boiled in the yellow dye, and then in the blue.

Metbod of making folid and comby Pot-aß.

HERE are very confiderable
quantities of foreign afhes, imported into this kingdom from Ruffia, Spain, \&cc.

But we have only tivo kinds of athes made in our country, viz. folid, or bard, and comby, or lighes athes, and both in demand for home confumption.

The fubjects, of which the difu ferent kinds are made, are as folm low:

Wood-afoes, which are princir pally made in farm-houfes, \&c. where wood is burnt as fuel, are bought up by the pot-afi burners, from fix-pence to eight-pence, and fometimes ten-pence, per bufhel. corn meafure *, and carried to the pot-an office, in which are érected large fats, or vats, (containing from four to eight fcore bufhels of wood. afhes) with under-becks, and are wrought by threes; fo that there are either three, fix, or nine vats in every office, and for this reafon:

The afhes being trod down into the vats, a fufficient quantity of water is continued to be laid on till it runs through the afhes into the under beck. The liquor running from the firtt is laid on the fecond vat, which is one third ftronger than the firlt; and the liquor of the fecond vat is laid on the third, which is alfo one third ftronger than the fecond. When it has thus run through the third vat, the lees, as the liquor is then called, is fuppofed to be frong enough for burning ; but the ftrength is proved by weighing the lees in fmall quantities.

[^13]
## 108 ANNUAL REGISTER, 177 .

The lee thus made is then put into a ciffern, or cafk, fes into the ground level with the floor of the office, in which a perion is employed in fteeping of fraw for the burner, till all the lees are fucked up. At the fame time another perfon is employed in burning that ftraw, fo taken out of the citern; which burning will produce either folid or light afhes, whichfoever the intention is to make.

Now to make folid athes; the lee muft be made as before defribed ; and thofe lees fhould be burnt up with peas or bean fraw only. But to make light or comby ames (of which we make by much the greateft quantity, and of this kind of afhes, the fineft in the kingdom) the lees fhould be made as before, with this difference only, they muft be ftronger; and inftead of peas and bean fraw, it would be better to burn barley, wheat, and clover ftraw, mixed with a little peas fraw.

After the vats are run through the third time, they are emptied, and the afhes, which are called pot-afh muck, make excellent manure for fome kinds of foil, particularly cold, and the loofe woodcock foil.

From this manure there have been prodigious crops of corn, efpecially peas, and from the following method:

After the peas are fet, pot-ah muck has been caft by hand over the land, and afterwards run over with a buhh harrow, which fill up the holes, or cavities in the land, with the aftes; and this has never been known to fail.

The principal inducement to make pot-afh is, for the mack; and this is evident from an obfer-
vation often made, that nobody makes pot-aif but thofe whofe land requires fuch manure.

A farmer in the county of Effex, who rented about two hundred pounds a year, and was thought to pay fó dear for his land, that his neighbours concluded he would not hold it long; yet, to their great furprize, he had better crops than any of them, and in the face of fifteen or fixteen years got a pretty fortune; all which fuccefs he, with great juftice, attributed to a pot-affi office he had erected on his ground: It is alfo remarkable, this farmer's land was clear of weeds, when the neighbouring fields were choaked up with them. He found the potath muck agree with any crop on his land, which was rather ftiff and cold, though good wheat land when properly tilled. He had amazing crops of barley, but he almoft al: ways fowed his barley on a good fallow, and a fine tilth.

Metbod of ripening any quantity of Wort, and of effectually raifing a bubsel of Flour rwith a tea-jpoonful of Barm; by James Stone, of Amport, in Hampfbire.

WHEN you have boiled and frained off the hops from your firf copper of wort, then take two or three quarts, put it into fomething where it may lie thin, in order to cool quick, and in about an hour's time you find it juft warm; you then take a tea-fpoorful of barm, put it'into it, and in two or three hours you will find it come to a head; by this time you may have got fome more cold, and then take the two or three quarts and put them into four
or five gallons, and they will bring it to a head for, as it is called, to be ripe) ; in two or three hours more then add thefe to a hogflead, and all will foon be ripe, by virtue of that tea-fpoonful only.

As to baking ; fuppofe you want to bake a bufhel of flour, and have but one tea-fpoonful of barm, you then put your flour into your kneed. ing-trough or trendle, and then take about three quarters of a pint of warm water, and take the teaSpoonful of thick feady barm and put it into the water, fir it until it is thoroughly mixed with the water; then make a hole in the middle of the flour large enough to contain two gallons of water, pour in your imall quantity; then take a ftick about two feet iong, (whinh you may keep for that purpufe) and ftir in fome of the frour, until it is as thick as you would make batter for a pudding ; then frew fome of the dry flour over it, and go about your ufal bufinefs for about one hour; then take about a quart of warm water more and pour in, for in one hour you will find that fmall quantity railed fo, that it will break through the dry flour which you fhook over it; when you have poured in the quart of warm water, take your fick as before, and nir in fome more flour, until it is as thick as before; then Thake fome more dry hour over it, and leave it for two hours more, and then you will find it rife and break through the dry flour again; then you may add three quarts or a gallon of water more, and ftir in the flour and make it as thick as at firft, and cover it with dry flour again; and in about three or four hours more you may mix up your dough, and then cover it up warm;
and in four or five hours more you may put it into the oven, and you will have as light bread as though you put a pint of barm. It does not take above a quarker of an hour more time than the ufual way of baking, for there is no time lof but that of adding water three or four times.

The auchor of this method affures us that he conflantly bakes this way in the morning about fix or feven o'clock, puts the flour out, and puts this fmall quantity of barm into the before-mentioned quantity of water, in an hour's time fome more, in two hours more a greater quancity, about noon makes up the dough, and about fix in the evening it is put into the oven, and he has always good bread, never heavy nor bitter.

When you find, he fays, your body of flour fpanged large enough, before you put in the reft of your water, you fhould, with both your hands, mix that which is fpunged and the dry flour all together, and then add the remainder of warm water, and your dough will rife the better and eafier.

The reaion he afiligns why people make heavy bread is, not becaufe they have not barm enough, but becaufe they do not know that barm is the fame to flour as fire is to fuel; that, as a fpark of fire will kindle a large body by only blowing of it up, fo will a thimble-full of barm, by adding of warm water, raife or fpunge any body of flour; for warm water gives frefh life to that which is betore at wo:k: fo that the reafon of making bread heavy is, becauie the body fpunged is not large enough, but was made up and put into the oven before it was ripe.

## 10 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

In regard to the difference of feafons, he prefcribes that in the furnmer you fhould put your water blood-warm, and in winter, in cold frofty weather, as warm as you can bear your hand in it withour making it fmart; being fare you cover up your dough very warm in the winter, and your covering of it with dry flour, every time you add warm water, will keep in the heat; when you have added tix or eight quarts of warm water, as before mentioned, in fuch a gradual way, you will find all that body of flour which is mixed with the warm water, by virtue of that one tea foonful of barm, brought into great agitation, waxing, or fermenting; for it is to the flour what the firit is to the body, it foon fills it with motion.

> Rersipt for makiug the Porwder of Fumigation, to prevent the Infection of the Plague, invented by the Comsuifion at Mojoow, ins the Kear 177.

THE commiffion at Mofow having in the laft year inwented a fumigation-powder, which, from feveralleffer experiments, had proved efficacious in preventing the infection of the plague; in order more fully to afcertain its virtue in that refpect, it was determined, towards the end of the year, that ten malefactors, under fentence of death, fhould, without undergoing any other precautions than the fumigations, be confined three weeks in a lazarette, be laid upon the beds, and dreffed in the cloaths, which had been ufed by perfons fick, dying, and even dead, of the plague; in the hofpital. The ex-
periment was accordingly tried, and none of the ten malefactors were then infeced, or have been fince ill. The fumigation-powder is prepared as follows:

## Powder of the firt Arength.

Take leaves of juniper, juniperberries pounded, ears of wheat, guaiacum-ivood pounded, of each fix pounds; common faltpetre pounded, eight pounds; fulphur pounded, fix pounds; Gmyrnatar, or myirh, two pounds; mix all the above ingredients together, which will produce a pood of the powder of fumigation of the firt ftrength.
N. B. A pood is forty pounds Rufian, which are equal to thirtyfive pounds and a half, or thirtyfix pounds Englifh averdupoife.

## Powuder of the fecond ferength.

Take fouthernwood cut into fmall pieces, five pounds; leaves of juniper cut into fmall pieces, four pounds; juniper-berries pounded, three pounds; common faltpetre pounded, four pounds; fulphur pounded, two pounds and a half; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound and a half; mix the above together, which will produce halt a pood of the powder of fumigation of the fecond ftrength.

## Odoriferous Powder.

Tale the root called kalmus cut into imall pieces, three pounds; frankincenfe pounded grofsly, one pound; forax pounded, and rofe flowers, half a pound; yellow amber pounded, one pound; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound; common faltpetre pounded one pound and a half; fulphur, a quarter of a pound ; mix all the above together, which will produce nine pounds and three quarters of the odorifer ous powder.

Remark

## USEFUL PROJECTS.

Remrark on the porwder of fumigation. If guaiacum cannot be had, the cones of pines or firs may be ufed in its thead; likewife the common tar of pines and firs may be ufed inftead of the Smyrna tar, or myrrh, and mugwort may fupply the place of fouthernwood.

An eafy Method of preferving Subjects in 3 pivits. From the American Pbilojopbical Tranjactions, Val.I. juft publißed.

PERSONS curicus in preferving fpecimens for natural hifBory, are often difappointed by the evaporation of the fpirits, which occafions the lofs of the fubject intended to be preferved, or they mult be very careful in often examining their bottles, or putting firits in fach as they find have occafion for a frefh fupply, which, in a large collection, requires nuch time, trouble, and expence. This induced Mr. de Reaumur to try many experiments, in order to obviate this inconvenience, which he gave to the public in a long diflertation, inferted in the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year $174^{6}$. After mentioning his different trials, be recommends two methods.

The fift is, to get bottles with glafs foppers, of a conic form, in the part that enters the neck of the bottle, and broad and flat at the other end. When the fipirits and fpecimen, fupported by a piece of wire, are put in, a little mercury muit be thrown into the bottle, and the ftopper fixed in its place, and fecured by a piece of bladder or leather tied round it and the neck of the bottle; the whole muft be rewerfed, and placed on the broadend of the ftopper, which occafions the
mercury to fettle between the neck of the bottle and the flopper, and obftructs the evaporation of the fpirits by the only paffage through which the fine paits could fly off. He fays, nut-oil, thickened to the confiftence of honey, by a long expofure to the air, which will give it weight fufficient to fink in a weak fpirit, may fupply the place of mer cury.

The fecond method is, for bottle that have not glafs floppers, for which he recommends a layer, of about two lines thicknefs on the infide of the bladder, which is to cover the mouth of the bottle, of nut-oil prepared as before directed, and, when the bladder is well tied on, the bottle may be reverfed without any hazard; but great care murt be had to wipe the edge of the bottle very dry, that the oil may adhere to it in every part. As many bottles will not ftand on their mouths, Mr. de Reaumur directs their being placed in wooden cups, turned wish a broad bottom and a hollow, fufficient to receive the neck of the bottle.

There tivo mechods, though welit calculated to anfwer the end propofed, have fome inconveniencics. In the firft, the bottles mult be defignedly made for this pfe, and of flint, that the floppers may be ground into them, which, with the cott of the mercury, is asconfiderable expence, befides the difficulty perfons at a diftance from a glafshoufe will find in procuring them. In the fecond, the preparing oil, fo that it may thicken to the confiltence of honey, is a work of years. The operation may be much fhortened, by putting the oil about two lines thicknefs in leaden veffels, as that metal has a confiderable effect on the oil, which may by this means

## ir2 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

be fufficiently prepared in three or four months.

After feveral experiments, I found two methods free from the above inconveniencies, and which I have great reafon to think will anfiver the purpofe fully, from four or five years experience.

The firft method has fome affinity with Mr. de Reaumur's, and is as follows. When the fabject and fipirits are put into the bottle, carefully wipe the infide of the neck and edge till quite dry; prepare fome thin putty, of the confifitence of a foft ointments, and put a coat of it, about a line or two thick, on the fide of the bladder or leather, which is to be next to the bottle, and tie it tightly about the neck; place the bottle with the mouth downwards in a fmall wooden cup, and fill it with melted tallow, or tallow mixed with wax, until all the bladder or leather cover is buried in it, and the tallow adheres to the fides of the neck. This will effectually prevent the fine pare of the fpirits from flying off. Great care mult be taken to have the edge of the bottie very dry, and if rubbed with a feather dipped in oil, it will be better; and in filling the cup, to have the tallow no hotter than is barely neceffary to make it fluid.

The fecond method is, after the fpeciment and firits are put into the bottle, dry the infide of the neck and edge thoroughly, and anoint them with a feather dipped in oil; fop the bottle with a cork, well fitted and feeped in oil, till it has imbibed as much as it can contain; cover the cork and edge of the bottle with a layer of putty prepared as above directed, and tie a piece of foft leather or bladder over the whole.

Olive, or any other fat oil, is to be preferred to fuch as dry eafily. I would alfo recommend the ufe of fpirits of a moderate frength, as thofe that are very frong burn up and difcolour the fpecimens, particularly fuch as have fine colours. Thele two methods have the advantage of Mr. Reaumur's, in the fmallnefs of the expence, and cafiners to procure the materials. For fipecimens that it will not be neceffary at times to take out of the bottles, I would recommend the firft method, as more obftacles are op: pofed to the evaporation than in the fecond ; befides the cup, the coit of which is very trifing, puts the bottle in lefs danger of being overfet and broken, than moft botlles when flanding on their bottoms.

The proper Metbod of raijing a White* Thorn Hedge; from Mr. Comber's Treatije on Agriculture.
The raifing a good Wbite-Thorn Hedgs is a matter of very great importance in Hufoandry. It deferves, therefore, to be frongly inculcated; and the following Reflecrions on this fubject may, accordingly, be of ufe to Pracitioners in Agriculture.

THE method of fetting old thick-fetts of white - thorn was long purfued as a fure method of quickly effecting a good hedge: but experience evinces, that practitioners could not depend on the thicknefs of the ftems of their fetts for quicknefs of growth of their fences, but rather the contrary; as many of thefe were ftunted in their growth, and young fmall fetts foon overtook them in growth and left them. It has therefore been a practice for fome years, over all the kingdom I believe, to fet no thorns
but fuch as had young fmall ftems; and, in general, the method has fucceeded well.

But now we feem running into the extreme contrary to the old, as it ufually happens, and fetts too fmall are now frequently planted. There mult be a medium which is the propereft fize for fetts of white. thorn ; and he who plants as fmall as I have lately feen will certainly be one year backwarder in the growth of his hedge than his neighbour who fetts fronger wood, although they may grow as well in proportion.

I mult own myfelf an advocate for planting quicks in a fingle row, having this foundation in theory, that the roots of thorns, fet in double rows near each other, will certainly encounter and retard, if not deftroy, their mutual progrefs; and the confirmation in practice in Yorkfhire, that fingle rows make a fine hedge both in channelly or gravelly and clayey foils.

But another and worfe error is the fetting of plants thick in the fame row. Walking lately by a new inclofure at Woolley, I was amazed at the thicknefs of the plants in the line, and laid down my walking-cane at random in two places, and found thirteen feits in its extent in one place, and fourteen in another, although my cane is of the ufual length. Before I firiifed my walk, I met a pretty judicious farmer, and afked him at what diftance the plants thould fland in the line, and he anfwered, at about the diffance of fix inches. I think this too clofe planting; but on this plan the rows at Woolley are fet twice too thick ; and, the rows being double inftead of fingle, threefourths of the wood are wafted, and Vow, XV.
worfe than wafted; for they do harm inftead of good. - When fuch a fuper-abundance of wood is employed, who can wonder that the price of quickfets is raifed fo extravagantly as they are in fome parts of the kingdom! It is faid, that the growth of this commodity for fome late years has not anfivered by any means to the demand, and that the hips have been fo poor a crop of late, that future inclofures muft be delayed, till a fupply of quickfets can be procured. Who can wonder that fuch a wafte as this, which is juit now mentioned, fhould be followed by want! The quickfeller encourages the fale of more than are wanted, that he may enhance the price of what remains on hand. The quick-fetter recommends the planting of more fetts than are wanted, that he may be better paid for extraordinary trouble; and thus the quick-grower is choufed out of his money, and pays for what he had better want.

The propereft time for planting of quicks is much difputed. The generality of planters are for planting early in the fpring ; but experience will foon teach them, that, when frotts continue fo long as they ufually do, and fo late as they continued in this Spring particularly, the roots and life of their plants will fuffer greatly; and, if they plant them late in fpring, the dry weather will frequently kill this plant, which naturaily fhoots early. Experience will fhew, that the beft time of planting white thorn is betwixi Michaelmas and Martinmas; but then a quantity of fhort halfdecayed litter fould be laid along the line, as in gardens on many beds. By this means the roots of the plants will be preferved from I plants will be preserved trom

## 114 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

the frofts, and take eafily, and fhoot vigoroully; and in the enfuing fummer the earth, elpecially if clayey, will be preferved from baking by fun and wind, and moifture will be preferved. The progrefs of the plants in the firft year will amaze the planter.

Good weeding in the firft fpring, or rather fummer, is effential to the fuccefs of the plants; and, if the fummer be droughty, a line of fre? litter will coft a trifle in expence, and effectually prevent the drought's hurting the roots; or, if it be very violent, one watering, but a plentiful one, with a watering-pan, will preferve the roots from any damage, and the litter will preferve the moifture from being exhaled by the fun.

It is a common miftake that young quicks fhould be long preferved from fun and wind. If they be preferved, as above directed, the firft fummer, they will be fo far from wanting fhelter any longer, that the more they are expofed to air, that is wind (except on bleak heights) the better.

The time of fhortening the ftem, by cutting down the quicks, as it is called, mult be determined by circumftances, chiefly the quick growth of them. Moft people perform that operation after the fecond year; but 1 am inclined to think this too early a period: efpecially if the quickfets be fmall. To cut down the main upright fem before it has gained a good fize, in order to make it fhoot laterally, is counteracting nature, and the defign of planting a quick-hedge. This point ought to be determined by experiments.

I advife no young trees of any Sort to be fet in the liue of quick-
wood. The quicks are apt to fmother them, and they, when grown up, ruin the fence. If a planter will have trees near his hedges, let them be fet 10 or 12 feethigh, and at feveral feet dittance from the quicks, and well fenced off. The roots of trees when ftrong deftroy the quick-wood; and, when themfelves are felled, they commonly deftroy the fence in which they fand, and irreparably.

As I advife not to plant any trees in the line of wood, fo neither can I advife to plant hafels there; thefe make not a fence comparable to that of white-thorns, and tempt boys to break it down, in order to get the nuts. The wych, which is fo common in fome countries, makes a bad fence, and, inftead of being encouraged in new plantations, fhould rather be extirpated from the old.

On the whole, it is much to be wifhed, that the honourable Society for Arts, \&c. would offer a premium for experiments on fetting of, white-thorns of different thicknefs in the ftem, at different diftances in the fame row, of fingle and double rows, and at different times of planting, alfo on different foils; fo that the beft method of this important work might be determined by fact.

I declare freely againft all kinds of trees in hedge-rows, as they greatly contribute to break the fitength of the fence by affording places for trefpaffers to climb at ; as they fhade crops of corn, and lodge birds of prey; as their routs are pernicious to thofe of the thorms in the hedge ; and as they are incommodious to the plough.

1 advife much rather to plant trees of whatever fort the proprietor chufes, in a corner of his field
or of his eftate, and in proportion to the nasural wants of that field or eftate. Wood is fo neceifary to every poffeffion of land, that the latter muff be very imperfect without it. Many a land-owner is ignosant how valuable his wood land is, and how much real rent it brings him in, if properly managed, although it may only fupply the natural wants of the farmers, and he receive not one penny directly as rent from it. My parifhes afford * a ftrong proof of this important trath. 'In one of them, the fmalleft farmers have fufficient wood for fencing of all kinds; and, in the other, the greatelt farmers are obliged to buy all they want. In this latter parifh, one farmer expends this very yeas 61. for wood for fencing, and is obliged to lead it for fome miles, probably; which may amount to a fum of equal value, when the feafon in which he leads it is confidered. Let a landlord confider alfo what he faves by wood for re-
pairs, and he may eafily fee this truth in its full light. A landlord who has no refource may be neceffitated to permit his hedge-row trees to become pollards, in order to fupply his tenants with flake:; bat he who has a wood will, in common pradence, reftrain his farmers trom defacing thefe beawtiful parts of the creation, finely branching trees.

Secyet of recavering the Writing abont Parchments decayed by Times, and of making it legible.

1IP the parchment obliterated by time into a veffel of cold water, freth drawn from the well: in about a minute take ic our, and prefs it beween two papers, to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As foon as it is moderately dry, if it be not then legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The fkin will then refume its pritine com lour, and will appear all alike.

* Mr, Comber is Re§or of Buckworth and Morborne, Hants。


## I16 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Sketch of the State of Literature in England, particularly at Oxford, about the Period of the Reformation: from Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

AB OUT the year 1480, a tafte for polite letters, under the patronage of Pope Julius the fecond, began to be revived in Italy. But the liberal Pontiff did not confider at the fame time, that he was undermining the papal intereft, and bringing on the reformation. This event is commonly called the refloration of learning: but it fhould rather be ftyled the reftoration of good fenfe and ufeful knowledge. Learning there had been before, but barbarifm ftill remained. The moft acute efforts of human wit and penetration had been exerted for fome centuries, in the differtations of logicians and theologifts ; yet Europe ftill remained in a flate of fupertition and ignorance. What philofophy could not perform, was to be compleated by clafical literature, by the poets and orators of Greece and Rome, who alone could enlarge the mind, and polifh the manners. Tafte and propriety, and a rectitude of thinking and judging, derived from thefe fources, gave a new turn to the general fyftern of fudy: mankind was civilized, and religion was reformed. The effects of this happy revolution by degrees reached England. We find at Oxford, in the latter
end of the fifteenth century, that the univerfity was filled with the jargon and difputes of the Scotifts and Thomifts; and if at that time there were any fcholars of better note, thefe were chiefly the followers of Wicliffe, and were confequently difcountenanced and perfecuted. The Latin flyle then only known in the univerfity, was the technical language of the fchoolmen, of cafuifts, and metaphyficians. At Cambridge, about 1485 , nothing was taught but Alexander's Parva Logicalia, the trite axioms of Ariftotle, which were never rationally explained, and the profound quellions of John Scotus. At length fome of our countrymen, the principal of which were Grocyn, Latymer, Lillye, Linacer, Tunfal, Pace, and Sir Thomas More, ventured to break through the narrow bounds of fcholaltic erudition, and went over into ltaly with a defign of acquiring a knowlodge in the Greek and Latin languages. The Greek, in particular, was taught there with much perfection and purity, by many learned Greeks who had been driven from Conftantioople. In 1488, Grocyn and Linacer left Oxford, and ftudied Greek at Florence under the inftruction of Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian; and at Rome under Hermolaus Barbarus. Grocyn returned an accomplifhed mafter in the Greek, and became the frif lecturer in that language at Oxford, but without any

## A N TIQUITIES.

fettled endowment. Elegance of Style began now to be cultivated. and the ftudy of the moft approved antient writers became fafhionable.

In 1496, Alcock, bithop of Ely, founded Jefus college in Cambridge, partly for a certain number of fcholars to be educated in grammar. Degrees in grammar, or rhetoric, had been early eftablifhed at Oxford. But the pupils of this clafs fludied only fyftems of grammar and rhetoric, filled with empty definitions and unneceffary diftinctions, inftead of the real models. In 1509, Lillye, the famous grammarian who had learned Greek at Rhodes, and afterwards improved himfelf in Latin at Rome under Johannes Sulpitius and Pomponius Sabinus, was the firt teacher of Greek at any public fchool in England. This was at St. Paul's fchool in London, then newly eftablifhed, and of which Lillye was the firf mafer. And that antient prejudices were fubfiding apace, and a national tafte for critical ftudies, and the graces of compofition, began to be diffufed, appears from this circumflance alone; that from the year 1502, to the reformation, within the fpace of thirty years, there were more grammar-fchools founded and endowed in England, than had been for three hundred years before. Near twenty grammar-fchools were inflituted within this period; before which moft of our youth were educated at the monalteries. In 1517, that wife prelate and bountiful patron, Richard Fox, founded his college at Oxford, in which he conftituted, with competent falaries, two lectures for the Latin and Greek languages. This was a new and noble departure from the nar-
row plan of academical education. The courfe of the Latin lecturer was not confined to the college, but open to the fludents of Oxford in general. He is exprelly directed to drive barbarifm from the new college. And at the fame time it is to be remarked, that Fox does not appoint a philofophy-lecturer in his college, as had been the practice in moft of the previous foundations; perhaps thinking, that fuch an inftitution would not, have coincided with his new fyltem of doctrine, and that it would be encouraging that fpecies of fcience which had hitherto blinded men's underttandings, and kept them fo long in ignorance of more ufeful knowledge. The Greek lecturer is ordered to explain the beft Greek claffics; and thofe which the judicious founder, who feems to have confulted the mof capital fcholars of his age, prefcribes on this occafion, are the pureft, and fuch as are moft efteemed at this day. Thefe happy beginnings were feconded by the munificence of Cardinal Wolfey. About the year $1 ; 19$, he founded a public choir at Oxford for rhetoric and humanity; and foon afterwards another for the Greek tongue: endowing both with ample ftipends. But thefe innovations in the plan of Rudy were greatly difcouraged and oppoted by the fcholatic bigots, who called the Greek language herefy. Even bithop Fox, when he founded the Greek lecture above-menioned, was obliged to cover his excellent inflitution ulder the venerable mantle of the authority of the church, left h. hould feem to countenance a dangerous novelty. For he gives it as a reafon, or rather as an apology, for this new lecture-

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## 118 ANNUAL REGISTER, 177 .

mip, that the facred canons had commanded, that a knowledge of the Greek tongue hould not be wanting in public feminaries of education. The univetfity of Oxford was rent imo factions on account of there attempts; and the defenders of the new erudition, from difputations, often proceeded to blows with the rigid champions of the fchools. But thefe animofities were foon pacified by the perfuafion and example of Erafmus, who was about this time a frudent in St. Mary's college at Oxford, op. pofite to New-Inn. At Cambridge however, which, in imitation of Oxford, had adopted Greek, he found greater difficulies. He tells us himfelf, that at Cambridge he read the Greek grammar of Chryfoloras to the bare walls: and that having tranflated Lucian's dialogue called Icaro-Menippus, he could find no perfon in the univerfity able to tranicribe the Greek with the Latin. His edition of the Greek teftament was entirely profribed there: and a decree was jflued in one of the molt confiderable colleges, ordering, that if any of the fociety was detected in bringing. that impious and fantaftic book into the college, he fhould be feverely fined.

One Henry Standif, a doctor in divinity, and a mendicant friar, afterwards bifhop of St. Afaph, was a vehement opponent of Eafimus in his heretical literature; calling him in a declamation, by way of reproach, Greculus ifes, which afterwards became a fynonimous term for an heretic. But neither was Oxford, and for the fame reafons, entirely free from thefe contracted notions. In 1519 , a preacher at St. Mary's church harangued with
much violence againit there pernicious teachers, and his arguments occafioned no fmall ferment among the fludents. But Henry the eighth, who was luckily a favourer of thefe improvements, being then refident at the neighbouring royal manor as Woodftock, and having received a juft fate of the cafe from Pace and More, immediately tranfmitted his royal mandate to the univerfity, ordering that thefe fludies fhould not only be permitted but encouraged. Soon afterwards one of the king's chaplains preaching at court, took an opportunity to cenfure the new, but genuine interpretations of fcripture, which the Grecian learning had introduced. The king, when the fermon was ended, which he heard with a fmile of contempt, ordered a folemn difputation to be held, in the prefence of himfelf; at which the preacher oppofed, and fir Thomas More defended, the ufe and excellence of the Greek tongue. The divine, inftead of anfwering to the purpofe, fell upon his knees. and begged pardon for having given any offence in the pulpit. After fome litile altercation, the preacher, by way of decent fubmifion, declared that he was now better reconciled to the Greek tongue, becaule it was derived from the Hebrew. The king, amazed at his ignorance, difmiffed him, with a charge that he fhould never agais prefume to preach at court. In the grammar-ichools eitablifhed in all the new cathedral foundations of this king, a mafter was appointed with a competent faill not only in the Latin, but likewife in the Greek language. This was an uncommon qualification in a fchool-mafter. As length ancient abfurdities univerfally gave way to thefe encourage-

## ANTIQUITIES.

119
ments: and at Oxford in particular, thefe united efforts for eftablithing a new fyftem of rational and manly learning were finally confummated in the magnificent foundation of Wolfey's college, to which all the learned of Europe are invited.

But thefe anfpicious improvements in the fate of learning did not continue long. A change of the national religion foon happened, and difputes with the Lutherans enfued, which embroiling the minds of learned men in difference of opinion, difunited their endeavours in the caufe of literature, and diverted their attention to other enquiries. Many of the abufes in civil fociety are attended with fome advantages. In the beginnings of reformation, the lofs of theie advantages is always felt vory fenfibly; while the benefit refulting from the change, is the flow effect of time, and not immediately perceived or enjoyed. Scarce any infitution can be imagined lefs favourable to the interefts of mankind than the monaftic. Yet a great temporary check given to the progrefs of literature at this period, was the diffo. lution of the monafieries. For although thefe feminaries were in general the nurferies of illiterate indolence, and undoubtedly deferved to be deftroyed, yet they fill contained invitations and opportunities to fudious leifure and literary purfuits. On this important event, therefore, a vifible revolution and decline in the ftate of learning fucceeded. Moft of the youth of the kingdom betook themfelves to mechanical or other illiberal employments, the profeffion of letters being now fuppofed to be without fupport and reward. By the abolition of the religious houfes,
many towns and their adjacent villages were utterly deprived of their only means of inftruction. What was taught in the monafteries was perhaps of no great importance, but ftill it ferved to keep up a certain degree of neceflary knosledge. Hence provincial ignorance became almoit univerfally eftablifhed. Nor hould we forget, that feveral of the abbots were perfons of public fpirit: by their connection with parliament, they became acquainted with the world; and knowing where to choofe proper objects, and having no other ufe for the fuperfluity of their valt revenues, encouraged, in their refpective circles, many learned young men.

It is generally thought, that the reformation of religion, the moft happy and important event of modern times, was immediately fucceeded by a flourifhing fate of learning. But this, in England at leaft, was by no means the cafe; and for a long time afterwards an effect quite contrary was produced. Yet, in 1535, the king's vifitors ordered lectures in humanity to be founded in thofe colleges at Oxford where they were yet wanting: and thefe injunctions were fo warmly feconded and approved by the fcholars in the largef colleges, that they feized on the venerable volumes of Duns Scotus, and other irrefragable logicians, and tearing them in pieces, difperfed them in great triumph about their quadrangles, or gave them away as ufelefs lumber. The king himfelf alfo eftablified fome public lectures, with large endowments. Notwithftanding, the num ber of ftudents at Oxford daily decreafed : infomuch that, in 1546 , there were only ten inceptors in the arts, and three in jurifprudence
and theology. In the mean time, the Greek language flourifhed at Cambridge, under the inftrugtion of Cheke and Smyth; notwithftanding the abfurd oppofitions of their chancellor, Bihop Gardiner, about pronunciation. But Cheke being foon called up to coart, both univerfities feem to have been reduced to the fame deplorable condition of indigence and illiteracy.

During the reign of Edward the Sixth, whore minority, which promifed many virtues, was abufed by corrupt counfellors and rapacious courtiers, little attention was paid to the fupport of literature. Learning was not the fathion of the times: and being difcouraged or defpifed by the rich who were perpetually grafping at its rewards, was neglected by thofe of moderate fortunes. Avarice and zeal were at once gratified in robbing the clergy of their revenues, and in reducing the church to its primitive apofolical flate of purity and poverty. A favourite nobleman of the court held the deanery and treafurerfhip of a cathedral, with fome of its beft canonries; while his fon enjoyed an annual income of three hundred pounds from the lands of a bifhoprick. In every robbery of the church, the interefts, of learning fuffered. Exhibitions and penfions were fubtracted from the fludents in the univerfities. At Oxford the public fchools were neglected by the profeffors and fcholars, and allotted to the loweft purpofes. All academical degrees were abrogated as antichriftian. The firitual reformers of thofe enlightened days proceeded fo far, as to ftrip the public library, eftablifhed and enriched by that noble patron Humphrey Duke of Gloucefter, of all
its books and manufcripts; to pil. lage the archives, and difannul the privileges of the univerfity. From thefe meafures many of the colleges were in a fhort time entirely deferted. His fucceffor, Queen Mary, took pains to. reftore the fplendor of the univerfity of Oxford. Unamiable as fhe was in her temper and conduct, and inflexibly bigotted to the glaring abfurdities of catholic fuperftition, the protected, at leatt by liberal donations, the interefts of learning. She not only contributed large fums for rebuilding the public fchools, but moreover granted the univerfity three confiderable impropriations. In her charter reciting thefe benefactions, fhe declares it to be her determined refolution, to employ her royal munificence in reviving its antient luftre and difcipline, and recovering its privileges. Thefe privileges the re-ettablithed with the addition of frefh immunities: and for thefe good offices the univerfity decreed for her, and her hufband Philip, an anniverfary commemoration. I need not recall to the reader's memory, that Sir Thomas Pope and Sir Thomas Whyte, were till more important benefactors by their refpective foundations. Without all thefe favours, alchough they did not perhaps produce an immediate improvement, the univerfity would ftill have continued to decay: and they were at leaft a balance, at that time, on the fide of learning, againft the pernicious effects of returning popery.
In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, which foon followed, when proteflantifm might have been expeEted to produce a fpeedy change for the better, puritanifm began to
prevail,

## ANTIQUITIES.

prevail, and for fome time continued to retard the progrefs of ingenuous and ufeful knowledge. The Engifh reformed clergy, who during the perfecutions of Queen Mary had fled into Germany, now returned in great numbers; and in confideration of their fufferings and learning, many of them were preferred to eminent flations in the church. They brought back with them thofe narrow principles about church-government and ceremonies, which they had imbibed, and which did well enough, in the petty ftates and republics abroad, where they lived like a fociety of philofophers; but which were inconfitent with the genius of a more extended church, eftablifhed in a great and magnificent nation, and requiring a fettled fyftem of policy, and the obfervance of external inftitutions. However, they were judged proper inftruments to be employed at the head of ecclefiaftical affairs, by way of making the reformation at once effetual. But unluckily this meafure, fecious as it appeared at firft, tended to draw the church into the contrary extreme. In the mean time their reluctance or abfolute refufal to conform, in many inflances, to the eftabiifhed ceremonies, and their fipeculative theology, tore the chuach into violent divifions, and occafioned endlefs abfurd difputes, unfavourable to the progreis of real learning, and productive of an illiterate clergy, at leaft unfilled in liberal and manly fcience. In fact, even the common ecclefiaftical preferments had been fo much diminifhed by the feizure and alienation of impropriations, in the late depredations of the church, which were not yet ended, that few per-
fons were regularly bred to the charch, or, in other words, received a learned education. Hence almolt any that offered themfelves were without diftinction admitted to the facred function. In fomuch, that in 1560 , an injunetion was directed to the Bifhop of London from his metropolitan, ordering him to forbear ordaining any more artificers, and other unlearned perfons who had exercifed fecular occupations. But as the evil was unavoidable, this caution took but little effect. About the year 1563 , there were only two divines, the dean of Chrift Chu:ch, and the prefident of Magdalene college, who were capable of preaching the public fermons at Oxford. Many proofs have been mentioned of the extreme ignorance of our clergy at this time: to which'I fhall add one, which is curious and new. In 1570, Horne Bifhop of Winchefter enjoined the minor canons of this cathedral to get by memory, every week, one chapter of St. Paul's epitles in Latin: and this tafk, beneath the abilities of an ordinary fchool. boy, was actually repeated by fome of them, before the bifhop, dean, and prebendaries, at a public epifcopal vifitation of that church. The tafte for Latin compofition, and it was fafionable both to write and fpeak in that language, was much worfe than in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when jufter models were fludied. One is furprized to find the learned Archbilhop Grindal, in the ftatutes of a fchool which he founded and amply endowed, preferibing fuch ftrange claflics as Pa lingenius, Sedulius, and Prudentios, to be taught in the new feminary. Much has been faid about

## 122 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the paffion for reading Greek which prevailed in this reign. But this affectation was confined to the queen, and a few others: and here it went no farther than oftentation and pedantry. It was by no means the national ftudy : nor do we find that it improved the tafte, or influenced the writings of that age.

In government, many fhocks mult happen before the conflitution is perfected. In like manner, it was late in the reign of Elizabeth, before learning, after its finews had been relaxed by frequent changes and commotions, recovered its proper tone, and rofe with new vigour, under the genial influence of the proteftant religion. And it may be furcher remarked, that, as all novelties are purfued to excefs, and the moft beneficial improvements often introduce new inconveniencies, fo this influx of polite literature deftroyed philofophy. On this account, Sir Henry Savile, in the reign of James the Firft, eftablifhed profeffors at Oxford for aftrononiy and geometry ; becaufe, as he declares in the preamble of his ftatutes, mathematical ftudies had been totally deferted, and were then almoft unknown in England. Logic indeed remained; but that fcience was fill cultivated, as being the bafis of polemical theology, and a neceffary inftrument for conducting our controverfies againft the church of Rome.

An Account of the burning and rebuilding of the church of Canterbury, in the year 1174.-From the Latin of Gervafe, one of the Monks, an eye-witnefs; never before tranflated.

0N the $5^{\text {th }}$ of September, in the year of Grace, 1174, about 9 o'clock, the wind blowing from the foun with a fuy almolt beyond conception, a fire broke out before the church gate, by which three finall houfes were almoft burnt down. While the citizens were there employed in extinguifhing the flames, the fparks and afhes, whirled aloft by the violence of the ftorm, were lodged on the charch, and, by the corce of the wind, infinuating themrives beiween the joints of the lead, fettled on the planks, which were almoft rotten: and thus, by degrees, the heat increafing, the decayed joifts were fet on fire ; but the finely-painted ceiling underneath, and the lead covering above, concealed the Hames. Meantime, the three fmall houfes being pulled down, the people returned home. No one being yet apprized of the fire in the church, the fheets of lead began by degrees to melt; and on a fudden, the flames juft appearing, there was a great cry in the church-yard, "Alas! alas! the church is on fire!" Many of the laity, ran toge ther with the monks, to draw water, to bring axes, to mount ladders, all eager to fuccou: ChrifChurch now juft on the point of deitruction. They reached the roof, but, behold! all was filled with a horrible fmoke and a fcorching flame. In defpair, therefore, they were obliged to confult their own fafety by reciring. And now, the joints of the rafters being confumed, the half-burnt timbers fell into the choir; the feats of the monks were fet on fire; and on all fides the calamity increafed. In this conflagration, that glorious choir made a wonderful and aweful appear-

## ANTIQUITIES.

appearance. The flames afcended to a great height, and the pillars of the church were damaged or deAtroyed. Great numbers applied to the ornaments of the church, and tore down the palls and hangings, fome to fieal, others to preferve them. The chefts of relics, thrown from the lofy beam upon the pavement, were broken, and the relics fcattered; but, left they fhould be confumed, they were colicited and laid up by the brethren. Some there were, who, inflamed with a wicked and diabolical avarice, faved the goods of the church from the fire, but did not fcruple to carry them away. Thus the houfe of God, hitherto delightful like a paradife of pleafure, then lay contemptible in the afhes of the fire. The people, aftonithed, and in a manner frantic for grief, tore their hair, and utiered fome enormous reproaches againft the Lord and his faints, namely, the patrons of the church. There were laymen, as well as monks, who would rather have died than lave feen the church of God fo miferably perifh; for not only the choir, bat alfo the infirmary, with St. Miary's chapel, and fome other offices of the court *, were reduced to athes. The calamities of Canterbury were no lefs lamentable than thofe of Jerufalem of old under the tears and lamentations of Jeremiah. The grief and difirefs of the fons of the church were fo great, that no one can conceive, relate, or write them ; but, to relieve their miferies, they fixed the altar, fuch as it was, in the nave of the church, where they howled, rather than fung, matins and vefpers. The patrons of the church, St. Dun-

Itan and St. Elphege, were, with incredible grief and anguifh, taken from their tombs, and placed, as decently as pofible, in the nave of the church, at the altar of the Holy Crofs. Meanwhile, the brethren confulted how, and by what method, the suined church might be repaired. Architects, both Frencls and Englim, were therefore affembled: but they difagreed in their opinions; fome undertook to repair, while others, on the contrary, affirmed that the whole church muft be taken down, if the monks withed to dwell in fafety. This, though true, overwhelmed them with grief. Among the archiccets there was one William of Sens, a man of great abilities, and a molt curious workman in wood and fone. Neglecting the relt, him they chofe for the undertaking. Patiently, though not willingly, they agreed to take down the ruined choir. Attention was given to the procuring flones from abroad. He made moft ingenious machines for loading and unloading thips, for drawing the mortar and ftones. He delivered, alfo, to the mafons who were affembled, models for cutting the flones; and, in like manner, he made many other preparations. The choir, therefore, devoted to deftruction, was taken down; and nothing more was done for the whole firf year. . .
... In the year enfuing, Mafle: William erected four pillars, two on each fide. Winter being over, he placed two more, that on either fide there might be three in a row: upon which, and the other wall of the ayles, he neatly turned archc,s and a vault; that is, three keys on

## 124 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

each fide. By the key I mean the whole roof, as the key placed in the middle feems to clofe and Arrengthen the parts on each fide. This was the employment of the fecond year.

In the third year, he placed two pillars on each fide, the two laft of which he decorated with marble columns; and, becaufe the choir and the croffes were there to meet, he made them the principal. On them key-ftones being placed, and an arch turned, from the great tower as far as the before-mentioned pillars, that is, as far as the crofs, he introduced in the lower cloyfter feveral marble columns; above which he made another cloyfter of different materials, and upper windows; after that, three keys of a great arch, namely, from the lower to the croffes: all which feemed to us, and to every one, inimitable, and in the higheft degree praifeworthy.

Thus the third year ended, and the fourth began; in the fummer of which, beginning at the crofs, he erected ten pillars, that is, five on each fide. Adorning the two firf, oppofite to the two others, with marble columns, he made them the principal. On thofe ten he placed arches and vaults. Both the cloyiters and the upper windows being finilhed, while he was preparing his machines for turning the great arch, at the beginning of the fifth year, the fcafold on a fudden gave way, and he came to the ground from the height of the crown of the upper arch, which is fifty feet. Being grievoufly bruifed, he was utterly unable to attend to the work. No one but himelf received the leatt hurt. Either the vengeance of God, or the envy of
the devil, wreaked itfelf on him alone. Mafter William being thus hurt, entrufted the completion of the work to a certain ingenious monk who was overfeer of the rough-mafons; which occafioned him much envy and ill-will. The architect, neverthelefs, lying in bed, gave orders what was firtt, and what laft, to be done. A roof, therefore, was made between the four principal pillars; at the key of which roof the choir and the croffes feem, in a manner, to meet. Two roofs, alfo, one on each fide, were made before winter; but the weather, be ing extremely rainy, would not fuffer more to be done. In the fourth year there was an eclipfe of the fun on the 6th of September, at fix o'clock, a few months before the architect's accident. At length, finding no benefit from the fkill and attention of his furgeons, he gave up the work, and, croffing the fea, went home to France,

In the fummer of the fifth year, another William, an Englifhman, fucceeded the firf William in the care of the work; a man of a diminutive flature, but in various ways extremely ingenious and honeft. He finithed both the north and the fouth crofs, and turned the roof which is over the high altar, which, when every thing was prepared, could not be done the year before, on account of the rains. At the eaft end, alfo, he laid the foundation of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, where St. Thomas firt folemnized mafs, and ufed to indulge himtelf in tears and prayers, in the undercroft of which he had been fo many years buried, where God, through his merits, wrought many miracles, where rich and poor, kings and princes, worthip-

## A NTIQUITIES.

ped him, from whence the found of his praife went forth into all the world. In digging this foundation, Mafter William was obliged to take out the bones of feveral'holy monks, which being carefully collected, were re-interred in a large trench, in the angle between the chapel and the infirmary towards the fouth. This done, and the foundation of the outer wall being made extremely ftrong of fone and mortar, he built the wall of the undercroft as high as the bafes of the windows. This was the bufineís of the fifth year and the beginning of the fixth; but the fpring of this now approaching, and the feafon of working being at hand, the monks were inflamed with a molt eager defire to prepare the choir, fo that they might enter it at the next Eafter. The architect ufed his utmoft effors to fulfil the wifhes of the convent. He alfo built the three altars of the chancel. He carefally prepared a place of reft for St. Dunftan * and St. Elphege $t$. A wooden wall, too, for keeping out the weather was placed acrofs the eaft end, between the laft pillars but one, containing three windows. They were defirous to enter the choir (though with great labour and too much hafte it was fcarce prepared) on Eafter-eve. But becaufe every thing that was to be done on that fabbath-day, could not, on account of that folemnity, be fully done in a proper,
decent manner, it was neceffary that the holy fathers our patrons, St. Dunftan and St. Elphege, the fellow-exiles of the monks, fhould be removed before that day into the new choir. Prior Alan, therefore, taking with him nine brethren of the church on whom he could rely, left there fhould be any difturbance or inconvenience, went one night to the tombs of the faints, and, locking the doors of the church, gave directions to take down the flrine which furrounded. them. The monks and the fervants of the church, in obedience to the commands of the prior, took down that ftructure, opened the ftone coffins of thofe faints, and took out their relics, and carried them into the veftry. Taking out alfo the veftments in which they were wrapped, by length of time in a great meafure decayed, they covered them with more decent palls, and bound them with linen girdles. The faints thus prepared were carried to their altars, and placed in wooden coffins, inclofed in lead. The coffins, alfo, ftrongly bound with iron hoops, were fecured with flone tombs, foldered in molten lead $\ddagger$. Queen Ediva§, alfo, who, after the fire, was placed under the altar of the Holy Crofs, was in like manner carried into the veftry. Thefe things were tranfacted on the Thurfday before Eafter, namely, on the 17 th of April.

Next day, when this tranflation

* Dunftan died in 988.
+ Elphege was ftoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich, in roiz.
$\ddagger$ In Henry the VIIth's reign ( 1508 ) five hundred and twenty years after Dunftan's death, on a pretence that he lay at Glaftonbury, Archbifop Warham had his tomb opened, and his body was found juft as Gervale here defcribes it. His 1 kull was then fet in filver, and preferved as a relic. The tomb was taken down at the Reformation.
§ The mother of King Eadrid.


## I26 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

of the faints came to the knowledge of the whole convent, they were grearly furprifed and offended, as this was prefumptuoufly done without the concurrence of the convent; for they had propofed (as was proper) to tranflate thefe fathers with great and devout folemnity. They therefore fummoned the prior, and thofe who were with him, before the venerable Richard Archbifhop of Canterbury, on account of the injury prefumptuoufly offered to them, and to the holy patrons of the church. Matters were carried to fuch a length, that both the prior and thofe who were with him were very near being obliged to refign their offices; but, by the medjation of the archbifhop and other perfons of confequence, a proper fatisfaction and fubmifion being previoufly made, the convent was prevailed upon to forgive them. Harmony, therefore, being reftored between the prior and the convent on the holy fabbath, the archbifhop, in his cope and mitre, went at the head of the convent in their furplices, according to the cuftom of the church, to the new altar, and, having bleffed it, he with a hymn entered the new choir. Coming to thas part of the church which is oppofite to the martyrdom of St. Thomas, he took from one of the monks the pyx with the eucharift which ufed to hang over the high altar, which the archbifhop with great reverence carried to the high altar of the new choir. The
other offices of that fertival were, as is ufual on that day, folemnly and devoutly performed. This being over, the mitred prelate flanding at the altar, the bells ringing, began Te Deum. The convens with great joy of heart joining in the hymn, praifed God for the benefits conferred, with fhouting hearts and voices, together with grateful tears. The convent was by the flames expelled from the choir, like Adam out of paradife, in the year of God's word 1174, in the month of September, on the fifth day of the month, about nine o'clock. The convent remained in the nave of the church five years, feven months, thirteen days. It returned into the new choir in the year of grace 1180, in the month of April, on the nineteenth day of the month, about nine o'clock, on Eafter-eve.

Our architect had built, without the choir, four altars, where the bodies of the holy archbifhops were replaced as they were of old, as has been mentioned above: at the altar of St. Martin, * Living and Wilfred; at the altar of St. Stephen, + Athelard and Cuthbert; in the fouth crofs, at the altar of St. John, $\ddagger$ Elfric and Ethelgar; at the altar of St. Gregory, § Bregewin and Phlegemund. Queen Ediva alfo, who, before the fire, had laid almolt in the middle of the fouth crofs, in a gilt coffin, was re-interred at the altar of St. Martin, under the coffin of Living. Befides this, in the fame fummer, that $\mathrm{is}_{2}$

[^14]
## A NTIQUITIES.

of the fixth year, the outer wall round the chapel of St. Thomas, begun before the preceding winter, was built as high as the fpring of the arch. The architect had begun a tower on the eift fide, as it were, without the circle of the wall, whofe lower arch was finifhed before winter. The chapel, too, of the Holy Trinity, which was mentioned above, was pulled down to the ground, having hitherto remained entire, out of reverence to St. Thomas, who lay in its undercroft. The bodies alfo of the faints, which had lain in the upper part of it, were tranflated to other places; but, left the remembrance of what was done at their tranilation fhould be loft, a brief account fhall be given of it. On the 25 th of july, the altar of the Holy Trinity was broken, and of it was formed an altar of St. John the apofle. This I mention, left the memory of this facred fone fhould perifh, becaufe upon it $S$. Thomas fung his firf mafs, and afterwards frequently performed divine fervice, there. The fhrines too, which were built up behind the altar, were taken down, in which, it is faid, St. Odo * and St. Wilfred + had a long time lain. Thefe faints, therefore, taken up in their leaden coffins, were carried into the choir. St. Odo was placed in his coffin under that of St. Dunftan, and St. Wilfred under that of St. Elphege. Archbifhop Lanfranc $\ddagger$ was found in a very weighty fheet of lead, in which he had lain from
the firt day of his interment, his limbs untouched, mitred, and pinned, to that hour, namely, fixtynine years and fome months. He was carried into the veltry, and replaced in his lead, till it was generally agreed what was proper to be done with fo confiderable a father. When the tomb of Archbihop Theobald $\oint$, which was conftructed of marble, was opened, and the ftone coffin difcovered, the monka who were prefent, thinking that he was reduced to dutt, ordered wine and water to be brought, to wafla his bones; but the upper fone of the coffin being removed, he appeared perfect and fliff, adhering together by the bones and nerves, and a fmall degree of ikin and flefh. The fpectators were furprized, and, placing him on the bier, thus carried him into the veftry to Lanfranc, that the convent might determine what was proper to be done with them both. Meanwhile the ftory was divulged abroad, and many, on account of his unufual prefervation, ftiled him St. Theobald. He was fhewn to feveral, who were defirous to fee him, by whom the account was tranfmitted to others. He was taken out of his tomb, his corpfe uncorrupted, his linen garments entire, in the nineteenth year after his death. By the order of the convent, he was buried before the altar of St . Mary $\|_{\text {, }}$ in the nave of the church, in a leaden cheft, the place which he defired in his life-time. A marble

[^15]
## ${ }^{4} 28$ ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

tomb, as there was before, was alfo placed over him. Lanfranc, as I faid above, was taken out of his coffin in the theet of lead in which he had lain untouched from the day he was firft buried to that hour, namely, fixty-nine years; on which account, even his bones much decayed were almoft all reduced to dutt: for the length of time, the moifture of the cloaths, the natural coldnefs of the lead, and, above all, the tranfitory condition of mortality, had occafioned this decay. However, the larger bones, collected with the other duft, were reinterred, in a leaden coffin, at the altar of St. Martin. The two archbithops alfo, who lay in the undercroft, on the right and left of St. Thomas, were taken up, and were placed for a time in leaden coffins, under the altar of St. Mary, in the undercroft. The tranflations of thefe fathers being thus performed, that chapel, with its undercroft, was pulled down to the ground: St . Thomas alone referved his tran. flation till his chapel was finifhed *. In the mean time, a wooden chapel, proper enough for the time and place, was prepared over and round his tomb; without whofe walls, the foundation being laid of ftone and mortar, eight pillars of the new undercroft, with their capitals, were finifhed. The architect prudently opened an entrance from the old undercroft into the new one. With thefe works the fixth year ended, and the feventh began; but, before I purfue the bufinefs of this feventh year,

I think it not improper to enlarge upon fome things that have been mentioned, and to add others, which through negligence were forgotten, or for the lake of brevity omitted. It was faid above, that, after the fire, almon all the old choir was taken down, and that it was changed into a new and more magnificent form. I will now relate what was the difference. The form of the pillars, both old and new, is the fame, and the thickners the fame, but the heighth different; for the new pillars are lengthened almoft twelve feet. In the old capitals the workmanfhip was plain, in the new the fculpture is excellent. There was no marble column, here are many. There, in the circuit without the choir, the vaults are plain; here, they are arched and ftudded. There, the wall ranged on pillars, feparated the croffes from the choir; but here, without any interval, the crofies, divided from the choir, feem to meet in one key, fixed in the midft of the great arch, which refts on the four principal pillars. There, was a wooden ceiling, adorned with excellent painting; here, an arch neatly formed of light fandftone. There, was one balluftrade; here, are two in the choir, and one in the ayle of the church. All which will be much more eafily underftood by feeing than by hearing. But it fhould be known, that the new building is as much higher than the old, as the upper windows both of the body of the choir and of its fide, exceed in

[^16]
## ANTIQUITIES.

heighth the marble arcade. But, left it fhould hereafter be afked, why the great breadth of the choir near the tower is fo much reduced at the top of the church, I think it not improper to mention the reafons. One of which is, that the two towers, namely, St. Anfelm's and St. Andrew's, formerly placed in a circle on each fide of the church, prevented the breadth of the choir from proceeding in a flraight line. Another reafon is, that it was judicious and ufeful, to place the chapel of St. Thomas at the head of the church, where was the chapel of the Holy Trinity, which was much narrower than the choir. The architect, the efore, not svilling to lofe thefe rowers, but not able to remove them entire, formed the breadth of the choir, as far as the confines of thofe towers, in a ftraight line. Afterwards, by degrees, avoiding the towers on both fides, and yet preferving the breadth of that paffage which is without the choir as much as poffible, on account of the procelfions which were frequently to be made there, he narrowed his work with a gradual obliquity, fo as neatly to contract it over againft the altar, and, from thence, as far as the third pillar, to reduce it to the breadth of the chapel of the Holy Trinity. After that, four pillars of the fame diameter, but of a different form, were placed on both fides. After them, four others were placed circularly, at which the new work met. This is the fituation of the pillars. But the outer circuit of the wall, proceeding from the above-mentioned towers, firft goes in a right line,
then bends in a curve, and thus both walls meet at the round tower, and there are finifhed. All thefe things may much more clearly and more agrceably be feen by the eye, than explained by fpeaking or writing. But they are mentioned, that the difference of the new worls and the old may be diftinguifhed. Let us now obferve more attentively what or how much work our mafons completed in this feventh year after the fire. To be brief, in the feventh year, the new undercroft, elegant enough, was finifhed, and, upon it, the outer walls of the ayles, as high as the marble capitals; but the architedt neither could nor would turn the windows, on account of the approaching rains, nor place the inner pillars. With this the feventh year ended, and the eighth began. In this eighth year the architect placed eight inner pillars, and turned the arches and the vault, with the windows, circularly. He raifed alfo the tower as high as the bafis of the upper windows under the arch. The ninth year, the work was fufpended for want of money. In the tenth year, the upper windows of the tower were fnifhed with the arch : upon the pillars alfo the upper and lower balluatrade, with the windows and the larger arch : the upper roof too, where the crofs is raifed, and the roof of the ayles, as far as to the laying of the lead. The tower alfo was all covered in, and many other things were done this year.-In this year alfo (1184), Baldwin, Binhop of Worcefter, was tranflated to the fee of Canterbury, Dec. 18.

## 130. ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Improvements in Architecture by the Normans: from Bentham's Hifory and Antiquities of the Conventional and Catbedral Church of Ely.

THE obfervation made on rebuilding St. Paul's in King William Rufus's time, after the fire of London in 1086, by Mauritius, Bp. of that fee, viz. "That the plan was fo extenfive, and the defign fo great, that moft people who lived at that time cenfured it as a rafh undertaking, and judged that it would never be accom-plifhed,"-is in fome meafure applicable to moft of the churches begun by the Normans. - Their plan was indeed great and noble, and they laid out their whole defign at firf ; fcarcely we may imagine, with a view of ever living to fee it completed in their life-time-their way therefore was, ufually, to begin at the eaft end, or the choir part ; when that was fuifhed, and covered in, the church was often confecrated, and the remainder carried on as far as they were able, and then left to their fucceffors to be completed: and it is very obfervable, that all our cathedrals, and molt of our abbey churches, befides innumerable parochial churches, were either wholly rebuilt, or greatly improved within lefs than a century after the conquelt, and all of them by Normans introduced into this kingdom; as will evidently appear on examining the hiftory of their feveral foundations. It was the policy of the firft Norman kings to remove the Englifh or Saxons from all places of truft or profit, and admit none but foreigners; infomuch that Malmeßury, who lived in the reign of Henry the Firf, obferves,
" That in his time there was not an Englifhman poffeffed of any poft of honour or profit under the government, or of any confiderable, office in the church." The birhopricks and all the beft ecclefiaftical preferments, were filled by thofe foreigners, and the eftates of the Saxon nobility were divided among them. Thus being enriched and furnifhed with the means, it muft be owned, they fpared neither pains nor coft in erecting churches, monafteries, caftles, and other edifices both for public and private ufe, in the moft ftately and fumptuous manner. And, I think, we may venture to fay, that the circular arch, roundheaded doors and windows, maflive pillars, with a kind of regular bafe and capital, and thick walls, without any very prominent buttreffes, were univerfally ufed by them to the end of king Henry the Firft's reign, and are the chief characteriftics of their tile of building: and, among other peculiarities that diftinguifh it we may obferve, that the capitals of their pillars were generally left plain, without any manner of fculpture; though inflances occur of foliage and animals on them, as thofe at the eaft-fide of the fouth tranfept at Ely. -The body or trank of their vaft maflive pillars were ufually plain cylinders, or fet off only with fimall half columns united with them; but fometimes, to adorn them, they ufed the Spiral-groove winding round them, and the Net or Lofenge-rwork overfpreading them; both of which appear at Durham, and the firft in the undercroftat Canterbury. - As to their, arches, though they were for the mont pars plain and fimple, yet fome of their

## ANTIQUITIES.

principal ones, as thofe over the chief entrance at the weft end, and others moft expofed to view, were abundantly charged with fculpture of a particular kind: as the Cbe-veron-work or Zigzag-nsoulding, the moft common of any; and various other kinds rifing and falling, jetting out and receding inward alternately, in a waving or undulating manner: - the Embattled-frette, a kind of ornament formed by a fingle round moulding, traverfing the face of the arch, making its returns and croflings always at right-angles, fo forming the intermediate fpaces into fquares alternately open above and below; fpecimens of this kind of ornament appear on the great arches in the middle of the weft front at Lincoln, and within the ruinous part of the building adjoining to the great weftern tower at Ely:-the Irian-gular-frette, where the fame kind of moulding at every return forms the fide of an equilateral triangle, and confequently enclofes the intermediate fpaces in that figure:the Nail-bead, refembling the heads of great nails, driven in at a regular diftance; as in the nave of old St. Paul's, and the great tower at Hereford: all of them found alfo in more ancient Saxon buildings, ) - the Billeted-moulding, as if a cylinder fhould be cut into fmall pieces of equal length, and thefe ftuck on alternately round the face of the arches; as in the choir of Peterborough, at St. Crofs, and round the windows of the upper tire on the outfide of the nave at Ely: -this latter ornament was often ufed, (as were alfo fome of the others) as a Fafcia, Band, or Fillet, sound the outfide of their buildings - Then, to adorn the infide walls
below, they had rows of little pillars and arches; and applied them alfo to decorate large vacant fpaces in the walls without:-and the Corbel-table, confifting of a feries of fmall arches without pillars, but with heads of men and animals, ferving inftead of corbels or brackets to fupport them, which they placed below the parapet, projecting over the upper, and fome= times the middle tire of windows -the Hatched moulding ufed both on the faces of the arches, or for a Fajcia on the oatfide; as if cut with the point of an axe at regular diftances, and fo left rough :-and the Nebule, a projection terminated by an undulating line as under the upper range of windows at Peterborough.-To there marks that diftinguifi the Saxon or Norman fyle, we nay add, that they had no Tabernacles (or Niclies) with canopies, or pinnacles, or fpires, or indeed any flatues, to adorn their buildings on the outfide, which are the principal grace of what is now called the Gotbic; unlefs thofe fmall figures we fometimes meet with over their doorways, fuch as is that little figure of Bifhop Herebert Lofing, over the north tranfept door at Norwich, feemingly of that time, or another fmall figare of our Saviour over one of the fouth doors at Ely, $\& \tau c$. may be called fo. But thefe are rather mezzo-relievos than ftatues; and it is known, that they ufed reliefs fometimes with profufion; as in the Saxon or Norman gateway at Bury, and the two fouth doors at Ely. Efcutcheons of arms are hardly (if ever) feen in thefe fabricks, though frequent enough in after-times;-neither was there any tracery in their vaultings.-

## 132 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Thefe few particulars in the Saxon and Norman ftile of building, however minute they may be in appearance, yet will be found to have their ufe, as they contribute to afcertain the age of any edifice at firf fight.

It cannot be expected we fhould be able to enumerate all the decorations they made ufe of; for they defigned variety in the choice of them : but a judicious antiquarian, who has made the prevailing modes of architecture in diftant times his fludy, will be able to form very probable conjectures concerning the age of molt of thefe ancient ffructures; the alterations that have been made in them fince their firft erection will often difcover themfelves to his eyc. Perhaps, the moft ufeful change he will find in them, is in the form of the windows; for in many of our oldent churches, I mean fuch as were built within the firft age after the conqueft, the windows which were originally round-headed, have fince been altered for others of a more modern date, with pointed arches. Inftances of this kind are numerous, and may often be difcovered, by examining the courfes of the ftone-work about them; unlefs the outward face of the building was new cafed at the tine of their infertion, as it fometimes happened. Without attending to this, we fhall be at a lofs to account for that mixture of round and pointed arches we often meet with in the fame building.

There is, perhaps, hardly any one of our cathedral churches of this early Norman flyle (I mean with round arches and large pillars) remaining entire, though they were
all originally fo built ; but fpecimens of it may fill be feen in moft of them. The greateft part of the cathedrals of Durham, Carlifle, Chefter, Peterborough, Norwich, Rochefter, Chichefter, Oxford, Worcefter, Wells and Hereford; the tower and tranfept of Winchefter, the nave of Gloucefter, the nave and tranfept of Ely, the two towers of Exeter, fome remains in the middle of the weft front at Lincoln, with the lower parts of the two towers there; in Canterbury, great part of the choir formerly called Conrade's chair (more ornamented than ufual,) the two towers called St. Gregory's and St. Anfelm's, and the north.weft tower of the fame church; the collegiate church of Southwell, and part of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield; -are all of that ityle; and fo was the nave and tranfept of old St . Paul's, London, before the fire in 1666, York and Litchfield have had all their parts fo entirely rebuilt at feparate times, fince the difufe of round arches, that little or nothing of the old Norman work appears in them at this day. The prefent cathedral church of Salifbury is the only one that never had any mixture of this early Norman file in its compofition. The old cathedral, begun foon after the conqueft, and finifhed by Roger, that great and powerful Bihop of Salifbury under Fienry I. was at old Sarum, and of the fame kind: it flood in the north-welt part of the city, and the foundations are ftill vifible. If one may form a judgment of the whole by the ruins that remain, it does not appear indeed to have been fo large as fome others of thofe above-mentioned:

## A NTIQUITIES.

sioned; but it had a nave and two porticos or fide-ifles, and at the caft end it was femicircular. Its fituation on a barren chalky hill, expofed to the violence of the winds, and fubject to great fcarcity of water, and that within the precincts of the caftle, (whereby frequent difputes and quarrels arofe between the members of the church and officers of the caftle) gave occafion to the bifhop and clergy in the reign of Henry III. to defert it, and remove to a more convenient fituation, about a mile diftant towards the fouth-ealt; where Richard Poore, at that time bifhop, began the foundation of the prefent church on the fourth of the calends of May, 1220. It confifts entirely of that ftyle which is now called (though I think improperly) Gothic; a light, neat, and elegant form of building; in which all the arches are (not round but) pointed, the pillars fmall and flender, and the outward walls commonly fupported with buttreffes.

> Some Extracts from an enquiry into the value of the ancient Greek and Roman money: by Matherw Raper, E/q; F. R.S. From the Pbitofophical Tranfactions, for the year 1771.

## Of the Attic Drachm.

THE Greek coins were not only money, but weights. Thus their drachm was both a piece of money, and a weight; their mina was 100 drachms as a fum, and the fame number as a weight; and their talent contained 60 minas,
or 6000 drachms, both by weight and tale.

This way of reckoning 100 drachms to the mina, and 60 minas to the talent, was common to all Greece; and where the drachm of one city differed from that of another, their refpective talents differed in the faine proportion.

Of all the Greek cities and free flates, both in Europe and the lefer Afia, that of Athens was the moft famous for the finenefs of their filver, and the juftnefs of its weight: Xenophon tells us, that whitherfoever a man carried Attic filver, he would fell it to advantage. And their money deferves our more particular attention, both becaufe we have the moft unexceptionable evidence of its flandard weight; and what little we know of the money of other Greek cities, is chiefly by comparion with this.

The current coin of Athens, was the filver drachm, which they divided into 6 oboles, and flruck filver pieces of $1,2,3,4$, and 5 , oboles, of half an obole, and a quarter of an obole. Their larger coins above the drachm were, the didrachm, the tridrachm, and the tetradrachm ; which laft they called fater, or the flandard.

## Of the Eginean and Euboic talents.

The Attic was not the only money-talent ufed in Greece. Hiftorians and others mentiun the Eginean and the Euboïc talents. The former weighed 10,000 Attic drachms, but, like other talents, contained only 6000, of its own; which being fo much heavier than the Attic, the Athenians called
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## 134 ANNUAL, REGISTER, 177\%.

it waxẽay $\delta_{\rho \alpha \chi} \min ^{\text {in }}$ or the thick drachm*. This talent was ufed at Corinth, as appears by a paffage in A . Gellius, where the Corinthian talent is valued at 10,000 Attic drachms $\dagger$ : and as Corinth was a place of great trade, it was probably ufed in molt of the citics of the Peloponnefus.

If the Aitic drachm weighed $66_{2}^{T}$ Troy grains, the Eginean fhould weigh $110 \frac{5}{6}$ : which, to avoid fractions, and becaure our Attic drachm is rather underfized than otherwife, I thall call ini.

There are Macedonian coins, ftruck before Philip coined gold, that anfiwer to this flandard. One of Philip, in the Pembrooke collection, weighs 224 grains. Mr. Duane hath a filver coin, of either the fiff or fecond Alexander, which weighs $447_{i}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ grains; three of Philip, of 221 each; ancther of Philip, of $223 \frac{\mathrm{I}}{4}$; and a fifth, 223 3 . . The mean drachm from there fix coins is $111 \frac{1}{4}$ grains, which comes as near to the Eginean drachm, as can be expeded from fo fmall a number of filver coins. Therefore, the Eginean talent mut have been the ftandard of the Macedonian money, till Philip changed it.

The Euboic talent certainly came from Afia; for, Herodotus tells us, the kings of Perfia weighed their gold by that talent $\ddagger$. In the fame place he informs us, that the Babylonian talent, weighed 70 Euboic minas. Pollux fays, it weighed 70 Attic minas §ु. There-
fore the Euboic talent fhould be equal to the Attic. But Ælian tells us, it weighed 72 Attic Hinas $\|$; and if fo, the Euboic talent fhould be heavier than the Attic, in the proportion of 72 to 70.

An article in the treaty between the Romans and Etolians, recorded by Polybius if, whereby the latter were to pay a certain number of Euboïc talents, in filver of Attic finenefs, feems to favour this inequality of the two talents; for, had they been equal, there would have been no occafion to fpecify the quality of the filver by the flandard of one country, and its weight by that of a nother.

But, if the Euboiic talent was the fandard ufed in the commerce between Greece and Afia (as it feems to have been) both countries were concerned to keep it up to its juft weight; which was a fufficient reaion for the preference given to it by the Romans, on account of its authenticity, whether the Attic talent was equal to it or not.

And there is a circumfance very ftrongly in favour of their equality, which is, that if Philip changed the money-ftandard of his own country, with a view to the invafion of Afia, (as is highly probable), he certainly adopted the ftandard of the daric, which was the Euboic talent, by which the kings of Perfia weighed their gold. But his money anfwers to the Attic talent, as I have fhewn above.

[^17]
## A NTIQUITIES.

Of the Value of the ancient Greek and Roman money.

It does not appear that either the ancient Greeks or Romans allayed their money, but coined the metals as pure as the refiners of thofe times could make them: for though Pliny mentions two inflances of the contrary at Rome *, the example was not followed, till the later emperors debafed the coin : and his expreffion, mifcentur era falfa moneta, fhews he thought the practice illegal.

Though the ancients had not the art of refining filver, in fo great perfection as it is now practifed, yet, as they mixed no bafe metal with it, and efteemed what they coined to be fine filver, I fhall value it as fuch.

Sixty-two Englifh fhillings are coined out of 11 ounces 2 p . wt. Troy of fine filver, and 18 p. wt. allay. Therefore, the Troy grain of fine filver is worth $\frac{62}{11 T t}$ ths of a farthing. Hence the Attic drachm of $66 \frac{1}{2}$ grains will be found worth a little more than nine-pence farthing; the obole, a little more than three-halfpence; and the chalcus, about $\frac{7}{3}$ ths of a farthing.

But, for the reduction of large fums to Englifh money, the following numbers are more exact.

$$
\text { £. s. } \quad d .
$$

The Attic drachm $\quad 0.0 .9,=86$ The mina - $\quad 3 \cdot 17 \cdot 4,6$ The talent - 232.3 .0 Hence the mina expreffed in pounds fterling and decimals of a pound, will be $£ .3,869$; the talent E. 232,15 .

The Romans reckoned by ADes
before they coined filver, after which they kept their accounts in Sefterces. The word Seftertius is an adjective, and fignifies two and a half of any fubitantive to which it refers. In money matters, its fubfantive is either $A s$, or pondus; and feftertius $A s$, is two A fes and a half; feftertium pondus, two pondera and a half, or 250 denarii + .

When the denarius paffed for ten afles, the fetterce of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ a.fes was a quarter of it ; and the Romans continued to keep their accounts in thefe fefterces long after the denarius paffed for 16 affes; till growing rich, they found it more convenient to reckon by quarters of the denarius, which they called nummi, and ufed the words nummus and feftertius, indifferently as fynonymous terms, and fometimes both together, as feftertius nummus; in which cafe, the word feftertius, having lof its original fignification, was ufed as a fubftantive; for feftertius nummus was not two nummi and a half, but a fingle nummus of four afes.

They called any fum under 2000 fefterces fo many feftertii, in the mafculine gender; 2000 felterces they called duo or bina feftertia, in the neuter; fo many quarters making 500 denarii, which was twice the feftertium; and they faid dena, vicena, \&c. feftertia, till the fum amounted to a thoufand feftertia, which was a million of fefterces. But to avoid ambiguity, they did not ufe the neuter feftertium in the fingular number, when the whole fum amounted to no

[^18]
## 136 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

more than 1000 fefterces, or one feftertium.

They called a million of fefterces decies nummûm, or decies feftertiûm, for decies centeria millia nummorum, or feftertiorum (in the mafculine gender) omitring centena millia, for the fake of brevity; they likewife called the fame fum decies feftertium (in the neuter gender) for decies centies feftertium, omitting centies for the reafon above-mentioned; or limply decies, omitting centena millia fettertiûm, or centies feftertium; and with the numeral adverbs, decies, vicies, cencies, millies, and the like, either centena millia, or centies, was always underftood.

Thefe were their moft ufual forms of exprefion, though for bina, dena, vicena feftertia, they frequently faid bina, dena, vicena millia nummûm *; and Cicero, in the paffage quoted in the margin, hath ufed mille feftertia, for decies feftertium. But Gronovius fays, that expreffion is not to be found elfewhere, and fuppofes it to be a falfe reading.

If the Confular Denarius contained 60 Troy $g$ ains of fine filver, it was worth fomewhat more than eight-pence farthing and a half fterling; and the As, of fixteen to the denarius, a little more than a half penny.

To reduce the ancient fefterces of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ afes, when the denarius paffed for 16 , to pounds flerling, multiply the given number by 5454 , and cut off fix figures on the sight hand for decimals.

To reduce nummi feftertii, or quarters of the denarius, to pounds
fterling; if the given fum be confular money, multiply by $872 \%$, and cut off fix figures on the right hand for decimals; but for imperial money, diminifh the faid product by one-eighth of itfelf.

For example, Cicero fays, Verres had received vicies, ducenta triginta quingue mellia, quadringentos deceme Eo feptem nummos, or $\mathbf{2 . 2 3 5 \cdot 4 1 7}$ fef. terces: this being confular money, multiply by 8727 , and cutting off fix figures from the product, f,19508,484159, or 19508l. os. 8d. will be their value in Englifin money.

Again, Suetonius relates, that when Vefpafian came to the empire, he found the treafury fo exhaufted, that he declared quadringenties millies, or 40.000 .000 .000 nummi, were wanted to fupport the government $\dagger$. This was imperial money, which, multiplied by 8727 , and cutting off fix figures from the product, gives - 349.080.000
One Sth of which, 43.635 .000

But Budæus fuppofes, that for quadringenties millies, we fhould read quadragies millies, which reduces it to $£ \cdot 30.544 \cdot 500$, and is a much more probable fum.

If the milliarenfes of 60 in the pound were fine filver, and weighed 84. Troy grains, they were worth 46.918918 . . farthings and decimals, or almolt i! pence 3 farthings fterling ; and the folidus pactng for 12 of them, was worth a little more than II s. $8 \frac{3}{4} d$.

The pound of gold was worth 864 of thefe miliarenfes, amount-

[^19]
## ANTIQUITIES.

ing to 40537,94 farthings and decimals, which, divided by 1000 , give 40,538 , or above 10 pence and half a farthing for the value of Conftantine's miliarenfis in Englifh money.

The Conftantinopolitans kept their accounts in folidi, which are reduced to pounds fterling, by mutiplying the given number by 5864.8 , and cutting off five figures on the right hand for decimals.

## Conclusion.

The Greeks had no money at the time of the Trojan war; for Homer reprefents them as trafficking by barter *, and Priam (an Afiatic) weighs out the ten talents of gold, which he takes to ranfom his fon's body of Achilles $\dagger$.

The ponderal talent was very fmall, as appears from Homer's deicription of the games at the funeral of Patroclus, where two talents of gold are propofed as an inferior prize to a mare with foal of a mule. Whence I conclude it was the fame that the dorian colonies carried to Sicily and Calabria; for Pollus tells us, from Ariftotle, that the ancient talent of the Greeks in Sicily contained 24 nummi, each of which weighing an obole and a half, the talent muft have weighed fix Attic drachms, or three darics; and Pollux elfewhere mentions fuch a talent of gold. But the daric weighed very little more than our guinea; and if 2 talents weighed about 6 guineas, we may reckon the mare
with foal worth 12 ; which was no improbable price, fince we learn from a paffage in the Clouds of Ariftophanes, that, in his time, a running horfe coft 12 minas, or above 46 pounds ferling,

Therefore, this feems to have been the ancient Greek talent, before the art of ftamping money had introduced the greater talents from Afia and Egypt.

Herodotus tells us, the Lydians were reputed to be the firft that coined gold and filver money $\ddagger$; and the talent, which the Greeks called Euboïc, certainly came from Afia. Therefore, the Greeks learned the ufe of money from the Afiatics.

The Romans took their weights and their money, either from the Dorians of Calabria, or from Sicily; for their libra, uncia, and nummus, were all Doric words. their denarius was the Sicilian $\Delta$ sxá $\lambda$ ilpov; and Pollux tells us, from Ariftotle, that the Sicilian nummus was a quarter of the Attic drachm§; and the Romans called a quarter of their denarius by the fame name.

The weights I have produced of the. Greek and Roman coins, fo fully prove the ancient Attic drachm to have been heavier than the denarius, that it may feem fuperfluous to quote any authorities in fupport of their evidence: nor fhould I do it here, but in order, at the fame time, to anfwer an objection which may be made to the weight I have affigned to the Attic drachm.

* Iliad H. ver. 472.
+ Iliad $\Omega$. ver. 232.
$\ddagger$ Herodot. L. I. § 94.
§ See Pollux, I, IX, c, 6, §80, 81, 87, \& L, IV, c. 24. § 175.


## 43 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

In the traty between the Romans and Antiochus, recorded by Bolybius and Livy*, the weight of the Euboic talent is fet at 8o Roman pounds. The talent is not, indeed, called Euboic, in the treaty, which was fuperfluous when its weight was fpecified; but both hiftorians, in relating the terms offered by Scipio to Antiochus, on which this treaty was founded, call it fot. Therefore in Livy's recital of the treaty, for Argenti probi XII millia Attica talenta, we fhould read, with Gronovius, Argenti probi Attici XII millia talenta.

In § II. of this difcourfe, I have endeavoured to prove that the Euboic talent was equal to the Attic ; and if fo, it contained 6000 Attic drachms; but 80 Roman pounds contained 6720 denarii; therefore, according to this treaty, the weight of the Attic drachm muft be to that of the denarius, as 6720 to 6000 ,

And, even if the Euboic talent was heavier than the Attic, in the proportion of 72 to 70 , the Attic drachm would ftill be heavier than the denarius; for in that cafe, the Euboïc talent fhould contain 6171 Attic drachms, and the two coins would be in the proportion of 6720 to 617 I .

But an anonymous Greek fragment publifhed by Montfaucon $\ddagger$, makes. 100 Attic drachms equal to 112 denarii; which proportion of the two coins being the fame with that of 6000 to 6720 , feems to have been taken from this treaty; and if it was, that writer certainly thought the talent therein mentioned, equal to the Actic.

This proportion, however, does not agree with the weights $I$ have affigned to the two coins; for if the denarius weighed 60 Troy grains, and the Attic drachm $66 \frac{\pi}{2}, 6650$ denarii fhould weigh 6000 Attic drachms, or a talent; but this number of denarii is deficient of 80 Roman pounds, by juft 10 ounces.

Now, this adjuftment of the talent to Roman pounds, was probably occafioned by the Greeks attempting to impofe light weights upon the Romans, who finding the talent to exceed 79 pounds, might take what it wanted of 80 in their own favour, , to punifh the Greeks for their unfair dealing. Or, the ftandard the Romans pitched upon for the Euboïc talent might be fomewhat over-weight; and the coin of Lyfimachus above-mentioned, makes this conjefure not improbable; for that in the poffeffion of Mr. Duane weighs 537,6 Troy grains, which divided by 8 gives a drachm of 67,2 , exactly the weight required by this treaty, fuppofing the denarius to weigh 60 grains. But the gold coins of Phi. lip and Alexander are fo perfect, and fo correctly fized, that their authority is indifputable; and if the mean drachm of $66 \frac{1}{2}$ grains de. rived from them were fomewhat too fmall, it cannot be increafed by above a quarter of a grain.

Therefore, I fuppofe the great weight given to the talent by this treaty, may arife, partly from too heavy a ftandard, and partly from the Romans taking the turn of the fcale in their own favour.

After the Romans became mafo

[^20]sers of Greece, and Afia, the Athenians might find it their intereft to lower their drachm to the weight of the denarius, long before they were reduced into the form of a Roman Province, by Vefpafian. When they did this, and whether they did it gradually, as may feem probable from fome tetradrachms now remaining, is uncertain; but that they did fo, fooner or later, cannot be doubted.

Pliny and Scribonius Largus exprefly fay, the Attic drachm was equal in weight to the denarius*: and A. Gellius, who, having refided long at Athens, could not be ignorant of the value of the current money of that city, fays 10,000 drachms were in Roman money, fo many denarii $\dagger$. And the Attic gold coin above-mentioned, in the Britifh Mufeum, is a proof of their having reduced their money to the Roman ftandard.

Thefe are the moft authentic te. flimonies that the two coins ever were equal; for though all the Greek writers of Roman affairs, call the denarius, drachma, it is no proof of their equality; for one being the current coin of Rome, as the other was of Athens, and not very unequal in value, a Greek might confider the denarius, as the drachma of Rome, and tranllate it by that word, which was familiar to his countrymen; as we call the French Ecû, or the Roman Scudo, a crown; which hath no more affinity to the French or Italian names, either in found or fignification, than drachma hath to denarius.

Curious Extracts from the Lives of Lelunde, Hearne, and Wood; lately publibed at the Clarendon Prefs, Oxford.

AT all thefe fires every night, which began to be made a littie after. five of the clock, the fenior Under-Graduats would bring into the ball the juniors, or Frefimen, between that time and fix of the clock, and there make them fit downe on a forme in the middle of the hall, joyning to the declaiming defk; which done, every one in order was to fpeake fome pretty apotherme, or make a jeft or bull, or fpeake fome eloquent nonfenfe, to make the company laugh : but if any of the Frefhmen came off dull, or not cleverly, fome of the forward or pragmatical feniors would tuck them, that is, fet the nail of their thumb to their chin, juft under their lipp, and by the help of their other fingers under the chin, they would give him a mark, which fometimes would produce blood. On Candlemas-day, or before (according as ShroveTuefday fell out) every Frefhman had warning given him to provide his fpeech, to be fipoken in the public hall before the Under-Graduats and fervants on Shrove-Tuefday night that followed, being alwaies the time for the obfervation of that ceremony. According to the faid fummons, A. Wood provided a fpeech as the other Frefhmen did.

Shrove-Tuefday, Feb. 15, the fire being made in the common hall before five of the clock at night, the

[^21]
## 140 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

fellowes would go to fupper before fix, and making an end fooner than at other times, they left' the hall to the libertie of the UnderGraduats, but with an admonition from one of the fellowes (who was the Principal of the Under-Graduats and Poftmafters) that all things fhould be carried in good order. While they were at fupper in the hall, the cook (Will. Noble) was making the leffer of the brafs pots full of cawdel at the Frefhmen's charge; which, after the hall was free from the fellowes, was brought up and fet before the fire in the faid hall. Afterwards every Frefhman, according to feniority, was to pluck off his gowne and band, and if poffibly, to make himfelf look like a fcoundrell. This done, they were conducted each after the other to the high table, and there made to fand on a forme placed thereon; from whence they were to fpeals their fpeech with an audible voice to the company; which, if well done, the perfon that fpoke it was to have a cup of cawdle and no falted drink; if indifferently, fome cawdie and fome falted drinke; but if dull, nothing was given to him but falted drink, or falt put in college beere, with tucks to boot. Afterwards when they were to be admitted into the fraternity, the fenior cook was to adminifter to them an oath over an old thoe, part of which runs thus: Item tujurabis, quod Pennylefs Bench won rifitabis, \&c. the reft is forgotten, and none there are that now remembers it. After which fooken with gravity, the Frefrman kift the fhoe, put on his gowne and band, and took his place among the feniors.

Now for a diverfion, and to giake you laugh at the folly and
fimplicity of thofe times, I fhall entertaine you with part of a fpeech, which A. Wood fpoke, while he ftood on the forme, placed on the table, with his gowne and band off and uncovered.

## " Mof reverend Seniors,

"c May it plefe your gravities, to admit into your prefence a kitten of the mufes, and a mere frog of Fielicon, to croak the cataracte of his plumbeous cerebrofity before your fagacious ingenuities. Perhaps you may expet, that I fhould thunder out Demicannon words, and level my fulphurious throat againt my fellowes of the Tyrocinian crew; but this being the univerfal judgment of wee frefh water academicans, behold, as fo many Stygian furies, or gholls rifen out of their winding fneets, wee prefent ourfelves before your tribunal, and therefore 1 will not fublimate nor toairruate words, nor fwell into gigantic ftreins: fuch towring ebullitions do not exuberate in my aganippe, being at the loweft ebb. I have been no chairman in the committee of Apollo's creatures, neither was I ever admitted into the cabinet councils of the Pyerian dames, that my braines fhould evaporate into high hyperboles, or that I fhould baftinado the times with a tart fatyr of a magic pen. Indeed I am but a frefh water foldier under the banners of Phcobus, and therefore cannot as yet fet quart-pots or double jugs in battalia, or make a good fhot in fack and claret, or give fire to the piftoletto tobacco pipes, charged with its Indian powder; and therefore having but poor fkill in fuch fervice, I were about to turn Heliconian dragooner? but as I were mounting my dapper nagg Pegafus, behold Shrove-Tuef-

## ANTICUITIES.

day night arrefted me, greeting me in the name of this honourable convocation, to appear before their tribunal, and make anfwer for myfelf, which, moft wife feniors, fhall be in this wife.
" I am none of thofe May-pole Frefhmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in [the] academian garden, who fed with the papp of Ariftotle at twenty or thirtie yeares of age, and fuck at the duggs of their mother the Univerfity, though they be high Coloffu[s]'s and youths rampant.
"Thefe are they, who come newly from a bagg-pudding and a good brown loaf to deal with a pen-ny-commons, as an elephant with a poor fly, tumbles it and toffes it, and at laft gives him a chop, that tug as hard for a poft-mafter's place, as a dog at mutton.
"I am none of the Univerfity blood-hounds, that feek for preferment, and whofe nofes are [as] acute as their eares, that lye perdue for places, and who good faints do groan till the vifitation comes. Thefe are they that efteem a tavern as bad as purgatory, and wine more fuperftitious than holy water; and therefore I hope this honourable convocation will not fuffer one of that tribe to taft of the fack, [left they] fhould be troubled with a vertigo, and their heads turne round.
"I never came out of the country of Lapland. I am not of the number of beafts. I meane thofe greedie dogs and kitchen haunters, who noint their chops every night with "greefe, and rob the cook of his fees, "تc."

Thus he went forward with fmart reflections on the reft of the Frefhmen and fome of the fervants, which might have been here fet downe, had not the fipecch been
borrowed of him by feveral of the feniors, who imbezl'd it. After he had concluded his fpeech, he was taken downe by Edm. Dickenfon, one of the Bachelaur-Commoners of the Houfe, who with other Bachelaurs and the fenior Un-der-Graduats made him drink a good dith of cawdle, put on his gowne and band, placed him among the feniors, and gave him fack.

This was the way and cuttome that had been ufed in the College, time out of mind, to initiate the Frefhmen; but between that time and the reforation of K. Charles II. it was difufed, and now fuch a thing is abfolutely forgotten.

Certayne Quefyons, wyth Awnfweres to the fame, concernynge the Myfery of Maconrye; wurytenne by the Hande of Kynge Henrye the Sixtbe of the Name, and faithfullye copyed by me Gobn Leylande, Antiquarius, by the Commaunde of bis Highnelfe. They be as followetbe:
2uef. What motte yit be? Anf.w. Ytt beeth the fkylle of nature, the underfondynge of the mygthe that ys hereynne, and its fondry worckynges; fonderlyche, the flkylle of rectenyngs, of waights, and metynges, and the treu manere of faconynge al thynges for mannes uie ; headlye, dwellynges, and buyldynges of alle kyndes, and al odher thynges that make gudde to manne.

Quef. Where dyd ytt begyne?
Anfw. Ytt dyd begynne with the fiyrte menne yn the Efte, whych were before the ffyrfte manne of the wefte, and comynge weflye, ytt hathe broughte herwyth alle comfortes to the wylde and comfortlefie.

2uef. Who dyd brynge ytt weftlye?

## ${ }^{5} 4^{2}$ ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Anfiw. The Venetians, whoo beynge grate merchaundes, comed ffyrte fromme the Efte ynn Venetia, ffor the commodyte of marchaundyfynge beithe efte and wefte, bey the Redde and Myddlelonde fees.

Quef. How comede ytt ynn EngIonde?

Anfu. Peter Gower a Grecian, journeydde for kunnynge yn Egypte, and yn Syria, and everyche Londe whereas the Venetians addeh plauntedde Maconrye, and wyn. nynge entraunce yn al lodges of Maconnes, he lerned mache, and satournedde, and woned yn Grecia Magna wachfynge, and becommynge a myghtye wyfeacre, and satelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate lodge at Groton and maked manye Maconnes, fome whereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye Maconnes, wherefrom, yn proceffe of tyme, the arte paffed yn Engelonde.

2uef. Dothe Maconnes difcouer here artes unto odhers?

Anfw. Peter Gower whenne he jurneyedde to lernne, was ffyrte made, and annone techedde; evenne foe fhulde all odhers be yn recht. Nathelefs Maconnes hauethe alweys yn everyche tyme from tyme to tyme communycatedde to mankynde foche of her fecrettes as generallyche mighte be ufefulle; they haueth keped backed foche allein as fhulde be harmefulle yff they commed yn eaylle haundes, oder foche as ne myghte be holpynge wythouten the techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the lodge, oder foche as do bynde the freres more fronglyche togeder, bey the proffytte and commodytye comynge to the confrerie herfromme.

2uef. What artes haueth the Ma connes techedde Mankynde?

Anfou. The artes Agricultura, Architectura, Aftronomia, Geometria, Numeres, Mufica, Poefie, Kymiftrye, Governmente, and Relygyonna.

Quef. How commethe Maconnes more techers than odher menne?

Anfw. They hemfelfe haueth allien the arte of fyndynge neue artes, Whyche art the fiyrte Maconnes receaued from Godde; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte artes hem plefethe, and the treu way of techynge the fame. What odher menne doethe ffynde out, ys onlyche bey chaunce, and herfore but lytel I tro.

Quef. What dothe the Maconnes concele, and hyde?

Anf.w. They concelethe the arte of fryndynge neue artes, and thattys for here owne proffyte, and preife: they concelethe the arte of kepynge fecrettes, that foe the worlde mayeth nothinge concele from them. Thay concelethe the arte of wunderwerckynge, and of fore faying thynges to comme, thatt fo thay fame artes may not be ufedde of the wyckedde to an euylle ende; that alfo concelethe the arte of chaunges, the wey of wynnynge the facultye of Abrac, the fkylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte withouten the holpynges of fere and hope; and the univerfelle longage of Maconnes.

2uef. Wylle he teache me thay fame artes?

Anifw. Ye fhalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.
2uef. Dothe alle Maconnes kunne more then odher menne?

Anfro. Not fo. They only haueth recht, and occafyonae more then odher

## A NTIQUITIES.

odher menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn capacity; and many more doth want indafrye, thatt ys perneceflary for the gaynynge all kunnynge.

2uef. Are Maconnes gudder menne than odhers?

Anfw. Some Maconnes are not fo vertuous as fome odher menne; but yn in the molte parte, they be more gude then thay would be yf Here endetb the Qucfyonnes and Awum " thay war not Maconnes.

2uef. Doth Maconnes love cidther oder myghtylye, as beeth fayde?

Anfw. Yea verylyche, and yt may odherwyfe be: for gude menne, and true, kennynge eidher odher to be foche, doeth always love the more as they may be more gude. rueres.

ANNUAL REGISTER2 $177^{\circ}$

## Miscellaneous Essays.

Extracts from a Dicourfe delivered to the Sudents of the Royal Academy, on the dijfribution of the prizes, Dec. 10, 1771, by the Prefident.

THE firf principle laid down by the prefident in this difcourfe is, that "The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, and the mental pleafure produced by it ;" and he very juftly obferves, that, as this principle is obferved or neglecked, the profeffion of painting becomes either a liberal art or a mechanical trade; it either vies with the poet in addreffing the nobleft facuities, or with the upholfterer in furnithing a houfe.

The painter, whofe art is ennobled by the exertion of mind, does not addrefs the fenfe but the foul; and this makes the great dif. tinction between the Roman and the Venetian fchool.

Of the hiffory-painter, this great artift obferves, that no part of his work is produced but by an effort of the mind: there is no object that he can fet before him as a perfect model; none which he can venture minutely to imitate, and transfer, as he finds it, into his great defign.

He proceeds to hew, that the
leaving out peculiarities, and retaining only general ideas, as it produces perfect form, fo it alfo gives what is called the great pile to invention, compofition, expreffion, and even to colouring and draperý.

He defines invention in painting to be the power of reprefenting, upon canvas, the mental picture which every man forms, when a ftory is related, of the action and expreffion of the perfons employed: and he obferves, that the fubject of this invention, or the fory from which the mental picture is formed, which the artift is to exprefs upon canvas, hould be generally known, and generally interefting; fuch as the great events of Greek and Roman fable and hillory, and the principal facts that are related in fcripture, which, befides their general notoricty, are rendered venerable by their connection with our religion.

He obferves, that, in the conception of this ideal picture, the mind does not enter into the minute particularities of drefs, furniture, or fcenery: and infers, that the painter mould, therefore, when he comes to transfer this picture from his mind to the canvas, contrive there little neceffary concomitant circumfances in fuch a manner,

## MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

that they mall flrike the fpectator no more than they ftruck him in his firf conception.

Figures mult have a ground whereon to ftand; they muft be cloathed; there muft be a background; and there malt be light and fhadow; but none of thefe ought to appear to have taken up any of the artift's attention, nor fhouid they even catch that of the fpectator. It is indeed true, that a confiderable part of the grace and effect of a picture depends upon the Ekill with which an artift adjufts the back-ground, the drapery, and the maffes of light; but this muft be fo concealed, even from a judicious eye, that no remains of any of thefe fubordinate points muft occur to the memory. when the picture is removed. The great end of the are is to ftrike the imagination: the painter, therefore, is to make no oftentation of the fkill by which this is done; the fpectator is to feel the refult in his bofom; but his eye muft not be detained by the means.

The graudeur of defign, allo, fometimes reguires a deviation from hiftorical truth. In the cartoons of Raphael, the apoftes are drawn with as much dignity as the human figure can receive; yet we are exprefsly told in fcripture, that they had no foch refpectable appearance ; and St Paul, in partilar, fays of himfelf, that his bodily prefence was mean. Alexander is faid to have been of low ftature, and Agefilaus to have been lame and of a mean appearance; but none of thefe defects, fays our preceptor, ought to appear in a piece, of which either of thefe perfors fhould be the hero.

To juntify this rule, it is obleren Vol. XV.
ed, that the painter has but one fentence to utter, but one moment to exhibit, and cannot, like the poet or hiftorian; expatiate, and imprefs the mind with great veneration for the character of the hero or faint he reprefents, though at the fame time he lets us know, that the faint was deformed, or the hero lame. It may perhaps, be faid, that the fpectator comes to the painting, in which Alexander or Agefilaus is reprefented under perfonal defects or deformities, with a mind already prepoffeffed by the poet or hiftorian in favour of the character, and with exalted ideas of its excellence; fo that the deficiencies fore the pencil are already fupplied, and it is therefore no more neceflary for the painter to conceal perfonal defects, than the hiftorian or the poet. But ir mult be confidered, that poetry and hiftory excite ideas merely by an application to the mind; and, confequently, that, by them, ideas of colour and figure are not more forcibly excited, than ideas of fanctity and fortitude: but in painting the cafe is far otherwife ; the idea of the hero's perfon is excited by an immediate application to fenfe, confequently makes a much more forcible impreflion in the picture than in the poem, and, for that reafon, is lefs likely to be furmounted, if difadvantageous, by an idea of abfract qualities, whict it does not indicate, and with which it does not apparently coincide. It may alfo be remarked, that though the feverity of trath has compelled hiftory to record the perfonal defects of great charaEers, yet the fititious heroes of poetry are always reprefented with every, advantage of, ftrength and beauty
that

## 146 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

that can command homage from the eye: and the late Mir. Henry Fielding, who prefumed that, in a novel, he could intereft the reader for a lady without a nofe, was too late convinced of his miftake. It is, perhaps, a mortifying confideration, that we are irrefitibly influenced by petty circumftances, which we cannot but defpife, even while we feel their power; and that our compaflion for the fufferings of a hero or a lover might be overborn, and their diftrels rendered ridiculous, even by the names that flould be given them: for where is the eloquence, that, in an Englifh elegy, could melt a reader with the forrows of ching-ping and kang-ho?

As the painter, fays Sir Jofhua, cannot make his hero talk like a great man, he muft make him look like one; and, for that reafon, he ought to be well fludied in the analyfis of thofe circumfances which conftitute dignity of appearance; and even in the expreffion of paffion there fhould be a diftinction of character, for the expreffion of joy and grief is not the fame in a hero as in a clown.

From the laft rule, occation is taken to remark, that Bernini has given a meannefs to his ftatue of David, in the act of throwing the flone from the fling, by making him bite his under lip as an expreffion of energy. This expreffion might have fuited ": a fhepherd's boy who fought no higher name," but it degraded the character of David: as it is not general, the artif needed not to have adopted it, and as it is not noble, he ought not.

The prefident proceeds to give fome dircctions for colouring; and
obferves, that in the great file, all trifling or artful play of little lights, or attention to a variety of tints, is to be avoided : he obferves, alfo, that the painter of hifory muft equally avoid a minute attention to the difcriminations of drapery. "It is," fays he, "the inferior flile that marks the variety of fluff; in the great, the cloathing is neither woollen, nor linen, nor filk, fattin, or velvet; it is drapery; it is nothing more."

The art of difpofing the folds of the drapery, however, is faid to make a confiderable part of the painter's fludy: to make it natural, is a mere mechanical operation; but it requires the niceft judgment to difpofe it, fo that the folds have an eafy communication, and gracefully follow each other, with fuch natural negligence, as to look like the effect of chance, and, at the fame time, fhew the figure under it to the greateft advantage.

The three great fchools in the epic ftile, the Roman, the Florentine, and Bolognefe, have formed their practice upon thefe principles: the beft of the French fchool, Pouffin, Le Seueur, and Le Brun, have followed the Florentine and Bolognefe as their model, and may therefore be confidered as a colony from the Roman fchool. The Venetian, the Flemifh; and the Dutch fchools, all profefs to depart from the great purpofes of painting, and catch at applaufe by inferior qualities. The object of the Venetian fchool was mere-elegance, more fitted to dazzle than affect. What may heighten the elegant, may degrade the fublime. Ihe Venetians have cultivated thofe parts of the art which give pleafure to the eye or fenfe, and totally neglected expreflion:
preffion; but they deviate from the great ftile in what they attain, as well as in what they neglect. The great ftile and the ornamental are incompatible; and the contralts of light and fhadow, the richnefs of the drapery, and the difcrimination of ftuffs, which diftinguifh the Venetian paintings, would degrade a picture that frould be excellent in other refpects. The prefident, however, excepts Titian from the cenfure which he has thrown upon the reft of the Venetian fchool ; for, though his file is not fo pure as that of many other of the Italian fchools, yet there is a kind of fenatorial dignity about him, which, however awkward in his imitators, becomes him exceedingly.

The Flemin fchool, of which Rubens is the head, was formed upon the Venetian: Rubens, like the Venetians, took his figures too much from the people before him. Paul Veronefe introduced Venetian gentlemen into his pictures; and Baffano, the boors of the diffrict in which he lived, and called them patriarchs and prophets.

The painters of the Dutch fchool have ftill more locality: their hiftory pieces are portraits of themfelves, "Whether they reprefent the infide or the outfide of their houles, we have their own people, engaged in their own peculiar occupations, working or drinking, playing or fighting.

The locality of the Dutch fchool extends even to their landifcapes, which are always reprefentations of fome particular fpot ; whereas Cland Lorrain, convinced that taking natnre as he found it feldom produced beauty, made his pictures a compofition of various draughts, which he had previoully
taken from various beautiful ícenes and profpects.

We fhall conclude this article in the words of our author, whole difcourfes will, by degrees, become, perhaps, the beft work upon the practice and theory of painting that has yet appeared in the world.
"On the whole, it feems to me, that there is but one prefiding principle, which regulates and gives fability to every art. The works, whether of poets, painters, moralifts, or hiftorians, which are built upon general nature, live for ever ; while thofe, which depend for their exiftence on particular cuftoms and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of fathion, can only be coeval with that which firt raifed them from obfcurity. Prefent time and future may be confidered as rivals: and he who folicits the one, muft expect to be difcountenanced by the other."

Extracts from Whitelocke's Journal
of the Swedibh Ambaly.
Some particulars of the meeting of the Swedifh Diet, which was afembled to confent to the refognation of 2ueen Cbriftina; with an account of the Marßal of the Boors, and the Speech rubich be made to the queen upon that occafion.

"EARLY in the morning, the mafter of the ceremonies came to accompany Whitelocke to the cafte, to fee the manner of the affembly of the rick ddagh, and $^{2}$ brought him and his company to the caftle to an upper roome or gallery; where he fate privately, not taken notice of by any, yett had the full view of the great hall where the L 3
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## 148 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

rickidagh mett, and heard what was faid.

The Danifh ambaffador did forbeare to come thither (as was fuppofed) bicaufe of Whitelocke being there: the French refident fate by Whitelocke, and converfed with him.

The great hall, two ftories ligh, was prepared for the affembly; an outer chamber was hung with cloth of Arras; in the antichamber to that were guards of the queen's partizans; in the court was a company of muqquetiers.

The great hall was hung with thofe hangings which were before in Whitelocke's lodgings, with fome others added, and was very hanfome: on each fide of the hall, from the walles towards the middle of, the roome, formes were placed covered with red cloth, for feates for the members, and were all alike without difinction, and reached upwards; three parts of the length of the hall, in the midft between the feates, was a fpace or lane, broad enough for three to walke abreaft togither.

Att the upper end of the hall, on a foot pace, three fteps high, covered with foot carpets, ftood the chayre of flate, all of mafy filver; a rich cufhion in it; and a canopy of crimfon velver richly imbroydered, over it.

On the left fide of the chayre of fate were placed five ordinary chayres of crimfon velvet, without armes, for the five ricks officers; and on the fame fide, below them, and on the other fide, from the foot pace down to the formes, in a Semicircular forme, were ftooles of crimion velvet, for the ricks fenators.

About nine o'clocke, there en-
tered att the lower end of the great hall, a plain lufy man, in his boores habit, with a faffe in his hand, followed by about eighty boores, members of this councell, who had chofen the firft man for their marthall, or fpeaker; there marched up in the open place between the formes to the midit of them, and then the marfhall and his company fate down, on the formes on the right of the ftate, from the midft downwards to the lower end of the hall, and putt on their hatts.

A little while after them, entered att the fame doore, a man in a civil habit of a cittizen, with a thaffe in his hand, followed by about 120 cittizens, deputies of the citties and boroughs, who had chofen him to be their marfhall : they all tooke their places uppon the formes over againt the boores, in the lower end of the hall, and were covered.

Not long after, att the fame doore, entered a proper gentleman richly habited, a tafte in his hand, who was marfhall of the nobility, followed by near 200 lords and gentlemen, members of the rickfdagh, chiefe of their refpective families; many of them rich in clothes, of civill deportment: they tooke their feats uppermof on the right of the ftate, and, whileft they walked up to their formes, the cittizens and boores ftood up and uncovered: and when the nobility fate and putt on their hatts, the cittizens and boores did fo likewife.

A little after, att the fame doore, entered the Archbihop of Ubfale, with a flaffe in his hand; who by his place is marhall of the clergy: he was followed by five or fix other bithops, and all the fuperintendants, and about fixty minifters, deputies,
deputies, or proctors of the clergy. While they walked up to their places, all the reit of the members flood up uncovered; and when they fate downe on the uppermoft formes on the left fide of the ftate, and putt on their hatts and cappes, the reft of the members did the like; thefe were grave men, in their long caffocks and cannonicall habit, and mof with long beards.

All the members being thus fate, about a quarter of an hower after, entered the captain, followed by divers of the queen's guarde, with partizans; after them came many gentlemen of the queen's fervants, uncovered, with fwords by their fides, and well clad, two and two togither; after them came the ricks fenators in their order, the puifne firf; after them the ricks officers, all bare; after them came the queen, and kept off her hatt in the hall; fome of the officers of the court and pages after her.

In this order they went up in the open place in the midft of the formes, all the members ftanding up uncovered: the queen's company made a lane for her to paffe through, and fhe went up to her chayre, and fate downe in it ; and all the company, except the members of the councell, went out of the hall, and all the doores were Shutt; the members fate in their places uncovered."

We fhall here pafs over the fpeech made by the queen, as well as thofe of the clergy, nobility, and burgeffes, to come to that which was delivered by our ruftic orator, the marthal of the boors, who fpoke laft upon this occafion.
"Then the like was done by the marhall of the burgefles; and all were to the fame effect.

In the laft place ftepped forth the marfhall of the boores, a plaine country fellow, in his clowted thoone, and all other habits anfwerable, as all the reft of his company were accoutered: this boore, without any congees or ceremony att all, fpake to her majefty, (and was interpreted to Whitelocke to be) after this phrafe.

- O Lord God, Madame, what 'do you meane to doe? It troubles - us to heare you fpeake of forfak. - ing thofe that love you fo well as - we doe: can you be better then - you are? you are queen of all - the fe countreyes, and if you leave - this large kingdome, wisere will - you gett fuch another? If you - hould do it (as I hope you wont - for all this), both you and we fhall - have caufe, when it is too late, - to be forry for it. Therfore, - my fellows and I pray you to - thinke better on't, and to keep - your crown on your head; then
- you will keepe your own honor - and our peace: but if you lay it - downe, in my confcience you © will indaunger all.
- Continue in your geeres, good
- Madame, and be the fore-horfe
- as long as you live, and we will - help you the beft we can to beare - your burden.
- Your father was an honef gen-- tieman, and a good king, and - very ftirring in the world; we - obeyed him and loved him as - loug as he lived, and you are - his own childe, and have go-- vernd us very well, and we love - you with all our hearts; and the - prince is an honeft gentleman,
- and, when his time comes, we
- flall be ready to doe our duties
- to him, as we doe to you: butt,
- as long as you live, we are not
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## 150 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

${ }^{*}$ willing to part with you, and

- therfore, I pray, Madame, doe
" not part with us.'
When the boore had ended his Speech, he wadled up to the queen, withoute any ceremony, tooke her by the hand, and fhaked it heartily, and kift it two or three times; then turning his backe to her, he pulled out of his pockett a fowle handkercher, and wiped the tears from his eyes, and in the fame pofure as he came up he returned back to his 'own place againe."
Upon a fubfequent conference with the queen, the enfoing difcourfe paffed between her and Whitelocke, upon the boor's elo. quence and manner.
"Wh. Madame, you fpake and acted like yourfelfe, and were highly complimented by the feverall marhalls, butt, above all the reft, by the honeft boore.

2u. Was you to taken with his clownery?

Wh. It feemed to me as pure and cleer naturall eloquence, without any forced fraine, as could be expreffed.

Яu. Indeed there was litrle elfe butt what was naturall, and by a well-meaning man, who is underftanding enough in his countrey way.

Wh, Whofoever thall confider his matter, more than his forme, will find that the man underftands his buifnes; and the garment or phrafe wherewith he clothed his matter, though it was rufticke, yett the variety and plaine elegancy, and reafon, could not butt affect his auditors.

2u. I thinke he fake from his heart.

Whb. I kelieve he did, and ated
fo too, efpecially when he wiped his eyes.

2". He fowed his affection to me in that poflure, more then greater men did in their fpheres.

Wh. Madame, we muft looke uppon all men to worke according to their prefent interet: and fo I fuppofe do the great men heer as well as elfewhere."

## Of the Rufian Envoy's, Audience; from tbe fame.

" N audience was defired by Whitelocke from the queen, and att the fame time fhe fent Grave Tott to Whitelocke to invite him to the audience of the Mofcovia envoyé : the Grave flayed dinner with Whitelocke, and, after that, Whitelocke went to the lodging of Piementelle, to refte himfelfe there till the time of the audience; whither Grave Tott brought him word, that the audience was putt off, bicaufe the Ruffe had fent word, that the notice of his audi, ence not being given him till about ten a'clocke this morning, he had before that time dranke fo much aquavitæ, that he was already drunke, and not in a condition to have his audience that day; butt defired it might be appointed another day, and he to have earlier notice of ft .

The next day the queen fent one of her fervants to Whitelocke, to give him notice of the audience of the Mofcovia envoyé; Whitelocke went to court att the time, and there fell out a little bufle; the ricks admirall ftepping betwixt the queen and Whitelocke to take his place there, was by Whitelocke putt afide, and Whitelocke food next to the queen on her right hand:
hand: the perceiving the paffage, fmiled, and afked Whitelocke, how he durlt affront fo great an officer in her court and fight? Whitelocke anfweared, bicaufe that officer firft affronted the ambaffador of the great commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The queen replyed, you doe well to make them know themfelves and you the better.

The audience was in this manner: Firft there prefented himfelfe a tall bigge man, with a large rude blacke beard, pale countenance, and ill demeanor.

His habit was a long robe of purple clothe, laced with a fmalle gould lace, the livery of his maHer; on his right hand was a companion in the fame livery, and much like the envoyé in feature and behaviour: he carried on high the great duke's letters, fett in a frame of wood, with a covering of crimfon farcenet over them; on the left hand of the envoyé was his interpreter.

After his uncouth reverences made, he fpake to the queen in his own language; the greateft part of his harangue, in the beginning, might be underflood to be nothing but his malter's titles: in the midit of his fpeech he was quite out; butt, after a little paufe, recovered himfelfe againe with the affifance of a paper.

When he had done, one of the queen's fervants interpreted in Swedifh what was faid: then one of the queen's fecrataryes anfiweared in Swedifh to what the envoyé had fooken; and that was interpreted to him in his own language by his own interpreter.

After this, the envoyé calt himfelfe flatt uppon his face on the
floore, and feemed to kiffe it ; then rifing up agayne, he went and kift the queen's hand, holding his own hands behind him. In the fame order his fellow demeaned himfelfe, and prefented to the queen his mafler's letters.

The queen gave the letter to Whitelocke to locke on it: it was fealed with an eagle; the characters were like the Greek letters, and fome like the Perficke. After the ceremony ended, the Ruffes returnned to their aquavita, and Whitelocke to his lodging to dinner."

Anecdotes of Quen Cbrifina and of ber favourite Grave Magnus de la Garde.
" RAVE Magnus was fon to I Grave Pontus de la Garde, whofe father, comming out of France to ferve the crown of Sweden, was fo fuccefsfull, that for a reward of his merit, he had good revenues, and the title of a grave or earle beftowed uppon him, and marryed there, and became a fubject and inhabitant of Sweden.

His fon, Grave Pontus, was made felchere, or generall, of the army, and was in great favour with the King Guftavus, and a fenator.

His fon, Grave Magnus, the gentleman of whom is the prefent difcourie, was a proper, handfome, courtly gentleman; and, befides the honour of being a fenator, he grew into fuch favour with the queen, that her fervants feared left the fhould fettle her affection fo farre upon him as to make him her hufband: to prevent which, is was fo contrived, that Grave Magnus was married to the fifter of Prince Palatin, coufin-german to the queen, a match of great honor

## 152. ANNUALREGISTER, 1772.

and advantage to the gentleman, whofe thoughts it feems did nor afpire fo high as was fufpected.

This favorite of the queen having a faction in court; and free acceffe to her majefty with much refpect, perticularly bicaufe of his alliance, the queen made him grand mafter or high treafurer.

Having this honor and credit, he would permit none to be received into her majelty's fervice butt his own creatures; and others he would reprefent to the queen as unfic for her fervice, or unfaithfull.

One day Grave Magnus informed the queen, that he was extreamly grieved att fome reports, which, he was told, had bin made to her majefty touching him: the queen afked him, what reports? he faid, of unfaithfulinefs, and treafon, which never were in his thoughts againft her majelty; and it grieved him, that fhe hould fay any fuch thing of him.

The queen demanded who had reported this to him ; he defired to be excufed from naming the party, but faid he had bin told fo; the queen replyed, I muf know who hath thus informed you: he continued to excufe the naming of parties, butt the queen would know them ; which he feeing, he named Grave Tott, and the Baron of Steinbergh.

The queen prefently called in thofe in the anti-chamber, divers senators, and others, and faid to thent, Sirs, heer is Grave Magnus who hath made me this report, and told them what it was: the Grave defired her miajefty not to fpeake of there things publiquely; the queen faid, the mult feake of them before thofe gentlemen, and re-
cited all that Grave Magnus had faid to her, and fent for Tott and Steinbergh ; and, before they came, the faid before the company, that thofe were men of honor, and if they fay that I have fpoken thefe words, then 1 have fooken them.

As foon as they were come, the queen faid to them, Sirs, have you faid that I fpake thus? and repeated Magnas his words: they denied that ever they faid fo, and defired to know who had reported it of them; the queen replyed, heer is Grave Magnus, who informed me fó.

Tott and Steinbergh replyed, that they had each of them butr one life, which (by her majelty's permifion) they would imploy to maintaine, that they never fake there words; and that. if Grave Magnus would junfify it, they would deny it to his face. Magnus anfiweared, that he did not fay that thefe gentlemen had fpoken the words, butt that he was told fo; Tott and Steinbergh defired to know who told him fo? Grave Miagnus defired to be excufed, and fo tooke his leave.

After this, the queen fent Grave Gabriel Oxenfierne; and Marhall Wrangel, to Grave Magnus, to know who had told him that Tott and Steinbergh fpake the words; and, after lome excufes, finding the queen's refolution to know it, he named a collonell that told him fo, who, being fent for, denyed it, and faid, that his life was in the queen's hands," which he would expofe to maintaine that he never fpake the words. Magnus affirmed he did, and the collonell denyed; whereuppon, in great choller, Magnus defired leave of her majefty to retire himfelfe into the countrey:
the queen wifhed him a good voyage, and fo he went from court.

Afterwards fome of his friends intreated her majefty, that he might returne to court, butt fhe would not graunt it: he alfo himfelfe iwrote to the queen for that purpofe, butt the would not give leave for his returne to court; and writt herfelfe to him a letter in French, which was this:

The Englifh of the letter is thus.
Since you defire to fee me agayne, after the difgrace which is happened to you, I amobliged to tell you, how contrary to your fatisfaction this defire is; and I write to you this letter to caufe you to remember the reafons which hinder my confent, and which ought alfo to perfwade you, that this interview is unprofitable to your repofe. It is not in me to bring remedies to your misfortune; it is in yourfelfe only to gaine reparation of your honor. What can you hope for from me, or what can I doe, except to moane and blame you? the friendihip which I did beare you, obligeth me both to the one and the other, and a certain indulgence which I have had for you; I cannot without belying myfelfe, pardon you the crime which you have committed againtt yourfelfe. Doe not believe that I am offended; I proteft lam not. I am from henceforth incapable to have any other apprehenfion for you, than that of pitty, which, nevertheleffe, can nothing avayle you, fince yourfelfe hath made ufelefle the thoughts of bounty which I had for you: you are unworthy of them by your own confeffion, and yourfelfe hath pronounced the decree of your banifhment in the prefence of divers perfons of quality. I have confrmed this decree, be-
caufe I found it juft; and I am not fo forward to contradict myfelfe, as fome have made you to believe. After what you have done and fufo fered, dare you fhow yourfelfe to me? you make me afhamed, when I confider to what lowenefs you are fallen. How many fubmifions have you made even to thofe to whom you would have done ill? In this unfortunate rencounter, one can fee nothing of greatnefs, of handfornefs, or of generofity, in your conduct. If I were capabie to repent, I thould regret to have contracted friendfhip with a foule fo feeble as yours; buti this weeknefs is unworthy of me, and having alwayes acted according to reafon, I cannot blame the appearances which I have given to the occurrences of time: I fhould have kept them all my life, if your imprudence had not conftrained me to declare myfelf againft you; honor obligeth me, and juftice ordains me, to doe it highly. I have done too much for you thefe nine years, when I have alwayes blindly taken your part againft all; butt, att prefent, fince you abandon your moit deare interefts, I am difpenfed with from having care of them. You yourfelfe have publifhed a fecrer (which I was refolved to have concealed all my life-time) in making knowne, that you are unworthy the fortune which you had with me. If you are refolved to beare thefe reproaches, you may come hither: I confent to it uppon that condition ; butt doe not hope that either tears or fubmiffions can ever oblige me to the leaft compliance. All that I am capable to doe for you is, to remember little, and to fpeak leffe heerof, except to blame you. This I ought to doe, to make it

## I54 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

appeare, that one is unworthy of my efteem after fuch a fault as yours; this only remains, that I can doe for you: and you are alfo to remember, that it is to yourfelfe only that you owe this difgrace which is befallen you, and that I have the fame equity for you as I fhall ever have for all others."

Account of a May-day Collation, given by Whitelocke, in the Englifh manner, to the Queen and jome of ber farvourite Ladies and Courtiers.
"MHIS being May-day, Whitelocke, according to the invitation he had made to the queen, putt her in mind of it, that, as fhe was his miftris, and this Mayday, he was, by the cultome of EngJand, to waite uppon her to take the aier, and to treate her with fome little collation, as her fervant.

The queen faid, the weather was very cold, yett fhe was very willing to beare him company after the Englifh mode.

With the queen were Woolfeldt, Tort, and five of her ladyes. Whitelocke brought them to his coliation, which he had commanded his fervants to prepare in the beft manner they could, and altogither after the Englifh fathion.

Att the table wish the queen fate La Belle Comteffe, the Counteffe Gabriel Oxenftierne, Woolfeldt, Toit, and Whitelocke; the other ladyes fate in another roome. Their meate was fuch fowle as could be gotten, dreffed after the Englifh fathion, and with Englifh fawces, creames, puddings, cuftards, tarts, tanfies, Englifh apples, bon chrêtien peares, checfe, butter, neats tounges, potted venifon, and fweetneats, brought out of England,
as his facke and claret alfo was: his beere was alfo brewed, and his bread made by his own fervants in his houfe, after the Englifh manner; and the queen and her company feemed bighly pleafed with this treatment: fome of her company faid, the did eate and driuke more att it then the ufed to doe in three or four dayes att her own table.

The intertainment was as full and noble as the place would afford, and as Whitelocke could make it, and fo well ordered and contrived, that the queen faid, fhe had never feen any like it: The was pleafed fo farre to play the good hulwife, as to inquire, how the butter could be fo frefh and fweet, and yett brought out of England? Whitelocke, from his cookes, fatisfyed her majefty's inquiry; that they putt the falt butter into milke, where it lay all night, and the next day it would eate frefh and fweet as this did, and any butter new made ; and commended her majefly's good hufwifry; who, to expreffe her contentment in this collation, was full of pleafantnes and gaity of fpirit, both in fupper-time and afterwards : among other frollickes, the commaunded Whitelocke to teach her ladyes the Englifh falutation; which, after fome pretty defences, their lips obeyed, and Whitelocke mof readily.

She highly commended Whitelocke's muficke of the trumpets, which founded all fupper time, and her difcourfe was all of mirth and drollery, wherein Whitelocke indeavoured to anfwear her; and the reft of the company did their parts.

It was late before fhe returned to the caftle, whither Whitelocke waited
waited on her; and fhe difcourfed a little with him about his buifnes, and the time of his audience, and gave him many thankes for his noble treatment of her and her company."

Our author informs us, that two days after this entertainment, "Monf. Woolfeldt, being vifited by Whitelocke, told him, that the queen was extreamly pleafed with his treatment of her: Whitelocke exculed the meannefs of it for her majefty; Woolfeldt replyed, that both the queen and all the company efteemed it as the handfomeft and nobleft that they ever faw; and the queen, after that, would drinke no other wine butt Whitelocke's, and kindly accepted the neats tounges, potted venifon, and other cakes, which, uppon her commendation of them, Whitelocke fent unto her majefty."

> Some Account of the Diamond and Gold Mines in the Brafils; from Bougainville's Voyage.

R10 Janeiro is the emporium and principal flaple of the sich produce of the Brafils. The mines, which are called general, are the neareft to the city; being about feverity-five leagues diftant. They annually bring in to the king, for his fifth part, at leaft one hundred and twelve arobas of gold; in 1762 they brought in a hundred and nineteen. Under the government of the general mines, are comprehended thofe of Rio das Mortes, of Sabara, and of Serofrio. The laft place, befides gold, produces all the diamonds that
come from the Brafils. They are in the bed of a river; which is led afide, in order afterwards to feparate the diamonds, lopazes, chryfolites, and other ftones of inferior goodnefs, from the pebbles, among which they lie.

All thefe fones, diamonds excepted, are not contraband: they belong to the poffeffors of the mines; but they are obliged to give a very exact account of the diamonds they find; and to put them into the hands of a furveyor*; whom the king appoints for this purpofe. The furveyor immediately depofits them in a little cafket, covered with plates of iron, and locked up by three locks. He has one of the keys, the viceroy the other, and the Provador de Hazienda Reale the third. This cafket is inclofed in another, on which are the feals of the three perfons above-mentioned, and which contains the three keys to the firft. 'The viceroy is not allowed to vifit its contents; he only places the whole in a third coffer, which he fends to Limon, after putting his feal on it. It is opened in the king's prefence; he choofes the diamonds which he likes out of it ; and pays their price to the poffeffors of the mines, according to a tariff fettled in their charter.

The poffeffors of the mines pay the value of a Spanifh piaftre or dollar per day to his Moft Faithfui Majefty, for every flave fent out to feek diamonds; the number of thefe flaves amounts to eight hundred. Of all the contraband trades, that of diamonds is moft feverely pu. nithed. If the fmuggler is poor, he lofes his life ; if his riches are fufficient to fatisfy what the law

## 156 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

exacts, befides the conffection of the diamonds, the is condemned to yay double their value, to be imprifoned for one year, and then exiled for life so the coaft of Africa. Notwithfanding this feverity, the fmuggling trade with diamonds, even of the moft beautiful kind, is very extenfive; fo great is the hope and facility of hiding them, on account of the little room they take up.

All the gold which is got out of the mines cannot be fent to Rio faneiro, without being previoully brought into the houfes, eftablifhed in each dititict, where the part belonging to the crown is taken. What belongs to private perfons is seturned to them in wedges, with their weight, their number, and the king's arms flamped upon them. All this gold is affayed by a perfon appointed for that purpore, and on each wedǵe or ingot, the alloy of the gold is marked, that it may afterwards be eafy to bring them all to the fame alloy for the coinage.

Thefe ingots belonging to priwate perfons are regiftered in the olice of Praybuno, thirty leagues from Rio Janeiro. At this place is a captain, lieutenant, and fifty men : there the tax of one-fifth part is paid, and further, a poll-tax of a real and a half per head, of men, cattle, and beafts of burden. One half of the produce of this tax goes to the king, and the other is divided among the detachment, according to their rank. As it is impolfible to come back from the mines without palfing by this ftasion, the foldiers always fop the paflengers, and fearch them with the istmof rigour.

The private people are then
obliged to bring all the ingots of gold which fall to their fhare, to the mint at Rio Janeiro, where they get the value of it in cafh: this commonly confifts of demi-doubloons, worth eight Spanifh dollars. Upon each demi-doubloon, the king gets a piaftre or dollar for the alloy, and for the coinage. The mint at Rio Janeiro is one of the fineft buildings exiting. It is furnifhed with all the conveniencies neceflary towards working with the greateit expedition. As the gold comes from the mines at the fame time that the fleets come from Portugal, the coinage mult be accelerated, and indeed they coin there with amazing quicknefs.

The arrival of thefe fleets, and efpecially of that from Lifon, renders the commerce of Rio Janeiro very flourihing. The fleet from Porto is laden only with wines, brandy, vinegar, victuals, and fome coarfe clerhs, manufactured in and about that town. As foon as the fleets arrive, all the goods they bring are conveyed to the cuf-tom-houfe, where they pay a duty of ten per cent. to the king. It mult be obferved, that the communication between the colony of Santo Sacramento and Buenos Ayres being entirely cut off at prefent, that daty mult be confiderably leffened; for the greater part of the moft precious merchandizes which arrived from Europe were fent from Rio Janeiro to that colony, from whence they were fmuggled through Buenos Ayres to Pera and Chili ; and this contraband trade was worth a million and a half of piaftres of dollars annually to the Portuguefe. In fhort, the mines of the Brafila produce no filver, and all that which the Portuguefe got, came
from this fmuggling trade. The negro trade was ánother immenfe object. The lofs which the almoft eacire fuppreffion of this branck of contraband trade occafions; cannot be calculated. This branch alone employed at leaft thirty coafting veffels between the Brafils and Rio de la Plata.

Befides the old duty of ten per cent. which is paid at the royal cur-tom-houfe, there is another duty of two and a half per cent. laid on the goods as a free gift, on account of the unfortunate event which happened at Lifoon in $1755^{\circ}$ This duty munt be paid down at the cuitom-houfe immediately, whereas for the tenth, you may have a refpite of fix months, on giving good lecurity.

The mines of S. Paolo and Parnagua pay the king four arrobas as his fifth, in common years. The moft diftant mines, which are thofe of Pracaton and Quiaba, depend upon the government * of Matagroffo. The fifth of thefe mines is not received at Rio Janeiro, but that of the mines of Goyas is. This government has likewife mines of diamonds, but it is forbidden to fearch in them.

All the expences of the king of Portugal at Rio Janeiro, for the payment of the troops and civil officers, the carrying on of the mines, keeping the public buildings in sepair, and refitting of fhips, amount to about fix hundred thoufand piaftres. I do not fpeak of the expence he may be at in conftrusting fhips of the line and frigates, which he has lately begun to do here.

A fummary account, and the amount of the feparate articles of the king's revenue, taken at a medium in Spanifh dollars.

Dollays
One hundred and fifty arrobas of gold, of which in common years all the fifths amount to - - 1,125,000 The duty on diamonds 240,000 The duty on the coin. age
Ten per cent. of the cuftom-houre - 350,000
Two and a half per cent. free gift - 87,000 Poll tax, fale of employs, offices, and other products of the mines

225,00
110,000
The duty on negroes
The duty on train-oil, falt, foap, and the tenth on the vicuals of the country

130,000
Total in dollars or piaftres

2,667,000
From whence, if you deduct the expences above-mentioned, it will appear that the king of Portugal's revenues from Rio Janeiro, amouns to upwards of ten millions of our money (livres $\uparrow$ ).

Some Extracts and Aneciotes froms Grofley's Obfervations on Englana.

5UCH is the influence of she national character in England. that the people know no medium between prodigality and the mole rigid œconomy. The parfimoni.

[^22]
## 158 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

ous find means, by their frugality, to bear the expence of all the public foundations and erections. As they do not pique themfelves upon living and dreffing like other people, nor iquare their taftes by thofe of their neighbours, they are uninfluenced by example, fuperior to prejudices, and entirely concentered within themfelves. 'They fpend or fave money as they think proper, and when they think proper; in fine, with an income infufficient for thoufands in the fame circumflances, they find a fuperfluity, which they accumulate, either to leave a great fortune to their heirs, or to indulge fuch fancies as thofe I have been mentioning: fancies, which, with Englifh pride, fupply the place of a variety of equipages, of lace, jewels, and all the tranfient brilliancy, that national vanity elfewhere fubftitutes to folid and durable monuments, fuch as adorned Athens and-Rome *, and, in the eyes of poiterity, will alfo be the ornament of England.

I have been told, on this occafion, of an event, which occurred in common life, but is moft ftrikingly odd and ringular; efpecially with refpect to thofe, who think and act like the vulgar.

A collection was made to build the hofpital of Bedlam. Thofe who were employed to gather this money, came to a fmall houre, the door of which was half open; from the entry, they overheard an old man fcolding his fervant-maid, who, having tnade ufe of a match in kindling the fire, had afterwards indifcreetly thrown it away, with. out reflecling that the match, hav-
ing fill the other extremity dipped in fulphur, might be of further fervice. After diverting themfelves a while with the difpute, they knocked, and prefented themfelves before the old gentleman. As foon as they told him the caufe of their coming, he went into a clofet, from whence he brought four hundred guineas, and reckoning the money in their prefence, he put it into their bag. The collectors being aftonifhed at this generofity, which they little expected, could not help teftifying their furprize; and told the old fellow what they had heard. "Gentiemen," faid he, " your furprize is occafioned by a thing of very little confequence. I keep houfe, and fave or fpend money my own way: the one furnifhes me with the means of doing the other : and both equally gratify my inclinations. With regard to benefactions and donations, always expeet moft from prudent people, who keep their accounts."

When he had fooken thus, he turned them out of his houfe without ceremony, and fhut the door, not thinking half fo much of the four hundred guineas, which he had juft given away, as of the match that had been thrown into the fire.

London is poffeffed of feveral cabinets of medal. That of Mr. Duane is, both for the number and compleatnefs of the collection, fo rich, that it may jufly vie with the cabinet of a fovereign. He poffefles a fine feries of the coins of the kings of Perfia, with inferip-

[^23]tions in characters fuppofed to be thoie of the facred language, in which Zoroafter wrote: the metal of thefe coins is a very brittle fort of filver, which bears a ftrong refemblance to folder*.

Mr. Duane had three of the coftlieft medals of Athens, on one fide of which was the head of Minerva, and on a fquare reverfe the owl with an olive branch. He forced me, with the molt obliging importunity, to accept of the fineft of thefe three medals, as a prefent. I cannot more properly terminate this article, than by relating a compliment of this fort which France received from England. The count of Caylus, to whom it was made, relates it in the laft volume of his Egyptian antiquities in thefe terms:
"On the r8th of June in the year 1764, Mr. Major, an Englifh engraver, brought me five little Egyptian figures, and a baffo-relievo of marble. Curious to know from whom this prefent came, I queftioned him accordingly; and as fecrecy had been recommended to him, he did not explain himfelf, but fuddenly difappeared, no doubt through fear of being over-perfuaded by my importunity to make a difcovery: this abrupt departure was the more eafy for him to effectuate, as I was confined to my bed by illnefs. He had put into my hands a note, when he delivered the figures: in this I expected to find the information I defired, but I was undeceived as foon as I had got it tranflated. The import of the paper was, that an Englifh-
man, a zealous friend to liberty, and who looked upon the whole world as his country, had a defire to enrich my cabinet with fome Egyptian antiques. The mof kind and polite expreffions inhanced the value of the prefent.

Penetrated with the moft lively fenfe of gratitude at a procedure fo noble and almof unparalleled, $I$ ufed all poffible means to come at the knowledge of this generous man, but without fuccefs: feeing my inquiries ineffectual, I was obliged to advertife in the public papers in London; there he read part of the thanks which I returned him, and became acquainted with my defire to know where the bafto relievo had been difcovered, and how it had been brought over to Europe. I foon obtained my requeft. The fame Englimman, the fame friend of liberty, the fame citizen of the world (for this is the name, which he continued to affume in the fecond letter which he did me the honour of writing to me) has fent me word, that the baffo-relievo which he fo generoufly made me a prefent of, was brought from Grand Cairo, about ffteen years ago, by the mafter of an Englifh fhip; that it was configned to a merchant of London, who fold it, and that afterwards it had fallen. into the hands of the donor."

This civility was the more agreeable, and the lefs fufpected of flattery, as the Count of Caylus died, without ever knowing from what hand it came. Having fet an enquiry on foot in London, I difcovered that this valuable prefent

[^24]
## 160. ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772 .

came from Thomas Holles, Efq; Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

Our author giving an account of the Society of Arts, obferves, that there perfons are aftonithed at thofe fpeculations upon agriculture, which idle reafoners indulge in other countries: fpeculations which being ufeful only to particular people, who have brought them into vogue, anfwer no ocher purpofe but to fill periodical writings. If, fay they, thefe people really defire to ferve the caufe of agriculture, why do they not, in places where the courvée* robs it of fo many hands, whofe time is infinitely precious, make united efforts ap deliver it from that yoke, either by convincing the government of the inconveniencies attending it, or by applying-fome remedy to the evil, by way of fubfcription, if it be thought neceffary?

In a converifation upon this fubject, an Englifn gentleman, who was very fond of hufbandry, told me, that happening to travel in the autumn of the year 1767 , from Germany to Paris, through Burgundy and Champagne, he ftopt in the evening at a village upon the road to Langres, named Su-zainne-court. As he did not chufe to fup, and faw that the principal inns in the village were filled with coaches and waggons, he alighted at a kind of hovel, where he found a bed for himfelf and a ftable for
his horfe, and there fixed his quarters for that night. Whilft he waited till bed-time, and was free from the noife unavoidable in great inns, which he had prudently thunned, he amufed himfelf with converfing with the miftrefs of the houfe, a widow-woman, when fuddenly entered the fyndic of the village, at the head of twenty peafants, for whom he required gite $\uparrow$ in the king's name.

Thefe peafants made part of a body of fixty or eighty, who were come from different quarters, to begin next day a grand courvée upon the road of Suzainne-court.

The Englifh gentleman, whofe views were difconcerted by the appearance of this crowd, made a particular enquiry into the caufe of their meeting. They had been fummoned eight or ten leagues off, with their carts and their oxen; but it was found impoffible to bring their teams fo far, on account of a moft rugged road through mountains and craggy places, which neither their carriages nor their oxen were able to get over.

The peafants, drawn up in a row round the kitchen-table, feemed to be very penfive, and to revolve in their minds the fine which they owed their king, and which they were obliged the next day to make good in the prefence of the infpector, or go to prifon. This fine being prow portioned to the number of oxen that each was to bring with him, it was neceffary to take an account, which fhould diftinguifh the quota for each individual, and give the

[^25]fum total to be paid to the infpector. Upon this occafion, they had recourle to the affiftance of the Englifh gentleman, who quickly anfwered their queftion, and calculated the fum, which amounted to about fifty livres; this they drew, with a very forrowful countenance, out of their pockets, in all forts of money, enveloped in paper, and, together with the account, it was locked up by the landlady.

This affair being adjufted, whilit thele poor wretches were bufied near the fire in warming fome butter and wine, which were given them in charity to foment their feet, all mangled and torn with walking over flints, the widow alked them whether they were for fupper? Some had bread, and made a bargain to have it boiled up with water, falt, and a little butter, at two fols a head: others agreed for the bread and the feafouing: many having neither bread nor money, withdrew to the barn, there to repair their exhaufted Arength by repofe, that they might be abie to go through the toil of the next day.

The Englifh gentleman then afked the widow, whether fhe could get a little fauce to make a foup expeditioufly by mixing it with butier and greens. She faid the had the gravy of fome beef à la mode, which had been the chief provifion of her houfe during four days. The gentleman agreed for it : a large pot having been filled up to the brim, and again put upon the fire, he caufed as much bread to be given to the company as they chofe; fhe cut it into llices, and put them into four great earthen difhes, which were no fooner replenifhed with broth, than it was fwallowed

Vol. XV.
up with all the filence of a Carthufian refectory. He then cauled three multy cheefes to be ferved up with bread fill at the difcretion of the company. The whole entertainment coft him five livres eight fols, and procured him a thoufand bleffings, with the moft fervent prayers, which thofe good people put up to heaven for him, returning him thanks in a body.

The gentleman accompanied his relation of this affair with many obfervations upnn the fine, upon its legality, upon the character of thore who ordered it with one hand, and at the fame time received it with the other, upon the ufe it was put to, upon the increafe of labour arifing from it, \&c. He added, that happening fince to be at a fine country feat, which belonged to a man who had made a fortune by paving the high road, he had farce come to the knowledge of that circumftance, when he fled with all hafte, fearing left the houre fhould tumble down, and crufh him together with the o:vner.

The following obfervations upon a remarkable and interefling part of the hiftory of this councry, feem to place it in a point of view, which has hitherto efcaped the notice of our hiftorians.

Our author fays, That moft hiftorians look upon the haughtinefs and inflexibility of Clement VII. as the fource of that revolution which deflroyed the power of the clergy in England: reflecting on this important event, I have hallen into a train of thoughts, which as they feem to afford fome new lights,

I fhat

## 162 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

I fhall fubmit to the confideration of the reader.

After the councils of Bafil and Conftance, European fovereigns found the court of Rome as tractable as before it had been the reverfe. The affair of Henry VIIIth's divorce, prefents us with an extraordinary example of a refitance and refolution the more aftonifhing, as they were lefs to be expected from the character of Clement VII. Cardinal Wolfey conceived the firf idea of this divorce, in circumitances when every thing feemed to infure its faccefs. He had juft acceded upon his mafter's account to the alliance between France, the pope, and the Venctians: he looked upon the divorce as a fecure battery againt the emperor; but he did not forefee the pillaging of Rome, the imprifonment of the pope, his complete reconciliation with Charles V. and the fuperiority which thefe extraordinary accidents were likely to give this prince, whofe oppofition formed the only knot of a difficulty, which it was in vain to atempt to folve by Leviticus, by Deuteronomy, and by the fuffrage of fcholatic doctors
and the opinions of univerfitiess The pope exhaufted all the artifices of his countrymen to avoid coming to a decifion, and endeavoured to fhew Henry VIII. that it was out of his power to determine the matter. He even went fo far as to fuggeit to him to have the affair examined into and decided in England, without his concurrence, exprefling his regret that the King had not followed the advice, which, at the very beginning of the affair, had been given him by the prelates of his kingdom, an advice which had been oppofed by Cardinal Woliey upon pretext of deference for the Holy See, but in reality becaufe he then found as much facility as fecurity in recurring to Rome.

The Englifh hiftorians, even Mr. Hume himfelf, have neglected to difcufs this point, which is of the greater importance as it determined the difgrace of Wolley, and as is feems to difculpare the court of Rome of the inflexibility which it is accufed of, and which it could not avoid thewing, fince it was become entirely dependent on Charles V*.

[^26]
## MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

We fall conclude thefe extracts with the whimfical opinion of our author, as to the caufe which enabled the people of this country to export fuch valt quantities of wheat.

The Englifh bread is very good, and very fine, though it has a great deal of crumb. It was the Englif, that firt thought of ufing yeft or the flower of beer for leaven to make bread: a cuftom, which, with great difficulty, began to obtain at Paris about the middle of the laft century. The firt edition of the Hiftory of the Police of Pa ris prefents us with extraordinary papers relative to the contefts which it occafioned. The parliament of Paris, taking cognizance of this affair, confulted the moft eminent citizens, togeiher with the gentlemen of the faculty, and were almof for confulting the Sorbonne; their contradictory opinions increafing the difficulty, inftead of diminining it, the little loaves continued in poffefion of the yeft or flower of beer. The cafe will, no doubt, be the fame with regard to inoculation, for which likewife all Europe is indebred to England. Thofe who are intereiled on cither fide of the quef-
tion, cannot read the pieces relative to this affair, collected by the commiffioner la Marre, without the higheft fatisfaction ; efpecially the opinion of the famous bookfeller Vitré : that piece could not difcover more humour, if Moliere himielf had drawn it up.

The butter and tea, which the Londonners live upon from morning till three or four o'clock in the afternoon, occafion the chief confumption of bread, which is cut in flices, and fo thin, that it does as much honour to the addrefs of the perion who cuts it, as to the fharpneis of the knife. Two or three of thefe flices furninh out a breakfaft. They are no lefs fparing in their other meals: what would be fcarce enongh for a Frenchman of an ordinary appetite, would fuffice three hungry Englifhmen. They feem to eat bread merely through fear of being thought to eat none at their meals: as this is the national tafte, their phyficians look upon bread as the heavieft of all aliments, and the hardelt of digeltion. 'Tis this tafe, and the cuftom eftablified in confequence of it, which enables the Englifh to export a prodigious quantity of
kingdom, that he might do without one. But would to God that the mort reverend lord cardinal had let the affairs run on, becaufe, if the king had determined it without the authority of his holinefs, whether he had done well of ill, it would have paffed without any fault of his, and without his incurring any centure!"

The pope himfelf foke in this manner to the agent of Henry VIII. who gives that prince an account of what his holinefs faid in a Latin difpatch of the 17th of September 1528, inferted in the Proofs of the Hiftory of the Divorce, by the Abhe le Grand, p. I6. Gigant, faid the pope to him, agent per fo ipfos quod rolunt, legatum-remittont, eo pratextu quot in causam ulterius procedi nolint: et deineps, ut isfs roidebitur, rem conficiant, modo ne, the atefore, injufiè guiduam agatur. "Let them, faid the pope, do whatever they think proper of themfe ves, let them fend back the legate upon pretext that they do not chufe to proceed any farther in the affair; and then let them determine as they think proper, provided they do not do any injuttice by my authority."

## 164 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

corn: an exportation, which does not fo much prove their being ovenfocked with that commodity, as their ufing but little. Of confequence, a fcarcity of corn is not much felt, even by the common people, who could go without bread, if circumftances required i.

From hence it may be inferred, by, the way, that the cultivation of land is regulated by different principles in France from thofe which direct it in England, where one half of the ground, both is, and ought to be, laid out in paftures and fields for grazing cattle.

> Account of the Siege of Syracule, from the Second Volume of Hampton's Tranfation of Polybius.

T
HE conful Appius, having taken upon himfelf the command of the land forces, and flationed the army round the Scythian portico, from whence the wall was continsed along the fhore even to the mole of the harbour, refolved to make his approaches on that fide. As the number of his artificers was very great, he prepared in five days only a fafficient quantity of blinds and darts, with every thing befides that was proper for the fiege; and was perfuaded that, by this celerity, he frould be able to attack the enemy before they had made the neceffary preparations for their defence. He had not, at this time, made due reflection upon the great flill of Archimedes; nor confidered, that the mind of a fingle man is on fome occafions far fuperior to the force of many hands. But this truth was foon difcovered to hin by the event. For, as Sy.
racufe was in itfelf a place of very great ftrength, the wall that fur rounded it being built upon lofty hills, whofe tops, hanging over the plain, rendered all approach from without, except in certain parts, extremely difficult; fo within the city likewife, and againft all attempts that might be made on the fide of the fea, fo great a quantity of inftruments of defence had been contrived by the perfon juft now mentioned, that the befieged were at no time idle, but were ready, upon every new attack, to meet the motions, and repel the efforts of the enemy. Appius, however, advancing with his blinds and ladders, endeavoured to approach that part of the wall which was joined to the Hexapylum, on the eaftern fide of the city. At the fame time, Marcellus directed his courfe toward Achradina, with a fleet of fixty quinqueremes, all filled with foldiers, who were armed with bows, Alings, and javelins, in order to drive the enemy from the walls. There were allo.eight other quinqueremes, from one fide of which the benches of the rowers had been removed, from the right fide of fome, and from the left of others. Thefe veffels being joined two and two together, on the fides from which the benches had been taken, were rowed by the oars on the oppofite fide, and carried to the walls certain machines called fackbuts, the conffuction and wfe of which may be thus defribed.

A ladder is made, which has four feet in breadth, and fuch a length as may make it equil, when railed, to the height of the walls. On either fide of it is a high breaftwork, in the form of a balluftrade. This ladder is laid at length mpon
the frdes in which the two veffels are joined, but extending far beyond the prows; and at the top of the matts of the veffels are fixed puilies and ropes. At the proper time the ropes are faftened to the top of the machine; and while fome, ftanding on the ftern of the veffels, draw the ladder upwards by the pullies, others on the prow, at the fame time, affilt in raifing it with bars and levers. The veffels being then rowed near to the fhore, endeavours are ufed to fix the machine againft the walls. At the top of the ladder is a little ftage, guarded on three fides with blinds, and containing four men upon it, who engage with thofe upon the walls that endeavour to obfruct the fixing of the machine. And when it is fixed, thefe men, being now raifed above the top of the wall, throw down the blinds on either fide and advance to attack the battlements and towers. The reft at the fame time afcend the ladder, without any fear that it frould fall, becaufe it is ftrongly faftened with supes to the two veffels. The name of fackbut is befowed not improperly upon this machine; for, when it is raifed, the appearance of the ladder and the veffels, joined thus sogether, very much retembles the figure of that inftrument.

In this manner then, when a!! things now were ready, the Romans defigned to attack the towers. But Archimedes had prepared machines that were fitted to every diftance. And, while the veffels were yet far removed from the walls, employing catapults and balifte, that were of the largent fize, and worked by the ftrongelt frings, he wounded the enemy with his
darts and fones, and threw them into great diforder. When the darts paffed beyond them, he then ufed other machines, of a fmaller fize, and ftill proportioned to the diflance. By thefe means the Romans were fo effectually repulfed, that it was not poffible for them to approach. Marcellus therefore, perplexed with this reffifance, was forced to advance filently with his veffels in the night. But, when they came fo near to the land as to be within the reach of darts, they were expofed to new danger from another invention which Archimedes had contrived. He had caufed openings to be made in many parts of the wall, equal in height to the flature of a man, and to the palm of a hand in breadth. And, having planted on the infide archers and little fcorpions, he difcharged a multitude of arrows through the openings, and difabled the foldiers that were on board. In this manner, whether the Romans were at a great diftance, or whether they were near, he not only rendered ufelefs all their efforts, but defroyed alfo many of their men. When they attempted alfo to raife the rackbuts, certain machines, which he had raifed along the whole wall on the infide, and which were before concealed from view, fuddenly appeared above the walls, and Atretched their long beaks far beyond the battlements. Some of thefe machines carried maffes of lead, and ftones not lefs than ten talents in weight. And, when thes veffels with the fackbuts came near, the beaks, being firft turned by ropes and pallies to the proper point, let fall their flones, which broke not only the fackbuts, but M 3 the

## 166 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the veffels likewife, and threw all thofe that were on board into the greatelt danger. In the fame man. ner alfo the reft of the machines, as often as the enemy approached under the cover of their blinds, and had fecured themfelves by that precaution againft the darts that were difcharged through the openings of the wall, let fall upon them fones of fo large a fize, that all the combatants upon the prow were furced to retire from their ftation.

He invented likewife a hand of iron, hanging by a chain from the beak of a machine, which was ufed in the following manner. The perfon, who like a pilut guided the beak, having let fall the hand, and catched hold of the prow of any veffel, drew down the oppofite end of the machine that was on the in. fide of the walls. And when the vefle? was thus raifed ereet upon its ftern, the machine itfelf was held immoveable; but the chain being foddenly loofened from the beak by the means of pullies, fome of the veffels were thrown upon their fides, others tarned with the boctom upwards, and the $\begin{gathered}\text { rreatelt part, as the }\end{gathered}$ prows were planged from a conifderable height into the fa, were filled with water, and all that were on board thrown into tumult and diford $r$.

Marcellus was in no fmall degree cmbarrafled, when he found himflf encounered in every attempt by fach refitance. He perceived that all his efforts were cefeated with lofs, and were even derided by the cnemy.' But, amidft all the anxiety that he fuffered, he could not help jeiting upon the inventions of Archimedes. This man, faid he, employs our finips as buckets to draw water: and, boxing about
our fackbuts as if they were unworthy to be aflociated with him, drives them from his company with difgrace. Such was the fuccefs of the fiege on the fide of the fea.

Appius alfo on his part, having met with the fame obftacles in his approaches, was in like manner forced to abandon his defign. Fur, while he was yet at a confiderable diftance, great numbers of his army were dettroyed by the balliftæ and the catapults. So wonderfal was the quanity of fones and darts, and fo atonining the force with which they were thrown. The machines indeed were worthy of Hiero, who had furnifhed the expence; and of Archimedes who defigned them, and by whofe directions they were made. If the troops advanced nearer to the city, they either were fopped in their approach by the arrows that were difcharged through the openings in the walls, or, it they attempted to force cheir way under the cover of their bucklers, were deflroyed by ftones and beams that were let fall upon their heads. Great mifchief alfo was occafioned by thofe hands of iron that have been mentioned, which lifted men with their armour into the air, and dafhed them againf the ground. Appius therefore was at laft confraised to reum back again to his camp. And, when he had held a confultation with the tribunes, it was with one confent determined by them, that every pher method hould be tried to obtain porfelion of Syracufe, but that they would no more attempt to take it by allault. Nor did they afterwards depart from this refolution. For, though they romained eight months before the city, and during that the invented various frata-
rems, and carried into execution many bold defigns, they never had the courage to attack the place in the regular forms. So wonderful and of fuch importance, upon fome occafions, is the power of a fingle man, and the force of fcience properly employed. With fo great armies, both by land and fea, the Romans could fçarcely have failed to take the city, if one old man had been removed. But, while be is prefent they dare not even to make the attempt, in the manner at leaft which Archimedes was able to oppofe. Being perfuaded therefore, that, as the city was crowded with inhabitants, it might at laft moft eafily be reduced by famine, they refolved to have recourfe to this as their only hope, and to intercept by their fleet the provifions that fhould be brought by fea, while the army cut off all approach on the fide of the land. And, that the time employed in the fiege might not pafs wholly without astion, but be attended with advantage in fome other place, the confuls divided the army. And, while Appius with two parts of the forces invefted the fity, Marcellus with the reft, adyancing through the country, wafted the lands of the Sicilians, who had joined the Carthaginians in the war.

Account of the Fens in Lincoln乃ire, and their Produce. From Mr. Pennant's Tour to Scotland.

THE profpect from the eminence (on which Itands Lincoln Cathedral and the ruins of its Caftle) is very extenfive, but very barren of objects, a valt flat as far as the eye can reach, confifting of plains not the moll fertile, or of Fens* and Moors: the lalt are far lefs extenfive than they were, many being drained, and will foon become the bef land in the country. But fill much remains to be done; the Fens near Reveloy-abbey, eight miles beyond Horncaitle, are of vaft extent; but ferve for little other purpofe than the rearing great numbers of geefe, which are the wealth of the Fenmen.

During the breeding feafon, thefe birds are lodged in the fame houfes with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed-chambers: in every apartment are three rows of coarfe wicker pens, placed one above another; each bird has its feparate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps poffeffion of during the time of fiting. A perfon attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitations, helping thofe that live in the upper Aories to their neft, without ever míplacing a fingle bird.

The geefe are plucked five times in the year, the firt plucking is at Lady-day, for feathers and quills, and the fame is renewed, for feathers only, four times more between that and Michaelmas. The old geefe fubmit quietly to the opera-

* The Fens, naked as they now appear, were once well wooded; oaks have been found buried in them, which were fixteen yards long, and five in circumference; fir trees from thirty to thirty-five yards long, and a foot or eighteen inches fquare. Thefe trees had not the mark of the axe, but appeared as if hurnt down by fre applied to their lower parts. Acorns and fmall nuts have alfo been found in great quantinies in the fame places. Dugdale on embankment, 141.
tion, but the young ones are very noify and unruly. 1 once faw this performed, and obferved that goflins of fix weeks old were not fpared; for their tails were plucked, as I was told, to habituate them early to what they were to come to. If the feafon proves cold, numbers or geefe die by this barbarous cuftom.

Vaft numbers are driven annually to London, to fupply the markets; among them, all the fuperamuated geere and ganders (called here the cagmags) which ferve to fatigue the jaws of the good citizens, who are fo unfortunate as to meet with them.

The fen, called the weft fen, is the place where the ruffs and seeves refort to in the greatell numbers; and many other forts of water fowl, which do not require the shelter of reeds or rufhes, migrate here to breed; for this fen is very bare, having been imperfecty drained by narrow canals, which interfect it for great numbers of miles. Thefe the inhabitants navigate in moft diminutive fhallow boats; they are, in fact, the roads of the country.

The eaft fen is quite in a ftate of nature, and gives a fpecimen of the country before the introdudtion of drainage : it is a vaft tract of morafs, intermixed with numbers of lakes, from half a mile to two or three miles in circuit, communicating with each other by narrow reedy fraits; they are very fhallow, none are above four or five feet in depth; but abound with tifm, fuch as pike, pearch, ruff, bream, tench, rud, dace, roach, bubbolt, fticklebacks and ecls. The fen is co. vered with reeds, the harveft of the reighbouring inhabitants, who
mow them annually; for they prove a much better thatch than fraw and not only cottages, but many very good houfes are covered with them. Stares, which during winter refort in myriads to rooft in the reeds, are very deftructive, by breaking them down by the vaf numbers that perch on them. The people are therefore very diligent in their attempts to drive them away, and are at great expence in powder to free themfelves from thefe troublefome guefts. I have feen a ftock of reeds harvefted and fracked worth two or three hundred pounds, which was the property of a fingle farmer.

The birds which inhabit the difo ferent fens are very numerous; I never met with a finer field for the zoologift to range in. Befides the common wild-duck, wild geefe, garganies, porchards, fhovelers and teals, breed here. I have feen on the eaft fen a fmall flock of the tufted ducks; but they feemed to make it only a baiting-place. The pewit gulls and black terns abound ; the laft in vaft focks almoft deafen one with their clamours: a few of the great terns, or tickets, are feen among them. I faw feveral of the great crelted grebes on the ealt fen, called there, gaunts, and met with one of their hoating neff with eggs in it. The leffer cretted grebe, the black and dufky grebe, and the little grebe, are allo inhabitants of the fens; together with coots, water. hens, fpotted water-hens, waterrails, ruffs, redfhanks, lap-wings, or wipes, red-breafted godwits, and whimbrels. The godwits breed near Wahenbrough; the whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in May near Spalding, and then quit the country. Oppofite to Fofidyke-

Foffdyke-Wafh, during fummer, are great numbers of avofettas, called there yelpers, from their cry: they hover over the fportiman's head like the lap-wing, and fly with their necks and legs extended.

Knots are taken in nets along the Thore near Foffdyke in great numbers during winter; but they difappear in the fpring.

The fhort-eared owl, Br. Zool. I. 156. vifits the neighbourhood of Wathenbrough, along with the woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with thofe birds, for it is obferved to quit the country at the fame time; I have alfo received specimens of them from the Danifh dominions, one of the retreats of the woodcock. This owl is not obferved in this country to perch on trees, but conceals itfelt in long old grafs; if difturbed, takes a fhort flight, lighes again and keeps ftaring about, during which time its, horns are very vifible. The farmers are fond of the arrival of thefe birds, as they clear the fields of mice, and will even fly in fearch of prey during day, provided the weather is cloudy and milty.

But the grearef curiofity in thefe parts, is the van Heronry at CrefliHail, fix miles from Spalding. The herons refort there in February to repair their nells, fettle there in the fpring to breed, and quit the place during wincer. They are numerous as rooks, and their nefts fo crowded together, that myfelf and the company that was with me counted not fewer than eighty in one tree. I here had opportunity of detecing my own miltake, and that of other ornithoingits, in making two fpecies of herons; for I found that the crefted herom was
only the male of the other: it made a moft beautiful appearance with its fnowy neck and long creft freaming with the wind. The family who owned this place was of the fame name with thefe birds, which feems to be the principal inducement for preferving them.

In the time of Michael Drayton,

## Here falk'd the fately crane, as though be march'd in war.

But at prefent this bird is quite unknown in our ifland; but every other fpecies enumerated by that oblervant poet fill are found in this fenny tract, or its neigbourhood.
Spalding, in form, neatnefs, and fituation refembles very much a Dutch town: the river Welland paffes through one of the freets, a canal is cut through another, and trees are planted on each fide. The church is a handiome Atructure, the fteeple a fpire. The churches in general, throughout this low tract, are very handfome; all are built of fone, which muft have been brought from places very remote along temporary canals ; for, in many inffances, the quarries lie at leaft twenty miles diftant. But thefe edifices were built in zealcus ages, when the benedictions or maledictions of the church made the people conquer every difficulty that might obftruct thefe pious foundations. The Abbey of Crowland, feated in the midta of a fhaking fen, is a curious monument of the infuperable zeal of the times it was erected in; as the beautiful tower of Botton church, vifible from all parts, is a magnificent fpecimen of a fine gothic tafte.

170 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Singular gratitude and generofity of sentiments between two Arabian Lords; extracted from a Miscellany of Eafern Learning, just published.

ALI-IBN-ABBAS, favourite of the Caliph Mamoun *, and lieutenant of the police in the reign of this prince, relates, in there terms, a flory that happened to himfelf. "I was one evening with the caliph, when a man, bound hand and foot, was brought in. Mamoun ordered me to keep a watchful eye over the prifoner, and to bring him the next day. The caliph feemed greatly irritated; and the fear of exposing myself to his refentment induced me to confine the prifoner in my haram, as the molt secure place in my house.
"I afked him what country he was of. He faid, Damascus; and that his habitation was in the guarter of the great mofque. May healwen, cried J, flower down the choicelt of its bleffings upon the city of Damafcus, and particularly upon the quarter where you refided! he was folicitous to know the motive that fo much interefted me for that district. It is, fail I, that

I owe my life to a man that lived there.
"Thole words excited his curiofity, and he conjured me to graytiff it. It is many years fince, continned I, that the caliph, diffatisfied with the viceroy of Damarcus, depoled him. I accompanied the perron whom the prince had appointed his facceffor; and at the infant we were taking poffeffion of the governor's palace, a quarrel broke out between the new and the old governor; the latter had potted foldiers who affaulted us: I efcaped out of a window, and, finding myself purfued by other affalfins, took melter in your guarter. I oblerved a palace open, and feeling the matter at the door furplacated him to fave my life. He immediately conducted me into the apartment of his women, where I continued a month in peace and plenty.
" My hot came one day to in= form me, that a caravan was ferting out for Bagdad; and that, if I withed to return to my own home, I could not avail myself of a more favourable opportunity! Shame held my tongue; and I had not

[^27]courage to confefs my poverty: I had no money, and for want of that thould be forced to follow the caravan on foot. But how great was my furprize, when, on the day of departure, a very fine horfe was brought me, a mule loaded with all forts of provifions, and a black flave to attend me on the road! My generous hoft prefented me at the fame time a purie of gold, and conducted me himfelf to the caravan, where he recommended me to feveral of the travellers, who were his friends, Thefe are the kindneffes $I$ received in your city, and that render it fo dear to me: all my concern is, that I have not hitherto been able to difcover my generous benefactor. I fhould die content, could 1 find an opportunity of teltifying my gratitude.
of Your withes are accomplimed, cried my prifoner in a iranfport. I am he, that reccived you in my palace. Do you not remember me? The time that had elapled fince that event, and the grief into which he was funk, had greatly alcered his face; but, on a more clofe examination of his features, I eafly recollected him ; and fome circumflances he brought to my mind left me not the leaft room to doube but that the prifoner, who was then in danger of loning his life, was the very perfon who had fo generoufly fared mine. 1 embraced hin with teurs in my eyes, took off his chains, and afked him by what fatality he had incurred the caliph's difpleature. Some contemptible enemies, he replied, have found means to alperfe me unjully to Mamoun: I was hurried away from Damalicus, and cruelly denied even the confolation of embracing my wife and chidren: I know not
what fate attends me; but as I have reafon to apprehend my death is determined, I requeft you to acquaint them with my misfortunes.
"No, faid I to him, you thall not die; I dare give you this aflurance ; you thall be reftored to your family; be at liberty from this mo. ment, I prefently provided fome pieces of the richeft gold Auffs of Bagdad, and begged him to prefent them to his wife: depart immediately, added I, prelenting him with a purfe of a thoufand fequins: hafte to rejoin thofe precious pledges of your affection which you left at Damafcus; let the caliph's indignation fall on me; I dread it not if I am happy enough to preferve you.
". What a propofal do you make me! anfwered my prifoner; and can you think me capable of accepting it? What! fhall l, to avoid death, facrifice that fame life now which I formenly faved? Endeavour to convince the caliph of my innocence: this is the only proot 1 will admit of your gratitude: il you cannot undeceive him, I will go myfelf and offer him my head: let him difpofe of my lile at his plea. fure, provided yours be fafe. I again intreated him to efcape, but he continued inflexible.
"I did not fail to prefent myfelf the next morning before Mamoun. The prince was drefled in a crim-fon-crloured mantle, the fymbol of his anger. As foon as lie faw me, he enquired where my prifoner was? and at the fame inftant ordered the executioner to attend. My lord, tays 1, throwing myclf at his feet, fomething very extraordinary has happened with regard to the perfon you yelterday commitied to my cullody. Will your majefy

## 172 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

majelty permit me to explain it? ${ }^{\text {Th}}$ Whefe words threw him into a paffion. I fwear, cried he, by the foul of my anceltors, that thy head Shall pay for the prifoner, if thou hall fuffered him to efcape. Both my life and his are at your majefly's difpofal: vouchfafe to hear me, Speak, faid he. I then reFated to the prince, in what manmer that man had faved my life at Damafcus; that, defirous to difcharge the obligation I lay under to him, I had offered him his liberty; but that he had refufed it, from the fear of expofing me to deati. My lord, added I, he is not guilty; a man of fuch generous fentiments cannot be fo. Some bafe detractors have calumniated him to you; and he is become the wnfortunate vietim of their hatred and envy. The caliph appeared affected, and having naturally a greatnefs of', foul, couid not help. admiring the conduct of my friend. \$ pardon him, faid Mamoun, on thy accouns: go: carry him this good news, and bring him to me, 1 threw myfelf at the prince's feet, kiffed them, and made my acknowledgments in the ftrongelt terms my gratitude could fuggeft: I then conducted my prifoner into the saliph's prefence. The monarch odered him to be clothed with a robe of honour, prefented him with ten horfes, ten males, and ten camels, out of his own flables; to all which favours he had a purle of ten thoufand fequins for the expences of his journey, and gave him a letter of recommendation to the governor of Damafcus."

> Extract from a little" Work called Something Ners.

JITHIN this century, Ba rello, in his phyfical hiftory, fays, "that frefh-water crawfifh may be regencrated by their own powder calcined in a crucible, then boiled in water with a little fand, and left to cool for a few days; when the animalcula will appear fwimming merrily in the liquor, and muft be then nourifhed with beef blood till they attain the proper fize to flock your ponds with."

There to procreate, I fuppofe, in the ordinary, unfcientifick manner; which in truth they fhould do, for me. They have more idle time on their hands. And why fhould one be at the trouble of making a parcel of little animals, that can do it themfelves ${ }_{2}$ to the full as well at leaf?

The Sieur Pogorios, and Monfieur de Chambulan, both agree with Signior Borello in the fame procefs, affirming their own experience as vouchers of the fact. But they all of them, indeed, join in giving' you this philofophic caution, in the chymittry of the matter, that the operations moll always be peformed during the full of the moon. Which very properly feems to hint at the influence under which thefe filmmongers had framed their lunar fytem; otherwife the crab, 1 thould think, would have been a more favourable fign to have ruled the nativity of craw-fiff.

So chymifts boaft they have a power,
From the dead a hes of a flower, Some faint refemblance to produce,
But not the virtue, tafte, or juice. SWift.

But

But there fupernatural adepts forn to be reftrained within the narrow pale of art, but would outrival nature herfelf in her moft favourite act, by performing a feat beyond her power, letting her into the fecret of a method of propagation, which the had never dreamed of -as thele philofophers moft certainly did-and affording us a dcmonftrative proof of a refurrection, fo as by fire.

It may polibiy be from fuch a hint as this, that the idea of grinding old women young again firt took its rife. And this I am fill further encouraged to believe from what the learned Rochos fays upous this fubject, in his work intitled, The Ait of Nature-that the afhes of toads will produce the very fame effect as the powder of crabs' eyes; which I think no lefs than probable, as far as I pretend to be a judge of philofophy.

Nay, even fo late as the year fifty, a French chymift, reafoning I fuppofe upon that abfurd and unnatural principle of Cæfalpinus, in his comment on Ariftotle, Quecunque exi femine frunt, eadem fieri pofie fine fenine, affirmed that he had procreated eels from rye-meal, or mutton-broch, fopt clofe in boteles, hermetically fealed, and flaken quantum fufficit-a good way to compars the perpetual motion. -This perfon impofed for a confiderable time on all the phyficians and un-natural philofophers in France, et alibs; and 1 don't know whether they are undeceived yet or no.

I forgot whether the pope did not admic a fcrag of mutton inio his Lenten bill of fare upon this difcovery, as containing the effence of fin in its juices, and adhibit it
as a fecond inftance of tranfubfantiation. This adept attempted to found a proof of the fortuitoms concourfe of atoms upon this procefs, by hewing that matter and motion was capable of producing animallife. Ergo, \&sc.

But thefe are puerile works, of mere apprentice effays, to the manly and mafterly operations or that great chymift, Julius Camillus, who outdid nature herfelf for he made men and women at once, and the can only make boy:s and girls. Several writers, particularly Amatus Lufitanus, affirn they have feen his phials full of thefe homunculi, or lilliputian productions, compleat in all their parts; and the great Paracelfos was fo phyfically convinced of the certainty of the art, that in his treatife, De rerm natura, he gives you the entire procefs of performing thefe mannikins. This is certainly the highelt of all philofo. pher's flones. The former only makes gold, this makes man. The former only prolongs life, this creates it. That there is only one way into the world, but many out of it, was an old faying, in the days of ignorance, it feems-philofophy knows better things, now.

But this is not all. We can bring the dead to life ayain. Read the following paragraph, takem from the poiffript of the St. James's Chronicle, or Britifh Evening Pof. No. 1645 , which was tranflated frona the Hague Gazette.
"Mir. Tunefrick, by originam Englifhman, has jutt exhibised at Verfailles a very fingular experiment. He opened the head of a fheep, and a horfe, from lide to fide, by driving a large iron wedge into the \&ull, by means of a mallet:

## 174 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

drew the wedge out afterwards, with pincers, and recalled the animals to life, by injeeting, through the exterior aperture with a tin fyringe, a firithous liquor of his own compofition, to which he attributes furprifing effects.
" The tafte of this liquor refembles that of commanders balm."

Here's a treacherous renegade for you. We are undone if ever we fhould go to war with the French again-For as faft as we knock them on the head, this curfed Tuneftrick comes with his fyringe and phials, and refurrects them again, in a fquirt ; and how potvaliant will they be, after they have gotten a fup in their heads! So that Hudibras's philofophy,

But he that is in battle flain, Will never rife to fight again,
groes for nothing, now. For dead men, as it feems, may rife again, like Bayes's troops: or the favages in the Fantocini; and the expreffion in Dryden's ode, of "thrice he flew the flain," may polifily become a mere lieeral fact, in future.
${ }^{2}$ Tis true indeed that the article does not lay the experiment had been yet tried upon a Frenchman's brain; but I don's think it will be any great fraining of anatomy, to fuppole that what may be good for a Cheep's head, may ferve as well for his.

I fee plainly now the reafon of the King of France reducing his forces, fo greaty, of late; for an handful of men make an army, under the prefent mancenvre. Leonidas would not have left Xerxes a foldier alive, if Tunefrick had becn but a furgeon of his regiment;
for all the mifchief that the Perfian fabres could have done, on that famous day, would be only to have given the Spartans a head-ach. What a flame for our miniftry, to let Lewis get fuch an advantage of us! But nothing ca: go right, I'm convinced of it, 'till Wilkes or I get the lead.

In fine, after the manner that thefe Promethean, thefe Pigmalion, thefe Deucation artifts are proceeding, we may expect foon to fee the grod old-fafhioned method of propagation, grown quite out of ufe, and only to be heard of in the Philofophical Tranfactions, among exploded fyltems, as an obfolete act of nature. And we may then have reafon to fay of men, in general, what the woman of a coffee houle did of a certain numerous family once, in London, one or other of whom people were enquiring for, every day at her bar; "There are more F-dis, I believe, faid fhe, than ever God made."

## Analogy; from the fame

THE common, or obvious appearances of things, are not always the true nature of them; nay, frequently are found to be their very reverie. To give two inftances-firt, in the molt infignificant article; a hair, which feems to be perfactly round, to the naked eye, is thewn to be really fiat, or angular-1 forget which, through a microfcope. Next, in the highefl object; the fun appears to move round the earth, and the world to ftand ftill-both of which circumfances have been long fince demonftrably proved to be falfe.

Nay more-philofuphy has fuffi. ciently

## MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

ciently evinced that the former fuppofed flate of thefe refpective bodies, could not have been true, in the poffible nature of things; as thought itfelf could hardly fly at the rate the fun mult do, to produce the phrnomena of aftronomy.
[An ingenious Frenchman had no other way of accommodating the difficulty of the fun's rifing every morning in the eatt, after it had fet in the weft, but by fuppofing it to fleal hily back again to its former ftation, in the night. One of our F.R.S. in the Tranfactions, accounted as wifely for the difappearance of comets, by faying, that they retired to the Antipodes. This pasagraph by the by.]

Thus then, after the conviction of our undertanding, from the two particulars inftanced above, that our fenfes are liable to miltake, without the affiftance of art, and our apprehenfion fubject to error, unlefs inftructed by fcience; and thefe in the moft common objects of nature, why do we remain fo fceptical ftill, in matters of faith, fuppofing the authority to be good, merely becaufe they have not yet defcended among the fubjects of our fallible conceptions, and limited knowledge? And why give eafier credit to Lewenhoeck and Copernicus than to Chrift and St. paul? Read the forty-five paradoxes, in Gordon's Geographical Grammar, rationally impoffible, and mathematically certain, and fufpect your own ignorance and prefumption.

It will be no anfiver, to fay that neither Lewenhoeck nor Copernicus were credited, till after they kad afforded demonfrations of their
affertions. Philofophy and religion are things of quite different natures. Any conviction ftronger than a rational teftimony, founded on the external and internal evidences of Chriftianity, would deitroy the merits both of faith and good works cancel free will, and leave us nothing worth rewarding.

Galiza, Bacon, Boyle, and Newton fhone forth, like the milky way, in the dark paths of fcience; and as much as reafon excels inftinet, for far did the proternaturalinftince, if I may be allowed the difinction, of there enlightened perfons, exceed the general faculties'of the human mind.

The common powers of inveftigation or reflection could never have reached to fuch fublime heights, without the affiftance of a certaia affatus divinus*, or fuperior impulfe, by fecial grace conferred upon them ; which had been withheld from other men of equal fenfe, and of more learning, and greater ftudy, perhaps.
-"Spirits are not fineily touched,
"But to fine iffues."
Who deny this aphorifm, mut call God's providence a lucky bit $\dagger$.

Shall then the Deity exert av energy to affift our temporal concerns, only, and leave our eternat interefts without a guide! Are mathematical truths infpired, and religious ones left unrevealed: Shall the legillators of earthly fates propofe rewards and punifhments, for the government of the political world, and can the great Archon of mankind leave the moral one

## 176 ANNUATREGISTER2 17720

without a fanction! I ould call fuch fuppofitions by a name, if I knew whether to file them blafphemy, or nonfenfe.

Galilæo was thrown into the inquifition, as an infidel, for reviving that herefy in aftronomy, of the fun's itation, becaufe it feemed to contradict a paffage in the feripture, where its tranding fill, once, is recorded as a miracle. And philofophy, or rather prefumption and felf-fufficience, have, in their turn, erected an inquifition, alfo, againf every article of faith, which does not fquare with our very incompetent experience in phyfics, and total ignorance of metaphyfics.

For, if we admit firit, either diftinct from, or connected with, matter, we muft, at the fame time, honelliy confers, that we know not what its effence confils in. And to deny fupernatural faculties or powers, to a fupernatural being, is fuch a ftupid folly, as almoit renders it one to argue againgt. For nothing, furely, can be more unphilofophical, than to limit the author of all nature, by the media or data, of his own philofophy.

## The Defects of Modern Education.

WE owe not to Univerfities the few philofophers, who have enlightened us fince the revival of letters. Montaigne, Eacon, Defcartes, Newton, Locke, Leibnitz, Shaftefloury, Maupertuis, were formed in the midft of the world, of bufinefs, of camps. If the fe great men had fubjected themfelves to fcholaftic inftructions, their genius would have been finted by the contagious mediocrity of their preceptors.

The fchools, that were formed in France in the beginning of this century, and in the end of the lat, for teaching the philofophy of Epicurus, are a ftriking proof of this truth. The followers of that philofophy did not come from the obfcurity of a college: they were all that was great, ingenious, polite, virtuous in the nation; men, who united elegance of tafte with heroic virtue, fublime qualities with the focial accomplifhments, and who knew how to join literary talents to thore that fitted them for the field or the cabinet! Of this number were the elegant Polignac and the wife Catinat.

Let us.compare our limited education with the extent and fublimity of that of the ancients. A young man put himfelf early under the care of a philofopher, who was often a flatefman, or a general. Inftead of depreffing both his mind and foul by idle fpeculations and a timorous morality, the whole converfation with him turned upon the great and ufeful parts of the fciences. At the fame time that his mind was cultivated and enlightened, his heart was alfo formed by maxims enforced by examples. Strick care was taken of the purity of his morals, the frength of his boay, and the fate of his health. Nothing that was lazy or indolent entered into this education: the whole of it tended to an active life; to produce great men and good citizens.

Philofophers of the highell birth, the greateft reputation, and adorned with honours and employments, did not think it beneach them to affilt in the education of youth. What does the frivolous age think on feeing Agefilaus educated by

Xenophon,

Kenophon, Dion by Plato, AlciBiades by Socrates, Phocion by Xenocrates, Philopæmon by Megalophanes, feveral illuftrious Romans by Cicero, Nero by Seneca, Trajan by Plutarch, Zenobia by Longinus! What would they fay if a Bacon, a Catinat, a Temple, a Shaftefbury, had imitated thofe great men? Place thofe names over-againft thofe of our governors, our preceptors, our profeffors, and then judge of the effects of that difference. Every one does not enjoy the happinefs of a Shaftelbury ; we are not all educated by a Locke.

To this depraved tafte in our education and univerfities, there is added a miftake, in regard to the moft valuable kind of philofophy. Natural philofophy takes up too much of our time, and the practical is neglected. All the academies of fciences ring of nothing but phyfical experiments, obfervations upon natural hiftory : all our philofophers are but naturalifts, and, unfortunately, of the lower kind, taking up with trifles, mere curiofities, and nothing more.

We ought with gratitude to acknowledge all the advantages which we owe to phyfical refearches and natural hiftory. They have given us new lights in arts and phyfic: We enjoy infinite conveniencies, which are the refult of application to thefe fciences. But, as men abufe every thing, phyfical inquiries carried too far, do hurt to philofophy.

There are branches of knowledge, which require rather time and labour than genius; fuch are natural hiftory and particular parts of natural philofophy. One man cannot fee every thing; aided by

Vol. XV.
the obfervations of others who have gone before him, he may be able to add or improve. We are neceffarily more learned in natural philofophy than the ancients.

This facility, real or imaginary, of furpafing the ancients, this hope of being able to ftrike out fomething new, induced our learned to apply to the natural fciences. A number of academicians, dellined to cultivate them, kept up that ardour. But they have miffed the right way.
In examining the works of Ariftotle and Pliny one is aftonifhed at the extent of their knowledge and views: one is fusprized to find a genius prevail in them, which feems foreign to natural hiftory. Theophraltus's treatife of fones fhews us a fagacity greatly fuperior to the limited talents of our makers of experiments. Inftead of imitating thore models, the moderns attend only to a fruitlefs detail. We fee nothing but methods, which have the fate of metaphyfical fytems: one deftroys and fiwallows up the other, like the ferpents of the magicians. Our natural hiftory is but a vocabuiary.

It degenerates even into trifles. An extenfive commerce enables us to pick up curiofities in the four quarters of the world. Cabinets are formed. But with what wretched fluff are they not often filled? With what face dare we to laugh at a pedantic antiquarian, who hoards up an infignificant treafure of mouldy antiques, whilf we ourfeives make it the bufinefs of our lives to hunt after and arrange butterfies, fhells, and figured fones? Nicole, by way of reproaching Pafcal with having a trilling mind,

N called

## 178 ANNUALREGISTER, 1772.

called him a collector of fhells. What would he fay of our runners about the fields, of our collectors of pebbles? Play-things fhould be only for children; and our pretended philofophers make them a ferious occupation.

Thefe reflections are not made with a view of depreciating the fludy of natural philofophy and natural hittory, the pleafure and ufe of which are acknowledged. All talents deferve efleem ; but in different degrees: literary fanaticim abfolutely excludes all knowledge different from its own. But the fair name of philofopher is debafed by lavifhing it on the frivolous maker of experiments; upon the blood-befmeared anatomift, the bufily prying botanilt, the footy chy. mitt. A mafon is, without doubr, a neceffary man in building a palace; but he ought not to wifrp the name of architect; that name, and the regard due to it, belongs only to the genius that draws the plan, and directs the hands which work under him.

One may fee by this fhort comparifon of the ancient philofophy with the modern, whether this laft deferves the contempt it has fallen into: and how miferably defective is the mode of our education.

> Efay on Montefquicu's spirit of Laws; by Voltaire.

THE author of the Spirit of Laws has founded his whole fyltem upon this maxim, that virtue is the principle of a republican government, and honour that of a monarchy. Can there then be vir-
tue without honour? And how is it that a republic can form pretenfions to be eltablifhed upon virtue? In order to anfiver thele queltions, let us turn our eyes to a paffage on this fubject in a fmall pamphlet: books of fmall bulk are liable to be loft in a fhort time; but truth ought never to perifh; it ought therefore to be configned to polterity in books of larger fize. This writer fays,
"Republics certainly have never been formed by a fuperior prevalence of virtue in the public; but rather becaufe it was the felfinteref of each individual to oppofe the domination of any one perfon over the reft; the fpirit of property and of ambition in all became a check to the firit of ambition and rapine, which appeared in a fuperior degree in any one; the pride of each member of the community watched over the pride of his neighbour; and no one was willing to be the flave of another man's caprices: there have ever been the motives which eftablifhed republics at firft, and preferved them afterwards. It is ridiculous then to imagine, that a free citizen of the Grizons has need of more virtue than a fubject of Spain.

And that honour is the fundamental principle of monarchies, more than of other forms of government, is a maxim nothing lefs chimerical than the former. Montefquieu himfelf fufficiently proves this, without intending it, in his 7 th chapter of the 3 d book, where he fays, The nature of bonour is, to demand preferences and diftunctions; it must then, by its rvery nature, be found placed in a monaribic goviens:
**nt. True, - but certainly not more in that than in other governments; for in the Roman sepublic alfo the citizens as eagerly deinanded of the people the pretorfip, the confulfip, ovations and triumphs; what are thefe but preferences and diftinctions, and fuch alfo as are much preferable to all the titles which in monarchies are often purchafed at a fixed price ?"

Thefe remarks prove, in my opinion, that the book of Spirit of Larws, although (parkling with ingenuity, and highly recommendable for its love of law and juftice, and its hatred for fuperftition and rapine, is neverthelefs entirely founded upon wrong principles. I may with truth add even farther, that it is principally in the courts of monarchies, that there has always been the greateft deficiency in honour. The author of Paftor Fido has faid juftly,

L'ingannare, il mentir, la frode, il furto,
Et la rapina di pieta veftita,
Crefcer col' danno e precipizio altrui,
E far a fe de l'altrui biafmo onore Son' le virtu di quella gente infida.

Deceit, falfhood, fraud and theft, Rapine, cloathed in the garb of Piety,
To rife upon the loffes and ruin of others,
And to do honour to onefelf by expofing the faults of other men; Thefe are the virtues of that faithlefs race.

Thefe lines contain a fummary of all the common-place topics of cenfure againtt courtiers for thefe three
thoufand years part. And in truth it is chiefly in courts, that men of the leaft honour are able to arrive at high dignities and diftinctions; for in repuilics, a citizen who has difhonoured himfelf by his actions, is never exalted by the people to public offices. The celebrated faying of the Duke of Orleans, the regent, is of itfelf fufficient to expofe the weak foundation of the Spirit of Laws: C'eft un parfait courtifan, il $n^{2}$ a ni bumseur ni bonneur; "He is a perfect courtier" he is all compliance, and no honour."

## On Flattery; by the fame.

IHave never met with any monument of flatery in the moft remote ages of antiq ity; there is no flattery in Homer, or in Hefiod : their poems are never addreffed to a Greek elevated to fome high dignity; or to Madam his wife, as eàch book of Thomfon's Seafons is dedicated to fome rich man, or as fo many other dedicatory epiftles in verfes now forgotten are addreffed in England to men or ladies of fafhion, with little encomiams, and the coat of arms of their patron or patronefs at the head of the work. Neither is there any flattery in Demofthenes. This method of begging alms harmonioufly began, if I be not miftaken, with Pindar; no one can hold out their hand more emphatically.

Among the Romans, in like manner, grand flattery had its firt date under Auguftus. Julius Cæfar had fcarce time enough to be flattered. There is no example of higher date; we have no dedicaN 2

## 180 ANNUAL REGISTER，197\％。

tory epirtle to Sylla，Marius or Carbon remaining，nor yet to their wives or mitreffes．I do fuppofe， however，that there might be a few bad verfes prefented to Lacullus and Pompey；but，thank God， none of them are preferved．What a grand fpectacle was it，to fee Ci － cero，the equal of Cæfar in dignity， pleading before him like an advo－ cate in behalf of a king of Bithy－ nia and Little Armenia，called De－ jotarus，acculed of having confpired againf him．Cicero begins with confeffing，that he finds himfelf confounded in his prefence；he calls him the conqueror of the world（wieforem orbisterrarum）；he Hatters him，it is true；yet his adu－ lation does not defend to meannefs； he retained fome fenfe of thame． It was with Auguftus，that no mea－ fure firt began to be oblerved．The fenate decreed him an apotheofis during his life－time．This flattery became afterwards nothing but a thing in courfe：no one can poffi－ bly be flattered to a greater degree， than when the greatelt extravagance in the power of adulation becomes the moft common．

We have not had in Europe any grand monuments of flatery until Lewis XIV；his father Lewis XIII． had very litule incenfe paid to him ； he is taken notice of only in one or two odes of Matherbe ：he is in－ deed called a king，the greateft of kings，juft as the Spanim poers flyle the king of Spains and as the En－ glifh poets－laureat fyle the kings of England：and the greatelt part of the commendations of that age were beftowed on Cardinal Richelieu． But as for Lewis XIV，he was over－ whelmed with a deluge of flattery；
yet he did not refemble the maris who，as they pretend，was fmo－ thered with the rofe leaves thrown upon him：he became the better for adulation．When flattery has fome plaufible foundations for it， perhaps it is not fo pernicious，as they fay；it encourages fometimes to grand defigns；but the excefs of it is certainly as vicious as an excefs in fatire．Fontaine has faid，and pretended alfo to fay it after压保，

Ons cannot praife too much three forts of perjons，
The gods，one＇s miftrefs，and one＇s king ：
AJop jaid fo before，I fubfcribe to the fame；
They are maxims always good．
Neverthelefs Efop never faid any fuch thing；nor can be found to have flattered any king，or any wo－ man．Neither can it be fuppofed， that kings receive fatisfaction from all the flatteries heaped upon them； for the greater part never come to their knowledge．It was the height of reproach for Ovid to have flat－ tered Auguftus，in his letters dated from Fontus，where he had been fent into exile．And it is the heighth of ridicule to fee the com－ pliments which court－preachers ad－ dret＇s to the king，when they have the honour of acting before their majeftics．Obferve the common direction to them，To the rev．reer． fatber Gaillard，preacher to the king． Ah！reverend father，are you a preacher only fur the king？What， are you like a monkey at a fair， which never tumbles excepe for their majefties the king and queen？

Deri－：

## MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. si

> Derivation of the word BL ESSED, by M. Leibnitz, and of other old Words.

BLESSED, not only in Englim, but alfo in the Scandinavian language ufed in Iceland, fignifies benedictus; but originally it fignified only fignatus, marked; that is, figned with the mark of a crofs: and antiently all perfons fo marked were efleemed to be benediciz. It comes from the old Gothic or German word bläeflen, which means to mark; hence the marks on the faces of horfes are ftill called blaeffen in Germany. Blazeny alfo, in the Bohemian and Ruffian languages, fignifies benedizus. Hence the word to blazon, in heraldry, namely, to mark the arms on a flield.
Doubtlefs from the fame root is derived the modern French word bleffer (to wound or burt) being the remains of the old Francic tongue. It is wonderful then, that Voltaire in his Quefions fur l'Encyclopedie, fhould derive this word from the Greek blapto, to burt; and allow it to be one of thofe tranfmited down from the Greek colony fettled at Marfeilles. To feveral other pure Francic words he gives the fame falle origin, as affrieux, which, together with its relations affigbt, affray, in Englifh, come from the Gothic, and not from the Greek apbronos. Alfo agacer (to egg, or exafperate) has too much fimilitude to the Englifh phraie, to egg on, and edge (harpen) not to fee, that they are all relations derived from the Gothic, and not from anaxein; which, however, muft be an error of the prefs for aganactein (to be in indignation). Bas (low) is the fame word with bafe in Englift,
and both have a Gothic origin; not from the Greek batbys. Cuife feems only a diminutive of $c u$, and not from jobis. Fier has the fame Gothic origin with ferce, and not from any fuch word as fiaros, if there be really any fuch Greek word. Bouteille, botile, not from bouttis, if there be fuch a word, but from the definitive of boute, bout, a bunch, in old Englifh bote, bot; whence the old words in antient grants of houfe-bote, hedge-bote, fire bote, \&c. meaning a permiffion of cutting fuch bunches of wood as fuffice for repairing the houfes, the hedges, and for firing: hence in Freach bout came to mean the end, or extremity of a thing, as it often terminates in a bunch. Boot, in Englifh, comes from the fame word bote; for the firlt boots were bunches of fraw tied round the legs, as the firt bottles were hollow bunches of leather. A Tallot, the name of a fpecies of dog, comes alfo from taille-bote; that is, a dog, whore bunch at the tail's end is cropt, from tailler (to cut) ; and perhaps hence our word tail itfelf. It is a common error, when readers meet with words in French and Englifh, fimilar to Greek or Latin ones, to fuppofe they are all derived from thofe languages, without enquiring whether the Saxons and Francs had not the fame roots originally in their Gothic language; and that the Greeks and Romans derived theie words from their own anceftors, who fpoke a language which was a kind of dialect of the Gothic, or elfe of the Celtic ; hence many roots run through almoft every language antient and modern. See 2uefions, \&c. Leibnitz, p. 329, vol. 6.

## 182 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

Mr. Fergufon's Defription of the Devil's Cave, at Cafletorvn, in the Peak of Derbyßire.

HAVING heard much of this wonderful curiofity in. Nature, I was long ago defirous of fecing it, but never had the wifhedfor opportunity till in the beginning of October, when my bufinefs led me through that part of the country where it is; and the following account is the beft I can give, from fhort notes taken down in the different parts of it, as my conducior or guide informed me, who feemed to be very intelligent, and behaved with the greatelt degree of civi lity.

The entrance into this complicated cavern is through an almort regular arch, 12 yards high, formed by nature at the bottom of a rock, whofe height is 87 yards. Immediarely within this arch is a cavern of the fame height, 40 yards wide, and abave 100 in length. The roof of this place is flattifh, all of folid rock, and looks dieadful over head, becaufe it has nothing but the natural fide-walls to fupport it. A packthread manufactory is therein carried on by poor people, by the light that comes through the arch.

Toward the further end from the entrance, the roof comes down with a gradual flope to about two feet from the furface of a water 14 yards over, the rock, in that place, forming a kind of arch, under which I was pufhed, by my guide, acrofs the water, in a long oval tub, as I lay on my back in ftraw, with a candle in my hand, and was for the greater part of the way on the
river, fo near the arched roof, that it touched my hat, if I raifed my head but two inches from the ftraw on which Ilay in the tub (called the boat) ; which, I believe, was not above a foot in depth.

When landed on the further fide of this water, and helped out of the boat by my guide, I was conducted through a low place into a cavern 70 yards wide, and 40 yards high, in the top of which are feveral openings upwards, reaching fo high, that I could not fee to their tops. On one fide of this place I faw feveral young lads, with candles in their hands, clambering up a very rough flony afcent, and they difappeared when about half way up. I afked my guide who they were, and he told me they were the fingers, and that I would foon fee them again, for they were going through an opening that led inta the next cavern.

At 87 yards from the firf water, I came to a fecond, 9 yards and a half broad, over which my guide carried me on his back. I then went under three natural arches, at fome diffance from one another, and all of them pretty regular ; then entered a third cavern, called Roger Rain's houfe, becaufe there is a continual dropping at one fide of is, like a moderate rain. I no fooner entered that cavern than I was agreeably furprized by a melodious finging, which feemed to echo from ail fides; and, on looking back, 1 faiv the above mentioned lads, in a large round opening called the chancel, 19 yards above the bottom where 1 ftood. They fing for what the vifitors pleare to give them as they return.

At the top of a teep, rugged,
fony afcent, on one fide of this cavern, I faw a fmall irreģular hole, and afked my guide whether there was another cavern beyond it? He told me there was; but that very few people ventured to go through into it, on account of the frightiul appearance at the top of the hole, where the ftones feemed to be almoft loofe, as if ready to fall and clofe up the paffage. I told him, that, if he would venture through, I would follow him; fo I did, creeping flat, the place being rather too low to go on all fours. We then got into a long, narrow, irregular, and very high cavern, which has furprifing openings, of various fhapes at top, too high to fee how far they reach.

We returned through the hole, into Roger Rain's houfe again, and from thence !vent down 50 yards lower, on wet fand, wherein fteps are made for convenience; at the bottom of which we entered into a cavern called the Devil's Cellar, in which, my guide told me, there had been many bowls of good rum punch made and drank, the water having been heated by a fire occafionally made there for that purpofe. In the roof of this cellar is a large opening, through which the fmoke of the fire afcends, and has been feen, by the people aboveground, to go out at the top of the rock. But this opening is fo irregular and crooked, that no fone let down into it from the top, was ever known to fall quite through into the cavern.

From this place I was conducted a good way onward, under a roof too low to let one walk upright, and then entered a cavern called the Bell, becaufe the top of it is Shaped fomewhat like the fide of a
bell. From thence, I was conducted through a very low place into a higher, in the bottom of which runs a third water; and the roof of that place flopes gradually downward, till it comes within five inches of the furface of the running water under it. My guide then told me, that I was juft 207 yards below the furface of the ground, and 750 yards from the firlt entrance into the rock, and there was no going any further. Throughout the whole, I found the air very agreeable, and warm enough to bring on a moderate perfiration, although, in leis than a fortnight before, all the caverns beyond the firft river (where I was ferried under the low arch) had been flled to a confider ble height with water, during a tlood occafioned by great and long.contirued rains.

Jamasferguson.
Now. 16, 1772.
A. Confure of the prelint Tafle in S I R,
HE performer in mufic is
now anxioas to produce founds that flrike the ear; but is little ambitious of moving the heart. When, however, there is nothing in mufic but mere harmony, it wants its moft effential qualicy, it becomes a mechanical art, it dazzles, but cannot affect the mind. This is a reflection which the greateft part of modern performers never make. Charmed with the trick they have of uniting founds that feem not to be made for each other, they feek for nothing more. The defign, howe ver of mufic, as well as of all the po, $\mathrm{N}_{4}$
lite

## 184 ANNUAL REGISTER ${ }^{1}$ 17ク2。

lite arts, is to excite pleafing fenfations in the mind; and of doing this, mufic is greatly capable. The tones are aione fuflicient to affect the hears with the fenfations of joy, tendernefs, love, grief, rage, and defpar. In order to do this, it is necellary to invent fome fimple melody, that is proper to exprefs each pafion or fentiment; to faltain that kind of language throughout the whole piece; to prepare the hearers by degrees for the principal ation; and, laftly, to labour to give that principal action all the art, and all the force of which it is fufceptible,
it is eafy, or example, to comprehénd a compofer's meaning, when he begins a piece of inttrumental mufic with a quick unifon, which is followed by a tumultuous paflage performed principally by the bare, and which, in the midtt of the greatert tumul, is fometimes fuddeniy interrapted by a, general paute; and the whole piece perhaps cids abruptly, when, it was leaft expected. It is eafy to perceive, that he there means to exprefs the paffion of rage. The pleafing fentiments are fill more eafily exprefled, and more readily conveyed to the human heart. They who attend to the effects of a concert, and are capable of difcerning, may eafily difcover, from the looks of the fenfible part of the audience, the effects of the interior fenfations. All this is meant of inftrumental mufic alone. When the compofer has words to exprefs, it is fill more eafy to produce the proper tones. Examples are frequently more inftructive than precepts. We thall propofe thofe of one matter only. All the fonata's and other pieces of Corellis are
chef d'œuvres and models ; every compofer, who fhall carefully ftudy them, will find them of infinite utility, and by them may form his tafte. It is not in performing difficulties that the beautiful confilts; it is fentiment or paffion that the compofer fhould at all times confult, whether it be a concert, fonata, trio, or any piece whatever that he compofes for an inftrument. Each inftrument, moreover, has its bounds, its excellencies and defects, which are likewife to be confulted. A flute, for example, is a rural infrument that is not capable of rendering paffages in the manner of the violin, and it is friving againft nature to attempt it. As each infrument, therefore, has its peculiar beauties, the compofer fhould know them, and endeavour to afford opportunities in which they may be difplayed.

It is therefore perfectly obvious, that mufic ought to addrefs itfelf to the affections and paffions; and that it ought never to be degraded to exprefs difficulties. That mufic has little merit, where we only admire the execution of the performer.

Musidor.

## An Effay on the Modern Novel.

IT is a misfortune incident to human nature, that its finefl qualities may be perverted to the moft deftructive ends. Love, the brighteft fpark that enlightens the foul, burns frequently for the impureft purpofes, and lends its ray's too often to inflame the eyes of luft, and to light the adulterer to his couch. Having erected his empire $\boldsymbol{z}$ in a greater or lefs degree, in
every breaft, he reigns every where. There's ne'er a mother's fon between this and the Antipodes, from beardlefs fixteen up to grey-beard fixty, who has not ftruggled at fome period of his life in the Cy therean net, and confeffed the power of the blind god. But let them defcribe the impulfes that pufh them forward into the fnare, and you will find they have worthipped fome other deity than real love; fome ufurper, who has borrowed his name and authority. From the beginning it has been fo, and to the end it will continue fo; for the prefent age, with all its refinements, is more diftant from the knowledge of real love, than were our forefathers of the fifth century.

It would be an amufing ftudy to a fpeculative mind, to obferye how this fafcinating fomerhing has played upon the folly and invention of mankind through all ages. It has exhibited its pranks and whimfies in a thoufand different fcenes, and, in every fhape that vanity or fancy could devile, has paid its addreffes to the heart. Love is the Proteus of heaven: and, had the ancients known the full extent of his qualities, and feen what we have feen, no doubt they had given him the proper attributes of that character.

But of all the artillery which love has employed to brighten eyes, and foften hearts, the molt effectual and forcible is the Modern Novel. Of all the arrows which Cupid has fhot at youthful hearts this is the keeneft. There is no refilting it. It is the literary opium, that lulls every fenfe into delicious rapture; and, refpecting the bias of a young lady's mind, one may venture to
turn out the Nobles and Robfons, with half a dozen of their greafy combuftible duodecimo's, againit the nurie, the mother, and the Common-prayer-Book - ay, and they would conquer them too. Thefe gentlemen are real patriots, never-failing friends to the propagation of the human fpecies. They have counteracted all the defigns of the Britifh fenate againft matrimony; and, in contempt of the marriage act, poft-chaifes and young couples run fmoothly on the north road. All this, and more, we owe to novels, which have operated like electricity on the great national body, and have raifed the humble fpirit of citizens to a parallel with the verieft romp of quality in the coterie.

But what charms all ranks of people in thefe productions is the manner-Unreftrained by that difguiting fimplicity, that timid coynefs, which checked the fancies of former ages, the modern mufes are flark naked; and it were no vague affertion to declare, that they have contributed more than any other caufe to debauch the morals of the young of the fair fex. Novels, according to the practice of the times, are the powerful engines with which the feducer attacks the female heart; and, if we judge from every day's experience, his plots are feldom laid in vain. Never was there an apter weapon for fo black a parpofe. Tricked out in the trappings of tafte, a loofe and airy difhabille, with a ftaggering gait and a wanton cye, the modern mufe trips jauntily on, the true child of fafhion and folly. By tickling the ear, fhe approaches the heart, and foon ruins it ; for, like all othes proftitutes, the is plaufible and infinuating.

## 186 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772。

finuating, and has "her winning ways." A wretched levity of thought, delivered at random in an incoherent flyle, pafes current for fentiment; and fo alertly has this mental jargon played its part, that our young ladies begin to throw out Stecle and Addifon to make roon for H- and De Vergy. An ingenious author of this age has given us in a few lines the following admirable receipt to make a modern novel:

Take a fubject that's grave, with a moral that's good,
Throw in all the temptations that virtue withtood;
And pray let your hero be hand. fome and young,
Tafte, wit, and fine fentiment flow from his tongue;
And his delicate feeilings be fure to improve
With paffion, with tender foft rapture, and love.
Add fome incidents too, which I like above meafure,
Such as thofe I have read, are efleemed as a treafure
In a book that's entitled-The Woman of Pleafure ;
Mix well, and you'll find 'twill a novel produce
Fit for modeft young ladies - to keep it for ufe.

To do juftice to the bard, he has chalked out the outlines very gracefully, and juftly defcribed the ingredients for malsing this literary pilloperate againt morality. But, left any reader mould miftake the author's meaning, here follows a letter, worked up to the very humour of the times, and ftamped with the true current mark and fignature of 1772 . It is fraught
with ftyle, manner, and fentiment: and the next worthy gentleman, who gives a three guinea novel in two volumes, is welcome to infert it in his work.

## LETTER XVI.

Lady. Juliana Glanville to Mifs
Heigho! Wentworth! who would have thought it?-What a foolifh thing is a fond fluttering heart! How often have you told me what a metal mine was made of!-Hard as it was, O‘Brien's eyes have melted it-The dear youth faw and conquered - Your friend is no longer free-O the dear enchanting fcenes around Glanville caftle, that once delighted my innocent hours -Ie lowering forefts - myrtle chades-cryftal freams-and cooing turtles - ye have no more charms for me - none - unlefs O"Brien be there.

Rocks from your caves repeat the plaintive ftrains,
And let the mournful tale be echo'd o'er the plains.
-And fo, my dear, I'll tell your how it was- went laft night to the Grove affembly, in company with the Mifs Seymours and that fright Bluffton.-By the bye, my dear, is not that fellow a dreadful creature ;-hage and horrid-how I hate him!-So, my dear, as I was faying, we all went together -I dreffed in my white fattin and filver, and my hair pinned up with my new Barbelot's brilliant-a-pro-pos-how do you like my laft fuit of Bruffels?-And, juft as we were going to crofs the ftyle, whom fhould I fee peeping in on the other
fide of the hedge, but-O'Brien! lovely and enchanting as be was when faw I him laft winter at Carlife-houfe!-I intantly feignoes illnefs, and turned up the lane to return; when O‘Brien, with an angel's fwiftnefs, fiew over the hedge - and we borh diffolved in tears.O! fweet fonfibility! why was my heart formed whith more then woman's fofnefs! why was O‘Brien formed with more than manly grace!-It was in a bower compofed of honeyfuckles and jefiamine that we reclined-The dear youth fpoke a thoufand tender things with his eyes, and I aniwered him with fighs and with bluthes -Seated in a deep embowering fhade-lips trembling-hearts beat-ing-locked in each other's armswhat a dangerous fituation! and the difcourfe on love!

And Oh! his charming tongue
Was but too well acquainted with my weaknefs!
He talked of love, and all my melting heart
Diffolv'd within my breaft.
Do you know, Wentworth, that I was violently inclined to play the fool? We found ourfelves lavifhing encomiums on difinterefted love and a cottage. His defcription was animated to the laft degree. My whole attention was engroffed. He held my hand, tenderly preffed between his, while I liftened to his foothing tale. His eyes were fill more eloquent than his bewitching tongue.

I was almoft a lof woman; when, fortunately for me, the idea of fqualling brats, and matrimonial bitters, darted acrofs my
thoughts. Up I fprang. A fine day for a walk, cried I; and away I ipped. I had nothing for it but flight. He followed me, dejectec, -his arms folded. He looked amazingy handiome. But pradence kept her feat in my breaf: pradence, yon know, is the foll of love. We frolled towards the houre, without any other converfation, except expreffive fighs on his fide-half-lified ones and folea glances on mine. I flew to the harpfichord to roufe my fpirits. He drew a chair near me; and, leaning on the inftrument, fixed his languifhing eyes on my face. My fingers involuntarily touched foft plaintive notes. Inftead of a fprightly air, out came a ditty, as melancholy as "The babes in the wood.' He perceived my fwimming eyes-he perceived my confufion; and, fnatching the moment of love, he threw himfelf on his knees, looked moving, and fiwore that,

While youthfol fplendor lighten'd in my eyes,
Clear as the fmiling glory of the fries,
More white than flax my curling trefles flow'd,
My dimpled cheeks with rofy beauty glow'd.

Enchanting lines! are not they, Wentworth?-Well! and what followed? - you alk me.-Ay, there's the rab-but pofitively you fhan't know till my next letter.Heigh ho! Adieu, Henrietta-and tell me how your affair with the baronet goes on-Adicu, my dear, and remember your fighing, and almoft ruined coufin,

Juliana Glanvilee。
What

## 188 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

What effect fuch gracelefs raptures and broken periods may produce on untutored minds, let ten thoufand boarding-fchools witnefs. This contagion is the more to be dreaded, as it daily fpreads through all ranks of people; and Mifs, the taylor's daughter, talks now as familiarly to her confident, Mirs Polly Staytape, of fwains and fentiments, as the accomplifhed dames of genteel life. In a word, if a man of fenfe has an inclination to chufe a rational woman for his wife, he reaches his grand climacteric before he can find a fair one to truft himfelf with-fo univerfal is the corraption!-There are the fatal confequences of novels!

## A Dream. By Voltaire.

0N February 18, 1763, the fun being in the fign Pijces, I was tranflated to heaven, as all my friends very well know. I neither rode on Mahomet's mare, nor yet in the chariot of Elijah; I was neither carried on the elephant of Sommonocedorn of the Siamefe, nor on the horfe of St. George the patron of England, nor yet on St. Anthony's pig. 1 mult own that I went, I do not know how.

I was, you may eafily fuppofe, aftonimed; but, what you will not fo eafily fuppofe, I was a fpectator of the general judgment. The judges (and I hope you will not be offended whilft I name them) were the principal benefactors of mankind, Confucius, Solon, Socrates, Titus, Antoninus, Epictetus, all glorious men, who, having taught and practifed the virtues that God enjoins, feemed to have a natural right to pronounce his decrees.

I fhall not take notice on what kind of thrones they were feated, nor how many millions of celeftial beings proftrated themfelves before the immortal architect of the world, nor what multitudes of inhabitants of their refpective globes appeared before the judges: I fhall only attend to fome particular circumitances which ftruck me at that time.

I oblerved, that every dead perfon, who pleaded his caufe, had in attendance all the witneffes of his actions. For inflance, wher the Cardinal of Lorrain boafted, that he made the council of Trent adopt fome of his opinions, and demanded eternal life as the reward of his orthodoxy, twenty courte. zans immediately appeared round him, bearing on their foreheads the number of their appointments with him. All thofe too, who were concerned with him in the infamous league, were at hand, all! the accomplices of his wicked life.

Clofe by Cardinal Lorrain fat John Calvin, who boafted, in his grofs language, that, "the had given the papal idol a griper in the guts." " I have written (faid he) againft painting and fculpture. I have made it plainly appear, that the works of talte and art are good for nothing; and I have proved, that it is a devilifh thing indeed to dance a minuet. Drive out this fame damned Cardinal, and place me next to St. Paul."
Immediately, as he was fpeaking, a funeral pile appeared in flames. A dreadful fpectre darted from the middle of the fire, with the molt hideous fhrieks. "Monter, (it cried) execrable monfter, tremble! Behold that Servetus whom you robbed of his life by the mort hore rible
tible tortures, merely becaufe he had difputed with you concerning the mode in which three perfons could form one fubfance." The judges, upon this, ordered, that Cardinal Lorrain fhould be thrown into the bottomlefs pit, but that Calvin frould be referved for fome feverer punifhment.

I beheld a number of Fakeers, Talapoins, Bonzes, black, white, and grey friars, who all imagined, that, to pay their court to the Supreme Being, it would be neceffary to fing and whip themfelves, or to go naked. - When theie wretches appeared, I beard a dreadful voice crying, "t What good have you done to mankind ?" This voice was followed by a folema filence, no one daring to anfwer.

At lat I heard the awful fentence of the Supreme Judge of the univerle pronounced: "Be it known to the inhabitants of the millions of worlds we have been pleafed to create, that we hall never judge thera by their opinions, but by their actions; for fucb is aut jufzice."

This was the frat time I had feer fuch an edic. All thofe I had read on that grain of fand which we inhabit, generally ended with, Sucb is our pleafure.

Thbe Man of Pleafure, Number IX. From the Fown and Country Magazine. On Converfation.

Nil ego contulerimu jucundo fanus annice. Hor.
To the Man of Pleafure.
SIR,
Thas been obferved by fome celebrated witer, that ren
would come into company with ten times the pleafure they do, if they were fure they fhould hear nothing that would thock them, and expected what would give them pleafure. Indeed, the art of converfation does not confift fo much in being witty, as being willing to promote it. In this traftic of fens timents there fhould be a reciprocal faith : to difpute a man's veracity becaufe he may have heightened a narrative, to give it more force. or render it more interefting, though it may not amount to an infult in the exprefion, will neceffarily throw a damp upon his firits, and probably make him fupprefs many lively fallies, leat they fhould not obtain credit. There are fome gloomy mortals who make it a rule never to be pleafed; if a jeft will bear a double entendre, they are put to the blufh with indelicacy; if a flory is related, it is news-paper authority ; if an anecdote is reported, this is fuch a fcandalous age we live in, that men fhould not affociate together. With fuch men, I heartily agree: they imagine they thew their tafte and judgment in fhewing their difpleafure, and are the bane of mirth and antidote of conviviality, becaufe they think it beseath their dignity to relifh the converfation of thofe they fuppofe inferior to them in knowledge and widdom.

On the other hand, a profeffed wit is the moft impertinent being on the face of the earth: he that is for ever laying a plan to lug in a conceit, deferves as conftantly to be lugged by the ears. If a jeft, or even a purariles from the converfation, it will not be difagreeable, becaule it is natural; but the book-huater, who Atrings them by

## 190 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the hour, and has Joe Miller conftantly at his fingers ends, fhould be obliged to read it all the days of his life in his own clofet.

The great misfortune in converfation is, that few men fpeak fo much to inftruct or entertain, as to fhew their fuperior knowledge or genius. In many companies there is a leading man, whofe affertions, however vague, carry with them every poffible tettimony of authority; whofe obfervations, however crroneous, are all affented to, and whofe jokes, however flat, are fure to create a general laugh. His jealoufy generally keeps pace with his importance; and if any other obtains the leaft applaufe, he immediately endeavours to prove it was ill beftowed. Thus by conflantly depreciating the humour and judgment of the reft of the company, he ingroffes it all to himfelf, and is, in his own opinion at leaft, the paragon of clevernefs,

The regulation at the Robinhood of every one who chufes fpeaking five minutes, was well devifed, and would be of utility, if no one fioke but he who faid fomething to the purpofe: as the cafe flands, moft of one's time is taken up in hearing nothing. Mechinks the prefident fhould be authorized to form a judgment on the merit of the fpeaker after the firft minute, and put it to the majority of voices, whether he fhould proceed: if the prefident were judicious, by this means the effufion of much nonfenfe might be prevented.

A regulation fomewhat fimilar in moit general companies, would be of great fervice, for at prefent they generally all talk together, or are all filent. It would perhaps be thought prefumptuous in me to
venture a hint to the ladies upon this occafion; it may however be obferved to their credit, that they are very feldom all filent.

As this fubject, Sir, feems im* mediately to come within your province, I have fent you this letter, in hopes of exciting you to give us your fentiments relative to fo univerfal and interefting a "topic.

> I am, Sir, your's, \&c.

Lothario.

> On New Words; from the fame.

> S I R,

Doubt not, as you appear to A be a very jnceligene pere is, that you have obferved there is a fee of beings in this metropolis, without any characters whatever: they are a kind of amphibious animals, between fool-and wits, fops and novens, rakes and enthufiafts. They have not the invention to form any opinions of their own, and are the mere echoes of coffeehoules, news-papers, and playhoufes. No fooner does Foote give us a bon mot at the Fiay-market, but it is hackneyed upon every occafion, or indeed without any occafion, by théfe animals in all quarters of the town. Does an anecdore of any celebrated perfon tranfpire through the news-papers, it ferves them for converfation for a week. Your Magazine is an ample field for them for the whole month, and every coffee-houle in London re-echoes with your tete-atetes and oddities, till the frrt day of the appearance of a frefly number. Thefe gentlemen can feed upon a pun from London to Canterbury, and a new word is am-
sunition for them for a twelvemonth.

Perhaps fome of your readers may not know what I mean by a new word. When any popular character has hazarded in either of the houfes, or in prine, a word that has never before been introduced in converfation, or but feldom ufed in the fenfe he places it, this word becomes fafhionable, and fupplies the place of wit, reafoning, or figmification. For inftance, a long while every thing was immenfe great and inmenfe little, immerre handfome and immenfe ugly. Mifs Tippet from the cloifters, could not drink tea with Mafter Parchment at the White Conduit-houfe, unlefs it was an immense fine day, yer probably it might rain fo immenfe, there was no going without a coach. Then we were bum'd and bumbugg' $d$ upon every occation: the Gazetteer burnbugg'd us into a war, and the French bumbugg'd us into a peace. Anon, every thing was the barber: if even a chimney-fweeper ran againt a decent perion, he was the barber; the barber prefentiy turned into the foaver, and we were trimmed by the faver from St. James's to WTapping. Now we are fabbergafted and bored from morning to night-in the fenate, at Cox's mufeum, at Ranelagh, and even at church. What genders the ridicule fill fronger, is, that it is
adopted by perfons of fenfe and learning, and a man who has quitted the capital but for a few months, upon his return, having loft the polite phrafeology, muft have a fupporter to fland by him, and keep him in countenance; for talking common fenfe.

1 beg, Mr. Editor, that you will exert all your influence, to extirpate the race of infignificants I have pointed out, and to expofe the folly of giving the preference to any particular word in converfation, efpecially when it is barbarous in found, and does not communicate any precife meaning. You will certainly perfuade people of underfanding to difcontinue fo ridicu. lous a practice, and when none but fools and witlings fupport it, they will be the heralds of their own folly, and it will be a certain badge of their ignorance.

The fuccers you have already had, in hanging up in wood, that infignificant character a macaroni, is a happy prefage of accomplin. ing your defign in the undertaking I have now pointed out to you.

> I am, Sir, your's, \&c.

Observator.
2 I am informed by a curious gentleman, who keeps an exact lift of thefe animals, that they have diminithed in number three handred within there two months.

## $P \quad \mathrm{E} T \mathrm{R}$.

Extracts from YOUTH, a Poom; by Hall Hartsomo

sWEET youth, fweet fmiling nymph, divinely fair, Source of all joy, and foe to every care;
With whom full many a fummer's funny morn,
While yet the dew-drop glittered on the thorn, I've fought the cliff, or in the flowery vale Imbibed the fragrance of the evening gale ;
Fair fugitive, whofe eye of heavenly blue, And rofy cheek no longer blefs my view,
Whofe loved idea, which can never fly,
Wakes the fond wih, and heaves the fruitlefs figh,
Thy fweet remembrance now the fong infpire,
And touch the lover with a poet's fire.
What brighter genius, what difinguihed name
Shall lend its luftre to the pleafing theme?
Lives there a man that with fuperior art
Sounds all the deep receffes of the heart;
Calls up the genial hopes, the chilling fears;
Now fhakes with laughter, now diffolves to tears;
Who, Proteus like, at pleafure fhifts the fcene,
Or old, or young, impaffioned, or ferene?
Still faithful to his aim, if fuch there be,
Bleft child of nature, Garrick, thou art he.
Come then, a while forego the thronged applaufe,
Which never-erring judgment juftly draws,
And with the light, the gay defcriptive mufe,
While pleafed her airy travel the purfues,
Recall the happy feene which once was ours,
The fmiles, the graces, and the jocund hours,
With whom we frolicked in our early day,
When pleafure filled her cup without allay.
From every quarter of earth's peopled fphere,
See, at the Mufe's call, what crowds appear,
Eager alike to run life's little fpan,
The gay, the recklefs progeny of man.

Ah, happy race! far happier than they know, Light as the fummer breeze; firft bid to blow, Unceafing as the bufy tribes on wing,
That roam the bloffoms, and defpoil the fpring, Along the verge of that fair feeming hill, Where life afcends, and Hebe fports at will, They move, nor mark upon the neighbouring heights
What envious eyes o'erlook their young delights,
Sufpicion, Rumour with uncertain fare;
And farther up the fiend fharp-vifaged Care;
Bleft ignorance ! to partial views confin'd;
Where fight would injure, who would not be blind?
Young is the fenfe, enjoyment in it's fpring, Hope yet unbroken, fancy on the wing; The jett, the eafy laugh, the wanton wile,
And antick trick which mocks with harmlefs guile,
Thefe are the fweets their youthful morn beflows,
The bloomy fluth of health, and found repofe:
Thrice happy, whom no greater cares employ
Than for to-morrow's fure returning joy.
Still as the eye wide wanders o'er the green, New aims, new objects, crowd the changefal feenes
Here rife the mimick works of warlike hands, There in mock fight engage the marfhal'd bands; Here too the painted galley meets the view, Along the fhores exult th' admiring crew, While o'er the lake it fpreads its filken fails, And all it's ftreamers feel the rifing gales. Nor frown, ye wife, if wifdom deign to hear, Becaufe fuch artlefs trifles meet the ear ;
The rofe fo loved muft bud before it bloom, And yonder oak, that fpreads fo wide a gloom; Beneath whofe arms the flocks and herds repofe, His full-grown honours to an acorn owes. In this fair field are fown the feeds of fame, In each young bofom lives it's native flame, Which through thefe trifles breaks with early ray, Thefe but the dawnings of their brighter day. In peaceful councils this fhall gain renown, For that Bellona wreaths the warlike crown; He too, who gave his galley to the breeze, One day may hold the empire of the feas; And now, even now, elate with fancied power. Enjoys the glories of the future hour.

Pafs'd is the dawn, the boyifn hours are fled ${ }_{3}$ And lo the fripling rears his radiant head. FoL. XV.

O

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

With front erect and brightly beaming eye, Frefh as the far which gilds the evening fky.
As the young plant, the favourite of fome fair,
Her early folace, and her later care,
Uprifing foft, with living verdure crown'd,
Puts forth it's blooms, and fpreads it's fragrance round;
Flufh'd with the gift of health, fweet rofy hue,
Thus breaks the riper ftripling on the view:
In all the pride of youth he ftands difplay'd,
Nor dreams that beauty bloffoms but to fade.
Bleft feafon! brighteft in life's varied year,
Too foon, alas! thy verdures difappear;
Too foon thy rofes wither in the wind,
And leave the fharp unfightly thorn behind,
Mean time from violet beds and wreathed bowers
Advance the graces and the fmiling hours,
With yonder fon of hope to fport and play,
And crown the revels of his flowery May.
No more of artlefs words, which on the tongue
With untaught lifp 'ere-while imperfect hung;
Proud of his opening reafon, nor lefs vain
Of fature, that o'er-tops the younger train,
He glances on them with averted eye,
Admires himfelf, and walks fuperiour by.
Thas fpeeds the morn: now fits the fun on high,
And a fierce luftre breaks through all the kky ;
Parch'd are the flowers and blofioms; all around
The panting flocks lie fcatter'd o'er the ground,
And from the reach of Phœbus' fultry fires
Imbower'd the vifionary mufe retires.
Not thus the glowing youth; he on the fhore,
Where breezy waters spread their grateful flore,
Forthwith difrobes, and in the midway ftood
Allays the tumult of his boiling blood.
Too daring thou, thus fond the deep to brave,
Be taught the dangers of th' infidious wave;
It chills, relaxes, deadly cramps affail;
Ah what fhall then thy boafted art avail,
When with exhaufted limbs thou firiveft in vain
To reach the fhores thou never fhalt regain?
Such was Ambrofio's, fuch Endymion's doom, Oh early loft in youth's ethereal bloom!
6. Twin brothers they, the only loved remains

Of many fons that pay'd a mother's pains.
Il-fated dame! to early forrows bred,
The wretched mourner of a widow'd bed,

Whofe lord the chance of battle fnatch'd away
Ere yet the double offspring faw the day:
But now the blooming pair her hopes renew;
In thefe fhe feems again her lord to view;
Their filial piety, their rifing years,
Soothe all her loffes, and afluage her tears.
'Twas on a day, the fe'verifh heat to cool,
They fought the windings of thie well-known pool,
Along whofe matgin flowers were thickly fpread,
And many a poplar rear'd it's graceful head.
Like two fair fwans, elate in youthful pride,
They breaft the waves, and roll the deep afide ;
They fport, they tofs, now vanifh; now appear;
Fate overlooks them with malignant leer.
Ambrofio now the fafer thore had gain'd,
Endymion ftill within the flood remain'd;
Full oft the former chid his long delay,
In vain, Death challenges the deftin'd prey :
Chill torture now had feiz'd on all his frame, Ambrofio faw, he heard the fearful fcream:
What doubts, what thrilling woes the youth furprize
What boding horrors in his bofom rife!
Swift to relieve into the deep he drove;
Oh fad requital of fraternal love!
Exhauted, faint, Endymion round him clings,
And marrs the generous aid his friendfhip brings.
Vain are all efforts, in th' embrace he holds,
Fate ratifies the indiffoluble folds;
Nor can or youth find grace, or beauty fave
The tender victims from a watry grave;
At once they fink, and once again they rife,
The deep at length ingulphs the precious prize.
Hail, haplefs pair! ye names for ever dear,
Whofe fad remembrance draws the painful tear,
Loved youths, companions of my brighter days,
Thefe mournful rites the fong of friendifip pays;
So may the fong furvive when I decay,
Nor die like you, the bloffom of a day.
But fee, the fun declines, a frefher breeze
Breathes on the flowers, and rufles through the trees:
Far in the vale, where calm retirement dwells,
Mid folitary rocks; and mofs-grown cells,
O'erhung with fhade, that breaks the evening beam;
Now plies the youthful angler on the ftream;
Marks the crifp'd waters with attentive eye,
And cautious flings the well-diffembled fly.
Meantime his toils are footh'd with various founds,
The mingled mufic of the rural grounds,

The thrufh's mellow note, the lark's more fhrill,
The woodman's echo from the neighbouring hill,
While oft the cuckow from the feepy wood
Cheers the foft murmurs of the nether flood.
Thrice happy youth, to whom is given fuch joy!
Thrice happy, whom fuch guiltlefs fports employ!
Such were the dear delights that once were mine, And fuch the fcenes, loved Erne, which fill are thine.
Faireft of floods! with whom my youthful day,
Smooth like thyfelf, trole unperceived away;
Bleft days! when near thy ample wave I ranged,
To all the bufy cares of life eftranged ;
When up the breezy hill each morn I flew, And airy youth gave rapture to the view,
The funny mead, the love-inviting bower,
The rufh-clad hamlet, and the ruin'd tower,
Thy numerous illes with waving verdure crown'd, And azure hills, the landfcape's diftant bound.

SOLIMA; an Arabian Eclogue. Written in the Mear 1768.
From Poems conffing chiefy of Tranflations from the Afratick Languages, $\xi^{2}$. By the very ingenious and learned Mr. Jones, So well known fur bis extraordinary knowledge in the Oriental Languages. Lately publijbed at the Clarendon Prefs, Oxford.

$V$E maids of Aden, hear a loftier tale Than e'er was fung in meadow, bow'r, or dale.
The fmiles of Abelah, and Maia's eyes,
Where beauty plays, and love in flamber lies;
The fragrant hyacinths of Azza's hair,
That wanton with the laughing fummer-air;
Love tinctur'd cheeks, whence rofes feek their bloom,
And lips, from which the Zephyr feals perfume,
Invite no more the wild unpolin'd lay,
But fly like dreams before the morning ray.
Then farewel, love! and farewel, youthful fires!
A nobler warmth my kindled breaft infpires.
Far bolder notes the lif'ning wood fhall fill:
Flow fmonth, ye riv'lets; and, ye gales, be fill.
See yon fair groves that o'er Amana rife,
And with their fpicy breath embalm the fkies;
Where ev'ry breeze fheds incenfe o'er the vales,
And ev'ry thrub the fcent of mukk exhales!
See through yon op'ning glade a glitt'ring feene,
Lawns ever gay, and meadows ever green!
Then afk the groves, and afk the vocal bow'rs,
Who deck'd their firy tops with blooming flow'rs,

## P O E T R Y.

Taught the blue fream o'er fandy vales to flow,
And the brown wild with livelieft hues to glow?

* Fair Solima! the hills and dales will fing,

Fair Solina! the diftant echoes ting.
But not with idle fhows of vain delight,
To charm the foul, or to beguile the fight;
At noon on banks of pleafure to repofe,
Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and rofe;
Not in proud piles to heap the nightly feaft,
Till morn with pearls has deck'd the glowing eaft;
Ah! not for this fhe taught thofe bow'rs to rife ;
And bade all Eden fpring before cur eyes:
Far other thoughts her heav'nly mind employ,
(Hence empty pride! and hence delufive joy!)
To cheer with fweet repaft the fainting gueft;
To lull the weary on the couch of reft;
To warm the trav'ler numb'd with winter's cold;
The young to cherifh, to fupport the old;
The fad to comfort, and the weak protect,
The poor to falter, and the lolt direct:
Thefe are her cares, and this her glorious tafk;
Can heav'n a nobler give, or mortals afk?
Come to thefe groves, and thefe life-breathing glades,
Ye friendlefs orphans, and ye dow'rlefs maids!
With eager hafte your mournful manfions leave,
Ye weak, that tremble, and, ye fick, that grieve;
Here thall foft tents, o'er flow'ry lawns difplay'd,
Ar night defend you, and at noon o'ermade:
Here rofy health the fweets of life will fhow'r, And new delights beguile each varied hour. Mourns there a widow, bath'd in freaming tears?
Stoops there a fire beneath the weight of years?
Weeps there a maid in pining faduefs lefr,
Of fondling parents, and of hope bereft?
To Solima their forrows they bewail,
To Solima they pour their plaintive tale.
She hears ; and, radiant as the ftar of day,
Through the thick foreft wins her eafy way:
She afks what cares the joylefs train opprefs,
What ficknefs waftes them, or what wants diftrefs;
And as they mourn, fhe lleals a tender figh,
Whilt all her foul fits melting in her eye:
Then with a fmile the healing balm beltows,
And fheds a tear of pity o'er their woes,
Which, as it drops, fome foft-eyed angel bears
Trarisform'd to pearl, and in his boforn wears:

* It was not eafy in this pait of the tranflation to avoid a turn fimilar to that *Pope in the knows defcription of the Man of Rofs.

When, chill'd with fear, the trembling 'pilgrim roves
Through pathlefs defarts, and through tangled groves,
Where mantling darknefs fpreads her dragon wing,
And birds of death their fatal dirges fing,
While yapours pale a dreadful glimm'ring caft,
And thrilling horror howls in ev'ry blaft;
She cheers his gloom with fleams of burfting light,
By day a fun, a beaming moon by night,
Darts through the quiv'ring thades her heav'nly ray,
And fpreads with rifing flow'rs his folitary way.
Ye heav'ns, for this in fhow'rs of fweetnefs fhed
Your mildeft influence o'er her favour'd head!
Long may her name, which diftant climes fhall praife $P_{2}$
Live in our notes, and bloflom in our lays;
And, like an od'rous plant, whofe blufhing flow'r
Paints ev'ry dale, and fweetens ev'ry bow'r,
Borne to the fkies in clouds of foft perfume,
For ever flourifh, and for ever bloom !
There grateful fongs, ye maids and youths, renew,
While frefh-blown vi'lets drink the pearly dew;
O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damfels rove,
And gales of fragance breathe from Hager's grove.
So fung the youth, whofe fweetly-warbled itrains
Fair Mena heard, and Saba's fpicy plains.
Sooth'd with his lay the ravifh'd air was calm,
The winds fcarce whifper'd o'er the waving palm ;
The camels bounded o'er the flow'ry lawn,
Like the fwift oftrich, or the fportful fawn;
Their filken bands the liff'ning, rofe-buds rent,
And twin'd their bloffoms round his vocal tent:
He fung, till on the bank the moonlight flept, And clofing flow'rs beneath the night-dew wept,
Then ceas'd, and flumber'd in the lap of reft
Till the fhrill lark had left his low-built nef.
Now haftes the fwain to tune his rapt'rous tales
In other meadows, and in other vales.

## A Persian Song of Hafiz; from the fame.

SW E E T maid, if thou wouldft charm my fight, And bid thefe arms thy neck infold;
That rofy cheek, that lily hand,
Would give thy poet more delight
'Than all Bocara's vaunted gold,
Than all the gems of Samarcand.

## P O E T R Y.

Boy, let yon liquid ruby flow, And bid thy penfive heart be glad, Whate'er the frowning zealots fay:
Tel! them, their Eden cannot fhow
A fream fo clear as Rocnabad,
A bow'r fo fweet as Mofellay,
O! when thefe fair perfidious maids,
Whofe eyes our fecret haunts infelt,
Their dear deffructive charms difplay
Each glance my tender breaft invades,
And robs my wounded foul of reft,
As Tartars feize their deftin'd prey.
In vain with love our bofoms glow:
Can all our tears, can all our fighs
New luftre to thofe charms impart?
Can cheeks, where living rofes blow,
Where nature fpreads her richeft dyes,
Require the borrow'd glofs of art?
Speak not of fate-ah! clange the theme,
And talk of odours, talk of wine, Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom:
'Tis all a clond, 'tis all a dream;
To love and joy thy thoughts confine,
Nor hope to pierce the facred gloom.
Beauty has fuch refiflefs pow'r,
That ev'n the chafte Egyptian dame
Sigh'd for the blooming Hebrew boy;
For her how fatal was the hour,
When to the banks of Nilus came
A youth fo lovely and fo coy?
But ah! fweet maid, my counfel hear:
(Youth fhould attend when thofe adviie
Whom long experience renders fage)
While mufic charms the ravilh'd ear,
While fparkling cups delight our eyes,
Be gay; and fcorn the frowns of age.
What cruel anfwer have I heard!
And yer, by heav'n, 1 love thee fill:
Can aught be cruel from thy lip?
Yet fay, how fell that bitter word
From lips which freams of fweetnefs fill,
Which nought but drops of honey fip?

## ANNUAL" REGISTER, 1772.

Go boldly forth, my fimple lay,
Whofe accents flow with artlefs eafe
Like orient pearls at random frung;
Thy notes are fweet, the damfels fay,
But O! far fweeter, if they pleafe
The nymph for whom thefe notes are fung.

## A Turkish Ode of Msini; from the fame.

HEAR how the nightingales on ev'ry fray Hail in wild notes the fiweet return of May !
The gale, that o'er yon waving almond blows,
The verdant bank with filver blofoms flows:
The fmiling feafon decks each flow'ry glade;
Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.
What gales of fragance feent the vernal air! Hill, dales, and woods their lovelieft mantles wear.
Who knows what cares await that fatal day,
When roder guft fhall banifh gentle May?
Ev'r death, perhaps, our valleys will invade;
Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of foring will fade.
The tulip now its varied hue difplays,
And freds, like Ahmed's eye, celeftial rays. Ah, nation ever faishful, ever true,
The joys of youth, while May invites, purfue!
Will not thefe notes your tim'rous minds perfuade? Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fring will fade.

The fparkling dewdrops o'er the lilies play Like orient pearis, or like the beams of day. If love and mirth your anton thoughts engage, Attend, ye nymphs! (A poet's words are fage.) While thas you fit beneath the trembling hade; Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.

The frefl-blown rofe like Zeineb's cheeks appears, When pearls, like dewdrops, glitter in her ears.
The charms of youth at once are feen and paft, And nature fays, "They are too fweet to laft." So blooms the rofe, and fo the bluming maid! Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of ipring will fade.

See yon anemonies their ieaves unfold
With rubies flaming, and with living gold!
While cryllal mow'rs from weeping clouds defcend, Enjoy the prefence of thy tuneful friend.
Now, while the wines are brought, the fofa's laid ; Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.:

The plants no more are dried, the meadows dead, No more the rofe-bud hangs her penfive head. The fhrubs revive in vallies, meads, and bow'rs, And ev'ry ftalk is diadem'd with flow'rs: In filken robes each hillock flands array'd; Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.

Clear drops each morn impearl the rofe's bloom, And from its leaf the Zephyr drinks perfume. The dewy buds expand their lucid ftore ; Be this our wealth: ye damfels, afk no more. Though wife men envy, and though fools upbraid; Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.

The dewdrops, fprinkled by the mufky gale, Are chang'd to effence cre they reach the dale. The mild blue fky a rich pavilion fpreads, Without our labour, o'er our favour'd heads. Let others toil in war, in arts, or trade; Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.

Late gloomy winter chill'd the fullen air, Till Soliman arofe, and all was fair.
Soft in his reign the notes of love refound, And pleafure's rofy cup goes freely round. Here on the bank, which mantling vines o'erihade; Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.

May this rude lay from age to age remain, A true memorial of this lovely train. Come, charming maid, and hear thy poet fing, Thyfelf the rofe, and He the bird of Spring: Love bids him fing, and Love will be obey'a; Be gay: too foon the flow'rs of fpring will fade.

We make no doubt but our Readers will, by this time, be highly pleafed to read our Autbor's Imitation of Petrarch, in the follorwing Elegy upos Laura.

IN this fair feafon, when the whifp'ring gales Drop fnow'rs of fragrance o'er the bloomy vales, From bow'r to bow'r the vernal warblers play;
The fkies are cloudlefs, and the meads are gay;
The nightingale in many a melting ftrain
Sings to the groves, "Here mirth and beauty reign:"
But me, for ever bath'd in gufhing tears,
No mirth enlivens, and no beauty cheers:
The birds that warble, and the flow'rs that bloom;
Relieve no more this folitary gloom.

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

I fee, where late the werdant meadow fmil'd, .
A joylefs defart, and a dreary wild.
For thofe dear eyes, that pierc'd my heart before,
Are clos'd in death, and charm the world no more:
Loft are thofe treffes, that outhine the morn,
And pale thofe cheeks, that might the fkies adorn. Ah death ! thy hand has cropt the faireft flow'r,
That fhed its fmiling rays in beauty's bow'r;
Thy dart has lay'd on yonder fable bier
All my foul lov'd, and all the world held dear,
Celeftial fweetnefs, love-infpiring youth,
Soft-ey'd benevolence, and white-rob'd truth.
Hard fate of man, on whom the heav'ns beftow
A drop of pleafure for a fea of woe!
Ah, life of care, in fears or hopes confum'd,
Vain hopes, that wither 'ere they well have bloom'd!
How oft, emerging from the fhades of night,
Laughs the gay morn, and fpreads a purple light,
But foon the gathering clouds o'erfhade the fkies,
Red lightnings play, and thund'ring florms arife !
How oft a day, that fair and mild appears,
Grows dark with fate, and mars the toil of years !

* Not far remov'd, yet hid from diftant eyes,

Low in her fecret grot a Naiad lies;
Steep arching rocks, with verdant moís o'ergrown,
Form her rude diadem, and native throne:
There in a gloomy cave her waters fleep,
Clear as a brook, yet as an ocean deep.
But when the waking flow'rs of April blow,
And warmer fun-beams melt the gather'd fnow,
Rich with the tribute of the vernal rains
The nymph exulting burfts her filver chains:
Her living waves in fparkling columns rife, And thine like rainbows to the funny fkies.
From cliff to cliff the falling waters roar,
Then die in murmurs, and are heard no more.
Hence, foftly flowing in a dimpled ftream,
The cryftal Sorga fpreads a lively gleam,
From which a thoufand rills in mazes glide,
And deck the banks with fummer's gayeft pride;
Brighten the verdure of the fmiling plains,
And crown the labour of the joyful fwains.

[^28]
## P O E T R Y.

Firft on thofe banks (ah, dream of fhort delight!)
The charms of Laura ftruck my dazzled fight,
Charms, that the blifs of Eden might reftore,
That heav'n might envy, and mankind adore.
1 faw-and $O$ ! what heart could long rebel?
I faw, I lov'd, and bade the world farewel.
Where'er the mov'd, the meads were frefh and gay,
And ev'ry bow'r exhal'd the fweets of May;
Smooth flow'd the ftreams, and foftly blew the gale;
And rifing flow'rs impurpled every dale;
Calm was the ocean, and the fky ferene;
An univerfal fmile o'erfpread the fhining fcene:
But when in death's cold arms entranc'd fhe lay,
(* Ah, ever dear, yet ever fatal day!)
O'er all the air a direful gloom was fpread;
Pale were the meads, and all their blofloms dead;
The clouds of April thed a baleful dew,
All nature wore a veil of deadly hue.
Go, plaintive breeze, to Laura's flow'ry bier, Heave the warm figh, and fhed the tender tear. There to the awful fhade due homage pay, And foftly thus addrefs the facred clay:
"S Say, envied earth, that doft thofe charms infold,
"Where are thofe cheeks, and where thofe locks of gold?
"Where are thofe eyes, which oft the Mufe has fung?
". Where thofe fwect lips, and that enchanting tongue?
"Ye radiant treffes, and thou, nectar'd fmile,
" Ye looks that might the melting fkies beguile,
"You robb'd my foul of reft, my eyes of fleep,
"You taught me how to love, and how to weep."
No fhrub o'erhangs the dew-befpangled vale,
No bloffom trembles to the dying gale,
No flow'ret bluthes in the morning rays,
No ftream along the winding valley plays,
But knows what anguifh thrills my tortur'd breaft, What pains confume me, and what cares infeft. At blufh of dawn, and in the gloom of night, Her pale-eyed phantom fwims before my fight, Sits on the border of each purling rill, Crowns ev'ry bow'r, and glides o'er ev'ry hill. Flows the loud riv'let down the mountain's brow?
Or pants the Zephyr on the waving bough ?
Or fips the lab'ring bee her balmy dews,
And with foft ftrains her fragrant toil purfues?
Or warbles from yon filver-bloffom'd thorn
The wakeful bird, that hails the rifing morn?

[^29]
## 204. ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

My Laura's voice in many a foothing note
Floats through the yielding air, or feems to float. "Why fill thy fighs," fhe fays, "this lonely bow'r?
"Why down thy bofom flows this endlefs fhow'r?
"Complain no more ; but hope ere long to meet
"Thy much-lov'd Laura in a happier feat.
*Here fairer fcenes detain my parted fhade,
*S Suns that ne'er fet, and flow'rs that never fade:
of Through cryftal fkies I wing my joyous light,
"And revel in eternal blaze of light,
"See all thy wand'rings in that vale of tears,
"A And fmile at all thy hopes, at all thy fears;
"Death wak'd my foul, that flept in life before,
"And op'd theefe brighten'd eyes to fleep no more." She ends: the fares, that will no more reveal,
Fix on her clofing lips their facred feal.
" Return, fweet fhade!" I wake, and fondly fay,
"O, cheer my gloom with one far-beaming ray!
"Return : thy charms my forrow will difpel,
"And fnatch my firit from her mortal cell;
"Then, mix'd with thine, exulting fhe fhall fly,
"And bound enraptur'd through her native fky."
She comes no more: my pangs more fierce return;
Tears gufh in fireams, and fighs my bofom burn.
Ye banks, that oft my weary limbs have borne,
Ye murm'ring brooks, that learnt of me to mourn,
Ye birds, that tune with ase your plaintive lay,
Ye groves, where love once taught my fieps to fray,
You, ever fweet and ever fair, renew
Your frains melodious, and your blooming hue;
But not in my fad heart can blifs remain,
My heart, the haunt of never-ceafing pain!
Hencerorth, to fing in fmoothly warbled lays
The fmiles of youth, and beauty's heav'nly rays;
'To fee the morn her early charms unfold,
Her checks of rofes, and her curls of gold;
Led by the facred Muie at noon to rove
O'er tufted mountain, vale, or fhady grove;
'To watch the ftars, that gild the lucid pole,
And view yon orbs in mazy order roll;
To hear the tender nightingale complain,
And warble to the woods her am'rous ftrain;
No more fhall thefe my penfive foul delight,
But each gay vifion melts in endlefs night.
Nymphs, that in glimm'ring glades by moonlight dance,
And ye, that through the liquid cryfal glance,
That of have heard my facly pleafing $\therefore . \therefore$ oan,
Bebold me now a lifelefs marte grown.

## P O E T R Y.

Ah! lead me to the tomb where Laura lies:
Clouds, fold me round, and, gather'd darknefs, rife !
Bear me, ye gales, in death's foft flumber laid,
And, ye bright realms, receive my fleetiug thade!

ODE for the NEw YEAR, Jan. I, $777^{2}$, as performed before their Majefties and the Royal Fanily. Written by William Whitehead, E/q; and Set to Mufic by Dr. Boyce.

A$T$ length the fleeting year is $o^{\prime} \mathrm{c}$, And we no longer are deceiv'd;
The wars, the tumults are no more, Which Fancy rais'd, and Fear believ'd.
Each diflant object of ditrefs,
Each phantom of uncertain guefs
The bufy mind of man could raife,
Has taught e'en Folly to beware ;
At fleets and armies in the air,
The wond'ring crowd has ceas'd to gaze.
And fhall the fame dull cheats again
Revive, in fale fucceffion roil'd?
Shall fage Experience warn in vain,
Nor the new Year be wifer than the old?
Forbid it, ye protecting pow'rs,
Who guide the months, the days, the hours,
Which now advance on rapid wing!
May each new fpectre of the night
Diffolve at their appronching light,
As fly the wintry damps the foft return of Spring?
True to herfelf if Britain prove, What foreign foes has the to dread!
Her facred laws, her fovereign's love, Her virtuous pride, by Freedom bred, Secure at once domeftic eafe,
And awe th' afpiring nations into peace.
Did Rome e'er court a tyrant's fmiles,
Till Faction wrought the civil frame's decay?
Did Greece fubmit to Philip's wiles,
Till her own faithlefs fons prepar'd the way?
True to herfelf if Britain prove, The warring world will league in vain.
Eer facred laws, her fovereign's love,

- Her empire boundlefs as the main,

Will guard at once domeftic eafe,
And awe th' afpiring nations into peace.

The ODE performed at the Opening of the New Exbibition Room of the Royal Incorporated Society of Artifts of Great-Britain, written by E. Lloyd, Author of "The Powers of the Pen," EGc. and fet to Music by Mr. Hook.

## -Ingenuas didicife fideliter Artes <br> Emollit Mores, nec finit efe feros.

, $T$ WAS where grim Mars with ruin frew'd the plains And wide difplay'd the terrors of his reign,
While Difcord wav'd her crimfon wings,
Dripping with the blood of Kings,
Britannia wept forlorn to fee
Death revel 'midft her progeny;
Then alk'd of heav'n to temper, not debafe,
The favage fiercenefs of her warlike race.
Ye Pow'rs! foothe a mother's care;
Propitious to a mother's prayer,
Vouchfafe a boon that may afluage
My martial Ifland's burning rage '
The Pen, the Pencil, and the Lyre,
Might gentler bravery infpire,
And manners mild infufe-
Then fend, O Heav'n! the Mufe.
Her pray'r prevail'd-from Heav'n the Mufe defcends, And in her train each liberal Art attends.

In fofter murmurs let the hills
Pour down frefh Heliconian rills;
Ye vales, with groves of laurel fwell,
The Mufe now deigns with you to dwell.
Hark! thro' the enchanted ifle
The choir of Phobbus fings !
They teach the Warrior's brow to fmile ${ }_{j}$ And tame the hearts of Kings !
Tamte, not enfeeble-firmer is the fteel
When made the polifh of the file to feel.
The Sifer of the Pencil came
With thefe-another and the fame-
She came and lent her plaftic hand
To humanize the favage land:
Iris on her fteps attended,
And the mimic colours blended.

## P O E T R Y.

Hail ! wond'rous art! whofe pow'r is fuch
With mightieft magic fraught,
It gives with a Promethean touch
To colour life and thought!
Not 不gypt's fkill fo well can fave, And give the form t' elude the grave;
When Fate condemns, thy hand reprieves, And after death the perfon lives!
Vain are the ravages of Time ;
Thy pencil gives eternal prime :
When Delia moulders in the tomb, On Canvas fhe retains her bloom.
From thee a new Creation grew,
Adorn'd with ev'ry living hue
That Phœbus' orb illumes :
Each moral quality, no more
Abitracted notions, as before,
A perfon'd fhape affumes.
Each paffion by the Pencil drees'd
Is better to the mind
Than in the Writer's page ;
And Virtues, which with languor pine When pedant Moralits define, In Cherub forms engage. Picture, Mufic of the Eye, Might tempt a Seraph from the fky, ${ }^{\prime}$ Mid kindred forms on earth to roam, And think it his celeftial home.
Lefs is the ardour cold Narration gives,
Or Fame hiftoric kindles in the breaf,
Than when the war in glowing colours lives,
And Herocs on the canvas field conteft;
And lefs energic holy Prelates call
To penitence, than Raphael's pictur'd Paul.
What were life without tie Mufe?
Toil that Wirdom would refufe;
Nought of living but the breath,
Days of blood, and nights of death.
Genius of Arts! here turn thy eyes,
Behold to thee this Temple rife!
Lo! thy Priefts, a facred band,
Round thy Altar mufing ftand;
The fweet Enthufiafts deign $t$ ' infpire,
And fill their breafts with thoughts of fire!
When living tables they defign,
Stamp thou thyfelf on ev'ry line:

## A NNUAL REGISTER, $177^{\circ}$

Teach the Paffions how to glow,
And Virtue's comely femblance fhow;
Bid.her ev'ry charm unfold,
And men reform as they behold.
Let Vice with Gorgon terrors fcare,
And bid her votaries beware-
Open Clio's brighteft page,
Where Honour's noblefr deeds engage!
To make her charms fill more inflame,
Contraft them with the fhade of Shame!
Let Brutus here each danger brave, And Cæfar fab, his Rome to fave.
There teams of Slaves in Tyrant's chain,
Teach Britons Slav'ry to difdain;
And from Britannia's annals bring
The Portraits of a Patriot King.
Albion, thus thy gifts poffeffing,
Shall abound in ev'ry blefling;
Greater fhall her Monarchs be,
Nobler her Nobility;
To Patriots fhall her Peafants turn, And with the love of Freedom burne
The Pow'r defcends! from his aufpicious nod
The Temple lives, and Thews the prefent God.
Behold! the Arts around us bloom, And this Mufe-devoted Dome, Rival the Works of Athens and of Rome.

IN SCRIPTION for the neglected Column in the Palace of Sto Mark at Florence. Written in the Rear 1740. Dy the Mono Horace Walpole, E/q.

${ }^{1}$SCAP'D a * race, whofe vanity ne'er rais'd A monument but when themfelves it prais'd.
Sacred to Truth, O! let this column rife, Pure from falfe trophies and infcriptive lyes!
Let no enflavers of their country here
In impudent relievo dare appear:
No pontiff by a ruin'd nation's blood Lufting to aggrandize his baflard brood: Be here no + Clement, $\ddagger$ Alexander feen, No pois'ning § cardinal, or pois'ning || queen;

[^30]No Cofmo, or the * bigot duke, or $\dagger$ he Great from the wounds of dying liberty. No $\ddagger$ Lorainer-one lying § arch fuffice To tell his virtues and his victories: Beneath his foftring eye how $\|$ commerce thriv'd. Beneath his fmile how drooping arts reviv'd: Let it relate, e'er fince his rule begun, Not what he has, but what he hould have done.

Level with freedom, let this pillar mourn, Nor rife, before the radiant blifs return ; Then tow'ring boldly to the Ikies proclaim Whate'er thall be the patriot hero's name, Who, a new Brutus, fhall his country free, And, like a god, fhall fay, Let there be liberty.

## The EnTAIL. AFable. By the Same.

TN a fair fummer's radiant morn, A butterfly divinely born, Whofe lineage dated from the mud Of Noah's or Deucalion's flood, Long hov'ring round a perfum'd lawn, By various gults of odours drawn, At laft eftablifh'd his repore On the rich bofom of a rofe. The palace pleas'd the lordly guef:
What infect own'd a prouder nett?
The dewy leaves luxurious fhed
Their balmy odours o'er his head, And with their filken tapeftry fold His limbs, enthron'd on central gold; He thinks the thorns embattled round To guard his caftle's lovely mound. And all the bufh's wide domain Subfervient to his fancied reign.

* Colmo III.

7 Cofmo the Great enflaved the republics of Florence and Sienna,
$\ddagger$ Francis II. Duke of Lorain, which he gave up to France, againft the command of his mother, and the peritions of all his fubjects, and had Tufcany in excha ige.
§ The triumphal arch erected to him without the Por*a San Gallo.
If Two infcriptions over the leffer arches call him "heftitutor Commercii, and Propagator Bonarum Aruium," as his fatue on horfeback trampling on the Turks, on the fummit, reprefents the victories that he was defigned to gain over that people, when he received the command of the Emperor's armies, but was prevented by fome fevers.

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772。

Such ample bleffings fwell'd the fly!
Yet in his mind's capacious eye
He roll'd the change of mortal things,
The common fate of flies and kings.
With grief he faw how lands and honours
Are apt to flide to various owners;
Where Mowbrays dwelt, how grocers dwell,
And how cits buy what barons fell.
© Great Phebus, patriarch of my line,
"Avert fuch thame from fons of thine!
"To them confrm thefe roofs," he faid;
And then he fwore an oath fo dread,
The ftonteft wafp that wears a fword
Had trembled to have heard the word!

* If law can rivet down entails,
" Thefe manors ne'er fhall pafs to fnails.
"I fiwear," -and then he fmote his ermine--
"Thefe towers were never built for vermin." A caterpiller grovell'd near,
A fubtle flow conveyancer,
Who fummon'd, waddles with his quill
To draw the haughty infect's will;
None but his heirs muf own the fpot,
Begotten, or to be begot:
Each leaf he binds, each bud he ties
To eggs of eggs of butterflies. When lo! how fortune loves to teaze
Thofe who would dietate her decrees! A wanton boy was pafing by;
The wanton child beheld the fly,
And eager ran to feize the prey; But too impetuous in his play, Crufh'd the proud tenant of an hour, And fiwept away the manfion-flow'r.
** This piece was occafoned by the author being afked (after be bad finibed
*the little cafle" of Strawbery-bill, and adorned it wuith the portraits and. arms of bis anceffors) if be did not defgn to entail it on his family?

EPILOGUE to the FASHIONABLE LOVER。
Spoken by Mrs. Barry.

[^31]
## P O E T R Y.

To a mere novice, and prefcribe fome plan
How you would have me live with my good man?
Tell me, if I fhould give each paffing hour
To love of pleafure or to love of power;
If with the fatal thirft of defperate play
I fhou'd tern day to night and night to day?
Had I the faculty to make a prize
Of each pert animal that meets my eyes,
Say are thefe objects worth my ferious aim:
Do they give happinefs, or health, or fame?
Are hecatombs of lovers' hearts of force
To deprecate the demons of divorce?
Speak, my advifers, fhall I gain the plan
Of that bold club, which gives the law to man,
At their own weapons that proud fex defies, And fets up a new female paradife?
Lights for the ladies! Hark, the bar-bells found!
Show to the club-room-See the glafs goes round-
Hail, happy meeting of the good and fair,
Soft relaxation from domeftic care ;
Where virgin minds are early train'd to loo,
And all Newmarket opens to the view.
In thefe gay feenes fhall I affeet to move,
Or pafs my hours in dull domeftic love?
Shall I' to rural folitudes defcend
With Tyrrel my protector, guardian, friend?
Or to the rich Pantheon's round repair,
And blaze the brightef heathen goddefs there
Where thall I fix? Determine, ye who know,
Shall I renounce my hufband, or Soho?
With eyes half-open'd, and an aching head,
And ev'n the artificial rofes dead,
When to my toilette's morning tafk refign'd,
What vifitations then may feize my mind!
Save me, juft Heav'n, from fuch a painful life, And make me an unfafionable wife!

## The DOWNFALL of ROME.

## From the celebrated VANHARON.

ROME fcarce o'er ruin'd Carthage rais'd her head, When with her manners firit ber fame decay'd;
No longer blamelefs poverty her boaft,
Her faith grew dubious, and her honour lon!
Then firt her rifing glory felt her fhade,
Her valour cool'd;-no rivals to invade.

Self-intereft grew, increafing vice prevail'd;
Profperity her heavy eye-lids feal'd;
And fhe, who rofe in arms and virtue great, Sunk the vaft prey of luxury and fate.
'Twas then Security :-a deadly gueft,
Firft ftood beneath her Capital confefs'd :
"Romans (fhe cry'd) enough of war is pafs'd,
or Let peace your happy altars blefs at laft:
"Commerce and rich Abundance both are mine,
" I give the Earth to fmile, the Sun to fhine !
"S Safe in my guardian care yourfelves repofe,
"Rome is too great to dread the name of foes:
:Her's be the fweets of riches and of eafe!
"Qaeen of the earth and emprefs of the feas!" Had Afra's fons fuch fophiftry believ'd,
No wonder if th' impoftreis had deceiv'd! But when fuch founds deluded Rome could hear, Rome! that deriv'd her Majefty from war !
What blufhes, Mars, mult have obfcur'd thy face,
To fee the flame of thy degenerate race!
Yet fee, how, footh'd by thefe inchanting arts,
The cars'd contagion fpreads thro' Roman hearts!
A feeble frontier thow'd her waining pow'r,
Arms were forgot, and Glory was no more!
Her Tribunes in the Senate chofe to jar,
Security awak'd domettic war:
No more her Confuls rofe in Virtue great,
Wealth nurs'd Ambition; and Ambition State;
To rife to Honours by the purchas' $d$ voice,
Or make fome diftant Government their choice;
Where the proud Prator might the nations fleece, And glean the fpoils of Afia and of Greece!
Thefe were the arts the Roman Youth were taught,
To buy, then fell the venal herd they bought :
Thofe Limbs each manly exercife difdain'd,
Now Vice enfeebled, and Dihonour fain'd;
Then foreign Eunuchs from the Memphian fhore,
Imported rites obfcene, unknown before.
And Virtue, guardian of the Roman ftate, Averfe withdrew:-and left the reft to Fate!

The Veteran, then, in arms untaught to yield, If penfive as he crofs'd the Martian field;
From the lewd fons of wantonnefs and eafe,
Was forc'd to hear fatyric taunts like thefe:
${ }^{6}$ Go, ufelefs Warrior! hide that batter'd face,
*Thy looks the Roman elegance difgrace!
"Peace, and her fofter arts our manners fuit,
o. What is the foldier but a figbting Brute?

## P O E T' R Y.

"War is no more -we know no hoftile land!
© The beardlefs boy our legions may command;
"With harmlefs pomp their enfigns now may flow!
"f What is an army paid for, but for fhow?
" Go bear thy murmurs to the Thracian thore,
" Where difcord reigns, and waves eternal roar ;
" There to the favage natives point thy fcars,
"f And teach Barbarians all thy boafted wars!
" Recount thy deeds, relate thy tedious fight;
"We want not to be valiant-but polite!
"Or haft thou got a hoard of Punic gold?
"Go buy a Poft,-for Pofts are to be fold:
"Elfe-glad obey the Stripling you defpife,
"This is no age, my Friend, for you to rife !"
The Roman now, who once with fcorn could view
The pomp of Kings, himfelf as fumptuous grew!
Then firft prevail'd Magnificence and Drefs, And Luxury was heighten'd to excefs.
To pleafe her Tafte, and fpread her coftly Board,
Each Clime was plundered, and each Sea explor'd:
In early days that blef's'd the Roman fate,
'Twas virtuous Poverty confirm'd ber great:
But now Security has wrought her bane,
And Wealth and Pride have darken'd all the fcene:
As fordid Intereft fways, your Paffions move, And Av'rice has expell'd the Public Love!
No Nation now can on your Faith rely,
When all is fold-your Idol Gold can buy!
If Truth a Quintus or a Decius praife,
You cry, "Such patterns fuit not modern days!
"S Thofe fimple manners Sabines might become,
" But ill befit the majefty of Rome!
"A mere chimera is the Patriot's name,
" Ambition be our guide! and Wealth our aim!
" Riches each happy quality include,
" Wit, Courage, Learning, Honefty, and Blood.
"And he whom Lands or Pow'r diftinguifh great,
"Has all the Virtues ufeful to the State."
Thus Public Good, hy Private Int'reft fway'd,
Neglected pin'd, and dwindled to a fhade ;
Corruption as it gain'd the venal pof,
Strove of its Bargain fill to make the moft;
Av'rice the wealthy Province chofe her prey,
Exaction, Rapine, liv'd beneath her fway;
And the lax finews of a feeble ftate,
Were marks of Rome's inevitable fate.
O Rome! who in thy glory's cloudlefs morn,
Couldat view the Tyrants of the Earth with fcorn:

## 214 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

When Kings beheld thy Senators with awe, And thy leait mandate gave the nations law!
Dejected norw from Virtue's radiant height, Crufn'd by their own corrupted weight,
See, Hike a dying lamp, thy Freedom glow; And wait Ambition's meditated blow!
Far fooner would I tread Caranea's fhores,
Where Etna all her fierce explofions pours,
Than longer chufe, degenerate Rome, to reft.
A hopeleis Native, in thy fatal brealt
When Virtue once her facred Senfe withdraws,
Weak is the rev'rence paid to flighted Laws!
Where Pow'r but courts the firf advent'rous hand, Soon Liberty forfakes the dangerous land.

Happy had Rome thofe ufeful maxims known, While yet her Strength and Vigour were her own;
But lull'd in falfe Security fhe lay,
And doz'd fair Freedom's laft remains away, Till, not one fpark of Virtue left to fave, She funk in Death,-Corruption dug her grave.

Verfes by a young Africain Negro Woman, at Bofon in Nerw-England; whbe did not quit her orwn country till Jhe rvas ten years old, and bas not beew above eight in Bofon.

## RECOLLECTION.

To Mifs A——M———numbly infrribed by the Authoredso

MNEME, begin; infpire, ye facred Nine! Your vent'rous Afric in the deep defign.
Do ye rekindle the coeleftial fire,
Ye god-like powers! the glowing thoughts infpire,
Immortal Porw'r! I trace thy facred fpring,
Affit my frains, while I thy glories ling.
By thee, pait acts of many thoufand years,
Rang'd in due order, to the mind appears;
The long-forgot thy gentle hand conveys,
Returns, and foft upon the fancy plays.
Calm, in the vifions of the night he pours
Th' exhautlefs creafures of his fecret ftores. Swift from above he wings his downy flight Thro' Pbabe's realm, fair regent of the night, Thence to the raptur'd poet gives his aid,
Dwells in his heart, or hovers round his head;
To give infruction to the lab'ring mind,
Difufing light cceleftana and refin'd.

## P O E T R Y.

Still he purfues, unweary'd in the race,
And wraps his fenfes in the pleafing maze.
The Fieav'nly Phantom points the actions done
In the paft worlds, and tribes beneath the fun.
He , from his throne in $\mathrm{ev}^{\prime} \mathrm{ry}$ human breaft,
Has rice condemn'd, and ev'ry airtue blefs'd.
Sweet are the founds in which thy words we hear,
Coleftial mufic to the ravifh'd ear.
We hear thy voice, refounding o'er the plains,
Excelling Maro's fiveet Menellian ftrains.
But awful Thou! to that, perfidious race,
Who forn thy warnings, nor the good embrace;
By Thbe unveil'd, the horrid crime appears,
Thy mighty hand redoubled fury bears;

While through each breaft the dire contagion flows,
Now turn and leave the rude ungraceful fene,
And paint fair Virtue in immortal green.
For ever flourifh in the glowing veins,
For ever flourih in poetic ftrains.
Be T'by employ to guide my early days,
And Thine the tribute of my youthfullays.
Now * eigbteen years their deftin'd courfe have rum,
In due fucceffion, round the central fun;
How did each folly unregarded pafs!
But fure 'tis graven on eternal brafs!
To recolleet, ingtorious I return;
${ }^{2}$ Tis mine pait follies and paft crimes to moarn.
The virtue, ah! unequal to the vice,
Will fcarce afford fmall reafon to rejoice.
Such, Recollection ! is thy pow'r, high thron'e
In ev'ry breaft of mortals, cver own'd.
The wretch, who dar'd the vengeance of the fkies,
At laft awakes with horror and furprize.
By Thee alarm'd, he fees impending fate,
He howls in anguifh, and repents too late.
But oft thy kindnefs moves with timely fear
The furious rebel in his mad career.
Thrice blefs'd the man, who in tby facred fhring Improves the refuge from the wrath divine.

## Her age.

To a Lady who greatly admired the Spanish Poetry.

## In the Manser of Alonzo de Arcilla.

WHEN I would thy beauties paint, All the pow'r of verfe is faint;
Though a haplefs, hopelefs Lover,
All thy charms I can difcover ;
Charms are only found in thee,
Charms which 'tis unfafe to fee;
Charms which might a Hermit bribe,
Charms no language can defcribe.
Where words no fit ideas raife,
Silence beft expreffes praife.
But when I explore thy mind,
A new world or charms I find;
Every virtue, every grace,
There poffefs their proper place;
When of thefe I think awhile,
Raptures foon my foul beguile.
For too ftrong, too clear a light,
Suits not either fenfe, or fight!
All we can do is to gaze,
Sweetly loft in fond amaze.
Fairef Flavia, fav'rite Maid!
Let thefe artlefs lays perfuade.
Not that I am ikill'd in verfe,
Or thy conquefts can rehearfe;
But what I did long conceal,
That thy beauty's force I feel,
And in mournful numbers figh,
For thofe charms by which I die.
Let them tell-what would you more? -
That I expire, and yet adore.
Upon the Earl of Chatham's Verfes to Mr. Garrick.

V 7HEN Peleus' fon, untaught to yield, Wrathful forfook the hoftile field,
His breaft ftill warm with heav'nly fire,
He tun'd the lay, and fwept the lyre.
So Chatham, whofe exalted foul Pervaded and infpir'd the whole, Where far, by martial glory led, Britain her fails and banner fpread,

Retires, tho' Wifdom's God diffuades,
And feeks repofe in rural fhades;
Yet thither comes the god confeft,
Celeftial form, a well-known gueft.
Nor flow he moves with folemn air,
Nor on his brow hangs penfive care ;
Nor in his hand th' hifloric page
Gives leflons to experienc'd age;
As when in vengeful ire he rofe,
And plann'd the fate of 'Britain's foes;
While the wing'd hours obedient ftand,
And infant fpeed the dread command.
Chearful he came, all blithe and gay,
Fair blooming, like the fon of May ;
Adown his radiant froulder hung
A harp, by all the mufes frung.
Smiling, he to his friend refign'd
This foother of the human mind.
On the Royal Marriage Act.
$Q_{\text {Abfurd, as I'm alive: }}^{\text {UOTH Dick to This Act appears }}$
To take the Crown at eighteen years,
The Wife at twenty-five.
The myffry how fhall we explain?
For, fure, as * Dowdefwell faid,
Thus early if they're fit to reign
They muft be fit to rwed!
Quoth Tom to Dick, 一Thou art 2 fool,
And little know't of life;
Alas ! 'tis eafier far to rule
A kingdom than a wife.

## Barreaux's celebrated Sonnet,

Grand Dieu! tes jugemens, \&c. Tranflated.

$G$REAT God! thy judgments are fupremely right, T And in thy creatures' blifs is thy delight;
But I have finn'd beyond the reach of grace,
Nor can thy mercy yield thy juftice place.

[^32]So bright, my God, my crimion vices fhine, That only choice of punifhment is thine. Thy effence pure abhors my finful fate, And $e^{\prime} n$ thy clemency confirms my fate. Be thy will done! let, let thy wrath defcend, While tears, like mine, from guilty eyes offend.
Dart thy red bolts, tho' in the dreadful froke, My foul fhall blefs the Being I provoke.
Yet where! O where, can ev'n thy thunders fall?
Chrift's blood o'erfpreads, and thields me from them all.

## AFragment of MILTON from the ITALIAN.

When Milton, then a youth, was at Florence, be fell in love with a yound Lady of great beauty and merit; and as she underfood no Englij乃, be addrefled the following verfes to ber in ber native language, of which be swas not then a perfect maffer.

W
HEN in your language, I unfkill'd, addrefs
The fhort-pac'd efforts of a trammell'd mufe;
Soft Italy's fair critics round me prefs,
And my miftaking paffion thus accufe:
Why, to our tongue's difgrace, does thy dumb love
Strive in rough founds, foft meanings to impart ?
He muft felect his words, who fpeaks, to move:
And points his purpofe at the Hearer's heart.
Then, laughing, they repeat my languid laysNymphs of thy native clime, perhaps they cry,
For whom thou haft a tongue-may feel thy praife:
But we muft underfand ere we comply.
Do thou, my foul's foft hope ! thefe triflers awe :
Tell them, 'tis nothing how, or what I writ ;
Since Love, from filent looks, can language draws
And fooms the lame impertinence of wit.

ODE for bis Majesty's Birth-Day, June. $4,177 \mathrm{~s}$

$H^{1}$ROM fcenes of death, and deep diftrefs, (Where Britain fhar'd her monarch's woe)
Which moft the feeling mind opprefs,
Yet beff to bear the virtuous know,

Turn we our eyes-the cyprefs wreath,
No more the plaintive mufe fhall wear:
The blooming flowers which round her breathe,
Shall form the chaplet for her hair,
And the gay month, which claims her annual fire
Shall raife to fprightly notes the animated lyre.
The lark that mounts on morning wings
To meet the rifing day,
Amidt the clouds exulting fings;
The dewy clouds, whence zephyr fings The fragrance of the May.
The day which gave our Monarch birth,
Recals each nobleft theme of ages paft;
Tells us, whate'er we ow'd to Naflau's worth,
The Brunfwick race confirm'd, and bade it lafto
Tells ús with rapturous joy unblam'd,
And confcious gratitude to feel
Our laws, our liberties reclaim'd
From tyrant pride, and bigot zeal ;
While each glad voice, that wakes the echoing air,
In one united wifh thus joins the general prayer:
Thill ocean quits his favourite ine,
'Till, Thames, thy watry train
No more fhall blefs it's pregnant foil,
May order, peace, and freedom, fmile
Beneath a Brunfwick's reign.

## AGAINSTLIFE. From the Greek of Prosidipput.

WHAT tranquil road, unvex'd by frife, Can mortals choofe thro' human life?
Attend the courts, attend the bar-
There difcord reigns, and endlefs jar. At home the weary wretches find Severe difquietude of mind.
To till the fields gives toil and pain; Eternal terrors fweep the main. If rich, we fear to lofe our ftore; Need and diftrefs await the poor. Sad care the bands of Hymen give; Friendlefs, forlorn, th' unmarried live.
Are children born? we anxious groan;
Childlefs, our lack of heirs we moan.
Wild, giddy-fchemes our youth engage;
Weaknefs and want deprefs old age.
Would Fate then with my wifh comply,
I'd never live, or quickly die.

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

FOR LIFE. From the Greek of Metrodorus.
Th ANKIND may walk, unvex'd by Atrife 'Thro' every road of human life.
Fair wifdom regulates the bar,
And peace concludes the wordy war.
At home aufpicious mortals find
Serene tranquillity of mind.
All-beauteous Nature decks the plain,
And merchants plough for gold the main.
Refpect arifes from our fore;
Security, from being poor.
More joys the bands of Hymen give;
Th' unmarried with more freedom live.
If parents, our bleft lot we own;
Childlefs, we have no caufe to moan.
Firm vigour crowns our youthful ftage;
And venerable hairs, old age.
Since all is good, then who would cry,
"I'd never live, or quickly die?"
The MISER and the MOUSE. An Epigrant from the Greck.
PO Moufe fays a Mifer, "My dear little moufe, Pray what may you pleafe for to want in my houfe?"
Says the Moufe, "Mr. Mifer, pray keep yourfelf quiet, You are fafe in your perfon, your purfe, and your diet: A lodging I want, which e'en you may afford, But none would come here to beg, borrow, or board."

IMPROMPTU, by $M r$. Horace Walpole, on feeing the Duchefs of 2ueenfbury walk at the Princefs Dorwager of Wales's Funeral.

> Wony a Kitty Love his car Would for a Day engage;
> But Prior's Kitty, ever fair, Obtain'd it for an Age.

An EPITAPH on the Monument of the late Worthy and Reverend Mr. Beighton, of Egham, who was Vicar of that Place forty-five Years.

NEAR half an age, with every good man's praife, Among his flock the Jbepherd pars'd his days;
The friend, the comfort, of the fick and poor,
Want never knock'd unheeded at his door;

## P O E T R Y.

Oft when his duty call'd, difeafe and pain Strove to confine him, but they ftrove in vain; All moan his death, his virtues long they try'd, They knew not how they lov'd him till he dy'd; Peculiar bleffings did his life attend, He had no foe, and Camden was his friend.

D. GARRICK.

EPITAPH in Patrickbourn Cburch-yard, Kent, on Mrs. Mary Taylor, Daugbter of Fobn Taylor, E/q; of Bifrone. She died March 1771, aged 9I Kears. By Lady Young.

$B$ENEATH this marble refts the mortal part Of her who once delighted every heart; How good fhe was, and what her virtues were, Her guardian angel can alone declare. The friend, that now this little tribute pays, Too exquifitely feels to fpeak her praife. Yet, wouldft thou know the pious life fhe fpent, How many from her hands receiv'd content, How many breafts that poverty had chill'd, Her charity, with peace, with rapture, fill'd, The village nigh fhall gratify thy ears, And tell thee, fome with words, but moft with tears.

Inscription upon the Monument of Mrs. Pritchard, ewhich was lately put up, at the Eaft end of Weftminfer-Abbey, next to Sbakefpeare, and oppofite to Handel's Morzumzent.

$\uparrow$HIS Tablet is here placed by a voluntary fubfcription of thofe who admired and efteemed her. She retired from the fage, of which fhe had long been the ornament, in the month of April, 1768 , and died at Bath in the month of Augult following, in the 57 th year of her age.

Her comic vein had ev'ry charm to pleafe, 'Twas Nature's dictates breaih'd with Nature's eafe.
E'en when her powers fuftain'd the tragic load,
Full, clear, and jult, the harmonious accents flow'd:
And the big paffions of her feeling heart
Burft freely forth, and ham'd the mimic art.
Off on the feene, with colours not her own, She painted Vice, and taught us what to fhun.
One virtuous track her real life purfu'd;
That nobler part was uniformly good.
\%22 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1972.
Each duty there to fuch perfection wrought,
That, if the Precepts fail'd, th' Example taught.
W. Whitehead. P. I.

IMITATION of Buchanan.
W I TH lufty Youth when I was blefs'd, Thou, Poverty, each joy deny'd; And now, of boundlefs wealth poffers'd,

Decrepid Age awaits my fide.
When life's good things I could have fhar' ${ }_{3}$,
The means to fhare deny'd by Fate; And now, from nothing I'm debarr'd, How taftelefs feems each wifl'd for flate?

## A STANZA on Death, by Voiture, tranfated.

1EATH, when in the fields of Mars, Stalking o'er the blood-ftain'd ground, With dreadful cries and horrid wars, And noife and fury all around; Her near approach you little heed,

When mounted on the fiery fleed:
But has fhe not a different mien, When by the folemn death-bed feen ?
When, fearful, trembling, pale and now, She ftrikes the long-expected blow.
G. Gregorx.

## The PELICAN and the SPIDER: $A$ Fable,

HE fphere of mild, domeftic life, A daughter, mother, miftrefs, wife,
Who fills approv'd, fhall live in ftory,
And gain the height of female glory.
To you,-believe an honeft fong-
The charities of life belong;
Thofe gentler offices, that bind
The focial ties of human kind:
All praifes, but for thefe, decry;
And fame is blafting infamy.
But chief, o'er all, ye wifer fair,
The mother's facred charge revere, -
Pure, heart-ennobling, bleft employ!
Which Saints and Angels learn with joy

## P O E T R Y.

To view from heaven; -which can difpenfe
O'er all the foul their own benevolence.
Hail holy tafk!-‘Tis thine $t^{\prime}$ impart
More virtues to the melting heart:-
Such heights of moral grace to reach
As proud philofophy could never teach.
Maternal love!-The iron-foul'd
Melt at thy touch; the coward, bold
Become at once, thro' rocks will force;
Nor flood, nor fire, can flop their courfe:-
Will brave the Lybian lion wild,
Should danger threat the favourite child.
Is there, whom farhion, pride, or pleafure,
Tempts to forget the living treafure?
Who to their own indulgence grants
That care or coft her infant wants?
What wonder fhould the fage infilt
She yields in Storge to a beaf,
The good abbor, the wits deride her,
And read her hitory in the fpider?-
Who trufts her nurfing to another,
A parent fhe;-but not a mother.
Beneath a vencrable fhade
The pious pelican had made
Her humble neft;-with rapture there
Inceffant ply'd the mother's care
From night to morn, from morn to night,
Nor more her duty than delight,
To watch the tender, chirping brood,
Protect them, and provide their food.
And dewy eve, at morning's fpring,
Soft-canopy'd beneath her wing,
They fiept fecure;-herfelf fuftains,
Patient the cold and drenching rains;
Nor felt nor fear'd the furions from,
Her callow neflings dry and warm.
Whate'cr her early fearch fupplies,
Deny'd her own neceffities,
She gave her young, and prov'd from thence
The luxury of abftinence.
In vain the concert in the grove,
In vain the wing'd affembly ftrove
To tempt her from the nurfery's care;
Her mufic and her mirth were there.
Thus liv'd the, till, one fatal day,
Doom'd all her virtues to difplay,
What time the morning's wifh'd fupply
Elades her utmot induftry.

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

She fifh'd the brook, -fhe div'd the main, Search'd hill, and dale, and wood in vain: Not one poor grain the world affords,
To feed her helplefs, hungry birds.
What fhould fhe do? Ah! fee, they faint;
With unavailing, weak complaint.
Thefe, dearer than her vital breath,
Refign to famine's lingering death?
The thought was frenzy.-No; the prefs'd ${ }^{\text {d }}$
Her fharp beak on her own kind breaft,
With cruel piety, and fed
Her wondering infants as the bled.
"Accept," The cry'd, " dear, pretty crew!
"This facrifice to love and you."
"Mad fool, forbear," exclaim'd a fpider,
That indolently loung'd befide her;
© This horrid act of thine evinces
©S Your ignorance of Courts and Princes.
" Lord, what a creature!-Tear thy neck faft,
©s To give thy peevifh brats a breakfant!
© Hadft thou among the Great refided,
*A And mark'd their manners well, as I did,
©c The mother's mill, much lefs her blood,
"E Is ne'er the well-born infant's food.
at Why there's my lady Ofrich, now,
© Who vifits in the vale below,
${ }^{6}$ Knows all the fafhion on this head;
of Soon as her La'ymip's brought to-bed,
© She-elfe the birth would prove her curfe-
6s Gives it the elements to nurfe.
"\% 'Tis true fome accident may hurt it,

* Its limbs be broken and diflorted;
*Admit there's chance it does not live-
or Pleafure is our prerogative.
*And brooms and brufhes be my ruin,
*S Ere in a neft I'd fit a ftewing:-
" Or, for my duty's fake, forfooth,
*To nurfing facrifice my youth;-
"Ere let my brats my flefh devour,
"I'd eat them up a fcore an hour."
Foul fiend, -the lovely martyr cry'd,
Avaunt! thy horrid perfon hide;
Folly and vice thy foul difgrace;
'Twas thefe, not Pallas, fpoil'd thy face,
And funk thee to the reptile race.
Yes, thy own bowels hung thee theres
A felon, out of nature's care ;-


## P O E T R Y.

${ }^{\text {in }}$ Twixt heaven and earth, abhorr'd of boths
Emblem of felfifhnefs and floth.
Ye Coterieans! who profefs
No bufinefs, but to dance and drefs;
Pantheifts! who no God adore;
Houfewives, that ftay at home no more;
Wives without hulbands, mothers too,
Whom your own children never knew;
Who lefs the bleffed fun efteem
Than lamps and tapers greafy gleam;
Ye morning gamefters, walkers, riders,
Say, are you Pelicans or Spiders?

## The PROGRESS of POETRY.

YE facred nine, your mighty aid impart Affift my numbers, and inlarge my heart! Direct my lyre, and tune each trembling ftring,
While Poetry's exalted charms I fing. How, free as air, her ftrains fpontaneous move, Kindle to rage, or melt the foul to love. How the firf emanations dawn'd difclofe, And where, great fource of verfe, bright Phoebus firt arofe. Where nature, warmth and genius has deny'd, In vain are art's ftiff turgid powers apply'd. Unforc'd the mufes fmile, above controul, No art can tune the unharmonious foul.
Some rules, 'tis true, unerring you may cull, And void of life, be regularly dull:
Correctly flat may flow each fudied rhime, And each low period indolently chime. A common ear, perhaps, a vulgar heart Such lays may pleafe, the labour'd work of art Far other ftrains delight the polifh'd mind, The ear well-judging, and the tafte refin'd. To blend in heav'nly numbers cafe and fire, Would afk an Addifon, a Pope require : Genius alone can force like theirs beftow, As ftars unconfcious of their brightnefs glow.

Hail Greece! from whence the fark etherial came ${ }_{3}$
That wide o'er earth diffus'd its facred flame:
There the firt laurel form'd a deathleis thade, And fprung immortal from thy Homer's head. There the great bard the rifing wonder wrought, And plann'd the Iliad in his boundlefs thought. By no mean fteps to full perfection grew, But burt at once refulgent to the view.
Wok. XV.

Who can unmov'd the warm defcription read, Where the wing'd fhaft repels the bounding fteed;
Where the torn fpoils of the rapacious war,
With fhocking pomp adorn the victor's car!
When, from fome hoftile arm difmifs'd, the reed
On the mark'd foe directs its thirfty fpeed,
Such ftrength, fuch action, Atrikes our eager fight,
We view and fhudder at its fatal flight;
We hear the ftraiten'd yew recoiling ftart,
And fee through air glide fwift the whizzing dart:
When higher themes a bolder ftrain demand
Life waits the poct's animating land:
There where majeftic, to the fanguin'd field
Stern Ajax ftalks behind his feven-fold fhield;
Or where in polifh'd arms feverely bright,
Pelides dreadful iffues to the fight:
With martial ardor breathes each kindling page,
The direful havock, and unbounded rage.
The clafh of arms tumultuous from afar,
And all that fires the hero's foul to war.
Bold Pindar next, with matetilefs force and fires:
Divinely carelefs, wak'd the founding lyre,
Unbound by rules, he urg'd each vig'rous lay,
And gave his mighty genius room to play:
The Grecian games employ his daring frings,
In numbers rapid as the race he fings.
Mark, mufe, the confcious fhade, and vocal grove
Where SAPP Ho tun'd her melting voice to love,
While echo each harmonious ftrain return'd,
And with the foft complaining Lefbian mourn'd.
With rofes crown'd, on flowers fupinely laid,
Anacreon next the fprightly lyre effay'd;
In light fantaftic meafures beat the ground,
Or dealt the mirth-infpiring juice around.
No care, no thought, the carelefs trifler knew,
But mark'd with blifs each moment as it flew.
Behold the foil, where fmooth Clitumnus glidesy:
And rolls, through fmiling fields, his ductile tides
Where fwoln Eridanus in flate proceeds,
And tardy Mincio wanders through the meads;
Where breathing flow'rs ambrofial fweets diftill,
And the foft air with balmy fragrance fill.
Oh, Italy! tho' joyful plenty reigns,
And nature laaghs amid thy bloomy plains;
'Tho' all thy thades poetic warmth infpire,
Tune the rapt foul, and fan the facred fire,
Thofe plains and fhades fhall reach the appointed date, And all their fading bonours yield so fate:

## $\mathrm{P} O \mathrm{E}$ स K .

Thy wide renown and ever blooming fame;
Stand on the bafis of a nobler claim.
In thee his harp immortal Virgie ftrung,
Of fhepherds; flocks, and mighty heroes fung.
See Horace, fhaded by the lyrick wreath;
Where every Grace and all the mufes breathe;
Where courtly eafe adorns each happy line,
And Pindar's fire, and Sappho's foftnefs join.
Politely wife, with calm; well-govern'd rage,
He lath'd the reigning follies of the age;
With wit, no fpleen, indulgently fevere,
'To reach the heart, he charn''d the lift'ning ear
When fmoother themes each milder note employ,
Each milder note fwells foft to love and joy ;
Smooth as the fame-prefaging doves * that fipead
Prophetic wreaths around his infant head.
Ye num'tous bards unfung, (whofe various lays
A genius equal to your own thould praife)
Forgive the mufe, who feels an inbred flame,
Refifters to exalt her country's fame:
A foreign clime the leaves, and turns her eyes
Where her own Britain's fav'rite tow'rs arife,
Where Thames rolls deep his plenteous tides around,
His banks with thick afcending turrets crown'd.
Britannia, hail! o'er whofe luxuriant plains
For thy free natives wave the rip'ning grains;
'Twas facred Liberty's celeftial fmile,
Firft lur'd the mufes to thy gen'rous inle:
'Twas Liberty beftow'd the power to fing,
And bade the verfe-rewarding laurel fpring.
Here Chavcer firlt his comic verfe difplay'd.
And merry tales in homely guife convey'd :
Unpolifh'd beauties grace the artlefs fong,
Tho' rude the diction, yet the fenfe was ftrong.
To fmoother ftrains chaftifing tunclefs profe,
In plain magnificence great Spenser rofe:
In forms diftinct, in each creating line,
The virtaes, vices, and the paffions fhine;
Subfervient nature aids the poet's rage,
And with herfelf infpires each nervous page.
Exalted Shakespear, with a boundlefs mind.
Rang'd far and wide, a genius unconfin'd,
The paffions fway'd; and captive led the heart;
Without the critic's rule, or aid of art:
So fome fair clime, by fmiling Phobbus blefts
And with a thoufand charms by nature dreft,

## ANNUAI REGISTER, I772.

Where limpid ftreams in wild Meanders flow, And on the mountain's tow'ring forefts grow,
With lovely landfcapes cheers the ravin'd fight,
While each new fcene fupplies a new delight;
No induftry of men, no needlefs toil,
Can mend the rich uncultivated foil.
While Cowney's lays with fprightly vigour move ${ }^{*}$
Around him wait the gods of verfe and love;
So quick the crowded images arife,
The bright variety diftracts our eyes;
Each fparkling line, where fire with fancy flows,
The rich profufion of his genius hows.
To Waller next my wand'ring view I bend
Gentle as flakes of feather'd fnow defcend:
Not the fame friow, its filent journey done,
More radiant glitters in the rifing fun.
O bappy. Nymph ! who could thofe lays demand,
And ciaim the care of this immortal hand:
In vain might age thy heavenly form invade,
And o'er thy beauties caft an envious thade:
Waller the place of youth and bloom fupplies,
And gives exhauftefs luftre to thy eyes:
Each Mufe allifting, rifles ev'ry grace,
To paint the wonders of thy matchlefs face!
So when at Greece divine Apelles ftrove
To give to earth the radiant queen of love,
From each bright nymph fome darling charm he tools:
This fair one's lips, another's lovely look:
Each beauty pleas'd, a fmile or air beftows,
Till all the Goddefs from the canvas rofe.
Immortal Milton, hail!, whofe lofty frain
With confcious frength does valgar themes difdain :
Sublime afcended thy fuperior foul,
Where neither lighenings flafh nor thunders roll;
Where other funs drink deep th' cternal ray,
And thence to other worids tranfmit the day;
Where high in ather countiefs planets move,
And various moons atrendant round them rove.
O bear me to thofe foft delightful fcenes,
Where thades far ipreading boaft immortal greens ${ }_{3}$.
Where Paradife unfolds her fragrant flowers,
Her fweets unfading, and celeftial bow'rs;
Where Zephyr breathes amidft the blooming wild,
Gentle as nature's infant-beauty fmil'd ;
Where gayly ragus one ever-laughing firing, Eden's delights which he alone fing.
Yet not thefe fcenes could bound his daring fight,
Born to the tafle he rofe a, nobler heigit.

## P O E T R Y。

While o'er the lyre his hallow'd fingers fly, Each wond'rous touch awakens rapture high.
Thofe glorious feats he boldly durft explore
Where faith alone, till then, had pow'r to foar:
Smooth glide thy waves, O Thames, while I rehearfe
The name that taught thee firf to flow in verfe:
Let facred filence hufh thy grateful tides,
The ofier ceafe to tremble on thy fides:
Let thy calm waters gently feal along;
Denham this homage claims, while he infpires my fong:
Fiar as thy billows roll, difpers'd away,
To diftant climes, the honour'd name convey:
Not Xanthus can a nobler "glory boaft,
In whofe rich ftreams a thoufand floods are loft.
The frong, the foft, the moving and the fiwest,
In artful Dryden's various numbers meet;
Aw'd by his lays, each rival bard retir'd:
So fades the moon, pale, lifelefs unadmir'd,
When the bright fun burfts gllorious to the fight,
With radiant luftre and a flood of light.
Sure heav'n who deftin'd William to be great,
The mighty bulwark of the Britioh flate,
The foourge of tyrants, guardian of the law, Beftow'd a Garth defigning a Naffiau.

Wit, eafe and life in Prior blended flow, Polite as Granvilie, foft as moving Rowe. Granvilee, whofe lays unmumber'd charms adoms Serene and fprightly as the op'ning morn: Rowe, who the fpring of ev'ry palion knew, And from our eyes call'd forth the friendly dew. Still thall his gentle mufe our fouls command, And our warm hearts confefs his frilful hand. Be this the leaft of his faperior fame, Whofe happy genius caught great Lucan's flame. Where noble Pompey dauntlefs meets his doom, And each free train breathes Liberty and Rome.

O Addison, lamented, wond'rous bard, The godlike hero's great, his beft zeward:
Not all the laurels reap'd on Blenheim's plains, A fame can give like thy immortal ftrains; While Cato dictates in thy awful lines, Cefar himfelf with fecond luftre thines: As our rais'd fouls the great diftrefs parfue, Triumphs and crowns fill leffen to our view: We trace the victor with difdainful eyes, And, all that made a Cato bleed, defpife.

The bold pindarick and foft lyric mufe
3reath'd all her energy in tuneful Hugates,

## ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772

His fweet cantatas and melodious fong
Shall ever warble on the tuneful tongue:
When nobler themes a loftier ftrain require
His bofom glows with more than mortal fire:
Not Orpheus' felf could in fublimer lays
Have fung th' omnipotent Creator's praife;
With fall'n Damafcus,' fate difplay'd to view.
From ev'ry eye the ready tribute drew.
High on the radiant lift, fee Pope appears,
With all the fire of youth, and frength of years:
Where'er, fupreme, he points the nervous line,
Nature and art in bright conjunction fhine:
How juft the turns! how, regular the draught!
How fmooth the language ! how refin'd the thought!
Secure beneath the thade of early bays,
He dar'd the thunder of great Homer's lays:
A facred heat inform'd his daring breaft,
And Homer in his genius flands confet.
To heights fublime he rais'd the pond'rous lyre,
And our cold ifle grew warm with Grecian fire.
Fain would I now th? excelling bard reveal,
And paint the feat where all the mules dwell,
Where 'Phœbus has his warmeft fmiles beftow'd,
And who moll labours with th' infiring god!
But while I ftrive to fix the ray divine,
And round that head the laurel'd triumph twine, Unnumber'd bards diffract my dazzled fight, And my firft choice grows faint with rival light; So the white road that ftreaks the cloudlefs $\mathrm{Rkies}_{2}$ When filver Cynthia's temp'rate beams arife, Thick fet with fars o'er our admiring heads, One undiftinguifh'd ftreaming twilight fpreads; Pleas'd we behold, from beaven's unbounded height
A thoufand orbs pour forth promifcuous light,
While all around the foangl'd luftre flows, In wain we frive to mark which brightef glows ${ }_{3}$ from each the fame enliv'ning fplendors fly, And the diffufive glory charms the eye.

Con feeing Mr. Barry's Picture of Venus rifing out of the Sea at the Exbibition of the Royal Academy in Pall-Mall. May the 8th, 1772.

CUCH was the Goadefs of the Cyprian Grove,
Such Homer thought her, when he dream'd of love ;
The heaven-wrapt bard, has but in vifion fhewn,
What Barry's genius into life has thrown.
O! had be feen that breathing canvas glow,
With tints that dropp'd from off the living bow;
Beheld the goddefs rifing into view,
In all the charms his ravih'd fancy drew,
When quick'ning nature felt the genial fire,
And men and gods were waken'd to defire;
Rafh painter, he'd have cry'd, the form you've ftole:
Fet dread Prometheus' fate-beware the foul,

## Account of Books for 1772 .

The Hifory and prefent State of Difcoveries relating to Vijion, Light, and Colours. By Fofeph Priefley, LL.D.F.R.S.

THE work upon electricity, formerly publifhed by Dr. Priefley, has given the world a proof of the advantages arifing from the plan of treating fcience hiftorically. Nothing can bermore agreeable than a view of the gradual progreffion of human induttry; and the gradual unfolding of knowledge, from the firt imperfect hints, to a full view of the whole fcheme of nature.

However, this method too frictly purfued, might, in fome cafes, prevent-a difting view of the fyrtem, which it endeavours to explain: natural philofophy might be facrificed to its chronology. The author, therefore, frequently and properly departs from the Itrict chronological method of treating his fubject; and thus preferves the great object of infruction, to which the entertainment of the reader ought always to be fubordinate.

It cannot be doubted that the completion of a work by one man fingly, carries with it the advantage of an uniformity and harmony, which the joint labours of even the wifeft muRt want; and the great induftry, as well as know-
ledge of Dr. Prieftiey, has fhewn us in this volume, that the welldirected exertions of à individual, may leave us no room to regret that more labourers did not work in this vineyard.

We can only join our wih to that of all the learned, that the Doctor may find fuch encouragement as will induce him to finifh this great undertaking, of which the hiflory of electricity and opticks, makes but a leffer, though a very valuable part. The extract we fhall offer the reader, fhall be a general fummary of the doctrine concerning light.
" The more we know of any branch of fcience, the lefs is the compars into which we are able to bring its principles, provided the facts from which they are inferred be numerous. Becaufe, in an ad. vanced ftate of knowledge, we are able to reduce more of the particular into general obfervations: whereas, in the infancy of a fcience, every obfervation is an independent fact; and, in delivering the principles of it, they muft all be diftinetly mentioned ; fo that though a Seleczion may be made, a proper abridgment is impofible.

Notwithfanding the valt additions that have been made to the fcience of opticks within the laft hundred years, a judicious fummary of the whole will be much fhortes

## ACCOUNT

## OF BOOKS.

 233forter now, than it would have been a century ago, and yet I hope it is much larger than there will be any neceffity of making it a century hence; as it may be prefumed that, by that time, a connection will be traced between many facts, which now appear to be unconnected and independent of one another, and therefore require to be recited feparately.

To be as concife as poffible in delivering the elementary principles of the dodrine concerning light, I fhall purpofely omit the application of them to any of the phenomena of nature, though that be the chief object in all philofophical enquiries; it being my bufinefs at prefent, barely to recite the knowledge we have acquired of the lazws of nature, as difcovered by an attention to thofe appearances.

The obfervations that were made in the firft part of the laft period of this hiftory will authorize us to take it for granted, that light confifts of very minute particles of matter, emitted from luminous bodies. Some of thefe particles, falling upon other bodies, are reflected from them, in an angle equal to that of their incidence, while other particles enter the bodies; being either bent towards or from a perpendicular to the farface of the new medium, if the ircidence be oblique to it. In general, rays of light, falling obliqueiy on any medium, are bent as if they were attracted by it, when it has a greater degree of denfity, or contairs more of the inflammable principle, than the medium through which it was tranfmitted to it. More of the rays are reflected when they fall ypon a body with a fmall degree of
obliquity to its furface, and more of them are tranfmitted, or enter the body, when their incidence is near to the perpendicular.

The velocity with with light is emitted and reflected is the fame; and fo great, that it paffes from the fun to the earth in the face of about eight minutes and twelve feconds. The velocity of light is fuppofed to be increafed or diminiffied by refraction, in proportion to the degree in which the angle of refraction is lefs, or larger than the angle of incidence.

Rays. of light, emitted or reflected from bodies, enter the pupil of the eye, and are fo refracted by the humours of it, as to be united. accurately, or nearly fo, at the furface of the retina, or choroides, and fo make images of objects, or means of which they are vifible to us.

When a beam of light is bent out of its courfe by-refraction, all the rays of which it confits are not equally refracted, but fome more and others lefs; and the colour which they are difpofed to exhibit, is connected invariably with the degree of their refrangibility. The red coloured rays are the leaft, and the violet the moft refrangible; and the reft are more or lefs lo, in proportion to their nearnefs to thefe, which are the extremes, in the following order ; violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.

Thefe colours, when they are reparated as much as potible, are Atill contiguous, and all the fhades of each coluur have, likewife, their feparate and invariable degrees of refrangibility. When thev are fe parated by refraction, the extremes. are removed from one another to fuch a diftance, that they divide
the whole face between them exactly as a mufical chord is divided, in order to found the feveral notes and half notes of an octave. The mixture of all thefe differently coloured rays, in the proportion in which they cover the fpace, fo diwided, makes a white, and the abfence of all light is blacknefs.

The degree in which thefe dif-ferently-coloured rays are feparated from one another, is not in proportion to the mean refractive power of the medium, but depends upon the peculiar conflitution of the fubftance by which they are refracted. The difperfing power of glafs, into the compofition of which lead enters, is great in proportion to the mean refraction; and it is little in proportion to it in what: glafs in the compofition of whick there is much alkaline falt.

Not only have the different rays of light thefe different properties svith refpect to bodies, fo as to be more or lefs refracted, or difperfed by then; but the different fides of the fame rays have different properties; for they are differently affected according to the fides with which they are prefented to Ifland cryftal. With the fame degree of incidence, they are refracked in different angles.

Rays of light are not reflected or zefracted by impinging on the folid parts of bodies, but by virtue of a poiver which extends to fome diflance from the furface. They are refracted by a power of attraclion, and reflected by a power of repulfion.

At the firft furface of any body, rays of all kinds are promifcuoully reflected or tranfmitted; but if the next furface be very near to it, fo That their powsers of attraction and
repulfion interfere, the rays are affected in fuch a manner, that, ir fome particular places, thofe of one colour only are reflected, and thofe of another colour, chiefly, are tranfmitted; and thofe places occur alternately for rays of each of the colours, in paffing from the thinneft to the thickeft parts of the medium ; fo that feveral feries, of orders of colours, will be vifible on the furface of the fame thin tranfparent body.

When rays of light pafs near to any body, fo as to come within the fphere of its attraction or repulfion, an inflection, that is a parcial refraction or reflection, of all the rays takes place; all the kinds being bent either towards, or from the body; and thefe powers affecting fome rays more than others, withia the fame diftance, they are, by this means, alfo, feparated from one another; fo that coloured ftreaks appear both within the fhadow, and on the outfide of it. The red is inflected at the greateft diftance from all bodies. There are feveral diffances at which the different rays are differently affected by the powers that are lodged at the furfaces of the bodies, to which they make a near approach, fo that different orders of colours are made by rays which come within different diftances from the bodies. Three of thefe orders have been obferved.

Part of the light which falls upon bodies is retained within them, and proceeds no farther. This is more efpecially the cafe in refpect to light falling with certain degrees of obliquity on the furfaces. of bodies. Part of this light is retained fo loofely by fome kinds of bodies, that a very fmall degree of heat makes them emit it again,

## ACCOUNT OF BOOK 9. 239

but the more heat is applied to them, the fooner is the light they have imbibed expelled.

Not only do bodies become lu. minous when they are heated to fuch a degree that their texture is intirely deftroyed by it, and their near approach gives us the fenfation of intenfe burning; but light is alfo emptied by bodies which are not in the leaff fenfibly hot. This has been obferved with refpect to many fubflances tending to putrefaction, and alfo in phofphorus."

Lestures on the Feudal and Englifh Laves. By the late Francis Stougbton Sullivan, LL.D.

UNTIL our own times, the fcience of our common law lay a vaft and confured heap, from whence, with infinite labour and difficuly, the practitioner at the bar only, extracted a dry unpleafing knowledge, which, though it might enable him to raife his fortune, tended but little to enlarge his mind; few orhers attempted a ftudy, which, feparated from the intere? of a profeffion, promifed fo little rational, and fo little liberal enterrainment.

Dr. Sullivan, though he has not the honour of being the firft who has led his countrymen through a liberal and philofophic road to the ftudy of the laws of his country, which undoubtedly is the palm of Judge Blackfone, has the no fmall merit of feconding that idea, and, as far as he has gone, of compleating it.

The biftorical method, which is agreeable even in treating the abfract fciences, becomes almolt neceffary, in treating a fcience which
belongs wholly to political fociets and civil life. The true reafon of all law, is beft dicovered where the principles of all human conduct are only found, in the intereft and paffions of mankind.

We fhall not pretend to decide which is preferable, Dr. Blackflone's mode of beginning with the law of perfons; or our author's? with the law of things: it does not, in fact, feem to us material ; neither the law of things can be comprehended by one totally ignorant of the law of peryons, nor that of perfons, by one intirely ignorant in the law of things; fome definitions and general ideas of both muft be had, before either can be the jut object of flady; and thofe once had, we humbly conceive it to be very immaterial which of the two roads is travelled firt.

The nature of our work admits only of a general account, not of a parficular criticifm; we therefore fimply prefent the reader with fuch works as we think worthy of his attention. The extract we fhall make from this work, fhall be that lecture, which, treating of the parliaments of England and Irelaind, naturally makes a difcuffion on Poyning's law ; that link, be it of gold or iron, ftill that great link of Englih and lrith government.
"The houfe of cummons growing daily in confequence, and the focage tenants having got the fame privilege of voting for the knights of the fhire as the military ones, it naturally followed, that every free perfon was ambitisus of tendering his vote, and thereby of claiming a fhare in the legiflature of this country. The number of perfons? many of them: indigent, reforting to fuch elections, introduced many
incos-

## $23^{6}$ ANNUAL/ REGISTER, 1772.

inconveniences, which are taken notice of, and remedied by the fatute of the eighth of Henry the Sixth, chapter the feventh, which recites, that of late "elections of knights "c had been made by very great, os outrageous, and excefive num© bers of people, of which the moft "t part was of people of fmall fub"f flance, and of no value, whereof of every of them pretended a voice "c equivalent with the moft worthy "knights and efquires, whereby "s manfaughter, riots, batteries, "a and divifions among the gentle" men and other people of the "r fame counties fhall very likely "rife and be, unlefs convenient or and due remedy be provided in "this behalf;" and then it prowides that, "no perfons thall have \%r votes, but fuch as have lands or \% tenements to the value of forty "f fhillings a year above all "charges." And fo the law flands at this cay, though by the change in the value of money, by the firit of this ftatute, no perfon fhould have a vote that could not difpend ten pounds a year at leaft. Such a regulation, were it now to be made, would, certąinly, be of great advantage both to the reprefenters and reprefented; but there is little profpect of is ever taking place : and if it hould be propofed, it would be looked upon as an innovation, though in truth, it would be only returning to the original principles of the conftitution.

Our legiflature, then, confifing of three difliinct parts, the king, lords, and commons, in procefs of time, each of them grew up to have diltinct privileges, as to the beginning particular bufmefies. Thus a!1 atts of general grace and pardon
take their rife from the king; acts relative to the lords, and matters of dignity, in that houfe, and the granting of money in the commons. How the commons came by this exclufive right, as to money matters, is not fo eafy to determine. Certain it is that, originally, the lords frequently taxed themfelves, as did the commons the commonalty, without any communication with each other; but afterwards, when it was judged better to lay on general taxes, that hould equally. affect the whole nation, thefe generally took their rife in that houfe which reprefented the bulk of the people ; and this, by fteadinefs and perfeverance, they have arrogatod fo far into a right peculiar to themfelves, as not to allow the lords a power to change, the leaf tittle in a money bill. As to laws that relate not to thefe peculiar privileges, they now take their rife indifferently either in the lords or commons, and when framed into a bill, and approved by both, are prefented to the king for his afient ; and this has been the practice for thefe two or three hundred years paft.

But the ancient method of paffing laws was different, and was not only more refpectul to, but lef: more power in the crown. The houfe which thought a new law expedient, drew up a petition to the king, fetting forth the mifchief, and praying that it might be redreffed by fuch or fuch a remedy. When borh houfes had agreed to. the petition, it was entered on the parliament-roll, and prefented to the king, who gave fuch anfwer as he thought proper, either confenting in the whole, by faying, let it bo as is deffred, os accepting part

## ACCOUNT OF BOOKS.

and refuing or pafing by the reft, or refufing the whole by faying, tet the ancient laws be objerved, or in a gentler tone, the king will deliberate. And after his aniwer was entered on the roll, the judges met, and on confideration of the petition and anfiver, drew up the act, which was fent to be proclaimed in the feveral counties.

Lord Coke very juftly obferves, that thefe acts drawn up by men, mafters of the law, were generally exceedingly well penned, fhort, and pithy, ftriking at the root of the grievance, and introducing no new ones; whereas the long and ill penned ftatutes of later days, drawn up in the houfes, have given occafion to multitudes of doubts and fuits, and often, in ftopping one hole, have opened two. However, notwithftanding this inconvenience, there was good caufe for the alteration of method. The judges, if at the devotion of the court, would fometimes make the moft beneficial laws elufory, by inferting a falvo to the prerogative, though there was none in the $\mathrm{king}^{\prime}$ s anfwer; whereas, by following the prefent courfe, the fubjects have reduced the king to his bare affirmative or negative, and he has lon that privilege, by the difufe of peritions, of accepting that part which was beneficial to himfelf, and denying the remainder.

I have the rather mentioned this ancient practice of making laws, becaufe it thows how inconfiftent with our conflitution is that republican notion, which was broached by the enemies of Charles the firf, that the king, by his coronation oath, fwearing to oblerve the laws quas ruulgus elegerit, was obliged to pars all bills prefented to him, and
had no negative. The meaning, certainly, only extended to his obfervation of the laws in being. For if the words were to be conftrued of futare propofitions, and in the fenfe that thofe people would put upon them, the lords alfo, as well as the king, muft be deprived of their power of diffent, and fo indeed, it appears, they expounded it; for when the lords offended them, by refufing the trial of the king, they confiftently enough with the maxim they had eftablifhed, turned them out of doors.

But though fuch as I have mentioned is the conflitution of the Englith parliament, the form of the legiflature in this kingdom hath been for above two hundred and fixty years very different, the nature of which, and the caufes of its deviation from its model, it is proper every gentleman of this country fhould be acquainted with. In the infancy of the Englifh government in Ireland, the chies governors were generally chofen by the king out of the lords of the pale, the defcendants of the firt conquerors, both as they were better acquainted with the intereft, and more concerned in the prefervation of the colony, and alio ás, by their great poffetions, they were better enabled to fupport the dignity of the place, whofe appointments, tho king's revenue here being inconfo derable, were very low. Thefe governors, however, though men of the greatelt abilities, and of equal faithfulnefs to the crown, were not able to preferve the footing the Englifh had got foon after the conqueft; but were every day loling ground to the natives, down to the reign of Dward the Third, which is generally, and, I believe,

## 238 ANNUAL KEGISTER; 1772。

juftly, attributed to the negligence of the Englifh lords, who, by intermarriages, had acquired great eftates in Ireland. The power of there lord lieuteriants was, in one refpect, likewife exorbitant, namely , in giving confent to laws without ever confulting his majelly, a power, perhaps, neceffary at firft; when the country was in a perpe tual fate of war, and its intereft would not brook delays, but certainly; both for the fake of king and people, not fit to be continued.

It was natural, therefore; for the king, who found himfelf ill ferved, to change hands; and to entrult this exorbitant power with perfons not eftated in the country, and whofe attachment he could confide in; and accordingly, from that time, we find natives of England generally appointed to the government, to the great difoontent of the Irih lords, who looked upon themfelves as injured by the antient practice not being continued. This difcontent was farther inflamed by a very extraordinary flep, which this otherwife wife and jult king was prevailed upon to take, and which firlt gave rife to that famous diftinction between the Englifh by blood, and the Englifh by birth. This king, and his father Edward the Second, had granted great eftates, and extenjive juriddictions to many Irifh lords of Englifh blood, for fervices pretended to have been done, many of which, it is probable enough, as the king alledged, were obtained by deceit and falfe reprefentation; and had he contented himfelf with proceeding in a legal courfe, by calling thefe patents in by fire fasias, and vacating them upon proof
of the deceit, no perfon could have complained; but he took a very different method, as appears from the writ he thought proper to iflue on that occafion. 2uia plures exceffiva donationtes terrarum, tenementorum Ej libertatum, in terra Hibernia; ad minus reracem E® fubdolam: Jiggeffionem petentium, tam per Edavard II. quam per regem nunc factac funt, rex deluforias bujufnodi machinationes volens elidere, de concilio pe: ritarum fibi affifentium, omnes donationes terrarum, tenementorum, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ libertatums predictarum duxit revocandas, quoufque de meritis perfonarum: de caufis E' conditionibus donationum $^{\prime}$ proxictarum fuerit informatus, 8 ideo, mandatum of jufticianis regn: Hibernice, quod omnia terras tenenenta $\mathrm{E}^{\text {o }}$ libertates predicta per dicto's regis jufficianos aut locum tenentus fuos quibufcunque perfonis facta fcijre facias. This hafty ftep alienated the Englifh Irifh from the king and his advifers, and though, after a contef of eleven years, the king annulled this prefumption, the jealoufy continued on both fides, and the Irifh of Englin blood, were too ready to follow the banners of any pretender to the crown of England.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth ${ }_{3}$ that weak prince's minifters, jealous of the influence of Richard duke of York in England, and of his pretentions to the crown, contflitured him governor of Ireland; than which they, could not have done a thing more fatal to their mafer's family, or to the conftitution of this kingdom, as it turned out in the fequel; for to induce him to accept it fo eager were they to remove him from England, they armed him almoft with regal pow-

## ACCOUNTOFBOOKS.

8ris. He was made lieutenant for ten years, had all the revenue, without account, befides an annual allowance from England; had power to farm the king's lands, to place and difpláce officers, and levy foldiers at his pleafure. The afe the duke made of his commiffion was to ftrengthen his party, and make Ireland an afylum for fach of them as fhould be oppreffed in England; and for this purpofe paffed an ast of parliament, reciting a prefcription, that any perfon, for any caufe, coming into the faid land, had ufed to receive fuccour, tuition, fupportarion, and free liberty within the faid land, during their abiding there, without any grievance, hurt, or moleftation of any perfon, notwithftanding any writ, privy feal, great feal, letters mifive under fignet, or other commandment of the king, confirming the faid prefcription, and making it high treaion in any perfon who fould bring is fuch writs, and fo forth, to attach or difturb any fuch perfon.

This aEt, together with the duke's popularity, and the great eflate he had in this kingdom, attached the Englifh [rith firmly to his family, infomuch that, in Henry the Se. venth's reign, they crowned the impoftor Lambert Simnel; and were afterwards ready to join Perkin Warbeck; ;and by this act of the duke of Xork's they thought to exculpate themlelves. But when that king had trodden down all. oppofition, he took advantage of the precarious fituation they were in, not only to have that act repealed, and to deprive his reprefentatives there from pafing laws nege inconfulto, but alfo to make *uch a change in the legifloture,
as would throw the principal weight into his and his fuccefiors hands; and this was by the famous law of Pogning's. By former laws a Parliament was to be holden once a year, and the lords and commons, as in England, were the propofers: This act, intended to alter thefe points, gave occafion to many dcubts; and indeed', it feems calculated for the purpofe of not difclofing its whole effect at once. Its principal purport, at firft view, feeming to be intended to reftrain the calling the parliament, except on fuch occafions as the lord lieutenant and council fhould fee fome good caufes for it, that fhould be approved by the ling. The words are, that "from the next parliaof ment that flall be holden by "the king"s commandment and " licenfe, no parliament be holor den hereafter in the faid land,
"but at fuch feafon as the king"s
" lieatenant and council there firf
"do certify the king, under the
" great feal of that land', the canfes
" and confiderations; and all fuck
" acts as to them fermeth thould
" pafs in the fame parliament, and
"fuch caufes, confiderations, and.
or acts, aflirmed by the king and
" his council to be good and ex-
"f pedient for that land, and his
or licenfe thereapon, as weil in af-
"firmation of the faid caufes and
$\sigma_{6}$ acts, as to fummon the faid par-
os liament under his great feal of
"England had and obrained; that:
"s done, a parliament to be had
or and hoiden after the form and.
" effet before rehearfed, and any
"parliament holden contrary to
" be deemed void."
The firt and great effect of this act was, that it repealed the laiw for annual parliaments, and made

## 240 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

the lord lieutenant and council, or the king who had the naming of them, wish bis council of England, the propofer to the two houles of the laws to pafs, at leaft of thofe that fhould be fo devifed before the meeting of parliament. But the great doubt was, as there were no exprefs words depriving the lords and commons of their former rights, whether, when the parliament was once met, they had not ftill the old right of beginning other bills, or whether they were not reftrained to the acts fo certified and returned. By the preambles of fome acts, foon after made, exprefling that they were made at the prayer of the commons in the prefent parliament affembled, one would be inclined to think that the commons, after affembling the parliament, had propofed thefe laws. Certain it is, the latter opinion, fupported by the minifiers of the king and his lawyers, gained ground. For, in the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth's reign, an act was made fufpending Poyning's law with refpedt to all acts already pafled, or to be paffed in that parBaments the paling of which act was certainly a ftrong confirmation of what was before doubtful againft the houre of lords or commons in Ireland, whether they could bring in bills different from thofe tranfmitted by the council, fince here they both confented to the fufpenfion of the act, to make valid the laws they had paffed or fhould pafs in that parliament, without that previous ceremony.

But in the reign of Philip and Mary, by which time this opinion, before doubtful (for fo it is mentioned in the act then made) was, however, to be maintained, and
ftrengthened, as it added power to the crown. The act we at prefent live under was made to pres vent all doubts in the former, which was certainly framed in words calculated to create fuch doubts, to be extended in favour of the prerogative. This provides, that as many caufes and confiderations for acts not forefeen before, may happen during the fitting of parliament, the lord lieutenant and council may certify them; and they fhould pafs, if they fhould be agreed to by the lords and commons. But the great ftrokes in this new act were two, the firft explanatory of part of the former in Henry the Seventh's reign, that is, that the king and council of England fhould have power to alter the acts tranfmitted by the council of Ireland; fecondly, the enacting part, that no acts but fuch as fo came over, under the great feal of England, hould be enacted; which made it clear, that neither lords or commons in Ireland had a right to frame or propofe bills to the crown, but that they mult firt be framed in the privy council of Ireland, afterwards confented to, or altered by the king, and the fame council in England, and then, appearing in the face of bills, be refufed or accepted in toto by the 18 rds and commons here.

It is true, that both lords and commons have atteripted, and gained an approach towards their antient rights of beginning bills, not in that name, but under the name of Heads of Bills, to be tranfmitted by the council; but as the council are the firft beginners of acts of parliament, they have affumed a power of modelling thefe alfo. The legiflature of Ireland

## ACCOUNT

is, therefore, very complicated. Firft, the privy council of Ireland, who, though they may take the hint from the lords or commons, frame the bili; next, the king and council of England, who have a power of alteration, and really make it a bill, unalterable, by fending it under the great feal of England; then the tivo houfes of lords and commons, who mult agree in the whole, or rejest the whole; and, if it pafies all thefe, it is prefented to the king for his affent; which, indeed, is but nominal, as it was before obtained."

Tiravels, by Jolepb Marjbal, Efri; 3 vols. octavo.

5OME doubts have been entertained of the authenticity of this work; nor can we pofitively fay whether there ever did exift fuch a perfon as Mr. Marfhall; nor indeed is that material : for if a traveller has chofen to oblige the w.rrld with his obfervations, and that thofe obfervations are worthy of an enlightened cariofity, it is very little material, whether the author is or is not a gentleman of a grod eflate in any particular county of England.

But undoubtedly it is material, whether the facts are founded, upon which the writer reafons; and in jultice to our readers, we cannot but inform them, that fome doubts are entertained even on this head; yet ftill the manner and plan of travelling is fo well conceived, that we hope it will at leal be an example to travellers, to inform themfeives thoroughly of thofe points, in which our country may be interefied to have inftration ; fo that Vor, XV.

OF BOOKS. 241
with all its incorrectnefs of ftyle, and with whatever doubts there may be of its authenticity, we think it very worthy the attention of the curious and intelligent reader, who cannot be difpleafed with the truly patriotic courfe of life of a Danifh nobleman, whofe good fenfe has eflablifhed plenty, trade, and happinefs in one of the before wildeft parts of that kingdom.
"Here, faid the count, is a little town, every houfe of which I have built myfelf, and filled them with manufacturcrs. We entered it; he fhewed me the fabrics which he had eftablifhed; they were chiefly of wool: there were great numbers of fpinners, combers, and, weavers; they made coarfe cloth, worn by the poor people of all this countyy. The manager of the works was an Englifhman from Iffex, who, I fuppofe, the count had brought with him when he was upon his tour through England. I am no judge of thefe fort of works, but the people, native Danes, as well as the Englifmen, carry on their work with quicknefs and intelligence. The count informed me, that he had four hundred hands employed upon woollen goods alone ; that he wrought up all forts of cloathing, which found a seady market in this country; that is, fuch as all the country men and women wore. I afked him how he fucceeded as to profit? He replied, very indifferently, if I fpeak as a manufacturer; for had 1 been a mere matter of it, I fhould have been ruined. What this is owing to, I know not; but I fuppofe, to my not being able to give tha: a:tention to the bufinefs which a man would do who is to make his bread by it. However, Sir, continued

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he
he, I make all I wih for by it; I pay my expences, and there is enough left to anfwer all the demands which are made on me, on account of the buildings I have erected; fo that I am a clear gainer of the number of people 1 have fixed on my eftate ; and I dare fay you comprehend my meaning fufficiently to fee, that this was the only profit I wifhed to rcap.

The count fhewed me another manufactory, which was that of leather; he had erected feveral tanneries, which prepared the hides for manufacturing into doublets, breeches, boots, ftockings, and thoes; of thefe various artifts, he has to the number of near three hundred; and the products of their Jabour find, tike thofe of his wool. len manufacture, a fice and quick fale in the neighbouring country. M. le Count informed me, that this manufacture was more profitable to him than that of wollen goods. The next fabric he hewed me, was that of turncrs ware. He had laid in large nlocks of beech wood, clm, hem-beam, holly, and feveral other forts; and fixed many artilts in this way to turn difhes, plates, platters, cups, faucers, bowls, fcoops, and various other articles, which are in common ufe among the people in all the adjacent towns and villages; of thefe artifts, he reckons one hundred and twenty perfons employed in preparing and working up the raw materials.

He has alfo a fmall linen manufactory, which employs above forty hands, and of which the fuccefs is fo advantageous, that it increafes every day: they work ap only coarfe cloths for fheets, fhirts,
and other purpofes, among the lower ranks of people.

But none of his works feemed to. pleafe this mot patriotic nobleman, equal to his manufactories of iron; of thefe he worked all forts of implements in common uie, whether for the furniture of houfes, or domeftic utenfils; the machines for artifts, fuch as wheelwrights, carpenters, blackfmiths; the implements of hufbandry, fuch as ploughs, harrows, rollers, carts, waggons, fpades, fhovels, forks, rakes, axes, \&c, all thefe he worked in great numbers, and found a ready vent for them. Thefe fabrics employed above two hundred men.

All thefe undertakings employ above a thoufand hands, and the fuccers of them has proved fo great, as to fix above two thoufand inhabitants in the town he has built for: them. It corfifts of about three humdred houles, all of which the count either built at his own expence, or advanced part of the money towards them, or granted certain privileges to thofe who made him propolals of building. The, flrects are laid out very regularly, interfecting each other at right angles; in the center is a large mar-ket-place, and in the midit of it, a fmall but neat church; all the town is well paved; the houfes are fmall, butall raied with brick, and covered with tiles, and make a very regular and agreeable appearance.:

The bricks and tiles are all burnt in kilns adjoining the town, belonging to the count, and the tim ber is cut in his forefts; fo that the expences were very fmall, compared to what they would have been in diferent circumitances; but not-

## ACCOUNTOFBOOKS.

withftanding thefe advantages, the count affured me, that in three-and-twenty years, fince he began thefe works, he has expended in them the fum of above thirty-three thoufand ducats, which make near fixteen thoufand pounds. This account includes the church, the paving the town, and the crecting the works and buildings for the feveral manufactures abovementioned, befides the houfes and flares of houfes: exclufive of this expence, he has been employed three years in ereeting a handfome bridge over the river, a wharf on the banks of it, with warchoufes for merchandize, and dry and wet docks for building barges, and decked floops on the river: the tide flows up to the town, though at a confiderable diftance from the fea; and the count, among his noble plans, has fchemed the fixing a trade at it. This town is fituated between Pallifberg and Wingaard: the river falls into the gulph that Ringfropping fands on, but he is at preient employed in cutting a canal, about two miles long, to gain a better navigation into a bay to the northward, near Woiborg. By this means, he hopes to be able to navigate brigs of one hundred tons; whereas he has at prefent only five floops, each of fifty tons. Thefe he emiploys all himfelf in bringing materials for his manufactures from the Baltic, England and Holland. His bridge, wharf, docks, and warehoufes, he calculates will coft him fixteen thouland ducats, and his navigation "above three thoufand.

I do not remernber ever receiving fo much real pleafure, as from wiewing thefe great and noble exertions of priacely magnificence, which infinitely exceed all the
coftly ornaments which, in fome countries, are given to the feats of the great. They reflect immortal honour on the worthy count, who has the fpirit thus to profecute the nobleft works which Europe can exhibit. Other noblemen in Denmark have fortunes equal to this illuftrious count; in England we have fortunes double and treble to his; but where are we to find an expenditure of a great eftate, that reflects equal luftre on the owner? 1 muft confefs, I never yet met with an example comparahle to this, nor can I poffibly dwell on it in the manner it moft richly deferves.
It was the employment of the day for the count to carry me through all the manufactures, and the different parts of the town; he returned to the cafle to a late dinner. 1 mentioned taking my leave of him, but, with great politenefs, and in the moft obliging manner; he defired me to defer my journey; faying he had thewn me only his manufactures, but he had the effects of them on agriculsure yet to let me fee. At dinner, and in the evening; we had abundance of converfation concerning the objects I had feen in the day; and particularly on the means, by which the count had been able to effect the eftablifhment of the manutactures I had leen.

The beginning of all my undertakings, faid that illaftrious nobleman, I found ever the molt difficult. In ellablithing the woollen faorick, I had infinte difficulties at frit, in openi of a regular channel by which 10 receive the wool, for our own was fo bad, that I conld ufe farce any of it; and then to get people ufed to the difR 2
ferent

## 244 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1772.

ferent works, from picking and forting for the finners, quite to the weavers, who finifhed the working of it. Mort of the people I procured from Germany and Flanders; but a fe.v, who proved more wheful to me than all the reft, from Scotland, and two or three from England. Io all thefe people I have been forced to give great falaries, to build them fine houres, and to put up with many irregula. rities; but 1 was indefatigable in making my own people learn of them what they could perform; and the beft way of doing this, I fourd was to give a premium to the foreigners for every hand they perfected in every branch of work. Several of there people are dead, and I have not taken any pains to recruit their number; for my Danes are nov, many of them, as expert as their mafters. I have, however, very often ftraggling parties of Germans, who come to afl work, which I never fail giving them, and building houfes immediately for them, if they continue in the mind of fettling. This has in seneral been my conduct with every one of the fabrics except one, which has hitherto been entirely conducted and worked by native Danes; bur I meditate attempting fome new manufacures, for which I muft have recourfe to other countries for a few hands to infruct us. From the beginning of the undertaking, I found the neceflity of uniting the characiers of merchant and manufacturer ; for had it not been for the poffefion of a little thipping, which fupplied me with whatever materials were wanting, I hould never have been able to briag my works to the height at which they are now arrived. My
floops are ftrong and well built, and run, without difficulty, whereever I fend them, to the Baltic, to England, Scotland, Holland, France, and even to the Mediterranean; with the advantage of coming up into the heart of my town. I once had a brig of two houdred tons, bat I found too much inconvenience and expence in fending fuch a veffel for a cargo of not more than forty or fifty tons, unlefs I turned trader, and loft by the bufinels; befides, her being forced to lye in the gulph, infead of coming up to the town; fo that I fold her in Holland, and have found my floops far more convenient and proftable, as with them I can always take a full cargo of whatever they are fent for. I have a Dutch mip-carpenter, who builds them for me, and he has fix Danes under him, two of whom have worked in the king's yard at Copenhagen. This eftablifhment is not more than three years old, but I purpofe to keep it regular, and even to increafe it: they have built me five Roops, each of fifty tons, which have performed their bufinefs exceedingly well, and are excellent failers. You faw two more on the ftocks, both which are herring buffes, built exadly on the fame plan as thofe in Holland; with them I purpofe attempting the herring fifiery; for I have cblerved in my travels, and you certainly muft bave remarked the fame thing, that nothing fipreads more induftry, or maintains fo many people, as fifhcries: and at the fame time, the Dancs make excellent ones; and I have no doubt of fucceedirg, as I have, though at a great expence, got thiree Dutch fifhermen, ufed to their art of barrelling; if I meet

## ACCOUNT OF BOOKS. $\quad 245$

with fuccefs, I fhall increafe the buffes; and when the canal I thewed you is finifhed, I thall build fome larger floops, and a brig or two of an hundred tons, for carrying the product of the fifhery up the freights; from whence I hope to return home loaded with falt, which, by that time, I frall have fixed a market for.

My great object is to make every part of my general plan unite to form one whole, by rendering each divifion of it the fupport of another: at firf, I was forced to fend out my floops, wherever they went, empty; but as my manufactures have increafed, I have fent out fome loads of thern, which have obtained a very good market; I have loaded others with corn, having a perpetual licence from the king for that purpofe; if my fifhery proceeds, I fhall never be obliged to go out empty, which is a very effential object.

All thefe works I find have a wonderful efficacy in increafing the people on my eltate. 1 before told yon, that the town has above two thoufand inhabitants in it, though not a hut was ftanding there three-and-twenty years ago ; my buildings increafe confiderably every year; I have a great number of brick and lime burners, mafors, fmiths, and carpenters, that do nothing elfe but build houfes for the new comers. This work rerulates all the reft, for it is the firft I provide cafh for, being the great object of all the reff; and what fum is fpared from this, I expend upon the other works. I raifed five-and-thirty houfoc laft year, and the number this year will be near forty. From the applications I have received, I ap-
prehend, I fhall next year build above fixty; but the expence will be fo large, that ithall be forced to retard my other undertakings. You fhall to morrow fe the effect, which this population has thad upon my hufbandry.

We pafted the evening in converfation of this fort.-- The count fhewed me a map of his eflace, as it was when his father left it him. The exitent is nine Englifh miles one way, and more than four another; but fomewhat indented. It is a fine variegated country of hill and dale, with fome mountains, well whered with rivers, freams, and lakes; and part of it nobly fread with exceeding fine timber. This was the defcription he gave me of it on explaining the map.

In the morning early, horfes were ready for us, and the count, riding fome miles from his caifle, came into a track of cultivated country, all his own, at the extremity of his eftate, oppofite to the part on which the town is built. Here we rode through many valleys, and fides of hills, all cultivated, with great nunibers of farmhoules and cottages, the inhabi. tants of which feemed as eafy, chearful, and happy, as if they had been reficent in England inftead of Denmaik; they all appeared to be pleafed with the prelence of their lord, and I have no durbt but they eiteem him as their father, as well as mater. This part of my eltate, faid the count, addrelling hinielf to me, was cultivated of old, and it is all that was io ; I found it farmed by my father's b.ihliffs and villains, and the appearaince it made was very uninviting, and the people extremely milerable; I arranged it

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## 2AG ANNUAL REGISTER, \%77\%。

a-new, formed moft of the inclofures you fee, built molt of thefe houfes; and to all the people that were induitrious and faving, I lett farms according to their ability of living and ftocking; and I found very foon that this way of managing the iand, brought me in a better revenue than the cultivating it on my own account; for the bailiffs 1 trufted, generally turned out great rafcals, and cheated me, at the fame time that they infinitely oppreffed the peafants. In my travels through England, I had fixed the defign of letting farms, from the great fuccefs I faw attending it there ; I liked the plan every day better and better, and by giving encouragement to fuch as tilled their land well, and kept their farms in good order, and by fhewing no favour to idle perfons and flovens, I brought them to be wonderfully attentive, fo that at prefent I do not think you have many eftates in Scotland or Ireland betier cultivated than this part of mine, and fome not better in England. I fhuuld, however, tell you, that 1 did not leave them to the cufloms of their own country entirely, but procured workmen and implements from Flanders, to infruct them in the practice of methods, to which they were unaccuftomed. This I did not find fo difficuit a bufinefs as might be ex. pected; for very luckily, the people I procured were fenfible and intelligent, and pointed out with great propricty the courfes of management molt proper for the lands; our foil they thought not good enough for the Flemin crops of
colefeed, madder, \&c. bat ougho rather to be applied to the productions of wheat, barley, cats, peafe, beans, turnips, clover, \&c. I was entirely of the fame opinion, and rewarded them for their ad. vice, fending them home, after they had fully infructed my Danes in the ufe of their implemenis; we have fluck very clofely to thefe ever fince, except the introduction of fome others from England, which have been likewife well approved by them. I have given premiums for the beft ploughmen; others, more confiderable, for the beft crops of all forts; and have been very attentive to fpread among them the culture of turnips and clover, as the mof advantageous means of wintering their herds of cattle.

The attention of this fort, which I have given to their management, has been attended with great effeets, for though I have been all over Denmark more than once, I know fcarcely any fot fo well cultivated as this; and you will readily allow, that I have found the work proftable, when I tell you that great tracks of this improved land, yield me a rent of a ducat and half for an Englifn acre; and fome of it two ducats, fwhich is from fourteen to eighteen fhillings) but it has not been fo high rented many years; it hath been fo only fince the increale of my town has been confiderable, which, by providing them the market mey fo. much wanted, has enriched then all, and is a ftrong proof of the juftnefs of the principles upor which I firf undertook all my works."

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## THE

## C O N T E N T S.



## HISTORY OFEUROPE.

C H A P. I.
Rerolution in the political fyfem of Europe. Balance of power. In rwbat refpect other fates may probably be cffected by the difmemberment of Poland. Germanic body. The two nortbern crowns. France. Maritime powers. Revolutions in Sweden and Denmark. Myferious. appearance of the northein politicks. Troubles in aifererent parts of America. Infurrection of the Jlaves in the Dutch colony of Surinam. Infurreetion in the Brazils. In Jurrection on the coaft of Cbili - - - p. [i.
C H A P. II.

Negociations for a feace. Armiftice concluded. Congrefs beld at Foczani inz Walacbia. Count Orlow and Ofiman Effendi are appointed the principal plenipotentiaries. Thbe congrefs breaks up rvitbout effecz. The Grand Vizir rencews the negociations rwith General Romanzow. The Armifice is reinewed, and another congrefs opened at Bucharef. M. Obreforw and the Reis Effendi are appointed plenip ientiaries. Treaty berwsen Rufla and the Crim Tartars. Turky. Moulfon Oglou appointed Grand Vizir. Ali Bey is defeated and diviven out of Egypt by Mabomet Aboiniaab: flies into Syria, and is affectionately received by bis friend the Cbeik Daber; account of that extraordinary man: the quar in Syria. Conduct of the partitioning powers. Enormous exaztions and oppreffons of the Pruffian troops in Poland

## C H A P. II.

Retroppective view of the conduct of the court of Vienna with refpers to $P$ OLand, from the commencement of the troubles in that kingdom. The unbapty effects which it bad utorn the Poles. Unexpected union in politics and jentiments between the courts of Vienna and Beilin; probable efficat of that junction upon the conduci of the court of Peterfburg. The Confederates

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furprize the caftle of Cracorw; are befeged, and make a long defence in it. Marybal Zaremba propojes to furrender upon terns; is refuljed by the king, and received by the ReJians. Royal jalt-mines feized by the Auftrians. Tunt manefofo prejented by the partitioniyg purvers. Specification fiom the Emprefj-que n, of the countries which fie propojed to jerize upon. Specification from ibe Empreis of Ruffica. Letters patent of the King of Prulfac, containing a deduction of bis rigbts. Some obfervations upon them - [zz

## C H A P. IV.

Declaration from the king and the fenate of Poland. Its effects upon the partiitioning powers; produces a fecond declaration from the court of Viema. The king and th: jenate, over-arved by the threats of the partitioning porvers, confent to the ajembling of a diet, and ifue circular letters for the conruocation of an extruordinay council of the fenate. Wretched fate of the nobility and inbabitants of Poland. The king of Prufla, contrary to bis declaration, jeizes wpon the lerritories, Juburbs, and revenues of the city of Duntzick; ercits a cuftum-boufe at the barbour, and levies in, upportable darie. upon all commodities; foreign Jhips Atopped; injuries to the Britilb traiers, contrary lo treaiy; granis defructive monopolies; feizes upor the poft-office; artful meajures to induce the magitrales and citizens to furrender the city into bis bands. The city of Thsran offrefed in the fame manner; noble fortitude of the inbabitants. Conduct of the partitioning powers wivith refpect to the bolding of a diet, and otber matters $-[34$

## C H A P. V.

Some obfervations on the ancient and modern fate of the Swedifh government. Greut chanze in the conjiztution by Gujarvus Vaja. The nobliches's of Guf. tuvus staclpious's nature. Defpoti,ing fully efablißed by Cbarles Xlith. Def oroble fatte of Sweden at the dieuth of Cbarles the Xlith. Effects produced by the change of governineint rubs, ch took place upon bis dieceaf. Ei-. Thop of Lubeck, fulber to ibe presint king, eleczed prefumptive beir to the crownas uin the cieath of the eucen Uirica Eleanora. Coiduct of the preSent king fiom bis accelfion. Maturs preparatory to the revolution. Revolt of the gar ijon of Cibrepianglact. and minifefo publifbid by them. Declaration publifbod by Prince Lisales, the King's broiber. Meafures taken by the feraie, and tho jenet connitiee, for quelling the injurrection, and approved of iy the fitates. The rev.inion takes place in Stockituin, and is effected rwithoni thenuit on blood. Tho wacient jorm of governnneyt abolifhed, and a nerve eftabufbid by the $K$ ng, in a fuil aflembly of the fates. The revonues made pertetual, and an bo powers of the fate coirtually lodged in the binds of the King. The Diec breuls up. Internal gavernment of the king dow. Rervards and bonours to thofe wobo dijlinguijbed themjelves in the revolution

## CO NT EN TS,

## C HA P. VI.

Revolution in Denmark. Counts Struenfee and Brandt are confined in the Citadel; Several members of the adminiftration imprisoned; the Queen Sent to the Caftle of Cronenburgb. Grand commifioners appointed for the trial of the fate prisoners. Condemnation and execution of Struensee and Brandt. The wisen convoyed to Side ins a binal Squadron: Peace concluded between the Danes and Algerines. Reconciliation between the French King and the princes of the blood. Scarcity of provifons in many countries. Magnifyfence of the Empress of Ruffs

C H A P. VII.
Situation of the minify. State of public affairs. Remongrance from the city of London. State of parties. Marriages in the Royal Family. Parlament meets. King's speech. Augmentation of Seamen. Petition from certain of the Clergy, \&cc. Debates thereon. Church Nullum Tempos bill. King's meltage. Royal Marriage bill. Great debates thereon. Protefts. The bill pales both bouses

## CH A P. VIII.

Bill for the relief of the Difenters with respect to Subscription; debates hereupon. Pasfed by the Commons; but rejected by the Lords. Eaft India Company bill, for regulating their Servants in India. Select Committee on Eft India affairs. Committee of enquiry into the behaviour of the Lords to the Commons. Corn bill. King's speech. Parliament rifes - [*gb

## The CH R O N I C L E. [65-[154.

An Account of the number of felons, and other prisoners, who were in the gaol of Newgate, in the year 1772 - - 1155 The number of Eriforers who died in New gate in each year, from the if t of January $176_{j}$, to the $31 / f$ of December $177^{2}$ - - ibid.


## APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Copy of the Petition of the Clergy, Etc. relative to the Subscription to the tbirty-nine Articles
A Letter, directed to Proteftant Diffenting Minifers - $-\begin{aligned} & {[171} \\ & 173 \\ & \text { Some }\end{aligned}$

## C O N T E N T S.

Some Particulars of the proceedings of the great Caufe between Mr. Aldermara Torunfend and the colle ctor of the land-tax
Summary of the Trial of James Bolland, for forgery [ 175
Abferact of an AEt for the better regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family
Claufe of an Act for the better preventing of mifchiefs by fire, withbin the cities of London and Wefiminfer
Cercmonial of the Interment of ber late Royal Higbness the Princess Dowagesof Wales
Particulars of the late Revolution in Denmark
[179]
Account of the Coronation of Guftavus IIT. King of Srwedent - [183
Particulars relating to the Execution of the State Criminals in Denmark [185
Extract of a Letter on the lofs of the Verelf Eaft-Indiaman. - [186
Copy of a Will made by bis Majefly-King Georige I. in favour of the Ducbe/s of Kendal
A Declaration-of Truft from Robert Walpole, Efq; to bis faid Majesy, for the ufe of the Duchefs of Kendal - [189
Opinions of Several of the moft eminent lavuyers of that reign, relative to the difpofal of the king's perfonalities
[190
Account of a man's flanding the fbot of a cannon at a fmall dfance, with the method of doing it with Safety
Account of an extraordinary literary work
[190
Thbe number of 乃ecp and black cattle fold at Smishfield-market, for the laft fori'y years
Prices of grain per quarter, at Bear-key and Mark.lane, for fifteen ficcefive years
ATable of the Corn exported from England during five years, the fiecies thereof, and the bounties payable thereon - - [197
Tables of Births and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality, for the laff forty years

## $S T A T E P A P E R S$.

His Majefy's mof gracious Speech to both Houfes of Parliament, on Tuefday the $21 / t$ of ${ }^{\prime}$ fankay, $177 \%$.

## $\mathrm{C} O \quad \mathrm{~N} T \mathrm{E}$ N T S.

The bumble Addrefs of the Houre of Lords to ithe King, with bis Majc/ly's moft gracious Auliuen

His Majefty's molt gracious Speech to both Houfes of Parliament, on Tuefday tbe gith of Fune, 1772
His Maj. Ry's mong gracious Speech to both Houjes of Parliament, on T'buijday, the 26th of Now mhber, 1772 - - [222
The bumbie Adarefs o the Huie of Lerds to the King, with bis Majefy's moft gracious An wer
he bunble Awhe, of the Hrufe of Commons to the King -
$[223$
$[224$

His Excellency Lord Vi/count Torwhbend's Speoch to boi'h Houfes of Parliament $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { in ireland, on the 3ib of Ocrober } 1771 \\ \text { be Addrefles of boith Houles of Parliament in Ireland to bis Majefy }\end{array}\right][225$
The Addrefles of boit Houles of Parlament in Ireland to bis Majeffy
The Audrefies of both Houlies of Parliament in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant,
The Audrefles of both Houfes of Parliament in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant, with bis Excellency's Anfuvers - - [228
The Speech of the Speaker of the Houfe of Commons in Ireland to bis Exceldency the Lord Lieutenant

230
His Excellency Lord Ficount Toumbibend's Speech to botb Houfes of Parliament, at Dubiin, on the 2t of ${ }^{\prime} / \mathrm{man}, 1772$ - [230
The Lords Proteft againg the Bill jor regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family
The Lords Proteft againg the Bill for reftraining the Eaft.India Company from fending out Supervifors
[236
The King of Sueden's Speech, at the opening of the Diet, on the 25 th of June, 1771
[239
Contents of the Act ar Rond of Obligation, which was figned and fworn to by bis Swedif Miajefy, on the 28 th of February, 1772 - [240
The King of Sweden's Speech to the Siates, on the 1,7 of June, 1772 [242 to the States aferibled in the Great Hall, at Steckbolm, Auguf 21,1772 - $-\overline{243}$
His Majefiy's gracious Afuranse, given to all bis faitbful fubjects the States of Sweder, Auruf 21, 1772, - [247 His gracious Propofals, delivered to the Slates of the Realm, Augulf 25, 1772 - - - -
The Speech of the Marthal of the Dyet, in the name of all the States, whben they delivered their Anfwer to bis Majefy's Propofal - $[248$
The Speech of the King of Sweden to the States, at the clofing of the Dyet, September 9, 1772 - - $\quad$ [249
Manifeito, in the names of the Emprefs of Rufia, tbe King of Prufia, and the Emprefs-2ueen of Hungaiy, delivered at the Court of Warfarw, September 18 th and 26 th, 1772 - $\quad$ - 251
ounter-Declaration of tbe Court of Warfarv -
Counter-Declaration of the Court of Warfarw - [253
Declaration of the Imperial Minifler at the Court of Warfaw - [255 Anfwer of the Court of Warjaws to the preceding Piece - " [ibid.

CHARAC.

## C. O N T E N T

## CHARACTERS.



## NATURAL HISTORY.

Remarks upon the Nature of the Soil of Naples, and its Neigbbourbood; in a Letter from the Honourable William Hamilton, bis Majefy's Envoy-Extraordinary at Nafles, to Mattberw Maty, M.D. - 62-33 An Account of the Nyl-gbau, an Indian animal, not bitherto defcribed 84 Experiments on Snoils, contradicting the Abbe Spilanzan's Account of the Reproduction of new Heads after the old ones bave been cut off - 89
Some succount of the Aquatic Spider; from a French Work lately publijbed.

Of the Bombardier; from the fame
91

Of the Sea-Bear ; from the fase - 93
Account of the Fafting ITV iman of Rofsbire . 93
The Cafe of Thomas Wood, a Miller of Billericay in Efex - 94
Inflances related of an aftonithing Faculty in fonse Perjons, rubo are faid to be able to difcouer 许ater under yround
Wonderful Contriwance of Nature for the Prefervation of a Plant that grozis in the River Rboze
Dr. Lettfom's Account of the Teatree, and its Medicinal थualities. 99
USEF.UL

## C O N T E N T S.

## USEFUL PROJECTS.

A Method of dying Wool and Silk of a Yellow Colour with Indigo, and alf with feveral oiber Blue and Red colouring Subfances

106
Reccipt for making the Yellow Dye - - ibid.
Metbod of making folid and comby Pot-aß - - 107
Metbod of ripening any quantity of Wort, and of effeitually raifing a buifbel of Fiour with a tea-fpoonful of Barm - - 108 Receipt for making the Powder of Fumigation, to prevent the Infecion of the Plague - - - ${ }_{110}$ An eafy Metbod of preferving Subjects in Spirits - - IIr The proper Metbod of raifing a Wbite-thoria Hedga - - 112 Secret if recovering the Writing upon Parchmints decayed by fime, and of making it legible

115

## A NTIQUITIES.

Sketch of the State of Literature in England, particularly at O:yford, about the period of the Reformation - - $\quad 116$ Ain Account of the Burning and Rebuilding of the Church of Cantcrbury, in the jear 1174 - - - 122
Inprovements in Architecture by the Nornans - - 130 come Extracts fiom an Enquiry into the Value of the ancient Greek and Roman Money

133
Curious Extracts from the Lives of Lelande, Hearne, and Wood 139 Cercayne (9yefiyons, wyth Anfweres to the fame, concernynge the Myflery of Maconrye; worytenne by the bande of Knyge Henve the Sixtbe of the name, and faithfullye copyed by Jobn Leylande, Antiquarius

## MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Extraits from a Eifcourfe delivered to the Students of the Royal Acadeny, on the Diftribution of the Prizes, Dec. 10, 1771, by the Prefident 144 Extracts from Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedifh Ambaffy; containing fome Particulars of the meeting of the Srwedijh Diet, alimbled to confent to the Refignation of 9 Heen Cbrifina; with an Account of the Marbal of the Boors, and the Speech be made to the Queen on that occafion

147
Of the Rulfan Envoy's Audicince at the Seuediflo Court; froms the Same 150 Anecdotes of Lueen Cbrilina, and of her Favourite Grave Magnus de la Gaide; from the faine - - 15 I An Account of a May-day Collation, given by Whitelocke, in the Englismanner, to the Queen and fome of her favourrite ladies and courtiers 154
Some Account of the Diamond and Gold Mines in the Braffls - ${ }^{1} 55$
Sume ExtraEs and Aincidotes from Grosiey's Objervations on England 157
Account

## C O N T E N T S.

Account of the Siege of Syrarufe; from Hampten's Tranflation of Polybivs Account of the Fens in Lincolnßire, and tbeir produce - $\quad 164$ Singular Gratitude and Generofity of Sentiment between two Arabian Lords


## P O E T R Y.

Exiracts from Youth, a poom; by Holl Harton - Solima, an Arabian Eclogue; from poems conffiting chitfy of tranfations from the Afatic languages, by the very ingenious and learned Mr. Fones 196
A Perfian Song of Hafz; from the fame - - 198
ATurkijh Ode of Mefini ; from the fame - - 200
An Elegy upon Laura, in imitation of Petrarch - - 201
Ode for the Nerw Year, ${ }^{1772}$, by William Whitebeed, Efq - 205
The Ode performed at the openirg of the New Exbibition Room of the Royal
Incorporated Society of Artifs of Great Britain - - 206
Infcription for the regleczed Column in the Palace of St. Mark, at Florence; rwitten in 5740 , by the Hon. Horace Walpole, E $\int_{q}$; - 208
The Eutail, a Fable, by the fame - - - 209
Epilogue to the Fafbionable Lover - - 210
The Downfall of Rome; from the celebrated Van Haron - 2 II
Verfes by a young African Negro Woman ai Bofon in New England 214
To a Lady wobo greatly admired the Spanifb Poctry - - 216
Upon the Earl of Cbatban's Verfes io Mr. Garrick - - ibid.
On the R yal Marriage Act - - - 217
Barreaux's celebrated Sontet, Grand Dieu! tes jugemens, Eoc. trangated,
A Fragment of Milton; from the Italian - - ibid.
Ode for bis Majefy's Burtb day, Fune 4, 1772 - - ibid.
Againfl Life; from the Greek of trofidippus - - 219
For Life; from the Greek of Metrodorus. - - 220
The Mijer and the Moule; van Apigrans fron the Greek - ibid.

## C O N T E N T S.

Inapromptu, by Mr. Horace Walpole, on Seeing the Duchefs of Queenfbury wate at the Princefs Dowager of Wales's Funeral
An Epitaph on the Monument of the late worthy and Rev. Mr. Beigbton, Vicar of Egham; by Mr. Garrick - - - ibid.
Epitapb on Mis. Taylor, in Patrichfoourn church-yard, Kent - 22 I Infcription upon the Monument of Mrs. Pritchard, lately put up at the Weflend of Wifminfer-Abbey - - - ibid. Initation of Bucbanan - - - 222 A Stanza on Death, by Voiture, tranfated - - ibid. The Pelican and the Spider, a Fable - ibid. The Progrefs of Poetry - - - ${ }^{225}$ On feeing Mr. Barry's Picture of Venus rifing out of the Sea, at the Exbibition of the Royal Academy, May 8, 1772

## Account of BOOKS for 1772.

Whe Hifory of the prefent State of Difcoveries velating to Vifion, Light, and Colours; by Fofeph Pricfley, LL.D. F. R. S. - - 232 Leezures on the Feudal and Englifh Laws; by the late Francis Stoughton Sullivan, LL.D.
Fravels, by Jofeph Marßall, Elq; 3 vols. 8 wo. - - $\quad{ }_{2}^{235}$



[^0]:    1,350,000 0 0

[^1]:    * The term Sovereignty in Sweden always expreffea Arbitrary Rules.

[^2]:    * The fpelling is frictly obferved through the whole of this Mernoir.

[^3]:    * Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Etrafques, \&cc. in 7 volso \&qto.

[^4]:    * This portrait is tranflated from the Melanges Philofophiques of I. Ophellot de, la Panfe: a work juft publifbed at Paris.

[^5]:    * The injury which the crew of the Endeavour recejved there, is, in like man. ner, afcribed by one of them to the French; but for this, we doubt, the firt dif-

[^6]:    * I was inciebted for the fight and examination of the curiofities at Lambeth to Dr. Ducarel, Fellow of the Sociefy of Antiquaries, author of fome works replete with erudition, and commiffary of the city and diocefe of Canterbury.
    $\dagger$ SanEtiores erant aures principis quàm corda facerdotuin. "The ears of princes were more seligious than the hearts of priefs."

[^7]:    * This piece is now in the Mufeum of the Royal Society, together with many other fecimens, mentioned in this and in the following letter, M. M.

[^8]:    * This very fcarce volume has been prefented by Mr. Hamilton to the Britifh Mufeum. M. M.

[^9]:    * General Carnac informs me, that no hay is made in India ; their horfes are fed with grats fren cut, and a grain of the pulfe kind, called Gram.
    $\%$ General Carnac, in fome obfervations which he favoured me with upon this fubject, fays, "All of the deer kind have the fenfe of finelling very exquifite. I " have frequently obferved of tame deer, to whom bread is often given, and $\because$ which they are in general fond of, that if you prefent them a piece that has been os bitten, they will not tonch it. I have made the fame obfervation of a remark"s able fine he-goat, which accompanied me mof of my campaigns in India; " and fupplied me with milk, and which, in gratitude for her fervices, I brought "from abroad with me."

[^10]:    * Mr. Pennant, whofe love of natural hiftory heightens the enjoyment of an independent fortune, in his Symopfis, publified fince this paper was written, claffes this animal (White-footed, p. 29.) as a fpecies of the Antelope; but he now thinks it belongs to another Genus, and will clafs it accordingly in his next editioń.
    + Since the reading of this paper, I have received the following information from Dr. Maty. In the fourth Volume of Valentyn's Defrription of the EaftIndies, publifhed in Low Dutch, 1727 , under the article of Batavia, p. 231, I. Gnd amongft the uncommon animals kept at the caftle, this fhort indication, "T There was a beaft, of the fize and colour of a Danifh ox, but lefs heavy, pointed "towards the mouth, afh-grey, and not lefs than an Elk, whofe name he bore." If was a prefent from the Mogul.

[^11]:    * General Carnac, who likewife favoured me with the preceding article upon the name of the animal.

[^12]:    * The beet tea grows in a mild, temperate climate ; the country about Nan kin producing better tea than either Pekin or Canton, betwixt which places it is fituated. It has been afferted, that no tea-plants have yet died in Eingland through excefs of cold; but an example of the contrary I know has happened. The plant in the princefs dowager's garden at Kew flourifhes, under glafs.windows, with the natural heat of the fun, as well as thofe at Mile-end, in the pofferfion of the indefatigable J. Gordon. Two of the tea-plants belonging: to Dr. Fothergill thrive in his gavden at Upton, expofed to the open air in Summer,

[^13]:    * Wood-afhes in Effex are bought up for this purpole from five-pence to reven-pence per buhel.

[^14]:    * Archbifhop Living died in 1020, Wilfred in 831. The altars of St. Martin and St. Stephen were in the upper north ayle.
    + Athelard died in 893, Cuthbert in 758.
    草 Elfric died in 1005 , Ethelgar in 989 . The altars of St. John and St. Gregory were in the upper fouth ayle.
    § Bregewin died in 762 , Phlegemund in 923 .

[^15]:    * Odo died in 958.
    $\dagger$ The body of Wilfred, Archbinop of York, was brought from Rippon, by Archbifhop Odo. He died in 710 .
    $\ddagger$ Lanfranc died in 1089.
    § Theobald died in 116r.
    Il St. Mary's altar was at the eaft end of the north ayle.

[^16]:    * This was in $\mathbf{2 2 0}$, when this pretended faint was tranflated from the undercroft to his fhrine, with great pomp, the king; arehbifhop, \&cc. attending. The offerings that were made at his fhrine enabled the monks to rebuild their church with fuch magnificence,

[^17]:    * See Pollux, I. IX. c. 6، § 86 and $76 . \quad$ A. Gellius, L. I. c. 8.
    \$ Herod. L. III. §89. § Pollux, L. IX. c. 6. § 86.
    If Var. Hift. L. I. c. 22. T Polyb. Excerpt. Legat. § 28.

[^18]:    * Pliny, Nat. Hift. L. XXXIII. c. 3. and c. 9.
    + See Gronovius, De Pecunia Vetere, L. I. c. q.

[^19]:    * Suetonius in Julio, c. 38. Cicero in Verrem, L. I. § $14{ }^{\circ}$ $\dagger$ Suetonius, in Vefpafiano, c. 16 。

[^20]:    * Polybius, Excerp. Leg. § 35. Livy, L. XXXVIIT. c. 38.
    $\dagger$ Polyb. Exc. Leg.§24. Livy,L.XXXVII. c. 45.
    I Analecta Greca, p. 393. Paris, 7688 in Quarto.

[^21]:    * Pliny, Nat. Hif. at the end of L. XXI. Scr. Largus. in his Preface.
    $\dagger$ A, Gellius, L, I, c. 8. Hoc facit nummi noftratis Denariûm decem millia.

[^22]:    - Capitainie:
    + Upwards of 450,000 pounds ferling; at 4 s. and 6 d. per dollar.

[^23]:    * Publicam magnificentiam depopulatur privàta luxurics. Paterc. 1. ii. "The luxury of private perfons deatroys puidic magnificence."

[^24]:    * Thefe medals are the fame with thofe which Hyde had publifted before, in his great work concerning the religion of the Perfians.

[^25]:    * A day's work due from the vaffal to hirs lord, to be done in perfon, or by his cattle, plough, or team. T.
    + Gite, is a power to lie at the houfe of a tenant, vaffal, or fubject, in paffing
    along by it. T.

[^26]:    * I meet with a proof of this fact, in a letter written to the legate Campeggio, in the pope's mame, by Cardinal Salviati, and inferted in a Collection of Lettere di XIII. Huomini Illuftr. fol. 28. N. S. (Ilpape) fà e daglt effetti a conofciuto l'otima mente del reverendifimo ed illuffriflimo Monfignor Eboracenfé, ruerfo le cofe della fede Apofolica; ed bà per certo che con medefino animo fa moveffe S. S. reverendifima a fare che il fertnifimo Ré domandaje un legato per quefla sofa, con tutto che da Prelati del regno li fofe detto che poterva far fenza. Ma. voleffe Iddio cle S. S. Reverendifina aveffe lafciato corren la cofa, perche fe it ié l'aveffe deiterminata finza l'ciutorità della fantità fuo, o male obene che avelle fatto, faria flato fenza colpa fuas e biafino fuo! "Our lord, the pope, knows, and from facts has difcovered the good intentions of the moft reverend and illutrious Cardinal of York, with regard to the affairs of the apottolical fee; and it is his from opinion, that the mott reverend cardinal fhould, with the fame grood intention, endeavour to perfuade the mof ferene king to apply for a leGate to trandact that affair, though he has been told by the prelates of his kingdom.

[^27]:    * Manoun, for of the Caliph Aroun-Alrachid. His name is famous all over the eat; and he is reckoned the greateit prince of the Abbaftidies family. He reigned twenty-eight years and eight months. He was a great warrior, of a liweet difpoftion, and liberal to excess : but what molt immortalized him, was his love of learning. He was himself deeply verfed in every fence, but more efpecially in philofophy and aftronomy. This is the prance that caufed the mol valuable books to be tranfated from the Greeks, their frt matters. - The Mahometan doctors have reproached him with introducing philofophy, and the other speculaLive iciences, into Manometanifm; for the Arabians of his days were not accuftoned to read any other books but what related to their own religion. This prince hewed equal favour to every man of knowledge, it his religion be what it would. -The quetion about the creation, or eternity, of the Alcoran, was farted in his time, and occafioned much effufion of blood. He, with the finallef number of doctors, held it to be created. But the other doctors infilled, that the Alcoran being the word proceeding from God, was eternal like himfelf: this fentiment is embraced by the prefer Mahometans, who confer all that deny that doctrine as infills.

[^28]:    * See a defcription of this celebrated fountain in a poem of Madame Defhoulieres. Our author fays in his preface, "that the defcription of the fountain of Valchiufa, or Vallis Claufa, which was clofe to Petrarcli's houfe, was added to the Elegy in the year $\mathbf{1 7 6 9}$, and was compofed on the very fpot, which I could not forbear vifiting, when I parfed by Avignon?".

[^29]:    * Laura was firft feen by Petrarch on the 6th of April, in the year 1327, and she died on the fame day in 1348 .

[^30]:    * The family of Medici.
    + Cardinal Julio de Medici, afterwards Clement VII.
    $\ddagger$ Alexander the firft Duke of Florence, killed by Lorenzino de ${ }^{5}$ Medici.

    5. Ferdinand the Great, was firt Cardinal, and then became great Duke, by poifoning his elder brother Francis I. and his wife Bianca Capello。

    II Catherine of Medici, wife of Henry II. King of France.

[^31]:    - ADIES, your country's ornament and pride, 1. Ye, whom the nuptial deity has tied In filken fetters, will ye not impart, For pity's fake, fome portion of your art

[^32]:    * Mr. Dowdefwell's Speech on the Royal Marriage Ast.

